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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE OF THE NINETEENTH ISLAMIC CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

HELD IN CAIRO, ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT,
FROM 9 TO 13 MUHARRAM, 1411H (31 JULY TO 5 AUGUST 1990)

The Economic Affairs Committee of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held its working session from 9 - 12 Muharram 1411H (July 31 to August 3, 1990),

2. The meeting unanimously elected H.E. Ambassador Saad El-Faragy, Head of the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt as the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman, at the outset, welcomed the participants and expressed his sincere thanks and appreciation to all the delegates for electing him the Chairman of the Committee. He added that although the responsibility was great but with the brotherly cooperation and mutual understanding of the distinguished delegates, the deliberations of the Committee would be crowned with success.

3. With a view to facilitating the work of the Committee, the Chairman suggested a work Program which was agreed to by all the delegates. This, according to him, would ensure the successful completion of the task assigned to it by the Honorable Foreign Ministers on time.

4. The Committee elected the other members of the bureau as follows:

Republic of Senegal, Republic of Turkey and the State of Palestine as Vice Chairmen.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as Rapporteur.

5. The Committee also formed a Drafting Committee comprising of the following Member States:

Chairman : Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Members : - Republic of Senegal
Republic of Uganda
Peoples Republic of Bangladesh
Republic of Turkey
State of Kuwait
Kingdom of Morocco

- The Committee also decided that any Member State wishing to join the Drafting Committee would be welcomed.

6. The Member States attending the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers participated in the sessions of the Economic Affairs Committee.

7. Besides the General Secretariat, the representatives of the following Subsidiary Organs, Specialized and Affiliated Institutions of the Organization of Islamic Conference participated in the Economic Affairs Committee:

i) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries, Ankara.

ii) Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dhaka.

iii) Islamic Center for Development of Trade, Casablanca.

iv) Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development, Jeddah

v) Islamic Development Bank, Jeddah.

vi) Islamic Shipowners Association, Jeddah.

8. H.E. Mr. Ousman N.R. Othman, Assistant Secretary General (Economic Affairs, Science and Technology) made a brief statement congratulating H.E. Ambassador Saad El-Fararagy on his election as Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee and said he was sure that the Chairman's experience and leadership qualities would greatly contribute to the success of the deliberations of the meeting. He also welcomed the delegates and participants to the meeting. The Assistant Secretary General expressed his profound gratitude and thanks for the traditional warm welcome and generous hospitality offered by the Government and brotherly people of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He made a brief introduction of the items of the Agenda of the Committee and then requested Mr. A.K.M. Farooq, Director (Economic Affairs) of the OIC to present the Secretary General's Report on each agenda item of this Committee except the new ones which were to be presented by the delegates of the respective Member States. Mr. Abdallah Hersi, Acting Director (Science and Technology) would assist him in this respect. He concluded his statement by expressing his fervent wish for the success of the deliberations of the Committee which would further contribute to the solidarity and strengthening of the Islamic Ummah.

9. The Economic Committee deliberated on Items from 54 to 65 of the agenda of the Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which were assigned to it for

consideration and for formulation of appropriate resolutions.

10. Mr. A.K.M. Farooq, Director (Economic Affairs) presented the Report of the Secretary General on each of the agenda items of the Economic Affairs Committee except item Nos. 55, 61 and 63 which were presented by the delegates of the respective Member States. In his presentation, the Director gave a short resume in the form of information on each agenda item stressing the need for close cooperation among Islamic countries in the backdrop of the current critical international economic situation. He also apprised the Committee on the various on-going activities under the auspices of the COMCEC for implementation of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States of OIC.

11. At the conclusion of the deliberations on each items of the Agenda, the Committee adopted appropriate resolutions.

12. While adopting Resolutions, the Committee made the following observations on some of the agenda items:

i) The agenda item No. 55 on "The effects of the establishment of the Single European Market on the Islamic States", was proposed by the delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt. After detailed discussions on this issue, the Committee was of the opinion that the establishment of a single European Market will undoubtedly have an impact on the Islamic countries in trade, investments, as well as in manpower exports. The Committee, among others, felt the necessity of detailed and periodic in-depth studies by relevant OIC organs on economic and social repercussions of the establishment of the Unified European Market on the Islamic World and came up with ideas to overcome the difficulties that may arise therefrom, including the possibility of setting up an Islamic Common Market or any appropriate form of economic integration among Member States and submit an initial report to the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1990.

ii) Regarding Agenda item No.56 on the activities under the auspices of the COMCEC, the Committee felt the need for the creation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action and recommended that the Sixth Islamic Summit to be held in Dakar, Senegal in 1991, to issue new mandate for the COMCEC to that effect, taking into account the overwhelming economic changes taking place in the World since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

iii) As for Agenda item No. 62 on "Foreign Debt of Africa", the Committee expressed deep concern at the negative social effects resulting from the compulsory implementation of the structural readjustment Programs linked to the heavy debt burden on the African Member States.

iv) As regards Agenda item No. 61, entitled "the Question of Antarctica", proposed by Malaysia, the Committee stressed the need for an International Regime for the comprehensive environmental protection and conservation of the continent, negotiated by all members of the international community.

v) Upon the proposals of the delegation of Guinea and Sierra Leone, a new Agenda item No. 63, on "Assistance to Liberian refugees living in the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone", was included. The Committee, expressing deep concern at the influx of Liberian refugees to neighboring Guinea and Sierra Leone, adopted a resolution urging the Member States to extend all possible assistance to these brotherly countries.

vi) During the discussions on the Agenda item No. 65 on "Drug Abuse and Control of Narcotics", the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia presented a comprehensive paper highlighting the Kingdom's efforts in combating the drug abuse and the illicit use of narcotics and also proposed some measures in this direction. The delegation of the Arab Republic of Egypt also suggested for adopting a few remedial measures on drug abuse and control of narcotics.

-The Committee, while discussing the above proposals along with the report of the Secretary General on this subject, expressed deep concern and adopted a comprehensive resolution unanimously.

13. At the conclusion of its work, the Committee expressed its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to H.E. President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of the Arab Republic of Egypt, for his keen interest and abiding commitment in the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to the Government and the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt for the warm welcome and traditional hospitality extended to the delegations

14. The Committee held its sessions in an atmosphere of understanding, cooperation, sincere Islamic brotherhood and cordiality.

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

16. The Committee expressed its deep appreciation to the General Secretariat and all supporting and technical staff for the preparatory work and their untiring efforts and assistance during the work of the Committee.

Chairman
Economic Affairs Committee
August 3, 1990

RESOLUTIONS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

RESOLUTION NO. 1/19-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE ISLAMIC WORLD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 1/18-E of the Eighteenth 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 of 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 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, 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 15th Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Welcoming the outcome of the Summit Meeting of the Group-15, held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1990;

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.

3- 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.

4- Calls on Member States to participate actively in the preparation for the International Development Strategy for the Fourth UN. Development Decade.

5- Recommends 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.

6- Also recommends that there should be immediate consideration of the issues of transfer of resources and solution to the problem, debts, trade, money and finance by all international fora.

7- Calls upon the developed countries to take immediate necessary measures, pending the start of global negotiations, aimed at developing a pattern of dealings between the developed and developing countries in order to ensure accelerated joint development.

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

9- 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 PA recommendations of 0.15 per cent.

10- 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.

11- 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. 2/19-E

ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD INCLUDING THE ISRAELI PRACTICES AND THEIR EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENT IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram 1411H [31 July to 5 August 1990],

A. The Environmental problems in the Islamic World.

Recalling Resolution 1/18-E[B] of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

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

Stressing the right of all human being 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;

Nothing with concern that the condition of environment has reached a stage that requires taking effective measures to stop its deterioration;

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 Fifteenth 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;

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 Conference 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-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.

4- Appeals to the Member States to incorporate environmental considerations in their developmental policies and to design appropriate eco-systems for that purpose.

5- 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 undertaken related activities.

6- 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.

7- 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.

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

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

10- 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.

11- Expresses solidarity with the Libyan 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.

12- 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 in the activities of the International Governmental Task Force on Climatic Change which is commissioned to prepare an international treaty on climatic change by 1992.

13- 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.

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;

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, 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. 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.
3. 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.
4. Requests the Secretary General to submit a report on the environmental problems of the occupied Palestinian and Arab Territories to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 3/19-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

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 Fifteenth 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 drop in bilateral and multilateral international development assistance from developed countries;

Noting with disappointment the slow progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Program of Action (SNPA) 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 Substantial New Program of Action (SNPA);

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 SNPA, provisions of other UN resolutions and in particular the Final Act of UNCTAD-VII and further appeals to developed countries to increase their contributions under the 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- Requests all the Member States, the Islamic Financial Institutions, as well as the International Community, inter-Governmental and multilateral institutions and other concerned to actively participate at the forthcoming Second International Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris in September 1990 as well as the preparatory UNCTAD Conference on the subject to be held in Geneva.

3- Appreciates the outcome of the Ministerial level meeting of the Least Developed Countries held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, from 10-12 February 1990 and emphasizes the need for following up the implementation of the provisions of the "Dhaka Declaration, the Dhaka Document and the Plan of Action" as adopted by that meeting and also appreciates the visit to developed countries in this connection by a Least Developed Countries Ministerial level delegation, headed by the Foreign Minister of Bangladesh.

4- 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.

5- 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 and to submit progress reports to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 4/19-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

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, 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 Fifteenth 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, to support the PLO Programs for backing up the Palestinian Intifadha, and to support the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the face of Zionist occupation of the Palestinian territories;

2. CALLS UPON Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, the international community, governmental Organizations and multilateral institutions which will participate in the Second Conference on Least Developed Countries being held under the United Nations auspices, in Paris in September, 1990, to seek the adoption of such decisions that would help solve the economic problems in the occupied Palestinian territories, and to initiate policies and measures for the furtherance of development through the decade of the nineties.

3. APPRECIATES the economic assistance extended to the Palestinian people by Member States and United Nations agencies 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 being done by E.E.C.

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. 5/19-E

ON MARKETING IN THE MEMBER STATES OF THE PRODUCTS OF THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Referring to the resolutions of the Islamic Summit and Foreign Ministers Conferences on supporting the struggle of the Palestinian people and their right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and the establishment of their independent state on their Palestinian territory;

Recalling Resolution No. 1/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Reaffirming its support for and pride in the valiant, popular uprising launched by the heroic Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative;

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the previous sessions of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) concerning the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people especially the resolution of the Second Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development and resolution COMCEC/3-87 (Para 2 of Item: C) of the Third COMCEC;

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

1- Condemns the Israeli practices against the Palestinian people and the devastation of Palestinian national economic and social institutions, in violation of all international norms and conventions.

2- Calls on all Member States and to the institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to extend every form of support and assistance to the Arab Palestinian people and their Intifadha in the occupied Palestinian territories through their legitimate and sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, so as to consolidate, on the one hand, their steadfastness on their territory to enable them to continue their struggle and, on the other hand, to help them build their national economy, defeat the Zionist occupation and exercise their national rights to sovereignty and national independence.

3- Supports the Palestine Liberation Organization Program for the development of the twin sectors of agriculture and agro-industry, in view of their vital importance for sustaining the resistance of the Palestinian people and their blessed Intifadha in the face of Zionist settlements in the Palestinian occupied territory, including Al-Quds Al-Sharif.

4. Reaffirms the commitment to accord trade preferential treatment to export-oriented Palestinian products destined for Member States in conformity with the regulations and provisions in force in each Member State in order to enable Palestinian producers to meet local market requirements and facilitate the export of any surplus to Arab and Islamic markets, alleviate the burden on Palestinian producers and overcome the negative impact of the subversive and iniquitous Israeli practices, particularly as far as unfair competition is concerned.

RESOLUTION NO. 6/19-E

ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE LAND-LOCKED MEMBER STATES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 3/18-E of the Eighteenth 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. 7/19-E

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 4/18-E of the Eighteenth 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 Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

Expressing deep regret at the severe earthquake in the Islamic Republic of Iran on June 20, 1990;

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 Iranian victims of earthquake.

4-Appeals to all Member States, specialized and affiliated institutions to continue to extend generous assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the affected areas.

5-Invites the Secretary General to strengthen coordination with the Member States for providing assistance to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

6-Requests the Secretary General to submit a progress report on the subject to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 8/19-E

ON SPECIAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO CHAD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 5/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on

Special Economic Assistance to Chad;

Expressing its concern at the combined effects of drought, flood and the invasion of predators on the economy of Chad;

Taking note of the numerous appeals launched by the Government of Chad and inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, with regard to the serious food and health situation in Chad;

Recognizing the need for urgent humanitarian assistance to Chad;

Expressing its gratitude to the Member States, and particularly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and to inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations, which have so far provided generous assistance to Chad;

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

1- Requests anew Member States, the international community and to the inter-governmental organizations, to continue:

a) providing the necessary humanitarian aid to the Chadian people affected by war, drought, floods and the invasion of predators;

b) contributing to the rehabilitation and development efforts of Chad.

2- Requests the Secretary General to keep the economic situation in Chad under review and submit report on this subject to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 9/19-E

ON SPECIAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH AND SUDAN

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling with deep concern the catastrophic situation created in People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Sudan owing to floods which caused serious damage and loss of human lives, crops and habitation;

Recalling Resolution No. 43/9 entitled short term, medium term and long term solutions to the problems of natural disasters in Bangladesh adopted by the 43rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly;

Also Recalling the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 43/8 regarding emergency assistance to Sudan;

Emphasizing the need for Islamic solidarity to help the brotherly people of Bangladesh and Sudan in their distress;

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

1- Expresses satisfaction and gratitude for the generous and timely response of some

Member States and the Islamic Development Bank in immediately coming to the assistance of Sudan and Bangladesh following these natural disasters.

2- Appeals to the Member States and the specialized agencies of the OIC to make generous and emergency assistance to the peoples of Bangladesh and Sudan to overcome their current distress.

3- Calls upon the international and regional organizations to provide food, medicine and material assistance to meet the catastrophic situation caused by the floods in Bangladesh and Sudan.

4- Appeals to the Member States, Islamic Financial Institutions, and the UN, World Bank and international economic and financial institutions to continue to provide all help and assistance to Bangladesh and Sudan particularly in their plans and Programs for long term and effective solutions as well as their reconstruction and rehabilitation Programs.

RESOLUTION NO. 10/19-E

ON COOPERATION BETWEEN O.I.C. MEMBER STATES TO COMBAT THE LOCUST MENACE

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

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 infested 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 infested zones.

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

3- Expresses its appreciation at 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 concerned with the combating of locust menace along with the IDB to provide whatever assistance 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. 11/19-E

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9 to 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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 its impediments.

2. Requests the Secretary General in coordination with Ankara Center and Casablanca Center to undertake a periodical in-depth study and 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, including the possibility of setting up of an Islamic Common Market or any

other

appropriate forms of economic integration among Member States. These two studies will be submitted by the General Secretariat and the IDB, accompanied by a proper summary from the General Secretariat about the two studies, to the Sixth Islamic Summit Conference to be held in Dakar, Senegal.

3. 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 12/19-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 Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

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. 5/18-E of the Eighteenth 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 five 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, science and technology, industry, food security and agricultural development, transport and communications, and energy 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 and energy in ensuring their economic

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 in September 1989 and this completed the Ministerial Meeting on all the Six priority sectors of the Plan of Action;
- iv) the Sixth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee of COMCEC was held on 20-22 March 1990 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 will be held on 7-10 October 1990 concurrently with the Sixth Session of the COMCEC, and that its draft agenda has already been circulated among the Member States for their comments and suggestions;
- 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;
- vii) The Draft Framework Agreement and its annex on Rules of Origin for the establishment of a Trade Preferential System among Member States of OIC have been approved at the Sixth Meeting of the COMCEC Follow-Up Committee and referred to the Sixth Session of COMCEC for final approval;
- viii) the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair will be held in Tunis from 4-15 October 1990 and the preparation and arrangements have been undertaken by the Tunisian Government for its successful holding, and Tunisia is also making 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 Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT) has been finalizing, in collaboration with IDB the study on the establishment of a Trade Information Network among Islamic Countries (TINIC) and will submit it to the Sixth Session of COMCEC;
- x) the feasibility study on the establishment of the Export Credit Insurance Scheme has been finalized by Islamic Development Bank and approved by COMCEC and a draft Articles of Agreement will be submitted at the Sixth Session of COMCEC for approval;
- xi) the study concerning the Multilateral Islamic Clearing Union has been finalized by the IDB and will be submitted to the COMCEC after it is reviewed by the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities;

xii) 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;

xiii) 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;

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

xv) 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;

xvi) the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications will be held in Bandung, Republic of Indonesia from 10-12 July 1991;

xvii) the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development will be held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt in 1991;

xviii) the Eighth Meeting of the Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States also will be held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt on March 7, 1991 in conjunction with the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank.

xix) the First Meeting of the Focal Points for Technical Cooperation among the Member States was held in Istanbul on 24-26 March, 1990 which, inter alia, considered the draft agenda of the First OIC Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation.

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- Also appeals to the Member States to render possible assistance and support to the General Secretariat and its Subsidiary Organs working in the field of economy and trade to enable them to fulfil their assignments for the implementation of the Plan of Action.

4- Welcomes the offer made by Egypt to host the Fourth Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development in Cairo in 1991.

5- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Fourth and Fifth Islamic Trade Fairs to be held in Tunisia from 4-15 October 1990 and in Sudan in 1992, respectively, and

requests ICDT to continue to coordinate with the host authorities for the successful holding of these Fairs and commends the Tunisian authorities for their great efforts in providing assistance for the successful holding of the Fourth Islamic Trade Fair.

6- Welcomes the offer of the Arab Republic of Egypt to hold the Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities in Cairo in March 1991.

7- Also welcomes the offer of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications in Jakarta from July 8-12, 1991.

8- 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.

9- 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.

10- 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.

11- 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.

12- Urges the Member States to participate effectively in the Ministerial Meeting on Technical Cooperation to be held in Istanbul from 7-10 October this year; Eighth Meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of Member States to be held in Cairo in March 1991; Second Ministerial Meeting on Communications to be held in Bandung, Indonesia from 8-12 July 1991.

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 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.

15- Feels the need for the formulation of new strategies within the existing Plan of Action adopted at the Third Islamic Summit in 1981 and recommends to the Sixth Islamic Summit to issue a new mandate for the COMCEC to that effect, taking into account the overwhelming economic changes taking place in the world since 1981 and their possible effects on the economies of the Islamic States.

RESOLUTION NO. 13/19-E

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 9/18-E of the Eighteenth 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 Fifteenth 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- Takes note with interest of the recommendations of the Fifteenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Dhaka Center to rename it as the "Islamic Institute of Technology" and requests the General Secretariat to study its financial and legal implications and submit its report to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

3- Directs the above mentioned organs particularly the IFSTAD to strictly abide by the existing decisions of the Summit Conferences and Islamic Foreign Ministers against opening of new Offices.

4- Also directs the above-mentioned subsidiary organs to strengthen coordination among them and also with other related OIC bodies.

5- Requests the above-mentioned organs to submit their reports to the Member States well ahead of the meetings.

6- Further directs within their respective budgets

a) The Ankara Center to continue with its information, research and training Programs, to collect and disseminate 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.

7- 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.

RESOLUTION NO. 15/19-E

ON PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENTS AND STATUTES

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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) Islamic Civil Aviation Council, (iv) Islamic States Telecommunications Union;

Taking note of the recommendations of the Fifteenth 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. 16/19-E

ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT OF THE SHIPPING LINES ASSOCIATION AND COOPERATION IN COMBATING PIRACY AND MARITIME FRAUD

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 11/18-E of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the Code of Conduct of Shipping Lines' Association and Combating Piracy and Maritime Fraud;

Stressing the need for increased cooperation, collaboration and complementarity among the Member States in the field of Maritime Trade, Shipping and Shipping Lines;

Referring to the UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Association of Shipping Lines which came into force with effect from 6 October 1983;

Noting that the incidents of piracy and maritime fraud have been on the increase internationally;

Noting with satisfaction the steps taken by some Member States notably Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Jordan for implementation of the Resolution of the Eighteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers;

Recalling the efforts made within the framework of UNCTAD towards the preparation of legislation which contains provisions for combating all forms of piracy and maritime fraud;

Desiring to exchange data and information on the shipping associations, the type of goods exchanged among the Member States as well as the routes by which their vessels ply;

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

1- Urges the Member States to join UNCTAD Code of Conduct of the Shipping Lines' Association which came into force in October 1983.

2- Also urges the Member States who are members of IMO to join the agreements and conventions organized by it in this connection.

3- Calls upon the Member States to advise the exporters and importers to accord priority dealing to public and private national maritime companies.

4- Also calls upon the Member States to draw up the conditions necessary for licensing maritime companies and institutions to pursue maritime business.

5- Requests the Member States to adopt appropriate measures for deterring the occurrence of acts of piracy and maritime fraud and to cooperate in the imposition and the carrying out of punishment against those who commit such crimes.

6- Requests the Islamic Shipowners Association to collect and disseminate information on piracy and maritime fraud.

RESOLUTION NO. 17/19-E

ON THE QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt from 9-14 Muharram 1411H (31 July - 5 August 1990),

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 forever 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. Further expresses its support for the establishment of international stations in Antarctica devoted to scientific investigations of global significance, in order to avoid or minimize the adverse impact of human activities on the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated eco-systems, arising from the growing number of national scientific stations and expeditions.

4. 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. 18/19-E

ON FOREIGN DEBT OF AFRICA

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August 1990),

Recalling Resolution No. 12/18-E of the Eighteenth 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 and the 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 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, and multilateral financial institutions, to pursue transfers of capital at low-interest, including subsidies, to African countries.

4- Expresses support to the Resolution adopted by the Conference of the Heads of State 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 an International Conference on the External Debts of Africa and 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-term to African

countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 19/19-E

ON ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLICS OF GUINEA AND SIERRA LEONE IN THE FACE OF LIBERIAN REFUGEE INFLUX

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 - 14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July - 5 August, 1990),

- Having taken cognizance of the reports on the massive influx of Liberian refugees into the territories of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone brought about by the tragic events taking place in Liberia;

- Mindful of the huge sacrifices already made by the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone to assist these refugees who are mostly Muslims, in making available to them reception facilities and material and financial resources gravely concerned by the adverse socio-economic consequences and the heavy burden that such an over population represents for the economies of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone;

1) Addresses an urgent appeal to the Member States to mobilize, and to extend all necessary assistance to the Government of the Republics of Guinea and Sierra Leone so that they can cope with this disturbing situation.

2) Invites the Secretary General to follow up the implementation of this resolution and to make a report thereon to the next Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

RESOLUTION NO. 20/19-E

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

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9 to 14 Muharram 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

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 NO. 21/19-E

ON DRUG ABUSE, PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND THEIR ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING

The Nineteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers (Session of Peace, Interdependence and Development), held in Cairo, Arab Republic of Egypt, from 9-14 Muharram, 1411H (31 July to 5 August, 1990),

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Fifth Islamic Summit and 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers on 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 combating illegal trafficking of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

Recognizing the importance of taking measures for controlling components of drugs including sulfur 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 misusing 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. Puts on record its appreciation for the practical measures taken by some Member States to control the phenomenon of drugs namely the death sentence for smugglers and recipients and invites the other Member States to enact similar laws.
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 society, and 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 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 trading of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.
8. Requests Member States to host the next meeting of the Experts Committee.