

IS/EC/84-E/COMCEC/REP.

REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION  
OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

14 - 16 November, 1984



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REPORT OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL  
COOPERATION

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

14 - 16 November, 1984

1. The first meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organisation or the Islamic Conference was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 14 to 16 November, 1984.

2. The meeting was attended by the following Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference :

- Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
- State of Bahrain
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- United Republic of Cameroon
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of the Gambia
- Republic of Guinea
- Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- Republic of Indonesia
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Republic of Iraq
- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- Republic of Lebanon
- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- State of Kuwait
- Malaysia
- Islamic Republic of Mauritania

- Kingdom of Morocco
- Republic of Niger
- Sultanate of Oman
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Palestine
- State of Qatar
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Democratic Republic of Somalia
- Democratic Republic of Sudan -
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Republic of Tunisia
- Republic of Turkey
- Republic of Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen Arab Republic
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus participated in the Meeting as observers.

3. Representatives from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) ; the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE), the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC) ; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR) ; the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD) ; the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) and the International Association of Islamic Banks also attended the meeting.

4. Representatives from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) ; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) ; and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) attended the Meeting as observers.

5. The list of participants is attached as Annex I.

6. The session was inaugurated by His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation. In his inaugural speech, H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren stated that the availability of human and natural resources and the ever increasing complementarities among the various economies of the OIC Member States could be the firm foundations for enhancing economic cooperation among them. In this context, he mentioned that the Standing Committee has a special responsibility in negotiating, adopting and implementing comprehensive and concrete solutions.

The President also emphasized the need to focus efforts on what is feasible rather than what is desirable, and mentioned the special importance of the implementation of the decisions that will be taken by the Standing Committee. He was of the view that the main objective of the Islamic countries is to set up effective mechanisms that will ensure collective self-reliance on their own economic development. The President concluded his statement by expressing his belief that the Islamic Community will proceed hand in hand and mobilize their potential in the most rational manner in order to occupy a strong and more stable position in the world economy (A copy of the speech of H. E. the President of Turkey is enclosed as Annex II).

7. H.E. Mr. Turgut özal, Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey, and the Alternate Chairman of the Standing Committee also addressed the inaugural session. In his speech, H.E. Mr. Turgut Özal gave an overall picture of the global economic situation and underlined the need for the Islamic community to initiate economically inspired and politically supported collective actions.

The Prime Minister highlighted the importance of increasing the flow of goods and services, adequate financing possibilities within the OIC, the improvement of the existing infrastructure, and the active participation of the private sector in these collective efforts. He also emphasized the need for greater industrial and agricultural cooperation, as well as the importance of technical and financial assistance to least developed Members of the OIC.

H.E. Mr. Turgut özal concluded by expressing the wish that this important meeting will lead to positive results for the entire Islamic World (A copy of the speech of H.E. Mr. Turgut özal is attached as Annex III).

8. H.E. Mr. Habib Chatty, Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, delivered a speech in which he expressed satisfaction at the establishment of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey. He also expressed the hope that the Standing Committee would help the strengthening of economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States, so that, they may be able to promote their self-reliance capacities and economic activities, as well as their overall development efforts.

The Secretary General, recalling the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, underlined the steps taken by the General Secretariat for its implementation in cooperation with the Member States, and in coordination with the OIC specialised agencies.

The Secretary General underlined the difficulties facing the Third World in general, and the Islamic World in particular, with regard to persuading the industrialised countries to establish a New World Economic Order. He stressed the necessity for the Member States to exert a unified and coordinated effort for ensuring their economic rights.

In conclusion, he expressed confidence that the Standing Committee, in the light of its mandate, will be able to devise recommendations for laying down the groundwork for close economic cooperation among the Islamic countries, to identify the problems and obstacles in the way of such cooperation, and to evolve proper solutions (A copy of the speech of the Secretary General is attached as Annex IV).

9. Following these speeches, the Heads of the delegations of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and the Republic of Guinea made statements on behalf of their geographical groups, conveying thanks and appreciation to the Chairman of the Standing Committee the Alternate Chairman, and the Government and People of the Republic of Turkey.

10. The Meeting then elected the members of its Bureau with Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Guinea, and Palestine to serve as Vice-Chairmen, and Jordan as Rapporteur.

11. The meeting took a break during which His Excellency President Kenan Evren received the Heads of the delegations of participating Member States.

.,: 12. The Committee then resumed its work under the Alternate Chairman. First, H.E. Mr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali, President of the Islamic Development Bank addressed the meeting. He assured his organisation's commitment to provide every support and expertise available to the work; of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

13. After the speech of the President of the IDB, the Meeting attended to other business in hand. H.E. Mr. Turgut özal, Prime Minister of Turkey recalled that a limited group of Member States were elected to the Membership of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation. However, in view of the importance of economic and commercial cooperation among Member States, and the need to ensure their maximum possible participation, the Chairman of the Committee suggested that it would be appropriate to extend membership to all Member States of the OIC. The Meeting approved this proposal by acclamation.

14. The Meeting thereafter considered the draft agenda and adopted it with the inclusion of an item entitled «Report of the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials». A copy of the agenda is attached as Annex V.

15. Mr. Yusuf B. özal, Undersecretary of the State Planning Organisation, Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey, and Chairman of the Senior Officials Meeting, presented the Report of the meeting of Senior Officials.

The Report highlighted the discussions of the Senior Officials with regard to the possible ways and means to strengthen economic and commercial cooperation among the Member States. It also contained a draft short-term programme of trade cooperation elaborated at the meeting of Senior Officials, and a draft implementation programme on industrial cooperation prepared by the Working Group of the Task Force set up by the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation, along with certain amendments by Member States.

16. The Standing Committee, while adopting the report of the Senior Officials (Annex A) decided to refer the Draft Programme on Commercial Cooperation to the meeting of Trade Ministers, while the draft programme on industrial cooperation was referred to the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.

17. The Ministerial Committee on Trade held a number of sessions to examine and adopt the proposals on the short-term programme of trade cooperation. A copy of its report and the programme of trade cooperation may be seen at Annex B.

18. The Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation, after having reviewed the work of the Task Force, and having considered proposals on industrial cooperation and joint ventures, adopted its report and a resolution on Industrial Cooperation (Annex C). The Second Ministerial Consultation also adopted a recommendation on the establishment of the Islamic Cement Association.

19. Under agenda item No. 7 and 9a, the Standing Committee adopted the report presented by the chairman of the Trade Ministers Meeting.

20. Under item No. 8 and 9b, the Standing Committee took note of the report presented by the Chairman of the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.

21. The Standing Committee took also note of the recommendation contained in the report of the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation to the effect that the convening of the Second Ministerial

Consultation concurrently with the First Session of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation was very beneficial, and that the subsequent Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation should be held simultaneously with a session of the Standing Committee.

22. The Standing Committee also recommended that other Ministerial meetings pertaining to commercial and economic matters should similarly be held concurrently with the meeting of the Standing Committee.

23. Under Item No. 10, the Standing Committee adopted a resolution on institutional issues (copy attached as Annex-VI).

24. Under Agenda Item No. 11, some delegations stressed the urgent need for bringing the Iran-Iraq war to an end by drawing particular attention to its adverse effects on economic and commercial cooperation, as well as on overall Islamic solidarity. The Alternate Chairman of the Standing Committee referring to the terms of reference of the Standing Committee which dealt with economic and commercial cooperation, however, underlined the importance of bringing the war between the two Islamic countries to a speedy end. The Prime Minister özal, in his concluding statement, expressed his hope that all the divisive issues between the members will soon be brought to an end that peace will prevail in the entire Islamic Community. He further stated that all the Member States were duty-bound to translate this wish into reality and added that the first COMCEC meeting has given another opportunity to come together in a brotherly atmosphere, to discuss the difficulties and to search for best means of achieving common ideals and goals (This statement is attached as Annex VII).

25. The closing session was presided over by the Chairman of the Standing Committee during the course of which the meeting considered the grave situation affecting the countries of the Sahel region in Africa as a result of the drought.

H.E. Mr. Arshad-Uz Zaman, Assistant Secretary General, who represented the OIC in the absence of the Secretary General, presented a report on the problem of the Sahel (attached as Annex VIII), which reviewed the activities of the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel, and referred to the donations made by several Member States to the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel set up by the Third Islamic Summit Conference.

The Assistant Secretary General announced that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made a fresh contribution of US \$ 30 million to the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel, in addition to its earlier contribution of US \$ 100 million.

26. The Chairman of the Standing Committee, while expressing his appreciation to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for its generous donation, announced that Turkey will contribute US \$ 10 million worth of food aid to the Sahel Programme. He invited all Member States to also come forward with assistance to the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel.

27. The Standing Committee expressed grave concern at the serious situation prevailing in the Sahel as a result of continuous drought which has plagued the region for the past several years. Noting with appreciation the donations made towards the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel, the Standing Committee urged the Member States to come forth with generous donations. In reply to some delegations who stressed the need for the extension of such assistance to cover also other Islamic countries in Africa together with those of the Sahel countries, the Chairman of the Standing Committee stated that such a question could be taken up by the donor countries represented in the Bureau, as and when an application is referred to it. On a proposal from the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, who informed the meeting that Pakistan has made a donation of US \$ 1.5 million as food aid, the Standing Committee adopted a resolution on the subject (attached as Annex IX).

28. Under Agenda Item No. 12, it was decided that the next session of the Standing Committee will be held in Turkey with the participation of all Member States at a date to be determined by the Chairman of the Standing Committee in consultation with the Member States.

29. In his concluding address, the Chairman of the Standing Committee pointed out that the determination of the Islamic countries to translate the decisions of this meeting and subsequent related programmes as well as their follow up into concrete action will be the basic condition for success in cooperation activities. He expressed his confidence that the Standing Committee will play an important role with the support and assistance of the Member States. H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren reiterated his determination and willingness in performing the duties that he has been entrusted in Casablanca. -

The Chairman also expressed his gratitude to the Secretary General of the OIC, and the General Secretariat for their constant efforts and hard work both during the meeting and in its preparatory work. He went on to compliment the President of the Islamic Development Bank, the Executive Director of UNIDO, and the OIC subsidiary and specialised institutions for their contribution to the meeting (Annex X)

30. H.E. Mr. Arshad-Uz Zaman, Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference conveyed the deep thanks of the Secretary General and the General Secretariat to the Chairman. He commended the Chairman for his qualities of leadership and his keen interest in the work of the Standing Committee. The Assistant Secretary General assured the Chairman and the Meeting of the General Secretariat's continued efforts to help implement the decisions and recommendations of the Standing Committee. He also conveyed the warm thanks of the General Secretariat for the hospitality and courtesies extended to the OIC delegation during its stay in Istanbul.

31. The Heads of delegations of the United Arab Emirates, Bangladesh, and the Gambia, on behalf of their respective regions, paid tribute to the wisdom and sagacity of the Chairman in conducting the Meeting. They also lauded the talent and efficacy of the Alternate Chairman. Gratitude was also expressed to the Government and People of the Republic of Turkey for the generous hospitality extended to all delegates and participants, and for the excellent technical and administrative arrangements made for the Meeting. These sentiments were recorded in a Motion of Thanks, moved by the delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and passed with enthusiastic acclamation by the Meeting. Copy of Motion of Thanks attached as Annex XI).

32. Finally, the Standing Committee adopted its report.

Istanbul

November 16, 1984.

## ANNEX I

### LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FIRST SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION OF OIC MEMBER STATES

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

November 14 - 16, 1984

#### ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC

- H.E. MR. ABDELAZIZ KHELLEF  
Minister of Trade.
- H.E. MR. ABDELKARIM BEN MAHMOUD  
Ambassador.
- AMMAR IKHLEF  
Director  
Ministry of Light Industry.
- ABDELKADER TAFFAR  
Counsellor  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- KHELIFI MOHAMED EL HADI  
Counsellor  
Ministry of Trade.
- BOUDJEMA DJILALI  
Director of  
Cabinet of the  
Minister of  
Trade.

## **STATE OF BAHRAIN**

- H.E. MR. EBRAHIM ALI EBRAHIM  
Ambassador  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- MOHAMMED BAQIR ALTAJER  
Director of Supply and Price Control,  
Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture.
- ABDULBARI ABDUL GHAFAR  
General Manager  
National Imports and Exports Company.
- EBRAHIM MUSALLA AL SAOO  
Second Secretary  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH**

- H.E. PROF. M.A. MATIN  
Minister of Commerce.
- H.E. MR. MAHBUBUL HUQ  
Ambassador to Turkey.
- A.K.M. FAROOQ  
Director General  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- MD. M. ALAM  
Joint Secretary  
Ministry of Industries.
- AZİZUR RAHMAN  
Deputy Chief, External Resources Division,  
Ministry of Finance.
- HABĪB ABU IBRAHIM  
Private Secretary to the Minister of Commerce.

## **SULTANATE OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM**

- H.E. PEHIN DATO ABDUL RAHMAN TAIB  
Minister of Development.

- MOHD. SALEH HAJI HIDUP  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Development.
- YAKUB ABU BAKAR  
Ministry of Finance.
- ABDUR RAHMAN HAJI IBRAHIM  
Senior Administrative Officer,  
Ministry of Development.
- PENGIRAN MARDAN BIN PENGIRAN HAJI  
Senior Officer, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs

### **BURKINA FASO**

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Economic and Commercial Counsellor,  
Embassy of Burkina Faso, Jeddah.

### **REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**

- MAMADOU SALMAN  
First Secretary,  
Embassy of Cameroon, Jeddah.

### **ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT**

- H.E. DR. KAMAL EL-GANZOURY  
Minister, International Economic Cooperation.
- H.E. M. WAFFA HEGAZY  
Ambassador of Egypt in Ankara.
- DR. ALY NEGM  
Deputy Governor of Central Bank of Egypt.
- ABD EL AZİZ ZAHWI  
First Undersecretary of the Ministry of  
International Economic Cooperation.
- SAM DARİNİSH EL YAZI  
Undersecretary of the Ministry of Industry.
- MONIR ZAHRAN  
Minister Plenipotentiary, Ministry of  
Foreign Affairs.

## **REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA**

- H.E. DR. MOMODOU S.K. MANNEH  
Minister of Economic Planning and  
Industrial Development.
- ALIEU M. N'GUM  
Director of Planning,  
Ministry of Finance and Trade.
- SARRIANG CESSAY  
Acting Undersecretary (Trade),  
Ministry of Finance and Trade.

## **REPUBLIC OF GUINEA**

- MOHAMED SAID FEFANA  
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- ABOU SYLLA  
In charge of OIC and Inter-Arab Institutions,  
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## **REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU**

- HUGO BORGES  
General Secretary in Ministry of  
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## **REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

- H.E. ENG. IIARTARTO  
Minister of Industry.
- H.E. MR. ALAMSYAH  
Ambassador to the Republic of Turkey.
- H.E. MR. H. ACHMAD TIRTOSUDIRO  
Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- OENTOENG SOEBROTO  
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Director of Economic Relations of Developing Countries,  
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- DARRY SALIM  
Secretary General,  
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- MUCHLIS TAKAR  
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- S. PARAMAJEDA  
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- WULUNG WIDODO  
Director, Nurtanio Aircraft Industry.
- L.V. KAMIL  
Manager Nurtanio Aircraft Industry.
- SULEMAN WIRIADIDJAJA  
PAL Shipbuilding Industry.
- SOETOMO  
PAL Shipbuilding Industry.
- ACHMAD SLAMET  
Cement Manufacturers Association.
- ISHAK JAUGGAWIRANA  
Indonesian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
- I. KENAN SANDAN  
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- DJOKO HARDONO  
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- H.E. HASSAN ABEDI JAFARI  
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- H.E. MOJTABA KHOSROWTAJ  
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- H.E. ASSADUL AMIRASLANI  
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- H.E. M. GANJIDOST  
Ambassador of Iran in Ankara.

- MANSUR GHARAVI  
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- AZIZ AZIMI NOBAR  
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- MORTEZA PEDRAMNIA  
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- RASOOLHA REZAHAL  
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- M. REZA NAGHSKI  
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- ABBAS RANGBAR  
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- MOHAMMED TEHERI  
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- ALI J.M. HOSSAIN  
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- H.E. MR. ABDULMALIK AL-YASSIN  
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- MOHANID AHMID YOUSIF  
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- HISHAM AL OGAYAN  
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- BADER AL NUSRULLAH  
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- YOUSOUF A-JASSIM  
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- H.E. Mr. MOHAMAD ABDUL-MALET  
Secretary of People's Popular Bureau.
- AHMED EL MAGADAMI  
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- ANWAR SASSI  
Bregal Raslanuf Higher Committee.
- SALOM FARKASH  
Chairman Mobil Oil Libya.
- MOHAMED HAMAN  
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- MEHDI ELHOUSH  
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- AHMED ALI BERWEIR  
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General Pipe Com.
- AHMED ABOGHULA  
Assistant Director of Islamic Department.

- EL-MABROUK ELSHEP  
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- AHMED EL MASELLATI  
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- MUSTAFA DAW EL GEREBI  
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- ISMAIL SHELGHAME  
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- H.E. Mr. NOORDIN HASSAN  
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#### **KINGDOM OF MOROCCO**

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- H.E. MR. BENABOUD AHMED  
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- BELKHAYAT MOHAMED  
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- GUEDIRA MOHAMED  
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#### **REPUBLIC OF NIGER**

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Director of External Trade.
- TAMPONE IBRAHIM  
Director of Industry and Artisanship.

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- H.E. MR. ILLAHI BUKIISH SOOMRO  
Minister for Industries.
- EJAZ AHMED NAIK  
Secretary General, Economic Affairs Division.

- H.E. Mr. M.M. ABBAS  
Ambassador of Pakistan in Ankara,
- IZHARUL HAQUE  
Ministry of Commerce.
- MOINUDDIN BAQAI  
Principal Economic Advisor to the  
Minister for Finance.
- A.K. TANWEER  
Additional Secretary, Ministry of Industries.
- INAM-UL HAQUE  
Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- JAVED MASUD  
Consul General, Istanbul.
- RASHED SALEEM-KHAN  
Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

#### PALESTINE

- AHMAD QOREi ABUFIRAS  
Head of delegation.
- İHSAN SALHA  
Permanent Representative of Palestine to OIC.
- REHBI HALLOOM  
Representative of P.L.O. In Ankara.
- SAMIR AYOUB  
Expert.
- MOHAMED NAHAL  
Expert.

#### STATE OF QATAR

- H.E. ALI AHMAD AL ANSARI  
Minister of Labour and Social Affairs.
- MOHAMMAD ALI AZZAM  
Office Director for Minister of Labour and  
Social Affairs.
- ALI HASAN AL-KHALAF  
Director of Economic Affairs Department  
in Ministry of Economics and Trade.

- ABDULLA ALI AL-ABDULLAH  
Director of Department of Industrial Affairs in  
Ministry of Industry and Agriculture.
- SHAIKH ABDULLAH BIN SO'UD AL-THANI  
Assistant Director of Commercial Affairs  
Department in Ministry of .Economics and Trade.
- MAJID SALEH AL-KHULAIIFI  
Economist in Office of His Highness the Emir of Qatar.

#### **KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA**

- H.E. DR. SOLAIMAN AL-SOLAIM  
Minister for Commerce.
- H.E. MR. ABDULAZIZ AL-ZAMIL  
Minister for Industry and Electricity.
- H.E. MR. OSAMAH FAQUIH  
Deputy Minister of Finance for International  
Development Cooperation.
- MAMUUN KORDI  
Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Economic and  
Cultural Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- RASHED ALBAKER  
Director General for Foreign Trade Department,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- ZIAD ABURASHED  
Director General for the Minister Office,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- AHMED AL-ABDALAALY  
Economist, Ministry of Industry and Electricity.
- ABDUL MOMEN M. SHARAT  
Third Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- SALEH AL-RESHAID  
Economic Advisor for Ministry of Finance and  
National Economy.
- ESAM AL-SHAHRANI  
Director, Protection and Encouragement Department of  
Industry.

### **SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC**

- H.E. MR. MUSA RABILE GOD  
Minister of Trade.
- H.E. MR. OSMAN ABDALLA JAMA  
Somali Ambassador in Turkey.
- OSMAN OWEYS NUR  
Permanent Secretary for Economic Committee in  
Presidency of Somali Democratic Republic.
- ABDULLAHI ABDI HERSI  
Permanent Representative of Somali Government to  
the OIC.
- MUSA AHMED KHAYRE  
Director of Planning,  
Ministry of Industry.

### **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SUDAN**

- H.E. MR. MOHAMED ELMIN ABDALLA  
Undersecretary  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- ÖMER ALI OMER  
Deputy Under-secretary  
Ministry of Cooperation, Commerce and Supply.
- AHMED SHARIF OSMAN  
Director of Economic Development and Industrial  
Investment, Ministry of Industry.

### **SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

- H.E. DR. SALIM YASSIN  
Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade.
- H.E. DR. ABDULLAH SALLOUTA  
Deputy Minister of Industry.
- MOUSTAFA BITAR  
Director of International Relations and  
Organizations, Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade.
- FAYEZ SHOUR  
Head of Department of Arab and Asian Relations,  
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## **REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA**

- H.E. MR. RACHID SFAR  
Minister of Economy.
- H.E. OTHMAN LAONAN  
Ambassador of Tunisia.
- HOSNY TONUI  
Director in the Ministry of Economy.
- EZZEDDINE ZARROUK  
Director, Ministry of Finance.
- MONDHER ZENAIDI  
Director.
- AHMAD ALI JEDDI
- M. ESSASI.

## **REPUBLIC OF TURKEY**

- H.E. MR. KAYA ERDEM  
Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister.
- H.E. MR. ISMAIL ÖZDAĞLAR  
Minister of State.
- H.E. SUDİ TÜREL  
Minister of State.
- H.E. MR. MESUT YILMAZ  
Minister of State.
- H.E. MR. VAHİT HALEFOĞLU  
Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- H.E. MR. CAHIT ARAL  
Minister of Industry and Trade.
- YUSUF B. OZAL  
Undersecretary of State Planning Organization.
- EKREM PAKDEMIRLI  
Undersecretary of Treasury and Foreign Trade.
- YAVUZ CANEVI  
Governor of Central Bank of Turkey.
- H.E. UMUT ARIK  
Ambassador, Representative of Turkey to the OIC.

## **REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

- H.E. MR. J.M. ALIRO-OMARA  
Minister of Commerce.
- A.B. KATUMBA  
Permanent Secretary,  
Ministry of Industry.
- A. OKELLO  
Commissioner for Commerce,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- S.G. ODONG  
Commissioner for Economic Affairs,  
Ministry of Finance.
- ABBAS K. MA WANDA  
Managing Director  
Uganda Development Bank.
- A.K. ODOCH  
Chief Commercial Officer,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- H.N. SEMYANO  
Principal Commercial Officer,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- TAPPY WALUSA  
Industrial Officer,  
Ministry of Industry.
- ALEXIE SEPUYA KYEUYUNE  
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## **UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

- H.E. SHEIKH SAIF ALI AL-JARWAN  
Minister of Economy and Trade.
- H.E. MOHAMED ESSA ALI  
U.A.E. Ambassador in Turkey.
- ATEEK ABDULHAHMAN ATEEK  
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- AHMED AL TIJANI  
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## **YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC**

- H.E. MR. AHMED RAID BEREKET  
Minister of Economy and Industry.
- MUQBIL AHMED MUSLEH  
Deputy Assistant Minister.
- MOHAMMED ALHAWA  
General Director of Planning.
- MOHAMMED WAHDI ALOLOFI  
General Director of the Infrastructure and  
Member of the Studies and Research Department of  
the Presidential Office.

## **PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN**

- H.E. MR. ALI ABDULKARIM  
Deputy Minister,  
Ministry of Commerce.
- SALEM A. BASABRAIN  
Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry.
- RADWAN KASSIM ALI  
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## **O B S E R V E R S**

### **FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA**

- E. EG'BARA  
Counsellor  
Embassy of Nigeria, Ankara.

### **THE TURKISH REPUBLIC OF NORTHERN CYPRUS**

- H.E. MR. SALİH COŞAR  
Minister of Economy and Finance.
- H.E. MR. FUAT VEZİROĞLU  
Minister of Commerce and Industry.
- ONUR BORMAN  
Under-Secretary  
Ministry of Economy and Finance.
- UNAL AKIF  
Under-Secretary  
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- AHMET S. BAYSAL  
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State Planning Organisation.

#### ISLAMIC DEVELOPMENT BANK

- H.E. DR. AHMED MOHAMMAD ALI,  
President of IDB.
- TARIK KIVANÇ,  
Director of Projects Department.
- ISMAIL HUMMADI  
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- A.O. ABUDU  
Senior Economist.
- SAMIR BEN SLIMANE  
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#### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (UNIDO)

- H.E. DR. ABD-EL-REHMAN KHANE  
Executive Director.
- AKŞIT KAYALAR  
Acting Head, IDB Secretariat.
- MOHAMED ABDELMONEIM  
Chief, Industrial Finance.
- MOHAMED TOURE  
Chief, Africa Unit, PDED.

#### UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP)

- ÜNER KIRDAR  
Director, UNDP.

#### UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT (UNCTAD)

- SAADET AHMAD  
Head of ECDC Branch

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ISLAMIC BANKS

- MR. INAN

## **GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF OIC**

- H.E. MR. HABIB CHATTY  
Secretary General.
- H.E. MR. ARSHAD-UZ ZAMAN  
Assistant Secretary-General,  
Economic Affairs, Admn. and Finance.
- M. HAMZA ROBBANA,  
Director, Cabinet.
- NAEEM U. HASAN  
Acting Director, Economic Affairs.
- ENGİN ANSAY  
Assistant Director, OIC Permanent Observer  
Mission to the United Nations.
- NURUDDIN MAZNI  
Press Attache to the Secretary-General.
- H.H. KURHAN  
Attache, Secretary-General's Cabinet.
- BOUBOU NIANG, Coordinator to the  
Translation Section.
- ADAMA THIAM  
Attache, Secretary-General's Cabinet.

## **SUBSIDIARY AND SPECIALISED AGENCIES OF THE OIC STATISTICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES (SESRTCIC) ANKARA**

- ŞADI CİNDORUK  
Director.
- İLHAN UĞUREL,  
Senior Economist.
- SELİM İLKİN  
Senior Economist.
- ABDELRAHMAN ZEINELABDIN  
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- ERCAN ERKUL  
Economist
- OKER GÜRLER  
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- MERTER ORAL  
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**ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL  
TRAINING AND RESEARCH (ICTVTR) DHAKA**

- RAFIQUIDDIN AHMAD  
Director, ICTVTR.

**ISLAMIC FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND  
DEVELOPMENT (IFSTAD) JEDDAH**

- ALI KETTANI  
Director General.
- SHABBIR HUSSEIN  
Director.

**ISLAMIC CENTRE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE (ICDT)  
CASABLANCA**

- DRISS ALAOUI MDAGHRI  
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- ZINE EL ABIDINE HOUKI  
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- BADREDDINE ALLALI  
Expert.

**ISLAMIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY AND  
COMMODITY EXCHANGE (ICCICE) KARACHI**

- SAMİ C. ONARAN  
Secretary General, Islamic Chamber of  
Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange.



**ANNEX II**

**INAUGURAL SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
KENAN EVREN  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AT  
THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR  
ECONOMIC AND  
COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

**Istanbul, 14 November 1984**

Distinguished Delegates,

At the opening of the first session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, I would like to express my pleasure at seeing you all in Turkey, and my confidence that the work you will undertake here will contribute a great deal to the development of cooperation and solidarity within the Islamic Community. It is with these sentiments that I welcome you all and present my cordial greetings.

Turkey has always attributed great importance to the development of economic cooperation among the members of the Islamic Conference and to the achievement of concrete results in this field. In this spirit, we consider the establishment of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation as an important milestone in the common efforts undertaken in the economic field within the Islamic Conference.

Distinguished Delegates,

As you will recall, at its inception, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference was envisaged as a primarily political body. However, it was soon realized that a meaningful and strong solidarity within the Islamic world could only be achieved by coming to grips also with economic and social issues, and in line with this realization, various activities have been initiated especially during the second half of the last decade. In line with this approach, the institutional mechanism necessary for furthering economic cooperation has been developed to a high degree and important progress has been made in reaching a common understanding on various concepts concerning economic cooperation. Today we are faced

with the task of giving new impetus to the efforts to strengthen economic ties among the Islamic Countries so as to achieve concrete results and of implementing without delay the already agreed economic concepts. The Standing Committee has special responsibilities in negotiating, adopting and implementing comprehensive and concrete solutions.

Distinguished Delegates,

The strengthening of economic cooperation depends on the realistic evaluation of existing potentials and the adoption of effective measures to implement common decisions based on this assessment. Taken as a whole, Islamic Countries are endowed with a vast potential for economic cooperation. The availability of human and natural resources and ever increasing complementarities among the various economies are the firm foundation upon which we can build the economic cooperation among our countries. Once we take full advantage of these opportunities, we will not only ensure higher living standards in the short run for our people but we shall also contribute to the development of relations among ourselves, while strengthening solidarity in the Islamic World. However, to be successful we need to pay special attention to the following points.

By its very nature, economic cooperation consists of various components. The existence of close linkages among different areas of cooperation necessitates a careful and detailed analysis of each issue. It is obvious that progress in a wide range of issues all at once is not possible and such an approach can only result in the dispersion of our resources and efforts. Therefore we must establish short, medium and long term priorities and make rational choices if we are to be successful. With this understanding, it is proposed that topics related to commerce, industry and technical cooperation be taken up in depth at this first session of the Standing Committee. Naturally, other important aspects of economic cooperation could be discussed in subsequent sessions of the Committee.

One important point which deserves special attention is the need to focus our efforts on «what is feasible» rather than «what is desirable». In this way we can direct our attention to those areas where concrete results can be expected and we can take decisions that can be speedily implemented. Since the political will on the general concepts of economic cooperation has already been expressed on previous occasions, the Standing Committee is not expected to dwell upon these concepts once again, but rather to work on concrete cooperation schemes in order to attain tangible results. For this reason we are anticipating that the discussions will concentrate on action oriented programmes at this session.

The implementation of the decisions to be taken is of special importance. Unless we can secure implementation we cannot expect economic cooperation to yield important results. Ensuring the implementation of decisions in our respective countries and ensuring the coordination of our action within the Standing Committee is an important responsibility for each Member State. The specialized institutions of the OIC will also make a valuable contribution towards achieving our objective. We, on our part must do what we can to these institutions in all administrative, technical and financial matters. We hope and expect to receive substantial assistance also from the other international organisations for the development of our cooperation.

At the same time, we must bear in mind the difficult economic conditions faced by some of the least developed countries among us. Since the idea of cooperation is central to the tradition of Islam, we have to find ways which will bring solutions to the problems of the least developed countries whenever we develop economic cooperation projects among our countries.

Distinguished Delegates,

We should always keep in mind that the development of a multilateral economic cooperation model is a difficult task involving various complications and constraints. First of all, it must be pointed out that to expect solutions for all of our problems from such a model is not realistic. The main objective of multilateral cooperation schemes is to develop tangible projects, while providing a framework and direction for cooperation which may be supplemented with bilateral cooperation and private schemes. The ultimate goal of our cooperation cannot be to disengage our countries from the rest of the world and to render us self sufficient in all areas. In a world economy where interdependence is forever increasing, such a concept cannot be adopted for any country or group of countries. As in the case of other developing countries, the main objective of the Islamic Countries is to set up effective mechanisms that will ensure collective self-reliance for their own economic development. There is no doubt that once we achieve this objective, we shall occupy a stronger and more stable position in the world economy.

Distinguished Delegates,

The success of such an effort depends on mutual understanding rather than on material means. Within this context, I would like to underline my conviction that with its shared values and its vast potential, the Islamic world can face up to this challenge.

If we can proceed hand in hand and mobilize our potential in the most rational manner, it will not be difficult to create an Islamic Community that is more self-reliant and more prosperous.

In concluding, I would like to express my hope that this first meeting of the Standing Committee will lead to the achievement of realistic and concrete results and give direction to our subsequent efforts. I wish you all much success in your deliberations.

**STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. TURGUT OZAL  
PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AT  
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, 14 November 1984

Mr. Chairman  
Distinguished Delegates,  
Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me great pleasure to welcome, on behalf of the Turkish Government, the distinguished participants to the First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation. The government of Turkey is pleased to host, here in Istanbul, this meeting which we consider to be of utmost importance. Let me also express our sincere wishes that your valuable work within the framework of the Standing Committee will prove beneficial to the Islamic Community all over the world.

Distinguished delegates,

We are aware that this First Session of the Standing Committee is not meeting under favorable circumstances for many of our countries. Indeed most of the Islamic Countries have been seriously affected by the world-wide recession in recent years. Overall output in many of them has fallen for the third consecutive year. This fact demonstrates how vulnerable our economies are to global economic conditions.

Despite unmistakable signs of recovery during the last two years in the developed world, many negative factors have hampered the transmission of growth from the developed countries to both the OIC members as well as the other developing countries.

Distinguished delegates,

I believe that steps towards resolving our economic difficulties require more than ever before the strengthening of our economic cooperation. Taking into consideration current world economic situation and the prospects for slower growth in the future in comparison to the last decade, we stand at a crossroad and are faced with a historical challenge.

We can either give priority to the solution of our short-term economic problems and wait for recovery and growth to spread from the other countries or we can attempt to collectively influence the course of events, if we choose the second way as being the correct one, then we need to clearly define the constraints facing our countries and adopt economically inspired and politically supported collective action. Such action can be an important engine for economic growth and transformation in our countries, reinforcing also our relations with the developed world.

Distinguished delegates,

I do not intend to give a detailed listing of all the possible lines of cooperation open to us, nor do I wish to enumerate all the measures that can be taken, but I would like to underline some points of particular relevance to our work.

First, I believe that the dynamism of our economies constitutes one of our strongest assets. Of course, harnessing this dynamism is not an easy task. The level of indebtedness of many of our countries and the high international interest rates constitute a strong negative element. On the other hand, the intensification of protectionism and the continuing unsatisfactory conditions in the world market for our products limit our export opportunities. Under these adverse conditions, solutions should be sought within the framework of our cooperation activities. What we have achieved up to now can serve as a solid base for the future. The experience of the last decade proves that trade and economic cooperation among ourselves can be expanded faster than the global average, although this progress has shown wide variations from country to country. In this connection, I might mention that Turkey has increased its trade volume with other OIC countries by more than 50 percent since 1981.

Therefore, the key to and possibly a reasonable starting point of a wider range of cooperation may well be increasing trade among OIC members. Such increase in the flow of goods and services would, no doubt, entail improvement in other areas notably in industrial cooperation.

To this end, we must find ways and means of removing the existing barriers and compensating for our shortcomings.

A major obstacle, of course, is the lack of adequate financing to promote greater commercial exchange. Existing financial facilities need to be supported through additional arrangements. In this context a regional export credit insurance scheme together with the provision of longer term financing similar to the ones already put to advantageous use by the industrialized countries, are worth serious consideration.

there are more than adequate financing possibilities within the OIC that can be diverted to the use of the Islamic Countries. Such a development would also be in the interest of the financiers, private as well as public. Therefore, it is highly recommendable to set up a working group at this session to study this issue which I am sure you will agree is of utmost importance to give renewed impetus to economic and commercial cooperation.

Infrastructure, on the other hand, needs to be improved as a matter of urgency. Without adequate means of telecommunication or air, sea and land transport facilities, to enhance commercial activity among OIC countries to a desirable level, is just not possible. Again on this vital issue it is most advisable to set up another working group.

Secondly, our approach to industrial cooperation ought to be more attentive to complementarity on such elements as resources, manpower, geographic location etc. and ought to take into consideration the comparative advantages of each member country. That is, if each country is capable to produce a number of agricultural or industrial goods or inputs at lower prices, this comparative advantage should be exploited to the benefit of the whole Islamic Community.

Thirdly we have to pay greater attention to agricultural growth. The Islamic World is capable to meet its own food needs, if we can live up to the challenge by taking the right measures at the right time. Buffer stocks may be set up in many commodities. Primary goods, strategic raw materials may be purchased at a lower cost, directly from the producer instead of through an intermediary, usually an industrialized country. These are of course very closely linked to financing requirements which I have mentioned earlier, and this certainly is no less important a subject than the others.

Lastly, I think that assistance in the form of technical or financial aid or otherwise to the least developed countries (LDC) within the Islamic World is an issue to which we should address ourselves with a sense of urgency.

It may well be that all these aspirations cannot be fulfilled from today to tomorrow. However, if we show now the wisdom to work out together a well planned, practical strategy, the chances for a more effective and far-reaching cooperation among OIC members will become a not-too distant reality.

You may have noted that a group of Turkish industrialists and businessmen are here with us to follow our deliberations. I am convinced that the participation of the private sector would greatly contribute to

a successful outcome of our efforts. Therefore, I would suggest that we also invite to the next COMCEC meeting representatives from the private sectors of all the member countries.

Distinguished delegates,

If we all agree on the necessity of following such new lines of action to surmount our economic difficulties, we must resolve to take the first essential step. We must be able to muster the necessary political will to uphold the commitments that we make here at this meeting and exert every effort to facilitate the implementation of the common action in our respective countries. If we fail to do this, we would not only undermine the moral authority of this gathering but also the very foundation of our economic cooperation based on Islamic solidarity.

Distinguished delegates,

The Government of Turkey is confident that the Member States will devise and implement policies to enhance the cooperation within the OIC framework in the most rational manner, taking full account of their existing potentials. In this context, the Standing Committee provides the opportunity to contribute to the search for strengthening the OIC's economic activities and achieving collective self-reliance.

Before concluding, I would like to express my wish that this important meeting will lead to positive results for the entire Islamic World and that the resolutions we shall be adopting here will be faithfully implemented by all of our countries. I also wish you all, success in your important task and a very pleasant and happy stay in Turkey.

Thank you.

## ANNEX IV

### **SPEECH OF HIS EXCELLENCY MR, HABIB CHATTY, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANISATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT THE FIRST MEETING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, 14 November 1984

**BISMILLAHİ AR-RAHMANİ AR-RAHİM  
WASSALATU WASSALAMU ALA RASOULİLLAHİ**

Excellency,  
President Kenan Evren,  
Excellencies,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

Assalamu Alaykum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh.

It is my pleasure and pride to participate, today, in this high-level gathering, in one of the biggest and most important economic conferences, so far, witnessed by our Organisation, in its endeavour to achieve more coherence, cooperation and solidarity among its members, with a view to realizing the prosperity, dignity and fortitude of our Muslim Ummah.

2. There is no doubt that this great event will be recorded in golden letters on the pages of the glorious history of this great country which played, in the recent past, a pioneering cultural role whose impact is still clearly visible today in many Islamic countries. This glorious history cites the prominent place which the Ottoman Caliphate used to occupy with respect to the world, in particular, as a result of its great activities in the economic field and mainly in the form of trade exchanges between Europe and the Islamic countries; thanks to its mastery of advanced means, in this field, that greatly contributed to the development of the Islamic trade, at that time. Today, as the Muslim world is witnessing a blessed renaissance; it is not strange to find this formidable castle

of Islam and this developed country organize an excellent conference, such as this one, that basically aims at the realization of overall prosperity and fortitude for our Islamic States, and welfare for our peoples through an economy whose foundation is organized, coordinated and complementary work and action.

3. May I take this opportunity to first of all convey my personal thanks and felicitations to His Excellency Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey for having accepted the Chairmanship of this important Standing Committee. I wish to emphasize in this context, that the choice of his eminent personality was not alone by chance but was the result of the work he has accomplished since his coming to power as well as the level of development attained by Turkey. It v/as these factors which guided in the choice of the Muslim Heads of State who met in January 1984, in Casablanca, Morocco. I would also like to welcome the distinguished Ministers and other dignitaries present here today and to thank them for their enthusiastic response to participate in this meeting.

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4. Our thanks and gratitude are also due to the Government of the Republic of Turkey for the generous hospitality and cordial reception which has been extended to us since our arrival in Istanbul. I would also like to pay homage to the Organising Committee for the meticulous preparatory work and excellent arrangements made for the present meeting.

Mr. Chairman,

Gentlemen,

5. You are all aware of the intensive efforts undertaken by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference for the promotion of all round cooperation among the Member States of our Organisation. In the economic and commercial fields, these efforts have been more pronounced in the last three years since the adoption of the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif in January 1981. The Plan of Action, which covers ten key sectors, contains important recommendations and envisages a series of steps to be taken to promote and foster economic and commercial activities in the Islamic world. Much of the efforts and work of the Organisation is presently devoted towards the attainment of the goals set out in the Plan of Action.

6. It may also be recalled that the Third Islamic Summit Conference had taken another historic decision by setting up three Permanent Committees in the Science and Technology; Information and Cultural; and Economic and Commercial fields charged with the task of following up the implementation of resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conferences in the pertinent fields, and to explore ways and means of fruitful cooperation among Islamic States in these fields. Thus, the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation was activated to give new impetus to accelerating the economic and commercial oriented activities of our Organisation through the work and deliberations expected of Standing Committee through the clear approach it will provide for Islamic Economy at the compact means for promoting this sector for the great benefit of all our States.

Gentlemen,

7. The Provisional Agenda for our present meeting focuses on two important sectors namely, Trade and Industry. I need not emphasise the importance of commercial exchanges and industrial development and technology in today's highly sophisticated world. As far as trade is concerned, unfortunately it has remained a relatively unexplored sector in the cooperative endeavours of our Organisation. We are all too aware that the flow of trade among the Member States is not of the desired level and the non-Islamic countries remains the leading trade partners for a majority of OIC Member States. It is also important to emphasise that the OIC Member States in general belong to the group of developing countries and as such the composition of their commercial exchanges reflect the same trend as those of all developing countries namely, that they are producers of primary commodities; they rely mainly on single commodity of export; their share of manufactures in GDP is relatively small; and their exports and imports are limited to the industrialised countries and susceptible market conditions abroad.

8. Our Organisation is, however, conscious of the tremendous potential, and vast market available for the development of commercial exchanges among the OIC countries and several remedial measures are underway to encourage and develop trade exchanges.

9. The Islamic World possesses today all the means required for attaining its full development and achieving prosperity for its people. It lacks nothing: neither the human potential, since the Muslim talents are among the best, nor the raw materials, nor the energy, nor the dimension, for it represents one of the most important communities of the Mankind. Hence, the success of its action for regaining the place that it deserves so as to contribute *to* the entire political, economic and cultural work of the international community, depends only on its own will.

10. A specialised institution namely, the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade has been established to deal exclusively with trade and commercial matters, prepare relevant studies and propose a programme of cooperation in these fields. An Expert Group meeting on trade was also recently organised at the Casablanca Centre and important proposals, recommendations and priorities were drawn up for consideration of the Member States. Some initial studies have also been undertaken by relevant OIC agencies on the question of establishment of Islamic Common Market and several Islamic leaders and scholars have strongly favoured the creation of the Islamic Common Market.

I feel it a necessity for the Member States of our Organisation to agree on a common programme on trade cooperation in order to do away with the overdependence on non-Islamic countries and to mutually benefit from the commodities and products with which the Islamic world is endowed. Such a programme of action would, however, require taking the necessary institutional measures, including institution of preferential arrangements, removal of trade barriers, and other similar arrangements to encourage and promote commercial exchanges. Consideration would also have to be given to financing of foreign trade and creating the necessary mechanisms required for this purpose. Presently, only the Islamic Development Bank provides facilities for foreign trade financing operations to the Member States and there is need to supplement the IDB's activities in this area. The distinguished Ministers of Trade who are gathered in this meeting of Permanent Committee would, I am confident, give due consideration to these and other important elements for encouraging commercial exchanges in the Islamic world.

Mr. Chairman,

Gentlemen,

11. The other item on the Agenda for this meeting deals with industrial cooperation - a sector in which substantial progress has been achieved since the first Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation held in Islamabad, Pakistan, in February 1982. The Task Force which was set up by the Ministers of Industry has done a commendable job in the past two years, thanks to the personal efforts and contribution of its Chairman, the distinguished Minister of Industry of Pakistan.

12. Progress has also been achieved on implementing the recommendations contained in the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial Cooperation which was adopted by the Ministers of Industry at their first meeting. In this connection, I would like to make special mention of the work undertaken to finalise the draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association which the Ministers of Industry would examine at their Second

Consultation being held concurrently with our meeting. Elaborate proposals on implementation of the programme of industrial cooperation are also being submitted for the consideration of the Ministers of Industry.

13. There is great potential for industrial cooperation given the fact that several of our Member States are endowed with new materials while others have developed a fairly high standard of expertise and technical know-how. This offers several opportunities for developing joint ventures whether bilaterally, regionally or multilaterally. In fact, the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation has already identified several areas of joint ventures and certain specific proposals backed by feasibility reports have been developed. What is required is harmonisation of efforts and channelising funds to give practical shape to these proposals. I feel that the Islamic Development Bank and the financial institutions operating in Member States can take the lead in the area of development and promotion of joint ventures. The activation of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments approved by the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers and awaiting ratification of Member States should give further impetus to development of joint ventures in the industrial field.

14. We are all conscious of the slow and complex path towards economic development and trade promotion which has become all the more difficult given the economic realities of today. Recently history of international economic negotiations as well as current trends in the world economic situation do not offer much grounds for optimism. However, it is for these very reasons that it has become imperative for the developing countries, such as the Member States of our Organisation, to increasingly rely on themselves and promote greater cooperation in order to attain self-reliance.

15. The Organisation of Islamic Conference has taken several bold steps in this direction and such ground work has been covered to forge close economic and commercial linkage among the Member States. I feel that it is now necessary to give practical shape to the proposals which have already emerged and agreed upon in the various OIC forums. The Permanent Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation offers a new opportunity to intensify this work. Given its composition and mandate, the Permanent Committee would be in a position to take up selected areas of high priority and evolve specific recommendations for cooperation in such areas. This would enable specific joint action and preparation of cooperation programme to yield cooperative and effective results.

Technical Cooperation activities programme with emphasis on exchange of know-how and skilled technical manpower is another area which offers great potential and in which there is much interest by the Member States. The Standing Committee could also identify problematic areas and find recommend solutions.

16. I am confident that under the able and dynamic leadership of its Chairman, His Excellency President Kenan Evren, the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation would contribute to the dawn of a new era of cooperation among the Member States. I wish this meeting every success and I am convinced that given the political will and commitment of the Member States to the cherished aims and objectives of Islamic solidarity and fraternity, the deliberations and work of our Committee would contribute to the social and economic development of the Ummah and for a better future for the Islamic World.

## **ANNEX V**

### **AGENDA FOR THE FIRST SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC AND TRADE COOPERATION**

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, 14 - 16 November 1984

1. Inaugural Session
2. Election of the Bureau for the Plenary
3. Report of Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Formation of ministerial bodies of the meeting and organization of the work
6. Progress report on economic and trade cooperation among Member States and exploration of new lines of action to improve and enhance such cooperation.
7. Trade Cooperation :  
Elaboration and adoption of an Implementation Programme for trade cooperation among Member States, including inter-alia
  - Trade information network
  - Standardization guidelines
  - Trade promotion activities
  - Financial mechanisms to promote trade
  - Trade preferential measures
8. Industrial Cooperation :  
**SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION**
9. Technical Cooperation :
  - a) Technical cooperation in the trade sector
  - b) Technical cooperation modalities in industrial cooperation with special emphasis on training facilities and engineering, consultancy and contracting services
10. Institutional issues :
  - a) Rules and regulations of the Standing Committee
  - b) Follow-up mechanisms
11. Any other business
12. Date and venue of next meeting of the Committee
13. Adoption of the Report.
14. Concluding Session.

**RESOLUTION  
ON FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL  
COOPERATION**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14 - 16, 1984,

Recalling Resolution 13/3-P (IS) adopted by the Third Islamic Summit Conference held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah/Taif, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in January 1981, on the establishment of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation;

**Noting** that the Committee has been mandated to undertake follow-up and implementation of the resolutions of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, study all possible means of strengthening cooperation among "Member States, and to draw up programmes and submit proposals designated to increase the capacity of Islamic States in the economic and commercial fields;

Agrees :

1. To submit for necessary action, the resolutions and the recommendations adopted by the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation to the Head of State of each Member State by the Chairman of the Standing Committee.

2. To apprise the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers of its resolutions and recommendations.

3. To request the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the OIC as well as the subsidiary and affiliated agencies and other bodies of the OIC in the economic field to present progress reports on their economic and commercial activities in order to enable the Standing Committee to coordinate and follow-up the implementation of the OIC resolutions in these fields.

4. To establish a Follow-up Committee, at ministerial level, to assist the Chairman supported by the Secretary General and composed of the Members of the Bureau of the Standing Committee, which will work in close collaboration with relevant Institutions established within the OIC framework to deal with all the issues pertaining to economic and commercial cooperation among Member States.

## **ANNEX VII**

### **STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. TURGUT ÖZAL PRIME MINISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AT THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, 16 November 1984

Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates,

We have thus completed the review of the agenda items before us. I trust that all of you are as pleased and satisfied as I am with the conduct of our deliberations and proud of the achievements of this First COMCEC Session.

I heartily thank the distinguished chairmen of the two ministerial bodies and the distinguished Heads of delegations and members for their selfless contributions and hard work. My thanks also go to my collaborators at the Bureau, the distinguished Heads of delegations of Guinea, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and PLO as Vice Chairmen, and Jordan as rapporteur, who have so ably helped guide our work.

I would also like to thank very much the Secretary General of the Organization of Islamic Conference, affiliated agencies of the OIC, the President of the Islamic Development Bank, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the representatives of other participating international organizations who have made invaluable contributions with their profound expertise.

Here, I would like to express our hope that the excellent relations between the OIC and UNIDO, which were developed with the personal contributions of Dr. Khane, will continue in the future under new organizational set up of UNIDO with your support.

I consider this First COMCEC Session as an impressive and a very promising beginning of enhanced economic and commercial cooperation among the Islamic countries in the years to come. The number of delegations taking part in this meeting and the high level of participation have certainly been a source of great satisfaction and an enormous encouragement for the future, an unprecedented show of eagerness towards collective achievement in our economic and trade relations.

This meeting has certainly assured us that as long as we are able to close our ranks and build our work around Islamic faith and solidarity, there is no ground to doubt the bright future and prosperity of the Islamic world.

Today, the total volume of trade of Islamic countries is around 400 billion dollars. However, trade among Islamic countries has a very modest share in this - only 7 percent. Turkey, as a developing Islamic country, has achieved to raise the share of trade with other Islamic countries from 8 percent to around 50 percent during the last five years and, I think, has thus set a good model.

It is hoped that trade among Islamic countries will increase to 15 to 20 percent in a matter of few years. Such an increase, would, undoubtedly, help bring greater prosperity to and more importantly spread wealth throughout the entire Islamic world.

The first COMCEC Meeting has given us another opportunity to come together in a brotherly atmosphere, to discuss our difficulties and to search for best means of achieving our common ideals and goals. It has been an occasion to live and feel our togetherness, in suffering or in *glory*. It has brought our souls together.

Before this august gathering, I solemnly hope that all the elements dividing us will soon disappear and that it will only be peace which will prevail in the entire Islamic community. We are all duty-bound to translate this wish into reality. May Allah illuminate our destiny and crown our efforts with success and bring wellbeing to the muslim brothers all over the world.

I hope you all had a pleasant stay in Turkey and I am looking forward to seeing you again next year, at an even larger meeting.

Thank you.

**REPORT ON THE PROBLEM OF SAHEL  
PRESENTED BY H.E. MR. ARSHAD-UZ ZAMAN,  
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE OIC**

Istanbul, 16 November 1984

Mr. President,

Mr. Prime Minister,

Dear Brothers,

The Third Islamic Summit Conference, held in Makkah Al-Mukarramah from 25-28 January, 1981 adopted resolution No. 7/3-P (IS), setting up a special Ministerial Committee entitled «Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel». The Committee was composed of the following members :

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Malaysia, Palestine, United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and the Secretary General of the OIC. At the outset the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia announced a donation of US \$ 100 million, Kuwait US \$ 50 million and the United Arab Emirates US \$ 30 million to the newly created Committee. In view of the prevailing situation of famine due to many years of drought, food aid was rushed by the donor countries. This was rapidly followed by the establishing of institutional mechanism for long term solution through project assistance. This has been progressing satisfactorily and the donor countries have embarked on projects like drilling deep tube wells, preservation of ecological balance etc.

Since the setting up of the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel, it has worked in close collaboration with CILSS as well as other international organisations, who are active in this field. The Committee emanating from the Third Islamic Summit Conference has held periodic meetings to evaluate the current situation and has also gone to the field for on the spot study of the grave condition. The Organisation of the Islamic Conference remains continuously seized of the problem.

Mr. President,

I have taken the floor in order not only to inform the distinguished delegates of the drama in the Sahel region and the efforts so far made by the OIC to alleviate their sufferings, but rather inform this august gathering the happy news that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has made

a fresh contribution of thirty million US dollars in addition to its past contribution. This brings the total contribution to an amount of two hundred and ten million US dollars for the «Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel». It is our earnest hope that this fresh initiative of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will be followed by other Member States, at this hour of dire need of the people of the Sahel region.

I thank you Mr. President, for having given me the floor.  
WA SALAMU ALAIKUM WA RAHMATULLAHI WA BARAKATUH.

## ANNEX IX

### **RESOLUTION ON SOLIDARITY WITH THE DROUGHT STRICKEN ISLAMIC COUNTRIES IN AFRICA**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey, from November 14 - 16, 1984,

RECALLING Resolution No. 7/3-P (IS) of the Third Islamic Summit Conference held at Makkah Al-Mukarramah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, establishing the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel;

NOTING WITH GRAVE CONCERN the catastrophic situation prevailing in the Sahel countries caused by the continuous years of drought leading to terrible human suffering;

NOTING WITH DEEP APPRECIATION the generous contributions made to the Sahel programme of the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of Sahel by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the State of Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Malaysia as well as material assistance extended by other Islamic Countries, including Pakistan;

ALSO NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the work being done by the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that fresh contributions to the Sahel Programme have been received, as intimated through the General Secretariat's Note on the subject;

**1. EXPRESSES ITS DEEP GRATITUDE** to the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the additional generous donation of US \$ 30 millions to the Sahel Programme of the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel.

**2. ALSO NOTES WITH PROFOUND APPRECIATION** the donation announced by His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey at the first meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation for provision of food stuff worth US \$ 10 million to the drought stricken Islamic Countries of the Sahel.

**3. URGES** other Member States to also come forward with generous assistance to the Sahel Programme of the Islamic Solidarity Committee with the people of the Sahel.

**4. REQUESTS** that the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary General of the United Nations, and other relevant agencies be informed of this resolution.

**CLOSING SPEECH BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. KENAN EVREN  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY AT THE FIRST  
SESSION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC  
AND COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, 16 November 1984

Distinguished delegates,

At the closing session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation which commenced its activities with the meeting of the Senior Officials and continued at ministerial level, I would like to express my pleasure in addressing you once again. I consider that such a high degree of participation by the Member States at the highest levels in this meeting is a demonstration of our common conviction and determination to develop economic and commercial cooperation among the Islamic Countries.

I know that only a few number of Member States, despite their willingness, have been unable to participate in this meeting. This was mainly due to reasons such as the coincidence of this meeting with some other previous engagements on the same dates. I am sure you would appreciate the difficulty on our part in fixing dates that would suit all the Members.

In this connection, I would also like to mention the importance of the active role that both the Member States and the institutions that are represented here, have played during the course of the meeting. There is no doubt that the resolutions in the fields of commerce and industry which have been adopted by the Members will guide the activities to be pursued at multilateral as well as at national levels.

Distinguished delegates,

I would like to emphasize particularly the importance of the subjects of the first session of COMCEC which has embraced two very closely related areas. The low level of trade volume among the Islamic countries in comparison to their overall trade exchanges could be accepted as an indication that a) the possibilities in this field have not been fully utilized. I believe that the measures we will take to carry out the implementation programme on trade will manifest its positive results in due time.

In this framework, the initiation of necessary activities aiming at the systematic flow of trade information, trade promotion activities, long term financial facilities to promote trade, export credit guarantee scheme and establishment of a multilateral clearing mechanism are considered to be important measures that will prove to be beneficial.

The increase of trade flows among our Member countries will provide the necessary impetus for the industrial development of Member States. The resolutions adopted by the Ministers of Industry will equally have positive effects on the achievement of development and prosperity of our nations and peoples.

The programme which we have adopted includes many important projects such as the encouragement of joint ventures, close collaboration between the Islamic Development Bank and National Development Institutions, special measures concerning contracting, consultancy and engineering enterprises and promotion of the establishment of sectoral and professional associations.

Distinguished delegates,

As I have stressed in my inaugural address, the process of economic development entails a whole gambut of areas and cannot be limited to progress achieved only in these two sectors. It was with this understanding that during the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca, in January 1934, six priority areas have been identified. I believe that the Standing Committee, in its future activities should take up interdependent and wide rening programmes covering all aspects of economic development to fulfill the aspirations of the Islamic Community. While doing this, I believe that it will be useful to adopt a step-by-step approach and to take up the issues in terms of their priorities.

Distinguished delegates,

It is a fact that our determination in translating the decisions of this meeting and subsequent related programmes to be adopted in the future into concrete action as well as their periodical follow up will be the basic condition for success in our cooperation activities. Within this framework I am confident that the Standing Committee will play an important role with your valuable support and assistance. On this occasion, I consider it my duty, as the Chairman of this Committee to reiterate before you, my willingness and determination in fulfilling this high responsibility that has been conferred upon me in Casablanca.

Distinguished delegates,

I wish that the resolutions and the implementation programme in industry and trade which we have adopted after tiresome work that I have closely followed, resembling the solidarity among our countries, will be beneficial to the Islamic World.

I am sure that the experience, which we have gained at the end of this first session and your valuable advices, will contribute immensely to the success of future meetings.

When you return to your home, I am confident that you will transmit the feelings of friendship and brotherhood of the Turkish people towards all the Islamic nations and the principle of the Turkish foreign policy based on the concept of «Peace at Home, Peace in the World».

While reiterating my pleasure for having met you in Turkey and expressing the hope that I will have the opportunity of seeing you participate in our future work, I would like to extend to you my sincere regards and best wishes for a safe journey back home.

## **Annex XI**

### **VOTE OF THANKS**

The first meeting of the Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Turkey from 14 -16 November, 1984,

#### **DECIDES :**

To extend its heartfelt thanks to its Chairman, His Excellency Mr. Kenan Evren, President of the Republic of Turkey, for the splendid leadership provided to the Committee since his assumption of the Office of Chairman at the Fourth Islamic Summit held in Casablanca in January, 1984;

To offer its deep gratitude to the Government of the Republic of Turkey under its Prime Minister, His Excellency Mr. Turgut özal, for the warm hospitality and meticulous preparation for the success of the Conference;

To pay its debt of gratitude to the brotherly people of Turkey for the generous and friendly welcome extended to the brotherly delegations from the Islamic Ummah.

**IS/COMCEC/1 - 84/Annex A**  
**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND**  
**COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

12 - 13 November, 1984

1. The Meeting of the Senior Officials of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 12 to 13 November, 1984.

2. The Meeting was attended by the following Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference :

- Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
- State of Bahrain
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- Republic of Cameroon
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of the Gambia
- Republic of Guinea
- Republic of Indonesia
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Republic of Iraq
- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- Republic of Lebanon
- Socialist People's Libyan Jamahiriya
- State of Kuwait
- Malaysia
- Kingdom of Morocco
- Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- Republic of Niger
- Sultanate of Oman

- Palestine
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- State of Qatar
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Somali Democratic Republic
- Democratic Republic of Sudan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Republic of Tunisia
- Republic of Turkey
- Republic of Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen Arab Republic
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Observers from the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus participated in the meeting.

3. Representatives from the Islamic Development Bank; the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research; the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development; and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade also attended the Meeting.

Representatives from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) attended the Meeting as observers.

4. The Meeting was opened by Mr. Yusuf B. özal, Under-Secretary of the State Planning Organisation of the Prime Ministry of the Republic of Turkey as Chairman of the Meeting. In his opening speech, Mr. Özal welcomed the delegates to the meeting which he said was being organised to ensure the success of the Ministerial Level Standing Committee Meeting to follow. Mr. özal reviewed the past developments regarding the establishment of the Committee, and its activation under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren President of the Republic of Turkey, at the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in January, 1984. He recalled that the mandate of the Committee is to follow-up the implementation of the resolutions of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference; to study all possible means of strengthening cooperation among Member States; and to draw up programmes and submit proposals designed to increase the capacity of Islamic States for their development.

Mr. Özal stated that out of the six priority areas of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States identified by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, trade, industry and technical cooperation were being proposed to be taken up at the first meeting of the Standing Committee with a view to putting forth practical, effective and implementable action proposals addressed to the immediate needs expressed by the Member States within the OIC framework. He pointed out that, with this understanding, the proposed agenda of the Standing Committee will be taken up by the Meeting of the Trade Ministers and by the Second Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation to be held concurrently.

Mr. özal added that while the Trade Ministers will deliberate upon a short-term implementation programme on commercial cooperation covering issues such as the establishment of a trade information network, harmonisation of standards, trade promotion activities, financial mechanisms to promote trade, measures on trade preferences, and technical cooperation in trade, the Ministers of Industry will take up a comprehensive implementation programme embracing the promotion of joint ventures, consideration of industrial associations, technical cooperation in industry, and cooperation to promote small and medium scale industries in the Member States. He concluded his statement by expressing the hope that it would be possible to formulate concrete programmes and proposals at this meeting and the Meeting of the Standing Committee to further promote economic cooperation among the Member States of the OIC.

5. H.E. Mr. Arshad-uz-Zaman, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC also addressed the Meeting, and expressed the confidence that under the leadership of H.E. Mr. Kenan Evren as its Chairman, the Standing Committee will help fulfill the goal of overall and balanced economic development in the Islamic Ummah. The Assistant Secretary General, following a brief summary of the history of the initiation and development of the OIC economic cooperation activities, gave an account of the mandates, functions and activities of the OIC subsidiary and affiliated organs that are working in the economic and commercial field.

The Assistant Secretary General went on to enumerate the provisions of the OIC Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation Among Member States, adopted by the Third Islamic Summit, and reviewed the various OIC meetings and activities under each sector of this Plan. He went to point out that out of these ten sectors, Agricultural Development and Food Security, Industry, Science and Technology,

Trade, Transport and Communications, and Energy were designated by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference as priority areas of cooperation during the next 6 years.

He concluded his statement by enumerating the various impediments faced by the OIC specialised agencies in following up the implementation of the wide-ranging resolutions of the different OIC fora, and expressed the hope that this Meeting will provide an opportunity to take the stock of the past achievements, identify shortcomings and try to solve the existing problems at the highest level.

6. Following these speeches, the Meeting took up the question of election of its office-bearers. It elected the following to the Bureau :

**First Vice-Chairman :**

**Mr. Osama Jafar Faquih** of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

**Second Vice-Chairman :**

**Mr. Ijaz A. Naik** of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Third Vice-Chairman :**

**Mr. M. Sayed Fofana** of the Republic of Guinea

**Fourth Vice-Chairman :**

**Mr. Abu Firas** of Palestine

**Rapporteur :**

**Mr. Ibrahim Badran** of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

It was also agreed to set up an open-ended Drafting Committee.

7. After the election of the Office-bearers, the meeting took up for consideration the provisional agenda prepared for the meeting, and decided to modify agenda item 5, as «Commercial and Economic Cooperation Among the OIC Member States. A copy of the agenda as adopted is attached as Annex-AI.

8. Following these formalities, the meeting considered in depth the proposals and programme for the promotion of trade and commercial exchanges among the Member States. During the deliberations, it was noted with concern that despite the significance of trade and commercial exchanges in the overall economic activities, the volume of intra-Islamic trade was alarmingly low. The Meeting, accordingly, emphasised the need for urgent action to agree on remedial measures by the Member States to develop and promote such exchanges amongst themselves. In this connection, the important role of the IDB, ICCICE, ICDT and SESRTCIC was recognised to help promote trade oriented activities.

Following detailed discussion ,and having duly considered the important proposals made by various delegates, the Meeting agreed on the draft of a «Short-term Implementation Programme for the Promotion of Trade among the Member States of the OIC» (which was later discussed by the Ministerial Committee on Trade and a copy of which is attached to the report of the Trade Ministers).

9. As regards item no. 5 (b), the Meeting took note of the «Proposals for the programme on Industrial Cooperation among the OIC Member States» prepared by the Working Group on the recommendations of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation, and agreed to transmit the draft text to the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation for consideration.

The Meeting also noted that the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Indonesia had offered certain amendments to the draft programme on industrial cooperation, while certain other delegations also expressed desire to make additions and amendments. Their submission to the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation was recommended.

10. During the course of the deliberations, the Meeting recognised the importance of the General Agreement for Economic Technical and Commercial Cooperation, and the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments, to promote and develop commercial and industrial cooperation among the Member States. In this connection, it submitted two recommendations (Annex-All and Annex-AIII) for adoption by the Standing Committee.

11. The Meeting noted the recommendation of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs pertaining to submission of progress reports by the OIC subsidiary and affiliated bodies to the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation. In this connection, it adopted an appropriate recommendation which is attached as Annex - AIV.

12. The Meeting took note of the proposal of the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the importance of studying the Islamic aspects of economic cooperation among Member States, and felt that this subject should be considered.

13. The Meeting took note of the proposal submitted by the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco on food security entitled «Islamic Food Foundation».

14. At the conclusion of its work, the Meeting recorded its warm thanks and appreciation to the Chairman for the effective manner in which he presided over the Meeting. The Meeting also conveyed its gratitude to the Vice-Chairmen for their valuable assistance, and to the Rapporteur for the preparation and submission of the report.

15. The Meeting expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Turkey for the traditional cordial welcome and generous hospitality extended to the delegates. It paid tribute to the Organising Committee for the excellent technical and administrative arrangements made for the Meeting which contributed to its success.

16. The Meeting also expressed its appreciation to the General Secretariat for the constant effort exerted for the successful outcome of the Meeting.

17. Finally, the Meeting adopted its report for submission to the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation.

Istanbul  
November 13, 1984.

**AGENDA OF THE MEETING OF SENIOR OFFICIALS**

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

November 12 - 13, 1984

1. Opening Statement by Mr. Yusuf B. Ozal, the Under-Secretary of the State Planning Organisation of the Prime Ministry, and the Chairman of the Senior Officials Meeting.
2. Speech of the Assistant Secretary General of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.
3. Election of Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur.
4. Adoption of the agenda.
5. Consideration of the topics of the First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation :
  - (a) Commercial and Economic Cooperation among the OIC Member States.
  - (b) Industrial Cooperation among the OIC Member States.
6. Any other business.
7. Adoption of the report.
8. Closing session.

**RECOMMENDATION ON GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR  
ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL  
COOPERATION AMONG OIC MEMBER  
STATES**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14 - 16, 1984,

RECOGNISING that the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation among OIC Member States represents the most appropriate framework for the work and deliberations of the Standing Committee;

NOTING that while the General Agreement has come into force following its ratification by the majority of the Member States, it has not yet been signed/ratified by several of them;

1. APPEALS to the Member States, who have not yet done so, to sign and ratify the General Agreement for Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation, as early as possible.

2. **REQUESTS** the General Secretariat to keep the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation informed of the status of signature/ratification of the General Agreement by the Member States.

**RECOMMENDATION ON THE AGREEMENT ON PROMOTION,  
PROTECTION AND GUARANTEE OF INVESTMENTS**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14 - 16, 1984,

RECALLING Resolution No. IS-7/12-E of the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which adopted the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments among Member States;

NOTING WITH CONCERN that the Agreement has not come into force due to the lack of ratification by the required number of Member States;

1. APPEALS to the Member States, who have not yet signed/ratified the Agreement on Promotion, Protection, and Guarantee of Investments, to do so expeditiously to enable the Agreement to come into effect.

2. **REQUESTS** the General Secretariat to pursue its contacts with the concerned Member States, and to keep the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation apprised of the progress.

**RECOMMENDATION ON ACTIVITIES OF THE  
OIC SUBSIDIARY AND AFFILIATED BODIES**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14-16, 1984,

RECALLING the relevant resolutions of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers on the activities of the OIC subsidiary and affiliated bodies;

NOTING sub-para 10 of recommendation 1 of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs;

1. REQUESTS the subsidiary, and affiliated agencies and other bodies of the OIC in the economic field to apprise the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of their activities.

2. **DECIDES** to consider the subject at its next meeting with a view to ensuring proper and effective coordination of the work and activities of these bodies.

**REPORT OF THE  
MEETING OF THE TRADE MINISTERS OF THE  
STANDING COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC AND  
COMMERCIAL COOPERATION**

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey  
November 14 - 15, 1984

1. The meeting of the trade ministers of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from 14 to 15 November 1984.

2. The meeting was attended by the following Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference :

- Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
- State of Bahrain
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- Republic of Cameroon
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of the Gambia
- Republic of Guinea
- Republic of Indonesia
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Republic of Iraq
- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- Republic of Lebanon
- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- State of Kuwait
- Malaysia
- Kingdom of Morocco
- Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- Republic of Niger
- Sultanate of Oman

- Palestine
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- State of Qatar
- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Somali Democratic Republic
- Democratic Republic of Sudan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Republic of Tunisia
- Republic of Turkey
- Republic of Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen Arab Republic
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Observers from the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus participated in the Meeting.

3. Representatives from the Islamic Development Bank; the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research; the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development; and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade also attended the Meeting.

Representatives from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO); the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); and the International Association of Islamic Banks attended the Meeting as observers.

4. The meeting was opened by H.E. Kaya Erdem, Minister of State and Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey. In his statement, the Chairman welcomed the delegations and stressed the importance of the meeting for the development of intra-Islamic trade. He called for the adoption of concise and practical measures to strengthen the economic cooperation and solidarity of the Islamic States.

5. Following this speech, the meeting took up the question of election of its office-bearers. It elected the following to the Bureau :

First Vice-Chairman :

H.E. Abdelaziz KHELLEF, Minister of Trade of Algeria.

Second Vice-Chairman :

H.E. Aliro Omara, Minister of Trade of Uganda.

**Third Vice-Chairman :**

H.E. Saif Ali Al-Jarwan, Minister of Economy and Trade of United Arab Emirates.

**Rapporteur :**

H.E. Tengku Razaleigh Plamzah, Minister of Trade and Industry of Malaysia.

6. After the election of the office-bearers, the meeting took up for consideration the provisional agenda and adopted it.

A copy of the agenda as adopted is attached as Annex-B : I.

7. Following these formalities, the meeting took up agenda item 4. Under this item, the Chairman of the meeting of the Senior Officials of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation, presented to the meeting the Draft Resolution on the short-term implementation programme for the promotion of trade among the OIC Member States, for consideration.

8. Following the discussion of the draft resolution, the meeting adopted the draft resolution by acclamation with the amendment of para VII (2b) concerning Palestine, and inclusion of a reference to Lebanon as well (resolution attached as Annex-B : II).

## **Annex 3 : I**

### **AGENDA OF THE MEETING OF THE TRADE MINISTERS**

Istanbul, November 14-16, 1984

1. Opening Session.
2. Election of Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Trade Cooperation :  
Consideration and adoption of an Implementation Programme for trade cooperation among Member States, including, inter-alia;
  - Trade information network
  - Standardization guidelines
  - Trade promotion activities
  - Financial mechanisms to promote trade
  - Trade preferential measures
  - Technical Cooperation
5. Any other business.
6. Adoption of the Report.
7. Closing Session.

**RESOLUTION ON THE SHORT-TERM IMPLEMENTATION  
PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF TRADE AMONG  
THE OIC MEMBER STATES**

The First Session of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation held in Istanbul, Turkey from November 14 - 16, 1984,

RECALLING Resolution No. 1/4-EF (IS) on the Plan of Action to strengthen Economic Cooperation among Member States adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference held in Casablanca in January, 1984;

NOTING the programme of Cooperation and Priorities in the Trade Sector to implement the Plan of Action drawn up at the First Expert Group Meeting on Trade held in Casablanca from 2-5 April, 1984;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION that the General Agreement on Economic, Technical and Commercial Cooperation has gone into effect following its ratification by majority of the Member States, providing therefore a most appropriate framework for the work of the Standing Committee;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the adverse effects of the recent developments and trends in the World economy on the economies of the Member States;

RECOGNIZING the need for expanding trade exchanges among the Member States by taking into consideration the close linkage between the promotion of industrial production and trade with a view to improving the terms of trade of OIC Member States, and consequently to alleviate the balance of payments problems facing them;

STRESSING the importance of taking concrete action in promoting intra-Islamic trade under a comprehensive strategy to embrace all possible aspects of cooperation in this field;

RECOGNISING the need for maintaining a regular viable trade information flow;

EMPHASIZING the importance of identifying and eliminating, through collective action, those factors hampering intra-Islamic trade;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the need for initiation of activities aimed at harmonisation of standards applied in Member States;

NOTING the importance of trade promotion activities in expanding trade exchanges among the OIC Member States;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION the important role being played by the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) in the foreign trade financing activities;

RECOGNISING the potentialities of other Islamic financial institutions in the Islamic World in the promotion and expansion of intra-Islamic trade;

ALSO RECOGNISING the importance of developing trade on the basis of a preferential tariff system to enhance the flow of trade among the Islamic Countries;

REALIZING that continuous efforts would have to be exerted by the Member States, with the assistance of the OIC to fulfill the objectives enunciated in the trade sector in the Plan of Action :

**AGREES:**

**I. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A TRADE INFORMATION NETWORK**

1. A trade information network should be established to ensure the achievement, inter-alia, of the following :

- a) to meet the trade information needs in all the Member States;
- b) to make possible the systematic collection of appropriate and up-to-date information pertaining to trade;
- c) to facilitate the most rapid data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination, to the users;
- d) to help Member Governments take decisions relating to external trade policy and to provide basic information at the enterprise level on commercial opportunities in the Member States;
- e) to help facilitate research and development activities in the trade field.

2. ICDT will prepare in close collaboration with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, the SESRTCIC, and relevant international organisations a feasibility study on the modalities of such a network.

This feasibility study should pay particular attention to, inter alia, the possibilities of employing the existing computer facilities, establishing interlinkages among relevant national and specialised organisations within OIC.

In preparation for the effective and efficient operation of such a network, the Member States should designate and communicate to the ICDT their national focal points, to participate in the network and for this purpose, secure to the maximum extent possible, inputs from relevant information centres in the country.

4. The feasibility study on the modalities of a trade information network should be distributed to the designated national focal points upon its completion. Thereafter, an expert group meeting on the subject will be organized by the General Secretariat, following receipt of comments and observations on the feasibility study by the Member States.

5. The report of the Expert Group meeting will be submitted to the Standing Committee.

## II. HARMONISATION OF STANDARDS IN THE MEMBER STATES

6. Activities should be initiated aiming at the harmonisation of standards applied in the Member States by paying particular attention to those which have an adverse impact on a steady expansion of trade among the Member States.

7. The Turkish Standards Institution is requested to undertake, in close collaboration with the standardisation institutions in the Member States, the examination of such standards and to develop a methodology for related harmonisation activities for consideration by the expert group meeting proposed to be held in April, 1985. This study should be circulated to the relevant Member State Institutions well in advance of the meeting. The report of the standardisation experts should be submitted to the Standing Committee.

## III. STRENGTHENING AND STREAMLINING OF TRADE PROMOTION ACTIVITIES AMONG THE MEMBER STATES

A) Periodic organisation of the Islamic Trade Fairs and establishment of Permanent Trade Centres :

8. ICDT, by its mandate, is the institution charged with the task of coordination and follow-up of the activities related to the regular organisation of the Islamic Trade Fairs.

9. A Technical Group, composed of :

a) The Member State hosting the Islamic Fair,

- b) The Member State which has organized the previous Fair.
- c) The Islamic country applying to arrange the next Fair.
- d) The Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade, and,
- e) The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange,  
should be set up,

(i) to facilitate the exchange of information and experiences on the organisation of such fairs among the Member States;

(ii) to study the problems and obstacles related to the organisation of trade fairs on a regular basis;

(iii) to come forth with proposals to enable the organising of specialised and product oriented trade fairs;

(iv) to develop proposals on economic, institutional and legal measures that need to be taken to facilitate the organisation of the fairs regularly by giving due regard to the needs of the least Developed Member States in this field.

10. Member States are urged to give due consideration to the proposals of the technical group, so that the appropriate economic and legal environment will be created for the consideration of Islamic Trade Fairs.

11. Member States may consider encouraging, to the maximum extent possible, the participation of other Member States, in their national fairs, including participation by the private sector. They may also consider drawing up bilateral agreements to ease and formalise such participation.

12. Member States may consider the opening up of their permanent trade centres to be utilised by other Member States.

13. The Islamic Chamber's offer to provide consultancy services, upon request, for the establishment of regional trade centres, and to act as a clearing house of information on such facilities in the Member States, is noted.

B) Intensifying contacts and cooperation among the trading enterprises in the Member States :

14. Direct contacts and cooperation should be established and/or strengthened among Member States involving public procurement agencies, state trading organisations, marketing boards and other related public enterprises. Similar activities should be encouraged among the

private sector companies in the Member States. In this context, the Member States are invited to adopt procedures such as those related to the issuance of visas to the business communities of Member States so as to allow the promotion of such contacts.

15. The preparation of the directory on exporters and importers of the Member States, as included in the work programme of the ICDT, should be completed at an early date. The Islamic Chamber should collaborate with the ICDT in the completion of this task.

16. Member States are urged to give due consideration to the development of necessary transport and communication links among them. Consideration may also be given to accord favourable treatment to the maritime, land and air transport services offered by the Islamic Countries.

#### IV. FINANCIAL MEASURES FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE INTRA-ISLAMIC TRADE

17. A group of experts from interested OIC Member States should be convened under the auspices of the IDB with the participation of the relevant OIC and other Islamic financial institutions for the purpose of examining, on Islamic principles, the feasibility of establishing :

- a) longer term financing facilities,
- b) a regional Export Credit Guarantee Scheme,
- c) a multilateral Islamic Clearing Union.

18. That study shall be submitted to the Governments of Member States, as well as to the Presidency of the Standing Committee, within six months, through the OIC General Secretariat.

#### V. TRADE PROMOTING REGIONAL PREFERENTIAL MEASURES

19. Member States are decided to establish among' them, through a step by step approach, a system of trade preferences. In order to do so, Member States will endeavour to develop the conditions and circumstances that will provide additional preferences among themselves.

20. Member States are urged to take advantage of the opportunity open to them through the GSTP negotiations to coordinate positions among them.

21. In endeavouring towards establishing a free trade area, Member States will also consider the possibilities of removing non-tariff measures for promotion of trade.

22. An open-ended group composed of the General Secretariat, the ICDT, the ICCICE and trade experts of the interested Member States should be formed to work out the principles, rules and time-table for negotiations on the selected products by giving due regard to those recommended for the GSTP negotiations.

The working group should come together preferably in 1985, as soon as an invitation is extended by a Member State to host the meeting.

23. ICDT is assigned the responsibility of making an inventory of the existing preferential schemes applied by Member States to facilitate the proceedings of the proposed working group meeting.

24. ICDT should continue to conduct seminars on the GSTP in collaboration with UNCTAD.

#### VI. A PROGRAMME FOR TECHNICAL COOPERATION IN TRADE

25. Within a broader context of technical cooperation among the OIC Countries, Member States are invited to promote technical cooperation particularly relevant to the area of trade by adopting, inter-alia, the following short and medium term measures at the national and at the Community Level :

(a) to take measures to prevent the brain drain from the Islamic community while re-enforcing the principle of interdependence and self-reliance among the OIC Member States,

(b) to encourage the conclusion of agreements and/or arrangements among the Member States to facilitate the exchange of specialists and skilled manpower, and to provide on the job training by relatively developed Member Countries to the trainees from other OIC Member States.

(c) to expand the trade related training programmes and to develop research capacities of the relevant subsidiary organs of the OIC,

(d) to encourage the existing national research and training institutions in the area of trade to broaden the scope of their activities to include projects and programmes which are of interest to other Islamic Countries.

(e) to encourage the organisation of conferences, seminars and symposia for exchange of views, experiences and expertise on common problems regarding foreign trade activities and procedures.

(f) to fulfill without delay their financial obligations to the relevant ÜIC specialised institutions as well as to provide appropriate support, if necessary, to enable these institutions to expand the coverage of their training programmes.

(g) to encourage national training institutions to make joint arrangements with the OIC institutions on a cost-sharing basis to develop specific training programmes for participants from the Member States on various aspects of trade.

## **VII. MEASURES IN SUPPORT OF PALESTINE AND LEBANON**

26. Reaffirms full support for the Palestinian people inside and outside their occupied land, by using all material and moral means possible.

27. Requests Member States to implement the relevant resolutions of the Islamic Summit Conference on the application of the economic boycott measures against the Zionist entity (Israel).

28. Invites Member States to encourage the marketing of Palestinian and Lebanese products in the Islamic Countries and grant these products preferential treatment, as well as other facilities.

**REPORT OF THE SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION  
ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AMONG OIC  
MEMBER STATES**

**Istanbul, Republic of Turkey  
November 14 - 15, 1984**

1. The Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among OIC Member States was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14-15, 1984.

2. The Meeting was attended by the delegates of the following Member States :

- Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic
- State of Bahrain
- People's Republic of Bangladesh
- Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam
- Burkina Faso
- United Republic of Cameroon
- Arab Republic of Egypt
- Republic of the Gambia
- Republic of Indonesia
- Islamic Republic of Iran
- Republic of Iraq
- Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- Republic of Lebanon
- Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- State of Kuwait
- Malaysia
- Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- Kingdom of Morocco
- Republic of Niger
- Sultanate of Oman
- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Palestine
- State of Qatar

- Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- Democratic Republic of Somalia
- Democratic Republic of Sudan
- Syrian Arab Republic
- Republic of Tunisia
- Republic of Turkey
- Republic of Uganda
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen Arab Republic
- People's Democratic Republic of Yemen

Representatives from the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus attended the Meeting as observers.

3. Representatives from the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) ; the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE) ; the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC) ; the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR) ; the Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD) ; and the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT) participated in the Meeting.

Representatives from the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) ; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) ; and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) attended the meeting as observers.

4. The Meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro, Minister of Industries of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in his capacity as Chairman of the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation. Mr. Soomro expressed his happiness that the Second Ministerial Consultation was being convened in Istanbul, Turkey following the holding of the First Consultation in Islamabad two years ago. He said that significant progress has been made especially in the area of joint-venture cooperation through the efforts of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation which was established by the First Consultation. H.E. Mr. Soomro concluded his statement by expressing the hope that this Conference would carry the past work further so that more concrete results would be obtained in the near future.

5. The Meeting then elected the following office-bearers as Members of the Bureau :

Chairman :

H.E. Mr. Cahit Aral, Minister of Industry and Trade of Turkey.

**First Vice-Chairman :**

H.E. Prof. M.A. Matin, Minister for Commerce of Bangladesh.

**Second Vice-Chairman :**

H.E. Dr. Momodou S.K. Manneh, Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development of the Gambia.

**Third Vice-Chairman :**

H.E. Balkhayat, General Director of the Industrial Development Office, Morocco.

**Rapporteur :**

H.E. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro, Minister of Industries of Pakistan.

6. Following his election to the Chairmanship of the Second Ministerial Consultation, H.E. Mr. Cahit Aral addressed the Meeting. He expressed his thanks for the honour bestowed upon him and welcomed the delegates to Istanbul. He pointed out that his country's offer to host the Second Ministerial Consultation is an expression of her support of the idea of genuine cooperation among the CIC Member States in all fields, including industry, and that the concurrent convening of the First Meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation provided an excellent opportunity to consider the close linkage between the commercial and industrial sectors. The Turkish Minister termed the Islamabad Declaration as a turning point in the area of OIC industrial cooperation and referred to the imperative of the joint industrial projects which was a major agenda item. He said, however, that establishment of mechanisms in joint ventures will have to be considered along with other aspects of industrial cooperation, such as technical cooperation, establishment of industrial associations, bringing together of investors, and encouraging the development of small and medium size industries. He concluded his statement by expressing his conviction that further elaboration of the existing ideas within an extensive implementation programme will not only facilitate future work, but will also generate positive results to benefit the whole of the Islamic World.

7. H.E. Dr. Abdelrahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO, also addressed the Meeting. He expressed his gratitude for the invitation extended to the UNIDO to participate in the Ministerial Consultation

and assured the Meeting of his organisation's commitment to cooperate in the implementation of the important tasks involved. Dr. Khan referred to the topics that would be relevant to the Ministerial Consultation and UNIDO's ongoing programmes related to them. He said three papers were being presented by UNIDO to the Ministerial Consultation. He lauded the outstanding record of many OIC Member Countries in assisting and promoting economic cooperation among the developing countries on several fronts. Mr. Khan concluded his statement by saying that UNIDO was ready to provide all available support and expertise to OIC Member States in the latter's endeavours to extend cooperation amongst themselves to diversify, modernise and transform their economies at a time when such efforts are facing serious threats on account of exogenous developments.

8. While considering the draft agenda, the meeting agreed that adoption of the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association should be made into a separate agenda item. The agenda as modified is enclosed at Annex-C : 1.

9. Under agenda item 4, Mr. Naeem U. Hasan, representative of the General Secretariat presented a background document on the progress made and the related activities that have taken place within the OIC in the field of industrial cooperation since the First Ministerial Consultation. He highlighted the work of the Task Force to implement the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial Cooperation and paid tribute to H.E. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro for his able and dynamic Chairmanship of the Task Force.

10. Under agenda item 5, H.E. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro, Chairman of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation presented his report on the work undertaken by the Task Force since the First Ministerial Consultation. He reported that the Task Force has held three meetings during this period to address itself to the tasks assigned to it within the framework of the Islamabad Declaration, and that it has, with the help of two ad-hoc working groups, made significant progress in the development of guidelines and mechanisms in the identification and implementation of joint venture projects, and in the collection of information and undertaking of studies in that regard by the member institutions of the Task Force. Mr. Soomro concluded his report by suggesting that the Second Ministerial Consultation may adopt concrete measures for the early implementation of recommendations and decisions taken earlier in the field of industrial cooperation.

A copy of the text of Mr. Soomro's report is attached as Annex-C : 2.

11. The Meeting noted with appreciation the Report of the Chairman of the Task Force, and commended the work done by the Task Force under his Chairmanship to implement the recommendations contained in the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial Cooperation.

12. Under item No. 6, the Ministerial Consultation reiterated the importance of industrial cooperation and promotion of joint ventures among the Member States. In this connection, mention was also made of the importance of manpower training, and development of technical assistance arrangements in the industrial sector. The Meeting noted the proposals prepared by the Working Group of the Task Force for a Programme on Industrial Cooperation (copy of which is attached as Annex-C : HI).

13. After detailed discussion, the meeting adopted a resolution on industrial cooperation among Member States, a copy of which is attached as Annex-C : IV.

14. Concerning item No. 7, the Ministerial Consultation approved the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association after amending Article 5 by adding to it the words «as well as the sub-regional associations of the Member States». A copy of the resolution alongwith the revised Draft Statute is attached as Annex - C : V.

15. At the conclusion of its deliberations, the Meeting expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of the Republic of Turkey for hosting the Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation, and for the generous hospitality accorded to the delegates. The Meeting was of the view that convening the Second Ministerial Consultation concurrently with the First Session of the OIC Standing Committee on Economic and Commercial Cooperation was very beneficial, and agreed that the subsequent Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation should also be held simultaneously with a session of the Standing Committee.

16. The Meeting felicitated the Chairman for the efficient manner in which he conducted the deliberations. Similar sentiments were expressed to other members of the Bureau.

17. The Meeting appreciated the constant efforts and valuable contribution made by the representative of the OIC General Secretariat for the work of the Meeting.

18. Finally, the Meeting adopted its Report.

Illahi Bukhsh Soomro  
Rapporteur  
Istanbul  
November 15, 1984

**Annex - C : I**

**AGENDA OF THE  
SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION ON INDUSTRIAL  
COOPERATION**

Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

(November 14 - 15, 1984)

1. Opening Session
2. Election of the Bureau
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Progress Report on the Implementation of the Islamabad Declaration
5. Report of the Chairman of the Task Force
6. Proposals for the Follow-up of the Implementation of the Programme on Industrial Cooperation
7. Adoption of the Statute of the Islamic Cement Association
8. Any other Business
9. Adoption of the Report and the Recommendations
10. Closing Session

**REPORT OF H.E. MR. ILLAHI BUKHSH SOOMRO**  
**MINISTER OF INDUSTRY OF PAKISTAN**  
**AND CHAIRMAN OF THE TASK FORCE ON**  
**INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION**

With a view to fostering greater cooperation among Muslim Um-mah in the industrial field, the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was convened in Islamabad in February, 1982. The meeting adopted a Declaration calling upon the Member States to work for the collective self-reliance particularly in the fields where immense potential exists for joint ventures such as agro-based, agro-supporting, capital goods, engineering and other basic industries. In order to give precision to the concept of industrial cooperation among Member States and ultimately to evolve an operational programme for this purpose, the consultation also recommended a 19-points action plan to achieve the desired objectives.

In order to pursue these recommendations the Ministerial Consultation decided to set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of the current Chairman (Pakistan) and under the aegis of the General Secretariat of the OIC and comprising the Islamic Development Bank, SESRTCIC, Ankara, ICTVTR, Dhaka, IFSTAD, Jeddah and Islamic Chamber, Karachi. International and Regional Agencies such as Arab Industrial Development Organisation (AIDO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) were to participate as co-opted members. The Task Force was entrusted with the job :

- (i) To identify potentials for joint venture projects among OIC Member States.
- (ii) To prepare reports of selected identified and viable joint-venture projects for consideration of the financing institutions in the Member States.
- (iii) To select and bring together sponsors and evolve financial packages for implementation of shared projects and joint ventures.
- (iv) To collect statistics of manpower resources and industrial capacities; and
- (v) To arrange expert group meetings on agro-based, capital goods and chemical industries.

## **2. FIRST MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE**

The first official/expert level meeting of the Task Force was convened in Jeddah in October/November, 1982 to work out detailed action plan for implementation of recommendations of the Islamabad Declaration and to provide the time frame for their implementation. The discussion in this meeting focused on three main areas of cooperation namely joint ventures, manpower planning, training and research and financial aspects of implementation of the Islamabad Declaration.

The meeting deliberated at great length on the modalities and guideline; for identification, preparation and implementation of joint-ventures, as promotion of joint-ventures was felt to be an important element of economic cooperation among the Member States. In this connection, it was emphasised that a practical approach would have to be adopted in the selection of joint ventures.

In order to draw a set of recommendations in the joint venture field, the Task Force set up an Ad-hoc Working Group comprising of Pakistan, SESRTCIC, - Ankara, the Islamic Development Bank, the Islamic Chamber, UNIDO and AIDO. The Task Force also finalized recommendations on the modalities and guidelines for the preparation and implementation of the joint-ventures. In this regard the Task Force assigned various jobs to the specialized institutions in the fields of manpower planning, training and research.

## **3. MEETING OF THE AD-HOC WORKING GROUP**

The Meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group on Industrial Cooperation set up by the Task Force was held in Karachi at the Headquarters of the Islamic Chamber in January, 1983. The Working Group agreed that industrial cooperation in general and industrial joint ventures in particular, constitute a significant element of economic cooperation among Islamic Countries especially in view of the lack of progress in the establishment of a New International Economic Order. In this regard, the Group pointed out that development of criteria, modalities and mechanisms for the identification, preparation and implementation of joint-venture projects constituted a basic and indispensable element of industrial cooperation.

## **4. JOINT VENTURE PROPOSALS**

The Islamic Chamber presented to the Ad-hoc Working Group a list of 57 joint-venture proposals received from Bangladesh (19), Indonesia (3), Senegal (1), Pakistan (25), Turkey (7), Uganda (1) and UAE (1) and classified by the Chamber in conformity with the sectoral priorities determined by the First Ministerial Consultation i.e.

- (a) Agro-based industries, agro-supporting industries including livestock and dairy products;
- (b) Infrastructural facilities and industries pertaining thereto, with special emphasis on capital goods and engineering goods, ship-building, transportation vehicles, spare parts and construction material;
- (c) Chemicals, fertilizer, petro-chemicals, textile and pharmaceutical.

The Group reviewed the projects in depth and detailed discussion was held on all the proposals. It was agreed to recommend that those projects in the list which were well-documented but are agricultural projects involving no processing activities should be referred, through the General Secretariat of the OIC, for consideration, to Agriculture Ministers.

#### **5. GUIDELINES FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT VENTURES**

Following the examination of the proposals, Ad hoc Working Group recommended guidelines and modalities for identification, preparation and implementation of joint ventures. The Ad-hoc Working Group was also informed by Pakistan that it would submit the detailed feasibility studies on six joint venture proposals for consideration of the Member States.

Following the examination of the proposals presented by the Chamber, the Group agreed to recommend the following guidelines for establishment of joint venture projects :

- (a) The projects should be of benefit to the Member States of the OIC to the maximum extent possible.
- (b) The projects should be located in Member States and involve the participation of two or more Member States or parties belonging to different Member States.
- (c) The participation in the joint ventures may take the form of capital-sharing, market-sharing, exchange of technical know-how, managerial expertise, transfer of technology, etc., by one or more parties.

#### **6. MODALITIES FOR IDENTIFICATION AND PREPARATION OF JOINT VENTURES**

As regards the question of modalities for identification and preparation of joint ventures, the Working Group agreed on the following recommendations :

- (a) All joint venture project proposals should be accompanied by pre-feasibility reports to be prepared by the sponsors.
- (b) Joint-venture proposals received by the General Secretariat of the OIC or the Islamic Chamber will be initially examined by them and then passed on to IDB for further processing.
- (c) The Islamic Development Bank will evaluate the viability of each project proposal and prepare its report which will then be forwarded to the General Secretariat of OIC or the Islamic Chamber as the case may be.
- (d) The Islamic Development Bank may select some of these projects to be financed by the Bank itself or it may like to forward some of them for consideration by other financial institutions in Member States.
- (e) If project proposals initiated by the Islamic Chamber are considered viable by the IDB, the Islamic Chamber will then seek partners interested in collaborating in the projects.

The Group recommended that financial agencies in Islamic Countries find outside could be approached for providing technical assistance to Member States/entrepreneurs in the preparation of joint venture projects. In this connection, the Group welcomed the statements of the representatives of IDB, AIDO and UNIDO informing the Group about the facilities available in their organizations in this regard.

The Group noted with satisfaction that the Islamic Development Bank was making arrangements to organise a workshop on joint ventures to determine the guidelines and to evolve a proforma for preparation and submission of joint-venture project proposals. The Group recommended that the agreed guidelines and proforma should be circulated widely among the Member States to help the sponsors in the preparation and submission of joint venture proposals.

The Group also recommended that consultancy facilities be created within the Islamic Chamber to render assistance to sponsors for preparation of joint venture project proposals. In this connection, the Chamber may utilise the services of consultancy agencies existing in the Member States.

The Tenth Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held in Jeddah in October, 1983 and the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held at Dhaka in December, 1983 noted with satisfaction the progress made till then in implementing recommendations of the Ministerial Consultation. In this regard the Commission and the Foreign Ministers Conference appreciated the work undertaken by the Task Force.

## **7. SECOND MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE**

The Second Meeting of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation was convened in Islamabad in March, 1983. It reviewed the progress achieved on the implementation of the Ministerial Consultation and recommended guidelines for establishment of joint venture projects. The Task Force took note of the background paper submitted by the OIC General Secretariat and the progress reports of SESRTCIC Ankara, ICTVTR Dhaka, IFSTAD Jeddah and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, Karachi.

The report of the Director of the Ankara Centre highlighted that the Centre had already started compiling the Foreign Investment Legislations of the Member States and had initiated the collection of industrial and manpower statistics. The Director suggested that a directory of the development finance institutions in Member States should also be prepared for reference of interested parties at the implementation stage of the joint ventures.

The representatives of ICTVTR and IFSTAD informed the meeting about their work programmes as they relate to the relevant provisions of the Islamabad Declaration, and suggested that additional financial resources would be required for the realization of their potential contribution in this regard.

The representative of the IDB in his progress report informed that preparations were underway to complete the two studies namely (i) to identify potentials for joint venture projects, and (ii) to prepare reports of selected identified and viable joint venture projects, assigned to the Bank. In this connection it was also informed that arrangements to organize a workshop on joint ventures to determine the guidelines and to evolve a proforma for submission of joint venture projects were underway. The Bank also circulated the study on 'Guidelines for Preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports', to the Members of the Task Force.

The Meeting, after detailed discussion on these progress reports, expressed its satisfaction at the work already undertaken. As regards the three studies pertaining to industrial cooperation among Member States; investment potential of Member States; and possibilities of sharing technical know-how in the industrial sector, assigned by the Ministerial Consultation to the Task Force, it was observed that considerable work had already been done by the UNIDO on these subjects prior to the Ministerial Consultation and that it would not be advisable to repeat the task.

It was thus agreed that a selected subset of these studies could be updated when required as background papers for expert group meetings referred to in Recommendation No. 1 of Islamabad Declaration. In this connection, the meeting welcomed the offer of the UNIDO to prepare the background documents for one expert group meeting.

The meeting considered 57 joint venture proposals which had been presented by Pakistan, Bangladesh, Turkey, Indonesia, Senegal and Uganda and had been scrutinised and classified by the Ad-hoc Working Group which met in Karachi in January 1983. These proposals were later evaluated by the Islamic Chamber and Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) to the extent of information available on each project.

Of these 57 projects, 15 were related to the agro-based and agro-related sector, 17 to the capital goods and engineering sector, 22 to chemicals and fertilizers sector, while the remaining three related to agricultural field.

The evaluation of these projects revealed that ten projects were "fully documented, backed up by feasibility studies, and were ready to be forwarded to financial institutions in the OIC countries for their consideration. These projects were as follows :

1. Kraft Paper Plant, Pakistan.
2. Deep Sea Fishing, Pakistan.
3. Agricultural Implements, Pakistan.
4. Tannery Chemicals (Chrome Processing), Pakistan.
5. Tin Plate Industry, Pakistan.
6. Basic Chemicals and Drugs Manufacturing, Bangladesh.
7. Garments Industry (Shirts) Bangladesh.
8. Jute Based Pulp Factory, Bangladesh.
9. Automatic Paper Manufacturing Plant, UAE.
10. Animal Husbandry, Senegal.

In addition, a proposal from a private Pakistani Consultant for developing railways in OIC countries and manufacturing of railway equipments such as carriages and locomotives on joint venture basis was also considered and approved by the Task Force.

The detailed feasibility studies on the above five Pakistani projects prepared by the Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan (IACP) were circulated in the Task Force meeting.

Following detailed discussion, the Task Force recommended the following guidelines for establishment of joint venture projects :

- (a) The projects should be of benefit to the Member States of the OIC to the maximum extent possible.
- (b) The projects should be located in Member States and involve the participation of two or more Member States or parties belonging to different Member States.
- (c) The participation in the joint ventures may take the form of capital sharing, market sharing, exchange of technical know-how, managerial expertise, transfer of technology, etc., by one or more parties.

As regards the question of modalities for identification and preparation of joint ventures, the following recommendations were agreed upon :

- (a) All joint venture project proposals should be accompanied by pre-feasibility reports to be prepared by the sponsors.
- (b) Joint venture proposals received by the General Secretariat of OIC or the Islamic Chamber will be initially examined by them and then passed on to IDB for technical processing of the feasibility.
- (c) The Islamic Development Bank will evaluate the viability of each project proposal according to its policies and procedures and prepare its report which will then be forwarded to the General Secretariat of OIC or the Islamic Chamber as the case may be.
- (d) The Islamic Development Bank may select some of these projects to be financed by the Bank itself or it may like to forward some of them for consideration by other financial institutions in Member States.
- (e) If project proposals initiated by the Islamic Chamber are considered viable by the IDB, the Islamic Chamber will then seek out partners interested in collaborating in the projects.

The meeting lauded the Government of Pakistan for having prepared and submitted the feasibility studies of six joint venture projects, as per promised in the meeting of the Ad-hoc Working Group. It recommended that all Member States be urged to prepare similar studies.

The meeting recommended that financial agencies in Member States and outside should be approached for providing technical assistance to Member States/entrepreneurs in the preparation of joint venture projects.

The meeting while recognising the role of private sector in promoting joint ventures in the Islamic World, stressed the need for strengthening the technical capability of the Islamic Chamber to enable it to guide the preparation and submission of joint venture proposals in the private sector. It recommended that the Chamber may seek technical assistance arrangements with financial institutions in the Member States and international agencies such as UNIDO. The Chamber may also utilize the services of consultancy agencies existing in the Member States with regard to the joint venture projects in the private sector.

### **8. THIRD MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE**

The Third Meeting of the Task Force was held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey on 10 - 11 April, 1984.

The OIC General Secretariat's background note to the Task Force meeting summarised the progress attained in general, and highlighted the relevant resolution on industrial cooperation of the Fourteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. It was informed that since the Second Meeting of the Task Force, UNIDO had finalized technical assistance arrangements with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry, and Commodity Exchange. It had also identified certain areas in which there appeared to be the need for study and analysis.

Bilateral cooperation between the OIC General Secretariat and the OIC specialized agencies with UNIDO has gained momentum in the past year particularly following the first OIC-UN Coordination meeting held in Geneva in July, 1983. That meeting identified joint ventures and investment issues as one of the priority areas of OIC-UN Cooperation and UNIDO has been designated as the lead agency in this field.

The Ankara Centre is collecting industrial and manpower statistics and compiling the foreign investment legislations of the Member States. As the difficulties are faced in obtaining detailed and current industrial data directly from the Member States, the Chairman of the Task Force approached the Ministers of Industry of Member Countries to provide this information to the Centre.

The Third Meeting of the Task Force expressed its satisfaction in the compilation of directories of Universities, research institutes, the roster of Muslim experts and the finalization of studies assigned to IFSTAD. The meeting also recommended that information on research projects undertaken by the above institutions should also be gathered for supply of reprints on demand and that the planned expert group meetings on energy and science and technology be convened at an early date.

The Third Meeting of the Task Force expressed the hope for the early completion of projected physical facilities of Dhaka Centre so that it becomes operational for contributing in the area of industrial training.

The Islamic Chamber had taken the initiative in 1981 of launching a programme on promoting joint ventures among Member Islamic Countries. These countries were invited to submit Joint Venture Proposal-satisfying the following conditions :

- (1) The project should be oriented towards exports to other Islamic countries.
- (2) It should have two or more partners from different Islamic countries.
- (3) It should be accompanied by the pre-feasibility report.

Upon this invitation, the Chamber received until 1982, 70 joint venture proposals from various countries. These proposals were submitted by the Chamber to the 1st and 2nd Task Force Meetings held in Jeddah from 30th October - 1st November 1982 and in Islamabad from 5-7 March 1983 respectively and to the Meeting of Ad-hoc Working Group on Industrial Cooperation held in Karachi from 8-11 January 1983. During the above mentioned meetings, the project proposals submitted by the Islamic Chamber were examined and 57 projects were found eligible for implementation. Furthermore, the important role to be played by the Islamic Chamber and the Islamic Development Bank in the field of joint ventures was underlined and specific guidelines were adopted to ensure an efficient collaboration between these two institutions.

According to these guidelines, joint venture proposals received by the Chamber are to be submitted to the Islamic Development Bank for financing after an initial screening by the Chamber.

In pursuance of the procedure approved by the Task Force the Chamber has contacted the sponsors of 57 joint venture projects and requested them to prepare pre-feasibility studies on their projects, according to the guidelines required by the Islamic Development Bank.

Moreover, the Chamber has circulated the «Guidelines on the preparation of pre-feasibility studies of the Islamic Development Bank» to all national Chambers so that future project proposals be made in the specified form.

Pre-feasibility studies received by the Chamber are examined and submitted to the Islamic Development Bank. Until 20 February 1984 seven projects were submitted to the Bank.

The Chamber has also taken the initiative of cooperation **with** other Islamic financial institutions to diversify the financing sources for its joint venture projects. As the number of project proposals are increasing continuously, the Chamber has requested for the assistance of UNIDO for providing an efficient service in this field. A technical assistance programme for the promotion of joint ventures among Islamic countries was submitted to UNIDO which has been approved. UNIDO has agreed to provide technical assistance of US \$200,000,— comprising 2 economic experts and 2 supporting staff, a computer service and other technical equipment. The programme also foresees organization of investment promotion meetings among Member Countries. Within this context, the Chamber will convene in early 1985 a meeting of the Least Developed Member Countries, to seek ways and means of promoting joint ventures and investment in these countries. The Chamber has already started making arrangements for this meeting.

## **9. FOURTH ISLAMIC SUMMIT**

The Fourth Islamic Summit Conference was held in Casablanca, Morocco from 16 - 19 January, 1984. The Conference while discussing the Plan of Action to Strengthening Economic Cooperation among Member States, has identified industry as one of the priority sectors for development in the Member States.

The Summit noted with concern the constraints which have impeded the implementation of the Plan of Action in certain sectors due to financial limitations, lack of data and information, and slow response from the Member States.

The Fourth Islamic Summit also recommended the adoption of following six priority sectors during the next six years :

- (1) Agricultural Development and Food Security.
- (2) Industry.
- (3) Science and Technology.
- (4) Trade.
- (5) Transport and Communications.
- (6) Energy.

It also requested the General Secretariat to convene a High Level Meeting of Government experts to review the priority programmes in these six sectors, taking into account the national resources of Member States, and to determine the practical measures for implementation.

## 10. MEETING OF THE OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP

With a view to further elaborate and analyse the priority areas for joint cooperation in the industrial sector and to give due consideration to proposals that have emerged during the discussions, the Third Meeting of the Task Force decided to set up an open-ended Working Group. The Task Force also felt that the Working Group may also assist in the preparatory work for the forthcoming Second Ministerial Conference. In this connection, it requested UNIDO to prepare papers on the following topics :

- (i) The role of small and medium scale industries, including the establishment of industrial estates, in rapid industrialization of the OIC Member States.
- (ii) The role of national development financial institutions in promoting industrial investment including joint-ventures, and ways and means of strengthening cooperation among them.
- (iii) Industrial manpower requirements of the OIC Member States and ways and means of establishing and/or strengthening training centres to serve all Islamic Countries.

Accordingly the open-ended Working Group set up by the Third Meeting of the Task Force on Industrial Cooperation met at the headquarters of SESRTCIC in Ankara from 26 - 27 July, 1984.

The Group considered the implementation programme on industrial cooperation. In this regard it considered the document prepared by Ankara Centre comprising proposals on the follow-up of the Islamabad Declaration. During the discussions, the Group highlighted the following :

- (i) The appropriate legal, institutional and economic environment for a free flow of capital among the Member Countries was necessary for the realisation of joint ventures in the Islamic World, and that the early ratification and putting into effect of the Agreement on Promotion Protection and Guarantee of Investments was essential in this regard.
- (ii) Industrial cooperation among the Islamic countries in general and development of joint industrial ventures, in particular, should take into account the individual needs of the Member Countries, complementarities among them, and regional factors.

- (iii) The complex process by which the joint projects are identified and implemented should directly involve the actual investors, and all the mechanisms to be developed within this process should aim to facilitate the activities of the industrialists, as the would-be partners, in setting up the joint ventures. In this connection, the UNIDO proposal for the initiation of a practical process to involve all the relevant OIC bodies, the UNIDO itself, national development finance institutions and the industrialists was noted with appreciation, and UNIDO was requested for expeditious finalisation of the proposal in the light of the subsequent comments of the members of the Task Force.

The Group also scrutinised the Ankara Centre's document which evolved a set of proposals covering basically joint industrial ventures and technical cooperation. The proposals on the follow-up of the implementation programme were also finalized.

The Group while discussing agenda of the Second Ministerial Conference ,recommended that :

- (i) The first substantial agenda item should be the progress achieved in the area of industrial cooperation since the First Ministerial Conference. In this connection, the current Chairman of the Conference may also wish to present a report on the work of the Task Force.
- (ii) Proposals on the follow-up of the Implementation Programme on Industrial Cooperation as finalized in this meeting may constitute the other major agenda item. All the background papers within this framework will be presented to the Second Conference under this item.

Accordingly, the Working Group suggested the following provisional agenda for the Second Ministerial Conference :

- (1) Opening Session.
- (2) Election of the Bureau.
- (3) Adoption of the Agenda.
- (4) Progress Report on the Implementation of the Islamabad Declaration.
- (5) Report of the Chairman of the Task Force.
- (6) Proposals for the Follow-up of the implementation of the Programme on Industrial Cooperation.
- (7) Any other business.
- (8) Adoption of the Report and the Recommendations.
- (9) Closing Session.

## 11. CONCLUSIONS

The Task Force on Industrial Cooperation set up by the First Ministerial Conference on Industrial Cooperation among Islamic Countries convened five meetings over a period of two and a half years to implement its mandate. With the active cooperation of its member institutions, it finalised the action plan for the implementation of the recommendations of the Islamabad Declaration and provided the time frame for their implementation. The Task Force finalised the modalities and guidelines for identification, preparation and implementation of joint-ventures. It also finalised the practical approach to the problems arising from the industrial cooperation in general and the joint venture proposals in particular. In this regard, it identified priority areas for joint collaboration and cooperation. The Task Force also scrutinised and classified the joint venture proposals received from Member States. Similarly other specialized institutions have also finalized/implemented their programme of action entrusted with a view to fulfill the mandate of the Task Force.

A considerable progress in the implementation of the mandate of the Task Force has been achieved which has been acknowledged by the Islamic Commission, the Foreign Ministers Conference and the Fourth Islamic Summit. However, financial limitation, lack of data and slow response from Member Countries have been responsible to some extent in slowing down the implementation of the recommendations of the Islamabad Declaration and the mandate of the Task Force. Necessary action to overcome these constraints has already been initiated in the light of the Resolution of the Fourth Islamic Summit on implementation of the Plan of Action to strengthen economic cooperation among Islamic States. These proposals are being discussed under the Provisional Agenda Item No. 6.

## 12. SUGGESTION FOR CONSIDERATION

The Ministerial Conference may wish to take note of the present Report and recommend adoption of concrete measures for the early implementation of recommendations and decisions taken earlier to facilitate cooperation among the OIC Member States in the field of industrial cooperation, which is of vital importance for promotion of economic cooperation among Member States of the OIC and economic well-being and social uplift of the Islamic Ummah.

**PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME  
ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AMONG THE OIC MEMBER  
STATES  
(PREPARED BY THE WORKING GROUP OF THE TASK  
FORCE ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION)**

**Recommendation 1 : Promotion of Industrial Joint Ventures**

The projects to be promoted within the Community should conform to following guidelines :

- (a) The projects should be of benefit to the OIC Member Countries to the maximum extent possible;
- (b) The projects should be located in OIC Member Countries and involve the participation of two or more OIC Member Countries or parties belonging- to different OIC Member Countries;
- (c) The participation in the projects may take the form of equity participation and/or contractual arrangements covering the supply of inputs needed during the planning, implementation, and operational phases of an industrial project such as financial resources, equipment, management, consultancy, marketing, and contracting services, technical know-how and technology, etc. by one or more parties.

2. IDB and the regional and national development finance institutions (NDFIS) should play a central role in promoting project-based cooperation. It should be noted that NDFIS, apart from being sources of funds, have more extensive information about projects under development in the OIC Member Countries and the supply capacities of their country with respect to project inputs demanded by other countries.

**Project Identification**

3. To identify cooperation possibilities at the project level, the investment and cooperation intentions, and the requirements of parties in the Member Countries, as contained in pre-feasibility studies, should be communicated to the parties in other Member Countries.

3.1. The national development finance institutions, or similar organisations such as investment promotion agencies, may serve as the national focal points in receiving and disseminating information on cooperation possibilities. For this purpose, each Member Country should designate focal NDFIS. The Member Countries, if they deem it necessary, may designate different focal NDFIS for the public and the private sectors.

3.2. Cooperation offers by parties from a particular Member Country should be addressed to the focal NDFIS in that country. The concerned NDFI should disseminate this information to focal NDFIs in other Member Countries, IDB and ICCICE to find partners. The institutions which receive such demands should, in turn, disseminate the information to concerned parties with a view to solicit counter-offers. National chambers or other similar institutions may be used as channels to facilitate the dissemination of such information.

3.3. As a general rule, the cooperation offers addressed to focal NDFIs should be accompanied by, at least, prefeasibility studies. These offers should clearly indicate the types and forms of cooperation sought by the initial sponsor.

3.3.1. In this connection, IDB should finalise its «Guidelines for Pre-feasibility Studies» to establish guidelines for the necessary documentation. IDB may collaborate with UNIDO for this purpose. This «Guidelines» shall be relied upon by the parties to the maximum extent possible. Special seminars may be organised in the focal NDFIs to promote the utilisation of the «Guidelines.»

3.3.2. The concerned NDFIs, OIC agencies and UNIDO may evolve special programmes to identify projects in certain industrial branches for different sets of Member Countries. These programme may comprise initial research by SESRTCIC, ICDT and ICCICE for identifying investment and cooperation possibilities in the selected branches; preparation of opportunity, market, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies.

3.3.3. The services of consultancy firms and individual consultants selected from rosters developed and maintained by NDFIs, IDB and IFSTAD may also be procured for opportunity, marketing, and pre-feasibility studies.

3.3.4. ICCICE should augment its capabilities in the direction of the preparation and evaluation of pre-investment studies, and catering to demands of the private sector for information on investment opportunities.

## Negotiations

4. The development of the initial offers and counter-offers received by focal NDFIs, IDB and ICCICE into viable joint projects would require negotiations among the parties. The negotiations should be conducted with a view to further developing the cooperation intentions of the parties.

4.1. The NDFIs which solicited the cooperation offers may bring together the interested parties for further negotiation. They may involve their own experts, and experts from IDB in the process.

4.2. ICCICE may organise periodic investment promotion meetings in collaboration with UNIDO for offers involving private sector partners. These meetings may also solicit new cooperation offers.

## Finalisation of the joint projects

5. The negotiations phase should end in the detailed formulation of the requirements of the partners for further developing and implementing the project. The document should especially enumerate the manpower, technology and external financial resources needed by the sponsors to proceed with the project. The document should be submitted to the concerned NDFIs and IDB.

5.1. IDB and NDFIs should evaluate the technical and financial viability of each project and the attached document detailing the requirements. IDB may prepare a report detailing the actions to be taken to proceed with the project. It may indicate the possible sources for manpower, technology and financial resources needed by the sponsors which may be obtained under contractual and credit arrangements. IDB and/or NDFIs may provisionally commit financial resources and/or obtain initial commitments from other sources.

5.2. Firm commitments on the part of the sponsors, IDB, NDFIs and other financial institutions should, as a rule, be made upon the completion of the feasibility study.

5.2.1. The sponsors and the NDFIs should make necessary arrangements for the early completion of the feasibility study. IDB and/or NDFIs, if necessary, may involve their own experts and consultancy firms from the Member Countries for the preparation of the study. If the sponsors are in need of resources for the preparation of feasibility studies, IDB and/or NDFIs may undertake the necessary financing arrangements.

5.3. If IDB deems a joint project as feasible on the basis of its feasibility study it may initiate the finalisation process of the joint venture agreement in collaboration with concerned NDFIs.

5.4. The joint projects selected for implementation on the basis of their feasibility studies should be implemented in a manner to maximize inputs supplied by parties from the Member Countries. Contractual joint ventures may be established for this purpose with parties from the Member Countries, especially with those indicated by IDB as possible sources.

5.4.1. IDB may help in locating competent firms in the member Countries to undertake project and engineering designs and supply other necessary project-inputs.

5.4.2. NDFIs may keep rosters of firms capable of supplying different types of inputs and disseminate the information on contractual joint venture opportunities received from IDB and other NDFIs among these firms.

5.4.3. ICCICE may also help in locating such firms through its own network of national chambers.

5.5. IDB may extend assistance to sponsors for the conclusion of agreements with identified parties from the Member Countries.

#### Preliminary steps

6. The mechanism above should be further refined to become operational. The IDB, in consultation with NDFIs, relevant OIC agencies and UNIDO may prepare a detailed project document detailing the mechanism, the measures to be taken to inaugurate the mechanism and its financial implications. The project should be implemented subject to its approval by the relevant organs of the IDB and other involved organisations. However, certain preliminary steps could be taken to enable IDB and NDFIs to initialise, at least, the experimental phase of the project.

6.1. As a first step, the resource base of IDB should be strengthened. New instruments such as co-financing arrangements with commercial and Islamic banks in the Member Countries, long-term and short-term investment certificates, and closed-end mutual funds which are under study by the IDB may contribute to the resource base of the IDB in the future.

6.2. As a short-term practical measure, the Member Countries may establish trust funds in their own countries for financing the early stages of industrial cooperation activities. The funds may be utilised by IDB for procurement of consultancy and project and engineering design services and for supporting the negotiations and other pre-investment activities involving parties from that Member Country. The Member Countries may also appropriate concessional funds to NDFIs to be utilised in the promotion and financing of joint ventures.

6.3. The operational capacities of the designated NDFIs and ICCICE should be further strengthened for the smooth operation of the cooperation process.

6.3.1. The capacities of the NDFIs which will initiate the cooperation offers may be augmented through technical cooperation arrangements involving other NDFIs, IDB, OIC agencies and UNIDO.

6.3.2. The Member Countries, through their national chambers, should strengthen ICCICE's financial and manpower resources for it to cater to the demands of the private sector and to organise investment promotion meetings. UNIDO may, if it deems it appropriate, continue with its efforts to strengthen the capacities of ICCICE.

6.4. The cooperation process will lead to increasing demands for information on economic and business conditions of the Member Countries. Steps should be taken to build up the necessary infrastructure for the constant supply of up-to-date information.

6.4.1. A depository libraries scheme may be evolved among the •NDFIs for providing each NDFI with the requisite reference material on OIC Member Countries.

6.4.2. SESRTCIC may evolve special programmes for experts from NDFIs on sources of information on OIC Member Countries.

6.4.3. OIC agencies should publish periodicals and directories pertaining to business conditions and institutions and distribute them extensively. In this connection, SESRTCIC may continue with the publication of the 'Foreign Investment Legislation Series' and prepare directories on development finance, foreign investment promotion, research and training institutions.

6.4.4. The SESRTCIC, IDB and ICDT should augment their efforts in setting up computerised data banks involving economic statistics of Member Countries.

#### Recommendation 2 : A System of Incentives to Promote Joint Venture

7. A specific system of incentives should be evolved, both at the national and Community levels, to encourage equity joint ventures and to increase the flow of project inputs supplied under contractual arrangements.

7.1. The Member Countries should encourage private and public enterprises to develop and implement industrial joint ventures with similar enterprises from the other Member Countries. In order to promote equity joint ventures, direct investment by parties from the OIC Member Countries should be encouraged by special legal and administrative arrangements.

7.2. The Member Countries may grant special incentives in the form of subsidised credits, tax holidays, etc. to equity joint ventures involving parties from the other Member Countries.

7.3. The Member Countries may make special arrangements to facilitate the participation of firms from the other Member Countries in tenders for industrial projects.

7.4. IDB, as the development finance institution of the OIC Community, should give, in its project financing activities, priority to joint projects. IDB may seek the possibility of granting further incentives to joint projects. For this purpose IDB may study the incentive systems of other regional development finance institutions.

### **Recommendation 3 : Joint Investment Companies**

8. The joint investment companies, as a specific institutional form, proved to be effective instruments to promote joint projects by helping in localising information about cooperation possibilities in a particular country, region or sector. Joint investment companies may also facilitate the portfolio participation of smaller OIC Member Countries into joint projects.

8.1. Some of the OIC Member Countries accumulated extensive experience in establishing and operating, especially, sectoral joint investment companies. Innovative models of joint investment companies may be designed on the basis of this experience.

8.1.1. Alternative models of joint investment companies may be formulated by a group of experts designated by IDB and UNIDO. These models may especially detail the alternatives for share distributions among the IDB and participating countries or partners. These alternative models may be submitted to Member Countries for consideration and action.

8.2. Member Countries may, upon their own initiative, establish special investment companies involving other Member Countries, IDB and other financial institutions. These companies may help localise information about the investment and cooperation opportunities in a Member Country and promote viable projects among its partners and outside concerns. As these companies may work as industrial investment consultancies and/or investment banks, their capital base may be kept at a certain minimum to ensure the participation of most of the Member Countries. This type of companies may especially help in promoting joint ventures in the least developed Member Countries.

#### **Recommendation 4 : Technical Cooperation in the Industry Field**

9. Technical cooperation in the field of industry involves, on the one hand, transfer of knowledge, defined in the broadest sense, and, on the other, creation of new knowledge. In principle, every area may be target of technical cooperation and the Member Countries, OIC and UN agencies should make arrangements to design and implement as many technical cooperation programmes as possible.

Joint ventures are also important vehicles for technical cooperation. During their life cycle they may involve many forms of technical cooperation. The promotion of joint ventures should be hence regarded as the most effective promotion of technical cooperation among the OIC Member Countries.

##### Technology transfer

9.1. The joint ventures, as exemplified by some ventures among the parties from the Member Countries, may involve the transfer of technology by one of the partners. In most cases the technology transferred may be the one previously acquired by the concerned partner and modified to suit the specific conditions of its country. This type of technology may also be more appropriate for the other partner and may be acquired at a lower cost.

9.2. Advisory services for certain technical problems may be also provided by research institutions and universities in the Member Countries.

9.2.1. Centres of excellence may be designated by IFSTAD in specific technical areas to receive and respond to queries for technological information and problems. IFSTAD may coordinate this process and, for queries that could not be sufficiently responded within the Community, collaborate with UNIDO or other concerned agencies.

9.3. The creation of new technical knowledge within the Community may be achieved through cooperation among the science and technology institutions in the Member Countries.

9.3.1. IFSTAD, as the lead OIC agency in this area, should implement the necessary measures for establishing networks of science and technology institutions and for promoting joint research projects.

## Manpower training

9.4. Manpower training should be regarded as a priority area for technical cooperation among the Member Countries. OIC agencies and UNIDO may also undertake special training programmes in collaboration with the Member Countries. Manpower training programmes should cover different types of manpower required for industrial enterprises.

9.4.1. The Member Countries should determine and announce their industrial training capabilities and requirements. This information should be addressed to IDB, SESRTCIC, IFSTAD, ICTVTR, ICDT and UNIDO according to their fields of interest. These agencies should implement training programmes in collaboration with member country institutions on the basis of announced capabilities and requirements.

9.4.2. In-service training programmes should be designed by the competent firms and institutions in the Member Countries and implemented in collaboration with the agencies mentioned above.

## Manpower exchange

9.5. Manpower needs of the Member Countries, at most skill levels, may be met from other Member Countries. A flexible system should be designed to match demands and supplies of individual Member Countries.

9.5.1. Programmes may be designed by IFSTAD, SESRTCIC and UNIDO for short-term exchange of professionals among the industrial enterprises for the resolution, of specific technical problems. OIC agencies may keep rosters of professionals and evolve systems to efficiently cater to such demands.

9.5.2. The member countries may designate national focal points for manpower demands from other Member Countries.

9.5.3. For exchange of top-level professionals, ICCICE may involve private recruitment consultancy firms in the Member Countries.

## IDB Technical Cooperation Programme

9.6. The IDB 'Programme for Technical Cooperation among IDB Member Countries', which will supplement the regular IDB technical assistance operations, provides an opportunity for the Member Countries to realise specific technical cooperation activities.

9.6.1. The Member Countries should participate in the Programme by formulating specific demands for technical cooperation. The IDB will channel the applications to other Member Countries or specialised regional agencies to find out whether the required cooperation could be materialised.

Recommendation 5 : Follow-up

10. The present Implementation Programme will be implemented by the specialised agencies in close collaboration with Member Countries. While the specialised agencies may contribute to the process significantly, without the active cooperation of Member Countries, their efforts will remain of limited benefit.

10.1. The implementation of this programme will be followed up by a Committee consisting of the current Bureau of the Conference and the Minister of Industry of the host country for the next Conference.

10.2. The Task Force established in the First Conference shall continue to function under the chairmanship of the current Chairman of the Conference and under the aegis of the OIC General Secretariat. The ICDDT shall become a member of the Task Force.

10.3. The Member Countries should designate a focal point in their Ministry of Industry to coordinate with the Follow-up Committee and the Task Force apart from the focal NDFIs.

10.4. The Follow-up Committee should keep under active review and follow-up the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference; coordinate the activities of the Task Force and national focal points; report to the third Conference on the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference. The Committee should meet upon the invitation of the current Chairman of the Conference.

10.5. The OIC agencies should implement the specific tasks of this programme. Task Force should review the progress achieved in the work assigned to its members and further develop the measures under each recommendation. The Task Force may issue guidelines for the measures to be implemented by the NDFIs and the Member Countries.

**RESOLUTION OF THE SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION  
ON INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION AMONG OIC MEMBER  
STATES**

The Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14-15, 1984,

RECALLING the Islamabad Declaration adopted by the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation;

RECALLING ALSO Resolution No. 1/4-EF (IS) adopted by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference which identified industry as one of the six priority areas of cooperation in the Plan of Action to Strengthen Economic Cooperation among OIC Member States;

EMPHASIZING the importance of the Agreement on Promotion, Protection, and Guarantee of Investments which provides incentives to encourage the transfer of capital and investments and thereby promote industrial cooperation among Member States;

REITERATING the rapid industrialisation of the Islamic Countries as an essential element to their overall development and collective self-reliance ;

RECOGNISING that there exists an immense potential for developing and promoting joint ventures among Member States in various fields and particularly in the fields of agro-based, agro-supporting, capital goods, engineering and other basic industries;

STRESSING the need for the formulation of guidelines and modalities for the encouragement and promotion of joint ventures in the public and private sectors;

APPRECIATING the role being played by the Islamic Development Bank in promoting joint ventures and industrial cooperation among the Member States;

NOTING the great potential of national finance and industrial promotion institutions in contributing to the identification of joint ventures and promoting industrial development in the Member States;

NOTING WITH SATISFACTION the steps being taken to set up an Association of national development finance institutions;

EMPHASIZING the importance of technical cooperation in the field of industry and the role of the IDB and OIC specialised agencies to help promote such cooperation;

NOTING that industrial and professional Associations could serve in disseminating technical information and know-how and facilitate the flow of professional manpower among the Member States;

NOTING also the important contribution made by small and medium scale enterprises in the industrialisation process, and the existence of significant expertise in this field in certain Member States to help establish such enterprises in other Member States;

RECOGNISING that joint investment companies have proved effective instruments in the promotion of joint projects in Member States;

NOTING WITH CONCERN the adverse affects of the recent global economic recession on the economic and industrial development of the Member States, especially of the least developed ones among them and particularly those located in Africa and the Sahel region, and emphasizing the need for taking appropriate measures in favour of these countries in the spirit of Islamic solidarity;

1. **NOTES WITH APPRECIATION** the work of the Task Force set up by the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation.

2. **URGES** the Member States, who have not yet done so, to ratify the Agreement on Promotion, Protection and Guarantee of Investments.

3. **APPEALS** to Member States to take the necessary measures to create an appropriate investment climate, to the extent possible, to enhance the flow of capital and to encourage joint ventures.

4. **ALSO APPEALS** to Member States, who have not done so, to settle their outstanding contributions and arrears of loans to the Islamic Development Bank.

5. **URGES** the Member States to contribute to the implementation phase of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

6. **AGREES** as follows :

(i) Special attention should be given to the promotion of joint ventures in Member States involving two or more parties from Member States.

(ii) IDB and the relevant national institutions involved in project identification, promotion, and financing could play a central role in promoting joint venture projects. The Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange (ICCICE) could serve as a link among private sector parties.

(iii) The national institutions concerned with project identification and promotion should endeavour to improve the quality of projects presented to the financing institutions, and the latter institutions should endeavour to disseminate information on availability of financing, opportunities for investment and guidelines on the preparation of investment projects. In this connection, «Programme for Generation and Promotion of Industrial Investment Projects» proposed by UNIDO may be made use of.

(iv) Member States are invited to formulate policies to encourage the utilisation of the existing contracting, design and engineering and consultancy capacity in the Member States, and to consider meeting, to the extent possible, inter alia, the servicing, maintenance and operation requirements of their industrial installations and infrastructure from other Member States, and to increase the level of cooperation in these areas. IDB, IFSTAD, and ICCICE should coordinate their activities with a view to collecting and disseminating information on the availability of services.

(v) The establishment of joint investment companies among the Member States should be encouraged. In this connection, the accumulated experiences of some of the Member States in establishing and operating such companies may be made available to the other Member States. SESRTCIC (Ankara Centre), ICCICE and ICDT (Casablanca Centre) may assist, as required, in this respect.

(vi) The Islamic Foundation for Science, Technology and Development (IFSTAD), in cooperation with national, regional and international organisations, could provide leadership and guidance in the dissemination of information on relevant available technologies, as well as on the launching of development or adaptation programmes on new technologies.

— Member States should utilise manpower training facilities offered by centres of excellence, specially those in Member States, as well as by ICTVTR (Dhaka Centre) and by regional and international organisations.

— All parties concerned should endeavour to disseminate information on such facilities, and on the availability of, or need of, industrial manpower exchange between Member States,

— Member States are urged to make maximum use of the IDB s programme for technical cooperation which provides an effective mechanism of an increasing number of specific technical cooperation activities in the industrial field.

(vii) Upon the request of public or private organisations of the Member States, wishing to establish Industrial and Professional Associations in various industrial sectors, the Member States may support their initiatives.

(viii) Joint programmes may be developed in cooperation with regional and international organisations, such as AIDO, UNIDO and UNCTAD for the exchange of information and expertise among the relevant national agencies in the development of small and medium-scale industries.

7. DECIDES to merge the Follow-up Committee and the Task Force set up by the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation. The current Chairman of the Ministerial Consultation will be the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee.

**RESOLUTION**  
**ON**  
**THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION**

The Second Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation among the OIC Member States held in Istanbul, Republic of Turkey from November 14 -15, 1984,

RECALLING the Islamabad Declaration of the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation which encouraged the establishment of the Islamic Cement Association and welcomed the offer of the Republic of Turkey to host an expert group meeting in this regard;

RECALLING ALSO Resolution No. 6/13-E of the Thirteenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which approved the report and recommendations of the First Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Cooperation;

NOTING WITH APPRECIATION that, in pursuance of the afore-stated resolution, the Government of the Republic of Turkey organized the First and Second Expert Group Meetings on the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association;

ALSO TAKING NOTE of the recommendation of the Eleventh Session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs on the Draft Statute of the Association finalized at the Second Expert Group Meeting;

REITERATING the important role of the Industrial Associations to help promote industrial cooperation among Member States;

1. APPROVES with amendment to Article 5, the Draft Statute of the Islamic Cement Association finalised at the Second Expert Group Meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey in July, 1984 (copy of amended Statute enclosed).

2. URGES the concerned private and/or public enterprises of the Member States to sign the Statute of the Islamic Cement Association.

**DRAFT STATUTE**  
**OF THE ISLAMIC CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
**P R E A M B L E**

The Governments of the Member States of the  
Organisation of the Islamic Conference,

Believing in the desire of the Member States to strengthen their economic capabilities and linkages in order to improve the standards of living of their people:

**Desirous** of attaining the ultimate objective of industrialisation and initiating a comprehensive programme to intensify the benefits derived from commercial and economic relations to the full extent of the growing capacities to meet each other's requirements on the basis of reciprocal advantages and mutual benefit;

**Recalling** the Islamabad Declaration on Industrial Cooperation among the Islamic countries which favoured the establishment of a Cement Association among the Islamic countries;

Convinced that an appropriate institutional machinery has to be evolved to strengthen cooperation in the field of cement industry;

Agree to the establishment of the Islamic Cement Association and the adoption of this Statute;

Declare their complete readiness to put into effect this Statute in letter and spirit; and

Express their sincere desire to exert every effort for the attainment of its aims and objectives.

**D E F I N I T I O N S**

- I) The «Association» means the Islamic Cement Association established by this Statute;
- II) «Member States» means Member States of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference;
- III) «Members» means associations or agencies dealing with production, and/or consumption and/or trade in the field of cement industry which are Members of the Association;
- IV) «General Assembly» means the General Assembly of the Association ;
- V) «Executive Committee» means the Executive Committee of the Association;

- VI) «President» means the President of the Association;
- VII) «General Secretary» means the General Secretary of the Association ;
- VIII) «Auditor» means a person who is qualified and authorised to practice as such in the Member State.

## **N A M E**

### **Article 1**

The name of the Association is «Islamic Cement Association» (ICA), hereinafter referred to as the Association.

## **HEADQUARTERS**

### **Article 2**

The headquarters of the Association shall be at (.....) in the (.....)

### **Article 3**

The Association shall have a juridical personality, and shall enjoy the privileges and immunities in the host country which are granted to the Headquarters of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference in Jeddah.

The host country shall undertake the necessary legal measures to extend these privileges.

## **OBJECTIVES**

### **Article 4**

The Association shall endeavour to contribute to and coordinate the efforts of the Member States, in attaining close cooperation in the field of cement industry and work for the maximum utilization of their resources and potentialities in this sector, with the ultimate objective of attaining their collective self-reliance in the cement industry.

The Association shall also work for furthering the interest of its Members by providing sound counsel for the development of their cement industry, and to protect their interests in international forums dealing with cement matters.

To achieve these objectives, the Association shall :

- (i) Develop a system involving the collection, dissemination and exchange of information in the areas of cement production, consumption, and trade in order to make recommendations to the Members to overcome problems and difficulties faced in these areas.
- (ii) Study and analyse economic and technical questions directly or indirectly affecting the cement industry. For this purpose, among others, the Association may organise symposiums, seminars, workshops and businessmen's forums.
- (iii) Organise intensive training programmes in the field of cement for the Members; support the activities of the existing and encourage the establishment of research and development centres and training institutes in the Member States.
- (iv) Make efforts to develop cement and cement-related industries in order to minimise the dependence of Members on non-member countries by providing and promoting technical assistance among Members covering investment planning, feasibility studies, engineering work, management and plant operation.
- (v) Evolve recommendations for the promotion and expansion of trade of cement and cement-related items.
- (vi) Assist the Members in locating sponsors for their cement-related projects by, among others, preparing the necessary project documents.
- (vii) Endeavour to establish common standards in the production of cement among Islamic countries comparable to international standards specifications.

## **MEMBERSHIP**

### **Article 5**

Membership will be open to the Association or the agency dealing with cement as designated by the Member States, as well as the sub-regional associations of the Member States.

Other national bodies in the Member States, such as those dealing with research and development and trade of cement, may be accepted as Associate Members without voting rights upon a decision of the General Assembly.

Permanent Observer status may be granted to regional institutions dealing with cement in the Islamic world.

## **ORGANISATION**

### **Article 6**

The structure of the Association comprises :

- The General Assembly.
- The Executive Committee.
- The Secretariat.
- Any other organs/sub-committees that the Association may establish.

## **THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

### **Article 7**

All Members are represented in the General Assembly. Each Member shall have one vote. The Associate Members and Permanent Observers are entitled to attend the meetings and participate in the discussions but without voting rights. The representatives of the General Secretariat of OIC, and the Islamic Chamber of Commerce (ICCICE), the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESTRCIC), the Islamic Centre for Development of Trade (ICDT), and the Islamic Development Bank (IDE) shall be ex-officio members of the General Assembly without voting rights.

The General Assembly shall meet once a year at a place and time decided by it.

The attendance of majority of the Members shall be required to reach the quorum.

Resolutions shall be adopted by majority of Members present, and in case of tie the President will cast the deciding vote.

Extraordinary meetings of the General Assembly may be convened upon the request of any member, or the President, subject to the approval of one-third of the Members of the Association. Decisions of extraordinary meetings, which may be convened to discuss crucial matters such as suspension and termination of membership, amendments to the Statute, and dissolution of the Association, will be taken by two-third majority.

### **Article 8**

The General Assembly is the highest decision-making organ of the Association. Falling within its purview are :

- a) Determination of the General Policy of the Association in accordance with the relevant provisions of this Statute and attainment of its aims and objectives.
- a) Determination of the General Policy of the Association in action and deciding on questions of procedures and other related matters.
- c) Election of the President, the Vice-President, and the Members of the Executive Committee.
- d) Appointment of the Secretary General, the Assistant General Secretary, and the Auditors.
- c) Approval of the annual budget and audited accounts.
- f) Approval of the annual work programme and the annual reports concerning the Association's activities.
- g) Invite as observers, international and regional organisations to the meetings of the Association.

## THE PRESIDENT

### **Article 9**

The President is the Chief Executive of the Association. In this position only once.

### **Article 10**

The President is the Chief Executive of the Association. In this capacity, he :

- a) represents the Association in the fulfillment of its objectives.
- b) takes decisions in matters of urgency. However, such decisions shall be submitted to the next session of the General Assembly for endorsement.
- c) supervises the Secretariat on behalf of the Executive Committee.
- d) chairs the meetings of the Executive Committee.

### **Article 11**

The Vice-President is elected for a period of three years. He is eligible for re-election only once.

### **Article 12**

In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall exercise all his functions.

## **THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

### **Article 13**

The Executive Committee is the executing organ of the Association, and as such it shall :

- a) Implement the decisions of the General Assembly.
- b) Prepare the draft agenda for the meetings of the General Assembly.
- c) Supervise the work of the Secretariat.
- d) Submit the annual report, annual budget, and the audited accounts to the General Assembly.
- e) Fulfill other functions delegated to it by the General Assembly,
- f) Receive and recommend to General Assembly applications for Membership and Associate Membership to the Association.

### **Article 14**

The Executive Committee shall be composed of the President, and nine members elected by the General Assembly for a period of two years on the basis of equitable geographical representation. The Vice-President and the General Secretary of the Association shall be non-voting members. The representatives of the General Secretariat of the OIC, the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, and SESRTCIC, ICDT, and IDB shall also be non-voting ex-officio members.

The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year under the Chairmanship of the President, or in his absence, under the Chairmanship of the Vice - President.

The attendance of two-third of the Members will be required to reach the quorum.

Resolutions shall be adopted by simple majority of the Members present and in case of tie the President shall cast the deciding vote.

## **THE SECRETARIAT**

### **Article 15**

The Secretariat shall perform, among others, the following duties :

- a) Implement the work programme of the Association.

- b) Submit the draft budget, audited accounts, and annual report on the activities of the Association to the Executive Committee.
- c) Prepare draft agenda for the meetings of the Executive Committee.

#### **Article 16**

The Secretariat of the Association shall be headed by the General Secretary. The General Secretary shall be appointed for a period of four years by the General Assembly. He is eligible for re-election only once.

The General Secretary, in the performance of his duties :

- i) Shall appoint the staff of the Secretariat according to the staff regulations of the Association based on rules and regulations in vogue for similar agencies of the OIC;
- ii) May communicate with government authorities, national and international organisations in all matters falling within the competence of the Association;
- iii) Shall also consult experts on questions falling within the competence of the Association.
- iv) Shall endeavour to promote close relations, including periodical consultations and exchange of information, with concerned specialized agencies of the OIC

#### **Article 17**

There shall also be an Assistant General Secretary appointed by the General Assembly for a period of four years. He is eligible for re-election only once.

### **RELATIONS WITH THE ISLAMIC CHAMBER**

#### **Article 18**

The Association shall establish close linkage with the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange for periodical consultations and concerted action especially in the field of joint ventures.

### **FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND THE BUDGET**

#### **Article 19**

The budget of the Association shall be financed by :

- a) Admission fee of U.S. Dollars 3000 (three thousand) payable only once.
- b) Annual minimum membership fee of US \$ 3000 (three thousand) by each Member covering the actual quantum of tonnage (production plus import) handled up to 1 million tons. A complementary membership fee will be charged calculated on the basis of US \$ 2 (two) per 1000 tons of the actual quantum of tonnage exceeding 1 million tons.
- c) Donations and voluntary contributions from Members and from other sources within the OIC framework.
- d) Receipts for services rendered.

### **WITHDRAWAL FROM MEMBERSHIP**

#### **Article 20**

Any Member wishing to withdraw from the membership of the Association shall notify its intention through a written communication to the Secretariat. Such withdrawal shall become effective as of the date of receipt of notification by the Secretariat following the General Assembly. The Member withdrawing shall have the obligation to pay all its outstanding dues to the Association.

### **SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP**

#### **Article 21**

The General Assembly, by two-third majority of the total Members, may suspend or terminate the membership of a Member of the Association.

### **AMENDMENTS TO THE STATUTE**

#### **Article 22**

Amendments to this Statute shall be made by the General Assembly by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total Members.

### **CREATION AND DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSOCIATION**

#### **Article 23**

The Association will be established after ten Member States have signed this Statute at the General Secretariat of the OIC.

#### **Article 24**

The Association could be dissolved by the General Assembly, by two-third majority of the total Members. The dissolution will become effective from the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers. Upon dissolution, all assets and funds of the Association will be transferred to the Organisation of the Islamic Conference.

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 25**

The present Statute shall take effect from the date of its approval by the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.

#### **Article 26**

The text of this Statute has been prepared in English, Arabic and French, each version being equally authentic.

**SECOND MINISTERIAL CONSULTATION ON  
INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION OF OIC MEMBER STATES**

**Istanbul, Republic of Turkey  
November 14 -15, 1984**

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