

**Report of the Second Expert Group Meeting on setting up of an
Islamic Common Market
Tehran-Islamic Republic of Iran
5-6 July 2004**

In pursuance of resolution No36/10-E(IS) No 16 of the 10th Islamic Summit Conference held in Putrajaya in October 2003, which welcomed the offer of the Islamic Republic of Iran to host the Expert Group Meeting on the Islamic Common Market, the 2nd Expert Group Meeting on setting up of an Islamic Common Market was held in Tehran-Islamic Republic of Iran from 5-6 July 2004.

The experts of following member countries participated in the meeting. (The list containing the names of the participants is attached as Annex 1.)

Islamic State of Afghanistan
Republic of Azerbaijan
People's Republic of Bangladesh
Brunei-Darussalam
Arab Republic of Egypt
Republic of Guinea
Republic of Indonesia
Islamic Republic of Iran
Republic of Iraq
Republic of Kazakhstan
State of Kuwait
Republic of Lebanon
Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malaysia

Islamic Republic of Mauritania
State of Palestine
State of Qatar
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Republic of Senegal
Republic of Sierra Leone
Republic of Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Republic of Tajikistan
Republic of Togo
Republic of Tunisia
Republic of Turkey
State of the United Arab Emirates

The representatives of the following OIC Institutions and other organizations participated in the meeting;

- i. General Secretariat of the OIC
- ii. Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
- iii. Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIS)
- iv. Islamic Centre for the Development of Trade (ICDT)
- v. Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI)
- vi. Organization of Islamic Ship owner's Association (OISA)
- vii. Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation Among the OIC member countries (COMCEC Coordination OFFICE)
- viii. Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation among the OIC member countries (COMCEC)
- ix. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran. Thereafter,

H.E. Sarmadi, Advisor to the Minister of Commerce of the I.R. of Iran, welcomed all the participants and invited

H.E. A.H Vahaji, Deputy Minister of Commerce for International Affairs, to present his inaugural address.

Mr.Vahaji mentioned that in 2002, the Islamic countries' trade accounted for 7.24% of the total world trade. In the same period, the value of trade within the Islamic countries was \$117 billion. The ratio of the intra- OIC trade to the total trade of the organization in the recent years, has improved from 11.8% in 1999 to 12.4% in 2002, thanks to the member countries' efforts and the effective support given by the Islamic Development Bank. Although the share of the Islamic countries in the world trade and intra-OIC trade does not yet match their resources and potentials, the growth in these two indicators over the recent years points to an acceptable beginning for the member countries.

He further Stated that the currently the upward trend of the economic and trade variables in the OIC member countries and their increased share of the world trade have paved the way for the preliminary practical steps to be taken in order to create the Islamic Common Market. Fortunately, with the Trade Preferential System among the OIC member states (TPS-OIC) becoming operative, the basic steps have been taken to expand trade and to move toward the common market goal. Mr. Vahaji then proposed a number of practical recommendations towards the establishment of an Islamic Common Market for the consideration of the Meeting.

Thereafter H.E. Nabika Diallo, the Assistant Secretary General of the OIC presented the message of H.E the Secretary General. In his message the Secretary General of OIC, referred to the 8th Islamic Summit which adopted a resolution on the Islamic Common Market and also the holding of the expert group meeting in the State of Qatar in 2000 and also the meeting held by the University of Qatar in 2002. He also underlined the

importance of the regional and sub regional groupings within the OIC which need to be further strengthened towards the realization of the Islamic Common Market. He then referred to the global environment of globalization and liberalization, which have given a greater sense of urgency, more then ever before, to set up an Islamic Common Market. He concluded by saying that the expert group meeting is expected to make necessary contribution towards economic integration of the OIC member countries.

The meeting was then addressed by H.E Mr. Mohammad Kazem Khansari, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the I.R.Iran to the OIC in Jeddah. In his speech Mr. Khansari pointed out that the new trend in today's world towards regional economic integration adopted by most countries is a bright indication of the correct decision made by Islamic countries towards establishment of an Islamic Common Market. Three out of four cooperation agreements, which had already been entered into force were in close relation to the ICM. This demonstrates another clear indication of the existence of political will of OIC member countries for more economic relations among themselves.

He added that the establishment of an ICM is a lengthy process. Therefore he recommended that an ad hoc committee composed of the representatives of all member countries be established so that all related activities are conducted in a sensible structured manner.

The Second Expert Group elected, the Bureau as follows:

- Islamic Republic of Iran-----Chairman
- State of Kuwait-----Vice Chairman for Arab Region
- Republic of Sierra Leone-----Vice Chairman for Africa Region
- State of Palestine-----Vice Chairman
- Republic of Turkey-----Rapporteur

After the election of the Bureau, H.E. Sarmadi the Head of the Delegation of the I.R. of Iran chaired the Meeting. The Meeting then, adopted its Agenda (Annex 2) and work programme.

The Chairman invited H.E. Nabika Diallo Assistant Secretary General of OIC to present the Background Report. In his report, Mr. Diallo referred to the various resolutions adopted by the Islamic Summits and Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers related to the setting up of an Islamic Common Market. The Report also referred to the various meetings held so far on the said topic. The Report also made concrete proposals towards the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.

Thereafter, the OIC Institutions, the COMCEC Coordination Office and ECO presented their Reports.

Under agenda item 10 (a) the representative of ICDT in his presentation on “Gradual scale for the Establishment of the ICM” dealt with 5 main points. At the beginning he addressed the modality and consequences of establishing the Common Market. The phases which ought to be followed as well as current phases in terms of legal framework at the regional and international levels in order to reach the cherished objective.

In this context, he focused on the expected challenges as well as the phases to be pursued, being a long-term, comprehensive and multi faceted process. He continued that the priority must be accorded to the regional integrations, and then to link together selected sectors of these integrations whereby participating countries gain relative advantages, with a view to the creation of an appropriate environment for trade liberalization.

Lastly, the intervention focused on the significance of the Framework Agreement on the Establishment of the Trade Preferential System among

Member States, which has already come into force. He concluded his presentation by making some recommendations.

Under agenda item 10 (b), the COMCEC Coordination office representative made a presentation in which he stressed the importance of focusing on institutions for making progress on the challenging task of establishing an Islamic Common Market. This task he emphasized requires intensified, systematic and continuous effort that can be delivered by efficient institutionalization.

The representative pointed out that the Implementation Mechanism of the Plan of Action does not have a designated institution in charge. Instead, it foresees the central role to be played by Experts Group Meetings (EGMs) to be convened voluntarily by member countries in each relevant sector of the plan of Action. Over a period of ten years, only three EGMs were gathered, and these EGMs could not set-up project committees to study the feasibility and follow the implementation of projects. Therefore, the 19th COMCEC session which convened in October, 2003, adopted a Supplementary Mechanism that is aimed at facilitating the evaluation of projects and giving greater role to the OIC institutions in the implementation Mechanism. Besides, the 20th COMCEC session to be held in November 2004, is going to have side-events, on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, whereby the vision, activities and institutional dimension of COMCEC will be reviewed.

Under agenda item 10 (c), the representative of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) made a presentation on the present state of trade structure and capacity of the OIC member countries. In his presentation, he stressed that mutual exchange of tariff reductions in dynamic industries would strengthen the competitiveness of national industries, leading to growth in national market shares that are otherwise declining. In this manner, many of the potential trade negotiation difficulties arising from

similarity of traded goods can be avoided. He concluded that at this stage, creation of an Islamic Common Market that allows tax-free trade in good and unhindered movement of labour is not practical, as a number of enabling conditions do not exist. Furthermore, assisting in the implementation of the OIC Trade Preferential Agreement in the near future will be an important milestone on the road to the eventual establishment of an Islamic Common Market. At the same time, OIC Member Countries in different regional trade organizations are recommended to consider engaging in tariff harmonization and elimination of non-tariff barriers at the regional level.

Under agenda item 10 (d), the representative of Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC/Ankara Center) presented a paper entitled “ Islamic Common Market: The Role of Transport and Telecommunications Infrastructure”. After briefly summarizing the constraints and impediments, including the unsatisfactory level of trade relations among the OIC member countries, he emphasized the role of transport and telecommunications infrastructures in the OIC Member Countries and the links among them in strengthening the basis of a well-functioning common market. In line with this evidence, he briefly examined the current levels of transport and telecommunication infrastructure and capacities in the OIC region, as well as the trends observed in recent years.

While he was formulating various policy recommendations regarding the development of these sectors in the OIC Member Countries, he concluded that they should not wait for the establishment of an Islamic Common Market to witness greater cooperation and development within the OIC community, just the opposite, increasing cooperation among them within the framework of the OIC Plan of Action will contribute extensively to the formation of an Islamic Common Market.

Under agenda item 10 (e), the representative of Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI) presented a paper on the role of the private sector towards the establishment of an Islamic Common Market. She touched upon different aspects related to economic cooperation among Islamic countries eventually leading towards the establishment of Islamic Common Market, and the role of private sector.

She also highlighted the role of the private sector in the process of economic integration, leading towards an Islamic Common Market and the activities the Islamic Chamber in this respect. She referred to the need for more communication among the private sectors through trade and investment meetings, exchange of trade delegations, bridging the gap in information and to develop the transport and communication infrastructure.

Under Agenda item 10 (f), the representative of OISA informed the meeting of 3 important projects and other maritime activities which practically support the establishment of an ICM as follows:

- 1) Islamic Protection and Indemnity Club (Islamic P & I Club) that provides liability insurance cover to all Islamic shipping companies trading worldwide.
- 2) Bakkah Shipping Company (BASCO) which was established as per 21st ICFM in order to facilitate cargo movement through establishing liner services among Islamic countries ports in appropriate time.
- 3) Information Cooperative System (CIS) that aims at realizing the common benefit of its members via the exchange of relevant information and utilizing the vacant capacities by other members and cargo owners/shippers.

Under agenda item 10 (g) the representative of ECO in his presentation, emphasized that the expansion of intra-regional and inter-regional trade

would be at the cornerstone of the idea of an economic bloc as broad-based and diverse as the Islamic Common Market. The regional arrangements especially those who are moving towards “open regionalism” are playing a significant role in integration of markets and the move towards globalization of world economy.

He also referred to the various activities of the ECO for promoting economic cooperation among its members.

After the presentation of papers by the OIC Institutions and the ECO, the member states were invited to present their papers.

The representative of the Republic of Turkey stated that the OIC member states are at the first stage of an economic integration, holding negotiations to conclude the Trade Preferential System among the OIC member states, namely TPS-OIC. In order to move forward for more comprehensive economic integration schemes, first of all the OIC members should establish the TPS-OIC as the first step of a more intensive economic integration. Therefore, Turkey calls for all OIC member states that have not yet signed or ratified the Framework Agreement on TPS-OIC, to do so at their earliest convenience, to take part in the first round of trade negotiations.

The representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran introduced the Center of Advanced Research and Studies on Islamic Common Market (CARSICM). In this respect, he said that CARSICM is an organ of the Institute for Trade Studies and Research (ITSR) which is affiliated to the Ministry of Commerce of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The CARSICM's history goes back to December 1997 when the Eighth Summit Conference of the OIC was held in Tehran. In Operative Paragraph 4 of its Resolution No. 33/8-E (IS) the summit conference invited member states to formulate specific proposals for cooperation and coordination in

setting up centers of advanced studies, and high-level expertise in areas where they can discover potentials for expanding trade and investment among themselves with a view to developing cooperation in areas that would facilitate the realization of an Islamic Common Market. Pursuant to this resolution, and in an effort to implement its provisions, the Islamic Republic of Iran, among other measures, established the Center and this initiative was taken note in operative paragraph 5 of Resolution No .37/9-E(IS) of the Ninth Summit Conference of OIC which was held in Doha-Qatar on 9-10 November, 2000. Since then CARSICM in discharging its mandate, has assumed an active role in conducting studies and research in order to facilitate the establishment of an ICM.

He further requested that if time and the rules of procedure permit the CARSICM would present two papers from among its other research papers and demonstrate its www.CARSICM.IR website, which was accepted by the group.

At this point, CARSICM presented the results of its two research papers .The first one was titled “The Estimation of Trade Complementarity among OIC Member States”. This research tested the hypothesis of existence of complimentarity between goods traded among OIC members. It also ranked goals categorizing according with the degree of Complementarity.

The third objective of this research was to find the core OIC members which can create effective economic integrations.

The results are as follow:

- Most of the OIC member countries enjoy Complementarity in trade especially in manufactured products. Potentials for inter-industry Complementarity are high.
- The degree of complementarity among OIC member countries is

higher in trade in manufactured goods and especially in transport machineries and equipments and chemical products in comparison to other sectors

- The overall results of the paper is to the effect that the OIC member states can form an effective Custom Union with emphasis on manufactured goods, therefore the reduction and elimination of trade barriers could contribute to the increase of trade intensity among these countries.
- The countries which enjoy higher degree of complementarity in bilateral trade and could constitute a possible effective integration core are:

Kuwait – Iran – Senegal – Bahrain – Azerbaijan - Qatar - Jordan – Pakistan – Tunisia - Saudi Arabia – Togo – Oman – Lebanon Egypt – Turkey.

The Second paper was titled “A Study of the Effectiveness of Trade Arrangements in Expanding Foreign Trade among Islamic Countries: A Comparative Advantage Analysis”.

In this paper an attempt has been made by utilizing different methodologies to verify whether the trade among OIC countries is based on their comparative advantage or not, if the answer is affirmative positive then it would provide a sound ground for economic integration.

The other purpose of this paper was to find out the most suitable regions and countries for establishing the central core of Islamic Common Market. The results of the paper are:

1. About 60.4 % of OIC’s inter-group non-oil exports are based on RCA’s (the same portion for the total world is only 36 percent).
2. RCA coverage ranged between 46.2 to 100 percent.
3. Based on Comparative Advantage studies, the trade arrangements among Islamic countries could lead to these

countries' trade development.

4. The suitable regions for establishing trade arrangements, as the first step of ICM establishing are located in:

- West Asia and the Middle East (United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, I.R.Iran , Oman and Kuwait, as the core countries)
- North and East Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan, as the core countries)
- Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, as the core countries)
- Africa (Egypt, Senegal, Cameron, Libya and Togo, as the core countries)

Furthermore the WWW.carsicm.ir web site of the centre was demonstrated in details and it was recommended the site to be recognized as an integral part of OIC structure.

In another occasion the representative of Islamic Republic of Iran emphasized on the need for launching a comprehensive and detailed-oriented phased strategy, together with taking concrete and practical steps in this respect. He also attached great importance to the joint efforts and effective role which OIC secretariat, COMCEC, subsidiary, specialized and affiliated organs of the OIC and the Centers of Advanced Studies and Excellence to conduct research and studies on ICM, can play for speedy formulation of strategy.

For taking meaningful measures and effective practical steps, he reaffirmed the decision of the first EGM on the need to approach the subject of the setting up of an ICM in a coherent manner with a view to seeking a comprehensive and phased strategy leading towards the objective and its recommendation for the creation of a follow up

mechanism under the auspices of the COMCEC. This mechanism could take different form such as an open ended working group or a task force or a forum with the participation of ICDT, ICCI, IDB, SESRTCIC and the center of excellence to conduct studies and research on ICM. This core body would meet regularly and report to COMCEC and would be open to all interested OIC member states ICCI and member countries having center of excellence on Islamic Common Market.

He also emphasized on the conduct of joint research by centers of excellence and above institutes and arranging for various OIC institutions to support centers of excellence, and if possible for the IDB to grant financial assistance.

The representative of the Republic of Senegal presented certain proposals which were incorporated in the recommendations and conclusions of the Meeting.

The representative of the State of Kuwait presented a number of proposals on the establishment of the Common Market (ICM), he stated that ICM is a necessity and there are certain requirements that should be met. The requirements could be as follows:

- Gradual bases “step by step”
- Infrastructure especially “transportation, communication, roads”.
- Differences in the level of development among “OIC” countries.
- Economic reforms
- Amendment of local legislations
- Introduces intellectual property rights “IPR”
- Double check of the situation of “ICM” within the framework of

WTO

- Promotion of Islamic trade network; like “CARSICM”
- Promoting the intra-trade among Islamic Countries

The representative of Afghanistan stressed that nowadays the experience of activities of common market has had valuable results for the welfare and further economic and social boost. He further stated that Afghanistan supports the idea of establishing an Islamic Common Market and is also ready to take basic steps in order to achieve this objective. The laws and regulations which Afghanistan has drafted and ratified for trade and investment, prepared the ground for all countries to enter into its market. He requested all Islamic states to enter actively into the market of Afghanistan.

The representative of Afghanistan also drew the attention of the delegates to the importance of the private sector in establishing common market. The driving engine of economy in the world is the activities of private sector, and measures should be adopted to activate this driving engine which is the main player.

The representative of Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, in his address spoke of some key issues, namely the time bound tariff liberalization in order to establish Free Trade Area. Secondly to realize the goal of setting up an Islamic Common Market a plan of action needs to be devised to develop a common import, export and tariff policies and harmonization of standards and other technical regulations. He also referred to reaching an agreement for ensuring free flow of natural persons and capital. He also stressed the need for thorough comprehensive, and in depth study in order to assess the prospect and potential of economic integration among the OIC countries and its implication on the LDC member states.

The representative of Islamic Republic of Mauritania referred to Islam as the common link among all the Islamic countries and the rich historic culture shared by the Islamic countries. He also stressed that different levels of development of Islamic Countries should be taken into account and preferential treatment should be granted to the Least Developed Member States.

He then mentioned that the countries of the European Union have come together only on political grounds and with the conviction of being a force. Whereas, on the other hand the Muslim countries, despite their strong links, has not yet attained a high level of economic integration.

The presentation of all the papers was followed by a discussion session, wherein clarifications were sought and general discussions were held.

Following in-depth discussion, the Expert Group strongly felt that in today's world, while globalization and liberalization dominate the world economic relations, regionalization has also gained momentum as an indispensable form of increasing trade amongst the countries. In recent years, the developed countries have further intensified their regionalization efforts. In such an environment, integration becomes critically important and the establishment of an Islamic Common Market is imperative if the OIC Member States are to deal, on an equal footing, with the existing powerful economic blocs and to avoid marginalization. In this context, the Expert Group reached the following conclusions and recommendations:

1. The Group recommended convening an experts group meeting from OIC member states under auspices of COMCEC in order to formulate the practical ways and means for the establishment of an Islamic Common Market

in conformity with the present world trading system while taking into consideration the development levels and economic and social conditions of OIC member states.

2. The Experts Group concluded that there are a number of conditions to be met by the OIC member countries on the way towards establishing an Islamic Common Market. This objective, as foreseen in the OIC Plan of Action and other important documents adopted at various OIC fora, should be pursued gradually in a step-by-step manner. The Group also observed that the establishment of an Islamic Common Market is essentially a long-term process with multiple dimensions and stages which includes among others, determination of priority sectors, complementarities, comparative advantages, facilitation of market access, and coordination of competition policies.
3. The Group highlighted the joint effort and effective role played out by OIC institutions and national centers of advanced studies and excellence in undertaking to conduct research studies on ICM. In this connection, the Group also appreciated the effort of the Islamic Republic of Iran for having set up the Centre for Advanced Research and Studies on Islamic Common Market (CARSICM) and the studies undertaken by it and requests the Center to widely disseminate results of its research.
4. In this context, the Group agreed that the OIC Plan of Action for Economic and Commercial Cooperation provides the necessary framework for enhancing cooperation and coordination among the OIC member countries. The group

welcomes the Economic Forum that will take place on the sidelines of the 20th COMCEC in November 2004 as an important occasion to review, among other issues, the implementation mechanism of Economic and Commercial Cooperation. This will further enhance the joint implementation of concrete projects within the context of the OIC Plan of Action.

5. Furthermore, the Group welcomed the launching of the first round of trade negotiations for establishing a Trade Preferential System among the OIC member countries (TPS-OIC), held on 6-9 April, 2004, in Antalya, as an important step towards greater economic integration among OIC member countries. The participants of the EGM called on all the OIC member states who have not yet signed or ratified the various agreements and statutes on economic cooperation, in particular the Framework Agreement of TPS-OIC to do so and implement them and also join the first round of trade negotiations.
6. The Group proposed the setting up of a working group, composed of the present Bureau of the 2nd EGM on Islamic Common Market, in collaboration with OIC General Secretariat and the relevant OIC institutions to follow-up and monitors its recommendations within the framework of the existing Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the OIC Plan of Action. The Working Group will report to the COMCEC.
7. The Group agreed that trade and investment regimes needed to be harmonized so as to create a favourable environment for free movement of goods and capital.

8. The Group emphasized that necessary financial schemes for trade promotion have to be further developed at the OIC level. In this context, it is recommended that more efforts should be made for better coordination between existing regional and sub-regional funds and IDB with a view to further promoting intra-OIC trade.
9. The use of new computer-based information technologies, i.e. internet and e-commerce, should be encouraged for dissemination and flow of all data and information related to the various facets of commercial and economic activities of the OIC member countries. Such information should be made readily available for the access of the businessmen from the member countries.
10. The Group considered that there is a need for promotion of joint cooperation in the areas of marketing and development of transportation systems including marine, land and air transportation to support the goal of establishing an Islamic Common Market. In this connection, a transportation expert committee is recommended to be established with participation of experts of all interested Member States in order to study land, air and marine transportation opportunities and comparative advantages and the needs for execution and development of those opportunities.
11. The Group also felt that shipping companies, financial institutions and trading companies in OIC member states should be encouraged to participate in the share capital of Bakkah Shipping Company (BASCO), established by OISA member companies to launch liner services among Islamic countries' ports.

Vote of Thanks

The participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for hosting the Meeting. They requested the Chairman to forward their message of gratitude to the Government of the I.R. of Iran. The text of the message is attached as annex 3. The Meeting also thanked the Chairman for his excellent manner in conducting deliberations.

In his closing remarks the Chairman, while stressing the importance of the establishment of an Islamic Common Market, thanked all distinguished Experts, and representatives of the Organizations present at the Meeting and those who have worked behind the scene for the success of this Meeting.

Annex .1

List of Participant in the Second EGM on the establishment of the ICM - Tehran - 5-6 July 2004

- 1. Mr. Hassan A Al Mahandi (Qatar)**
- 2. Mr. Abdullah Ibrahim Al Emadi (Qatar)**
- 3. Mr. Mohammad Zein Valad Al Dhahabi (Mauritania)**
- 4. Mr. Nimer Fahad Al Sabah (Kuwait)**
- 5. Ms. Athob Al surrou (Kuwait)**
- 6. Mr. Saas Al Rashidy (Kuwait)**

- 7. Mr. Omer Asim Aksoy (Turkey)**
- 8. Mr. Metin Akir (COMCEC)**
- 9. Mr.Salih Bulent Tas Oluk (Turkey)**
- 10. Mr. Oker Gurler(SESRTCIC)**
- 11. Mr. Avang Mohammad Hasha Ben Haji Abdulsamad
(Beronei)**
- 12. Mr. Hossein Rahmanyi/Deputy director general (ICDT)**
- 13. Ms. Attiya Nawazish Ali (ICCI) #**
- 14. Dr. Mohammad Ahmad Zubair / Senior economist in the
Policy and strategic Planning department of the IDB (IDB)**
- 15. Mr. Theirno Nabika Diallo (OIC)**
- 16. Dr. Farouk Al Najjar (Syria)**
- 17. Mr. Mahmoud Obeid (Syria)**
- 18. Mr. Mohammad Kazem Khansari**
- 19. Mr. Hasin ebn iead Al Rashid (Arab Saudi)**
- 20. Mr. Abdullah Mohammad Al Lahem (Arab Saudi)**
- 21. Mr. Khaled AlMazini (Arab Saudi)**
- 22. Mr. Saoud Al Jaloud (Arab Saudi)**
- 23. Mr. Saleh Al kawari (Qatar)**
- 24. Mr. Naib Khan / Director of trade and investment (ECO)**
- 25. Mr. Javad Mosaddeghi /OIC-OISA**
- 26. Mr. Ghorban Mohammadi / OIC _ OISA**
- 27. Ms. Haja Alari Cole (Sir Leone)**
- 28. Dr. Adnan Mansour (Lebanon)**
- 29. Mr.Hamed Ali Mohammad EI-Tinay (Sudan)**
- 30. Mr. Adil Ibrahim Moustafa (Sudan)**

- 31. Mr. Abdel Aziz Hassan Salih (Sudan)**
- 32. Mr. Mohammad Abdulrahman Yunes (Iraq)**
- 33. Dr. Waseq Taha Mohammad (Iraq)**
- 34. Mr. mohammad hafez (Egypt)**
- 35. Mr. Elias Ahmed (Bangladesh)**
- 36. Mr. Abobakr Alhadui Mohammad (Libya)**
- 37. Mr. Ammar Ali Arhomeh (Libya)**
- 38. Mr. Moustafa Ali Abosabieh (Libya)**
- 39. Mr. Esam Almalhof (Libya)**
- 40. Mr. Isue Lamani (Togo)**
- 41. Dr. Ahmad Mashahed (Afghanistan)**
- 42. Mr. Mohammad Rafigh Ahmadjar (Afghanistan)**
- 43. Mr. Abdollah Al Hosain (United Arab Emirates)**
- 44. Mr. Ali Al Naiemi (United Arab Emirates)**
- 45. Mr. Javanshir Vakilov (Azerbaijan)**
- 46. Mr. Sadeghi (I.R.Iran)**
- 47. Mr. Moosavi Zonooz (I.R.Iran)**
- 48. Ms. Fazel (I.R.Iran)**
- 49. Mr. Hassan Shanin (ECO)**
- 50. Mr. Salah Zawawi (Palestine)**
- 51. Mr. Ali Al Habhab (Lebanon)**
- 52. Mr. Ali Al Hashemi (Lebanon)**
- 53. Mr. Adnan Mansour (Lebanon)**
- 54. Mr. Beret Ansoumane (Guinea)**
- 55. Mr. Camara Seny (Guinea)**
- 56. Mohammad Sainal Mahad Nour (Malaysia)**

- 57. Mr. Sang Mohamad Zohorzadeh (Tajikistan)**
- 58. Mr. Roohani (I.R.Iran)**
- 59. Mr. Bozorgi (I.R.Iran)**
- 60. Mr. Hassanpour (I.R.Iran)**
- 61. Mr. Khorami (I.R.Iran)**
- 62. Mr. Fathi(I.R.Iran)**
- 63. Mr. Tajik(I.R.Iran)**
- 64. Mr. Sghaier Fatnassi (Tunasia)**

Annex .2

**DRAFT AGENDA
OF
THE SECOND EXPERTS GROUP MEETING
ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ISLAMIC COMMON MARKET
TEHRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN
(5-6 JULY 2004)**

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Recitation of Verses from the Holy Quran.
3. Inaugural statement by H.E.A.H.Vahaji Deputy Minister of Commerce for International Affairs
4. Presentation of the Message of the Secretary General of the OIC.
5. Statement by H.E.Mr. Mohammad Kazem Khansari, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic Of Iran to the OIC in Jeddah
6. Presentation of the Background report by the General Secretariat of the OIC.
7. Adoption of the Program of Work.
8. Adoption of the Agenda.
9. Election of the Bureau (the Chairman and a Rapporteur).
10. Presentation of the papers submitted by the following organizations:
 - a) Islamic Center for Development of Trade (ICDT)
 - b) Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (COMCEC)
 - c) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)
 - d) Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for Islamic Countries (SESRTCIC)
 - e) Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ICCI)
 - f) Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)
 - g) Organization of the Islamic Shipowners Association (OISA)
11. Presentation of the discussion papers by the experts of the OIC Member States.

12. General discussion.
13. Consideration of the draft conclusions and recommendations of the Meeting.
14. Any other business.
15. Adoption of the Report of the Meeting.
16. Closing of the Meeting.

Annex .3

Vote of thanks to the government of
The Islamic Republic of Iran

On the successful conclusion of the Second Experts Group Meeting on the establishment of an Islamic Common Market, held in Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran from 5-6 July 2004. On behalf of all the delegates of the meeting, I have the honour to convey deep and sincere gratitude to the Government of Islamic Republic of Iran for the warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to all the delegates throughout their memorable stay in Tehran and for the good preparation of the Meeting, which contributed, to its success.

The Experts Group Meeting adopted some practical recommendations for the establishment of the Islamic Common Market for the collective benefit of the Muslim Ummah. Through our common efforts, we hope to see the Islamic Common Market in reality in near future.

The Meeting expresses best wishes for peace and prosperity to the people of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

For the Meeting

The President
Dr. Sarmadi