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* A/37/150.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 36/23 of 19 November 1981, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/36/384), submitted to it pursuant to Assembly resolution 35/36 of 14 November 1980, and urged the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to intensify co-operation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and the establishment of a new international economic order. It further invited the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system to send to the Organization of the Islamic Conference studies and experts in their areas of specialization, including the combating of desertification and the elimination of poverty, hunger, illness and ignorance. It requested the Secretary-General, moreover, to study the best way of establishing machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the various units of the secretariats of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system which co-operate or may co-operate with the Organization of the Islamic Conference and to submit a report at its thirty-seventh session on this subject and on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

2. The present report deals with the measures taken or envisaged to implement the above-mentioned provisions of General Assembly resolution 36/23. Sections II, III, and IV of this report set out the developments in regard to co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference since the last session of the Assembly; section V deals with the ways and means of intensifying co-operation between the two organizations and contains the recommendations of the Secretary-General concerning the best way of establishing machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the various units of the Secretariat and the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system in this field.

II. CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AND REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS

3. As in previous years, in response to the invitation of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, a special representative of the Secretary-General attended the Thirteenth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Niamey from 20 to 26 August 1982. In his statement, made on behalf of the Secretary-General, the special representative stated that the need to strengthen international co-operation was more compelling now than ever before. The world was now confronted with a grave crisis of confidence. The growing tendency towards the use of force in resolving international disputes and in furtherance of narrow national interests had severely eroded the system of international security established under the Charter of the United Nations. Endemic conflicts in several regions of the world threatened the fabric of international order. The balance of nuclear terror, which was purported to have held the peace for three decades and more, today terrorized mankind as never before. Increasingly, the world seemed to be slipping towards a nuclear conflagration and we all shared the responsibility to avoid, at all costs, such a disaster.

4. This sharp deterioration in the international climate tended to fuel the arms race among nations, large and small. In an insecure world, where nations feared for their security, the goals of arms control and disarmament remained distant and difficult to realize. Likewise, the problem of growing economic disparity between the rich and poor nations, which was one of the root causes of international instability, could not be addressed meaningfully in a climate of tension and confrontation. Nor could the cause of human rights be enhanced without mutual trust and understanding. It was only by building bridges of international solidarity that we could address together all these problems and reverse the present slide towards chaos and total destruction.

5. The United Nations had never been deterred from grappling with these formidable problems. Indeed, there was no other choice. We must stem the growing tide of instability, tension and conflict. We must replace the climate of suspicion and fear with mutual trust and understanding. We must search out, painstakingly and patiently, the paths of negotiation and dialogue which alone can ensure the survival of mankind.

6. The special representative stated that he was convinced that the contribution of the community of Islamic nations to this common search was indispensable; not only because they constituted more than one fourth of mankind, but also because the universal values of equality, justice and brotherhood of mankind, so deeply cherished by the Islamic faith, could provide the key to human understanding and peace.

7. Moreover, during the period under review, an increasing number of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system had established a pattern of consistent representation in the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in their respective fields of competence. Likewise, the Organization of the Islamic Conference had been represented at the meetings of these bodies. In addition, a regular exchange of visits was taking place for consultations on matters of mutual concern.

8. During the period covered by this report, consultations and exchanges of view took place on a continuing basis between the Office of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to the United Nations and the United Nations Secretariat.

III. CO-OPERATION IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

A. Political and security-related matters

9. The activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference during the year under review remained concentrated on issues concerning Jerusalem, the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the conflict between Iran and Iraq and the situation in Afghanistan.

10. The Organization of the Islamic Conference participated in the consideration of the situation in the occupied Arab territories and Jerusalem in the Security

Council in January 1982 and at the ninth emergency special session of the General Assembly in February 1982. Representatives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference also participated actively in the consideration by the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People of the situation in Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories.

11. The Chairman of the Al-Quds (Jerusalem) Committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council, on 12 April 1982, to consider the grave events taking place in occupied Palestinian territory and, most particularly, in the Holy City of Jerusalem. The matter is currently under consideration by the Security Council.

12. With respect to the situation between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at its Third Islamic Summit Conference, held at Mecca in January 1981, decided to continue its efforts in mediating between the two parties of the conflict and to expand the membership of the goodwill committee that was set up in 1980 to include 11 Heads of State, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

13. As to the situation in Afghanistan, the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at its Summit Conference at Mecca in January 1981, emphasized its commitment and willingness to assist in resolving this issue.

14. While the co-operation between the two organizations can continue as in the past, the United Nations can further such co-operation by following closely the work of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in political and security-related matters, extending, as appropriate, any assistance requested by the Organization of the Islamic Conference in pursuance of its objectives under the Charter of the United Nations.

B. Disarmament

15. The Centre for Disarmament continues to maintain the same co-operation which existed in the past, namely the listing, as appropriate, under various disarmament agenda items of the General Assembly, of the resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

16. The Centre for Disarmament extends to the Organization of the Islamic Conference the same co-operation as it does to other intergovernmental organizations which enjoy an observer status in the United Nations, in particular, as regards disarmament meetings or conferences.

17. The United Nations can assist the Organization of the Islamic Conference, at its request, with suggestions aimed at enhancing its disarmament activities and implementing, within the Conference's sphere of concern and involvement, resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on disarmament.

18. Within the information efforts made by the United Nations in the field of disarmament, organizations such as the Organization of the Islamic Conference could make a useful contribution by participating in seminars or submitting material on occasions such as the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament or annual meetings of subsidiary organs of the General Assembly dealing with disarmament, like the Disarmament Commission or ad hoc committees.

C. Apartheid

19. The Special Committee against Apartheid and the Centre against Apartheid attach great importance to promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference. It may be noted that the Twelfth Islamic Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held at Baghdad from 1 to 6 June 1981, adopted a resolution on the situation in South Africa which condemned the collaboration of certain Western States and Israel with South Africa and appealed to its member States to provide assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and the front-line States.

20. The Special Committee invited the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate as an observer in the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa and intends to invite the Organization to similar conferences in the future.

21. The Centre is always in contact with the Permanent Observer Mission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in New York and provides it with publications and other printed materials on apartheid.

D. Outer space

22. Co-operation between Outer Space Division and the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference is within the framework of participation in the training and/or Seminar on Remote Sensing Applications undertaken in the region or elsewhere.

E. Decolonization

23. General Assembly resolutions on colonial questions have been transmitted to the Office of the Permanent Observer of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and continuous contact is maintained with the Organization of the Islamic Conference on this question. It is noteworthy that the Organization of the Islamic Conference has extended full support to General Assembly resolutions on Namibia and on Southern Africa.

IV. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

24. During the period covered by this report, substantive co-operative relationships between various organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference continued to develop rapidly. Framework agreements establishing formal relationships ranging from observer status to co-operation in specific activities and projects have been signed or are being negotiated between the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). A number of other organizations and bodies have established a relationship of continuous consultations and exchange of information either with the Organization of the Islamic Conference or its subsidiary bodies or both, such as the Islamic Development Bank and the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries at Ankara.

25. Several organizations have expressed keen interest in establishing co-operative relationships with the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The regional commissions (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Economic Commission for Africa and Economic Commission for Western Asia) in particular have expressed a desire to develop co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference on a mutually beneficial basis. The development of such relationships could enable the Organization of the Islamic Conference to place the experience of the Islamic countries in its relevant regional environment and to help maintain consistency and continuity between regional efforts and Islamic co-operation.

A. United Nations Development Programme

26. Of prime importance with respect to co-operation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNDP was the signing, in October 1981, of a memorandum on co-operation and liaison between the two organizations. The co-operation envisaged includes joint action in fields of common interest, co-operation in development-assistance activities, mutual consultations for the co-ordination of activities, exchange of information and documentation and reciprocal representation and other arrangements for liaison. The agreement has been filed and recorded by the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat in accordance with article 10 (a) of the General Assembly regulations giving effect to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

27. As an immediate consequence of the signing of the agreement, an official representing UNDP and the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) participated in consultations sponsored by the Organization of the Islamic Conference, regarding the implementation of a \$210 million emergency aid programme for the countries of

the Sahel. The UNDP/UNSO representative provided the Organization of the Islamic Conference with advice on programme management, particularly in the area of preparation of documents required for the presentations and approval of project documents. While specific modalities for more substantive involvement of UNDP/UNSO in this programme are still under consideration, both the Administrator of UNDP and the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are firm in their expectations that the links between UNDP/UNSO and the Conference will be strengthened and that mutually beneficial co-operation between the organizations will be developed further.

28. Further contacts between UNDP and the Organization of the Islamic Conference occurred during 1982. UNDP was represented in an observer capacity at the eighth session of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs, held at Tripoli in January 1982, and again at the ninth session at Jeddah in April. Representatives from UNDP field offices in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Saudi Arabia, respectively, attended both meetings. Furthermore, the Deputy Administrator of UNDP attended the fifth meeting of Governors of Central Banks and Monetary Authorities of the Member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held at Istanbul in May 1982. In addition, the resident representative of UNDP in Turkey participated in the sixth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank, held at Ankara in May 1982.

29. On its part, the Regional Bureau of UNDP for Arab States is planning to convene an intergovernmental meeting of Arab countries early in 1983 to review the priorities of the Arab States' regional programme for 1983-1986; this will be immediately followed by a regional meeting of resident representatives in the Arab region. An invitation to attend this latter meeting will be extended to the Organization of the Islamic Conference in due course.

30. Finally, the Organization of the Islamic Conference is routinely invited to attend all meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP which included, in 1982, an organizational meeting in February, a special meeting from 24 to 28 May to consider and approve country and intercountry programmes and projects, and the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council held from 1 to 18 June.

B. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

31. Co-operation between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNCTAD in the areas referred to in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (A/36/384) has continued to the mutual benefit of the two organizations. Efforts to further intensify that co-operation are in process and discussions have already taken place between the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNCTAD with a view to identifying areas for possible future co-operation, including the possibility of concluding an agreement. On the basis of these discussions, a draft memorandum of understanding has been prepared by UNCTAD and submitted to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The draft memorandum intends to set out areas of possible co-operation, for example, in the implementation of the organizations' respective work programmes on economic co-operation among developing countries, in particular in the areas of money and

finance, multinational enterprises and State trading organizations of developing countries, financing of investments and integration projects, transfer and development of technology, transport, insurance and exchange of statistics and trade data. The draft memorandum further indicates the willingness of UNCTAD, to consider, in areas of its competence, requests by the Organization of the Islamic Conference for assistance, as appropriate, in drawing up technical assistance projects, organizing seminars, workshops and training, and so on. The agreement, which is expected to be signed soon, will, therefore, strengthen and give specific meaning to the co-operation between the two organizations in all areas where their functions, programmes and activities are complementary and mutually supportive.

C. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

32. The Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has continued its consultations with the Organization of the Islamic Conference with a view to establishing closer co-operation, particularly in the implementation of projects in developing countries in fields for which the Organization of the Islamic Conference has received a mandate from the Islamic Summit Conference held at Mecca (Taif) in January 1981.

33. At the request of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development has submitted a list of programmes and projects in Islamic countries. Experts from the Department have participated in the formulation of projects related to desertification, particularly desertification in Mali, which were later submitted to the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Views were exchanged on the preparation of a study on the Islamic population in the world.

34. Of particular significance are discussions which have recently been held between the Department and the Organization of the Islamic Conference regarding the preparation of a memorandum on co-operation and liaison between the two. Such a memorandum, when agreed in final form, would contain an outline of principles of co-operation and would indicate certain measures which might be undertaken as a foundation for mutual assistance in matters of common interest, in keeping with the intent of General Assembly resolution 36/23.

35. The various steps mentioned above are designed as part of an effort to extend the Department's assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the building up of its institutions and for the two to collaborate in the formulation and implementation of technical co-operation projects benefiting the Islamic countries.

D. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

36. UNIDO participated in the seventh session of the Economic Committee Meeting of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs of the Organization of Islamic Conference at Djakarta from 30 March to 2 April 1981. This enabled UNIDO to establish a close relationship between the over-all activities of

the United Nations system in the field of development and technical co-operation among developing countries vis-à-vis the interregional and economic co-operation efforts of Islamic countries.

37. At the Twelfth Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Islamic Countries, held at Baghdad from 1 to 5 June 1981, UNIDO was represented by a high-level delegation headed by the Director of the Division of Policy Co-ordination. UNIDO's eagerness to contribute to the development of the member countries was reiterated in a message from the Executive Director, wherein various programmes of UNIDO - such as consultation meetings, study and research programmes, solidarity meetings, investment promotion services and special measures for the least developed countries - were also emphasized.

38. As a direct consequence of the mandate contained in General Assembly resolution 35/36, and as a result of the various follow-up meetings mentioned above, a senior official was sent to the headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference at Jeddah to hold preliminary discussions on a draft agreement. This agreement constitutes a working arrangement between the two organizations in the various fields within the competence of UNIDO. The draft agreement is now being examined by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

39. It may be recalled that the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in its resolution 16/10-E of 1979 (see A/34/389, p. 126) and 13/11-E of 1980 (see A/35/419, pp. 42-43), urgently recommended the holding of an industrial round-table consultation in Pakistan with UNIDO assistance. In response to these resolutions, UNIDO prepared five papers for discussions in the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Co-operation among Islamic Countries, held at Islamabad from 14 to 17 February 1982. These papers are:

- (a) "Industrial development of Islamic countries: progress, present status and prospects";
- (b) "Co-operation among Islamic countries for the development of the capital goods industry";
- (c) "Financial co-operation for industrial development in Islamic countries, with specific reference to the capital goods and engineering sectors";
- (d) "Co-operation of Islamic countries in technological development";
- (e) "Co-operation among Islamic countries in industrial training".

40. The UNIDO delegation at the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Co-operation among Islamic Countries at Islamabad was headed by the Executive Director and included the Director of the Division of Policy Co-ordination. The Islamabad Conference decided to establish a task force under the aegis of the general secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to undertake industrial studies and to formulate recommendations on the issues assigned to the Task Force by the Islamabad Declaration. It was proposed that UNIDO be co-opted into the Task Force.

41. While UNIDO is awaiting the initiative of the Task Force to draw upon its services, a focal point is being established within UNIDO to co-ordinate implementation of the decisions of the Islamabad Conference.

42. In order to facilitate co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, efforts are also being made to strengthen the programme of UNIDO with the affiliated institutions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and/or other organizations connected with it. With the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries at Ankara, UNIDO is endeavouring to establish an in-plant cement training programme. In addition, a draft memorandum of understanding between UNIDO and the Ankara Centre is currently being negotiated.

43. With the Islamic Development Bank, an agreement of co-operation was signed in mid-July 1981 by the heads of the two organizations. The areas of co-operation envisaged include studies on industrial development in a number of member countries, project identification and approval, assistance in project preparation, and technical assistance required in the context of project implementation.

E. United Nations Environment Programme

44. At the request of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries, UNEP is providing information on the state of desertification and its causes and trends in the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, including information on national and collective action programmes and projects formulated or implemented by the member States for the prevention and control of desertification.

F. United Nations Centre on Human Settlements (Habitat)

45. UNCHS has addressed communications to the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference seeking enhanced co-operation between the two organizations on matters of mutual interest. Towards this end, UNCHS has forwarded to the secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference relevant documentation on, inter alia, the Centre's mandate, terms of reference and work programme. The Executive Director of UNCHS has also sent a senior officer of the Centre to the headquarters of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for discussions with the appropriate officials of the latter on ways of increasing co-operation between the two organizations. Furthermore, the Organization of the Islamic Conference has been informed that the expertise and experience of UNCHS in the field of human settlements are at its disposal and at the disposal of the member countries of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and that UNCHS stands ready, within the limits of its mandate and resources, to give advice and/or assistance to them on any issues or problems of interest to them regarding human settlements.

G. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

46. A number of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are situated in Asia and the Pacific and benefit from activities of ESCAP in various sectors of economic and social development. Several activities of ESCAP relating to desertification, trade, human settlements, inter alia, are of particular significance to the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in view of their particular geographical setting and their needs for rapid urban development. The concerns of ESCAP regarding economic and social development are similar to those of the Organization of the Islamic Conference as set out in resolution 1/3-E adopted at the Third Islamic Summit Conference. The Islamic Development Bank was invited to be represented at the thirty-eighth session of ESCAP held on 23 March to 3 April 1982. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP addressed a letter to the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference pointing out the considerable number of concerns shared by the two organizations and indicating directions of possible co-operation. Both organizations could benefit from continuing interaction by participation in each other's meetings and by exchange of studies and reports. Linkage may be considered between regional institutions established by ESCAP and various institutions being set up by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. There could also be agreements for collaboration between ESCAP and the Organization of the Islamic Conference on specific activities of common concern. Consultations are envisaged between the two secretariats at senior-official level for this purpose.

H. The World Bank

47. In providing financial support for development projects, the World Bank seeks, to the maximum extent possible, to ensure with its borrowers that its own lending and technical assistance activities are planned and carried out in light of the contributions made by other financial sources. In that spirit, the World Bank would be pleased, should the Organization of the Islamic Conference so wish, to explore with the Organization ways and means for both institutions to co-operate for the greater benefit of their members.

48. The World Bank has established a fruitful co-operative relationship with the Islamic Development Bank, which is a specialized agency of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The two institutions have co-operated in carrying out technical and feasibility studies, identification and development of projects and co-financing of projects in the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. These arrangements are expected to develop and expand further in the light of the expanded resources and activities of the Islamic Development Bank. As an example of that co-operation, a summary of operations in which both institutions invested in particular development projects are set out in the following tables.

Table 1. Summary of World Bank co-financing operations
with the Islamic Development Bank* for the
fiscal years 1977 to 1981

(Millions of United States dollars)

Fiscal year	Number of projects	Islamic Development Bank	World Bank
1977	1	7.5	7.0
1978	2	17.5	105.0
1979	-	-	-
1980	1	5.5	13.2

* Summary of World Bank co-financing with the Islamic Development Bank:

Number of projects: 4

World Bank/International Development Association contribution:
\$US 125.2 million

World Bank co-financing with Islamic Development Bank: \$US 30.5 million

Total project cost: \$US 1,100.9 million

Table 2. World Bank co-financing operations with the Islamic Development Bank for fiscal year 1977

(Millions of United States dollars)

Region/ country	Project	Name	Source of funds	Foreign	Local	Total
Eastern Africa						
Somalia	2SOMTH04	Roads III	International Development Association	7.0		7.0
			African Development Fund	5.5		5.5
			Arab Fund	8.5		8.5
			Islamic Development Bank	7.5		7.5
			Government/local	.5	1.5	2.0
			Trade Promotion Centre	29.0	1.5	30.5

Table 3. World Bank co-financing operations with the Islamic Development Bank for fiscal year 1978

(Millions of United States dollars)

Region/ country	Project	Name	Source of funds	Foreign	Local	Total
Egypt, Arab Republic of	5EGTTP04	Suez Canal Expansion I	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	100.0		100.0
			Abu Dhabi Fund	15.0		15.0
			Arab Fund	41.0		41.0
			Export Credit	97.0		97.0
			Islamic Develop- ment Bank	12.0		12.0
			Kuwait Fund	20.0		20.0
			Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	220.0		220.0
			Saudi Fund	50.0		50.0
			USAID	50.0		50.0
			Government/local	71.0	327.0	398.0
			Trade Promotion Centre	676.0	327.0	1003.0
Democratic Yemen	5YDRPP01	Power	International Development Association	5.0		5.0
			Arab Fund	14.5		14.5
			Islamic Development Bank	5.0		5.5
			Government/local		3.2	3.2
			Trade Promotion Centre	25.0	3.2	28.2

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Table 4. World Bank co-financing operations with the Islamic Development Bank for fiscal year 1980

(Millions of United States dollars)

Region/ country	Project	Name	Source of funds	Foreign	Local	Total
Democratic Yemen	5YDRWE01	Aden water supply	International Development Association	13.2		13.2
			Arab Fund	12.0		12.0
			Islamic Development Bank	5.5		5.5
			OPEC-SF	4.0		4.0
			Government/local		4.5	4.5
			Trade Promotion Centre	34.7	4.5	39.2

I. International Monetary Fund

49. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) maintains close and friendly relations with all Islamic countries and with the various institutions fostering economic and financial co-operation between these countries, such as the Islamic Development Bank, but also such institutions as the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. IMF has provided technical assistance to such institutions, especially at the time of their establishment and early operations; moreover, regular contacts are being maintained. A considerable number of Islamic countries have benefited from IMF financial assistance while others, and most recently and importantly Saudi Arabia, have provided financial resources to IMF to supplement the Fund's own resources available for assisting Fund members with balance-of-payments difficulties.

50. The continued exchange of documentation and general information between the two organizations could also be beneficial. In so far as its resources permit, IMF would pursue the strengthening of co-operation with the Islamic institutions mentioned in such areas as the preparation of certain technical studies, training arrangements and some co-ordination activities, subject to IMF rules as well as prior approval by the management of the Fund and, in certain cases, the consent of the Fund's Executive Board.

J. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

51. On 17 May 1978, the GATT Council of Representatives agreed that the Organization of the Islamic Conference should be invited to be represented by observers at the Contracting Parties. Since that date, the Organization of the Islamic Conference has, accordingly, enjoyed observer status, which forms the basis of continued co-operation between the two organizations.

K. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

52. Co-operation between FAO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference has been expanding during the last three years. Although the two organizations have not yet signed a formal agreement for the establishment of this relationship, FAO has been invited to some of their meetings, namely the meetings of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, special ministerial meetings, such as the High-level Ministerial Meeting of the Islamic Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, as well as meetings of the Social and Economic Commission of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

53. FAO has extended reciprocal invitations to the Organization of the Islamic Conference for attendance, among other meetings, at the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, as well as the last two FAO conferences, held in 1979 and 1981.

54. An FAO senior staff member visited the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries at Ankara to discuss exchange of collaboration in common areas of interest.

55. On more specific and substantive issues concerning co-operation between FAO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference the following merits to be mentioned:

(a) Participation and presentation of the substantive document "Food security in the Islamic countries and international action" at the High-level Ministerial Meeting of the Islamic Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, which was held at Ankara in October 1981.

(b) At the meeting, various decisions were made which involve further collaboration between FAO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. These decisions provided that the Ministers of Agriculture of the Organization of the Islamic Conference would meet at FAO Headquarters on or just before the FAO Biennial Conference. Indeed, the first meeting took place during the 1981 FAO Conference. It is hoped and planned that these meetings will be continued in the future, enabling further harmonization of policies of States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference with those of FAO.

(c) As another result of the High-level Ministerial Meeting of the Islamic Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, FAO has been approached by some States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, namely Senegal and Bangladesh, to provide assistance in the field of food security, national policies and objectives and agriculture and food production, and measures required for increasing production of cereals and vegetables. It is expected that other member States would also soon request FAO assistance in other matters relating to food and agriculture.

(d) Furthermore, and also resulting from the High-level Ministerial Meeting, FAO is providing the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries at Ankara with specific information on research and training institutions dealing with forestry in States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, in view of the considerable potential for co-operation in this sector of work.

(e) FAO is also trying to establish a flow of information from CARIS (Current Agricultural Information System) to the Ankara Centre. This information will include names of relevant agricultural research and training institutions in the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

(f) FAO is preparing a paper for the Second Meeting of the Heads of National Statistical Organizations of the States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. This meeting will be held at Istanbul from 12 to 16 October 1982. The paper will include a description of an information-system approach to the development of national statistical capabilities in food, agriculture and rural development, and a statistical profile of food and agriculture in Islamic countries.

(g) FAO is also planning, in co-operation with the Statistical Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries at Ankara, a training course in project analysis. This course is expected to take place in Turkey and will include trainees not only from Turkey but from selected neighbouring Islamic countries as well. The training course is expected to take place in late 1982.

(h) FAO is collaborating with the Organization of the Islamic Conference by providing the necessary information for the preparation of a study on the establishment and financing of food security stock reserves in the Islamic countries.

56. Regarding the further strengthening of co-operation between FAO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the following activities may be envisaged:

(a) Entrusting FAO to carry out the technical-assistance aspects of projects financed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference particularly in the least developed member States. Contacts have already begun with the Islamic Development Bank (IsBD) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA) for their participation in donor meetings and for financing several projects to be carried out by FAO, particularly in Africa and Asia.

(b) Associating FAO in the technical backstopping, evaluation and review of selected projects financed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

(c) Exchange of visits, information and documentation between FAO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

(d) Promoting technical co-operation for development by utilizing expertise, equipment and, when applicable, subcontracts from Islamic member countries.

L. World Health Organization

57. WHO has recently initiated negotiations with the Organization of the Islamic Conference to define the modes of co-operation between the two organizations and ways and means of establishing the necessary machinery for co-ordinating activities in the field of health for the benefit of member States. Following a visit by the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference to WHO headquarters, a WHO staff member visited the Organization at Jeddah. An agreement is presently being negotiated between the two organizations. Through an exchange of letters and until the agreement is approved, an arrangement for co-operation is in the process of being signed between the two organizations.

58. Although no specific joint projects have yet been undertaken, WHO is exploring areas of common interest in the field of health. As a first step, it was proposed to invite the Organization of the Islamic Conference as an observer to the regional committee meetings - the Regional Development Bank, including the Islamic Development Bank having already been granted observer status - in order to facilitate an exchange of views and to explore areas of collaboration.

M. World Intellectual Property Organization

59. WIPO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference are currently engaged in discussions for the grant of observer status to the Organization with WIPO. The Director-General of WIPO has also proposed to the Organization of the Islamic Conference that contacts should be established between WIPO and the Islamic States Broadcasting Services Organization (ISBO), a specialized agency of the Organization of the Islamic Conference. ISBO has also been invited to be represented in those meetings which are concerned with copyright and neighbouring rights.

N. International Telecommunications Union

60. ITU maintains close co-operation with specialized telecommunications and broadcasting organizations or unions. The creation of a telecommunication organization by the Islamic States is currently under way and ITU is following that matter very closely. ITU has participated in meetings of the broadcasting organizations of the Islamic States, in particular in the general assemblies held at Tripoli in September 1980 and in Kuwait in April 1982.

61. Within the limits of its resources, ITU will continue to co-operate with the telecommunication and broadcasting organizations of the Islamic States and to participate in carrying out technical projects concerning the development of interregional telecommunications for radio, television and the press, within the framework of Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL), the Middle East and Mediterranean Telecommunication Network Project (MEDARABTEL) and others.

O. International Labour Organisation

62. Co-operation between the two organizations has primarily been extended to the exchange of information and documents, particularly in the fields of labour and population statistics, manpower planning, migration and social security. ILO representation has been assured at various meetings organized under the auspices of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, such as the sessions of the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs. ILO recently extended an invitation to the Organization of the Islamic Conference to participate in the Fourth Joint Meeting for support to Special Public Works Programmes, held at Geneva from 27 to 29 April 1982.

63. In the case of the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for the Islamic Countries, a subsidiary body of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, close co-operation has recently been established between ILO and this Centre. An ILO representative assisted in the preparatory work, including the drawing up of a model social security agreement, for the Expert Group Meeting on Labour, which took place at Ankara in October 1981, organized by the Centre. It is hoped that co-operation with the Centre will be further strengthened, in particular through participation in each other's meetings, to discuss matters of common interest.

64. ILO is, of course, ready, when opportunities arise, to strengthen co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

P. International Maritime Organization

65. General Assembly resolution 36/23 is being reported to the Council of the International Maritime Organization at its forty-eighth session in June 1982 for information and comment or decision, as appropriate.

Q. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

66. Since the conclusion, on 8 January 1979, of the general agreement for co-operation between the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the relations between the two organizations have been further consolidated. Mutual exchange of information, reciprocal representation and joint meetings on subjects of common interest have taken place on a regular basis. The two organizations have carried out specific programmes of co-operation during 1979 and 1980.

67. Within the framework of the general co-operation agreement, the following activities have been carried out:

(a) Preliminary study on the work of the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology for Development, recently established by the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

(b) Study for elaborating an international programme for the restoration and preservation of Islamic cities and monuments;

(c) Representation of UNESCO at the conference organized by the Organization of the Islamic Conference for establishing the Islamic Organization for Education, Science and Culture, held at Rabat from 3 to 5 May 1982, and at the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technical Development, held at Jeddah from 8 to 10 May 1982.

68. In order to implement the agreement of 13 November 1980, establishing a reserve fund for carrying out activities of co-operation between the two organizations, a joint committee of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and UNESCO was established and it held its first meeting at UNESCO headquarters on 6 and 7 April 1982. This meeting carried out an evaluation of a number of projects including notably:

(a) Organization of an international congress for the participation of the Islamic University in world culture;

(b) Publication of a work entitled "Islamic Science and Technology";

(c) Preparation of an anthology of the great works of Islam;

(d) Study for working out an international programme for the restoration and preservation of Islamic cities and monuments;

(e) Working out of a draft programme of education for the proposed Islamic University of the Niger;

(f) Carrying out of studies for the establishment of a programme of education and culture for proposed Islamic Centre in Guinea-Bissau;

(g) Study on a project for the transformation of the Ahmed Baba Center of Timbuktu into a regional institute of Islamic education and research.

69. As regards future activities, the joint committee has reached an agreement to carry out the following programmes of co-operation:

(a) Preparations for the congress of the Islamic University;

(b) Studies and preparation of projects in the fields of science and technology within the context of co-operation with the Islamic Foundation for Science and Technology for Development;

(c) An intensive programme of action for the mobilization of support for the programme of action for the preservation of Islamic cities and monuments;

(d) Exploration of possibilities of co-operation in the field of communications;

(e) Co-operation in the publication of a six-volume work entitled "Different Aspects of the Islamic Culture".

V. WAYS AND MEANS OF FURTHER STRENGTHENING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

70. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference can take many forms and can be pursued through various avenues.

71. In the political field, the two organizations can intensify in a number of ways their co-operation on questions relating to international peace and security, self-determination, decolonization and fundamental human rights.

72. While the machinery of the United Nations established under the Charter for maintaining international peace and security is readily available to all Member States whenever the need arises, the two organizations can concert and reinforce their efforts wherever possible in promoting the peaceful settlement of disputes.

73. In pursuing the objectives of self-determination and decolonization, the two organizations can plan and develop activities, on a mutually acceptable basis, for mobilizing support in favour of self-determination and decolonization.

74. Apart from exchange of information and representation in meetings, these activities could take the form of joint seminars and publications, and the development of programmes for the utilization of mass-media in support of these objectives.

75. In the field of human rights, the two organizations could promote understanding and strengthen co-operation by a better dissemination of already existing international instruments as well as the Islamic concepts of human rights.

76. In the economic, social and cultural fields, co-operation between the two organizations and their specialized agencies can be reinforced in the following areas:

(a) Development of mutually consistent documentation and information systems;

(b) Technical assistance, including training and research;

(c) Development of the institutional capacity for multilateral co-operation by assistance for the establishment and strengthening of institutional infrastructure and programme planning;

(d) Identification, preparation, analysis and evaluation of projects and programmes for economic, social and cultural development.

77. A coherent and well-conceived programme of action for intensifying co-operation along these lines in areas of priority concern for the Organization of the Islamic Conference, as reflected in the resolutions of the General Assembly, could be developed on the basis of appropriate intergovernmental mandates.

A. Co-ordinating machinery

78. The General Assembly recognized the need for co-ordination in this field in paragraph 7 of its resolution 36/23 when it requested the Secretary-General to study the best way of establishing machinery for co-ordinating the activities of the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system which co-operate or may co-operate with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

B. Need for a co-ordinating mechanism

79. The implementation of General Assembly resolutions and the carrying out of the tasks described in paragraphs 70 to 76 above involve three kinds of interrelated activities. First, there is a need for the establishment of liaison with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, which involves representation at its various meetings, continuous consultations with its secretariat and regular exchange of information and documentation.

80. The second set of activities involves extensive consultations with the relevant units and bodies of the United Nations (Department of Political and Security Council Affairs, Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, UNCTAD, UNIDO, UNEP, UNCHS, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP) as well as a number of specialized agencies (FAO, UNESCO, WHO) and regional commissions (ESCAP, ECA, ECWA), in close co-operation with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Co-operation. The Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization is responsible for providing the focal point for a co-ordinated effort to promote co-operation between all these bodies and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. Hence, initiative and concerted effort are required to propose ways and means of strengthening co-operation in various fields in close consultation with the Permanent Observer's Office of the Islamic Conference in New York, as well as the Islamic Secretariat at Jeddah.

81. A third set of activities relates to compiling all relevant information and formulating feasible and appropriate recommendations on the basis of a careful assessment of the state of co-operation and the over-all political and other objectives of the United Nations. This information, along with any recommendations, constitutes the basis for the annual report of the Secretary-General on the subject.

82. In order to carry out all these activities successfully, the United Nations Secretariat has to follow, in a coherent manner, the activities of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the political, economic, social and cultural fields.

83. In view of the range of activities indicated above and the wide and growing involvement of the various units and programmes of the United Nations as well as of the specialized agencies, there is a clear need for a co-ordinating mechanism in this field.

C. Co-ordinating mechanism

84. The co-ordinating mechanism could be established consisting of the following elements:

(a) All the units and programmes of the United Nations as well as the specialized agencies should designate a focal point and an official for contact and information concerning co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

(b) Meetings of all the focal points should be organized by the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and the Director-General's office (in New York and Geneva) to review progress and proposals for co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference; these meetings could be held as far as possible in conjunction with the meetings of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions;

(c) Guidelines should be worked out on the basis of General Assembly resolutions for promoting co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

(d) Preparation of the report of the Secretary-General which would, inter alia, contain recommendations to the General Assembly;

(e) The Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization is chiefly responsible for ensuring the implementation of General Assembly resolutions in this field and is also responsible for effective co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system in all areas of co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

85. The Secretary-General has taken initial action to lay down the basis for the co-ordinating mechanism as outlined in paragraph 79 above. A co-ordinator has been designated in the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have been requested to designate focal points for contact and co-ordination purposes.

86. If the General Assembly approves the approach outlined in paragraph 84 above, the co-ordinating machinery will be established as indicated above and guidelines as well as a coherent programme of action for system-wide co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference will be developed.
