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CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS
AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Report of the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1 - 8	3
II. EXISTING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES	9 - 14	4
III. SUGGESTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES	15 - 68	6
A. Political and social matters	20 - 24	7
B. Economic matters	25 - 32	8
C. Technical co-operation	33 - 37	9
D. Food and agriculture	38 - 41	10
E. Industrial development	42 - 43	11
F. Information and communications	44 - 49	11
G. Disaster relief	50	12
H. Refugees	51 - 52	12

CONTENTS (continued)

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
I. Population activities	53	13
J. Labour	54 - 55	13
K. Education, science and culture	56	13
L. Health	57	13
M. Patents and copyrights	58 - 60	14
N. Posts	61 - 62	14
O. Legal matters	63	15
P. Oil and energy	64	15
Q. Narcotics	65	15
R. Maritime transport	66	15
S. Organizational matters	67	15
IV. CONCLUSIONS	68 - 70	16
<u>Annex.</u> Existing co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States: summary of replies from organizations of the United Nations system		17

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session adopted resolution 36/24 on co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States. In the resolution, the Assembly, inter alia, recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League of Arab States in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in these vital fields. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of co-operation between the League of Arab States and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

Background

2. Since its establishment, the League of Arab States has recognized the importance of co-operation with international organizations. Article 3 of the Pact establishing the League provides for "the development of means of co-operation with the international bodies to be established in the future in order to guarantee peace and security and regulate economic and social relations".

3. On 1 November 1950, the General Assembly adopted resolution 477 (V) whereby it instituted the practice of inviting the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer. Furthermore, an exchange of letters between the United Nations Secretariat and the secretariat of the League of Arab States in December 1960 resulted in agreement on a memorandum setting out guidelines for co-operation in the following fields: mutual consultation, joint action, exchange of information and documentation, representation and liaison.

4. Following the agreement in 1960, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States instituted machinery to ensure liaison between the two Organizations for the implementation of agreed plans of co-operation under the supervision of the Political Department of the League and with the participation of other departments and organizations concerned.

5. In addition to the memorandum between the League of Arab States and the United Nations, a number of agreements on co-operation have been concluded between the League and its specialized organizations and various United Nations organizations and specialized agencies. Among these are agreement with: the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 1957, 1961 and 1963; the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in 1958 and 1976; the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1959, 1972, 1974 and 1981; the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in 1960 and 1974; the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1961; the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in 1971; the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 1972 and 1978; the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 1974; the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in 1974; the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in 1976; the United

Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1979 and 1980; the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in 1977 and 1980; the International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT) in 1980 the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in 1981; the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 1980 and 1981; and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1981.

Consultations

6. His Excellency Mr. Chidli Klibi, Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, attended the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly and held discussions with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Mr. Klibi had a further meeting with the Secretary-General in New York in February 1982.

7. The Secretary-General of the United Nations visited the headquarters of the League of Arab States at Tunis on 3 August 1982 and held discussions with Mr. Chidli Klibi. In addition, the Secretary-General was represented at the Arab States Summit Meeting held at Fez from 6 to 9 September 1982.

8. Consultations between the two Organizations have been facilitated by the establishment of an office in New York in 1948 and at Geneva in 1975, and the appointment of Permanent Observers at the level of Ambassador. These appointments have enabled the League to participate actively in major meetings of United Nations bodies. In New York in the past two years, these have included: the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly; the seventh emergency special session of the Assembly, on the question of Palestine; the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly, on the situation in Namibia; the ninth emergency special session of the Assembly, on the situation in the occupied Arab territories, the eleventh special session of the Assembly, on the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation; the twelfth special session of the Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament; the meetings of the Security Council on the situation in occupied Arab territories, the situation in the Middle East, the question of Namibia, and the question of South African aggression in Angola; the solemn meeting to commemorate Namibia Day; and the solemn meeting to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement. In addition, the League and its specialized organizations have been regularly represented at other meetings of organizations within the United Nations system and the latter have participated in meetings organized by the League.

II. EXISTING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

9. In its resolution 36/24, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report on the development of co-operation between the League of Arab States and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system.

10. In implementation of the resolution, discussions were held with the secretariat of the League of Arab States. It was agreed that efforts should be made to document the level of existing relations between the United Nations system

and the League and its specialized organizations preparatory to further discussions on prospects for enlarging and improving collaboration. It was recognized that it would be necessary to establish priorities for further co-operative efforts.

United Nations system

11. Within the United Nations system, arrangements were made for the text of resolution 36/24 to be brought to the attention of all the United Nations organizations concerned, which were asked to provide information on the current level of co-operation with the League of Arab States. A summary of their replies, which is appended, provides detailed information on the development of co-operation between the United Nations system and the League. These replies have been made available to the League.

League of Arab States

12. In order to co-ordinate the efforts called for in the resolution, the League of Arab States arranged for the resolution to be referred to the relevant department of the League and to Arab specialized organizations to report on various aspects of co-operation with which they were concerned. A comprehensive report summarizing the experience of the relevant department of the League and the Arab specialized organizations was prepared and distributed to all United Nations bodies and the specialized agencies.

13. In summary, the League of Arab States found that, based on the reports of its various departments and specialized organizations, co-operation between them and the United Nations system included the following:

- (a) Mutual consultations and co-ordination of activities in areas of common endeavour;
- (b) Joint action regarding certain specific projects (within the framework of the League and its specialized agencies, or for the benefit of member States);
- (c) Conclusion of agreements;
- (d) Exchange of information and documentation;
- (e) Exchange of visits;
- (f) Participation in conferences and meetings;
- (g) Organization of symposia and seminars;
- (h) Provision of experts, training, and scholarships;
- (i) Preparation of studies and publication of bulletins and statistics;
- (j) Provision of scientific and technical know-how and equipment;
- (k) Financing of projects and provision of aid.

14. The study showed that, within their various respective spheres of competence and in varying forms and degrees, existing co-operation covered many of the major aspects of the work of the two organizations. Nevertheless, the League found that there was a need for more co-operation and more intensive efforts to improve the current level of co-operation in a number of areas.

III. SUGGESTIONS FOR STRENGTHENING AND EXPANDING CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

15. In the course of consultations with the United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, a number of potential areas for enhanced co-operation were identified. The following partial list indicates some of the major areas for further co-operation as well as some specific projects of mutual interest.

16. Many of the United Nations organizations indicated areas where arrangements could be made, in accordance with established United Nations procedures, for improved and expanded co-operation with the League.

17. In the comprehensive paper prepared by the League of Arab States, a number of suggestions were made to improve and expand co-operation with the United Nations system. In general, the League proposed that the United Nations system should allow the League and its specialized organizations to participate actively in all endeavours and projects in the various fields relating to the Arab States. Furthermore, it was felt that the organizations concerned within the United Nations system should expand and intensify their co-operation with the League and its specialized organizations. Periodic consultations should be carried out between representatives of the League and its specialized organizations and representatives of the United Nations system for the discussion of topics of mutual interest and to follow up on various agreements and decisions. In addition, steps should be taken to ensure improved efficiency of the use of the Arabic language in those United Nations bodies where Arabic is already used and to introduce Arabic into the remaining organizations and specialized agencies.

18. A number of specialized organizations of the League expressed the view that further efforts at co-operation should be embodied in formal agreements with the relevant organizations of the United Nations system. Such agreements would not only identify specific areas for further co-operation but also deal with modalities for follow-up and implementation of agreed programmes.

19. The suggestions for strengthening and expanding co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States have been included under separate subjects listed below.

A. Political and social matters

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

International peace and security

20. The League of Arab States, as an international regional intergovernmental organization committed to the strengthening of political, economic and social ties among its member States, attaches the highest importance to international co-operation through the promotion of close relations with the United Nations. For this reason, it is anxious to maintain and develop existing ties with the pertinent organs of the United Nations in all areas relating to the maintenance of international peace and security.

The question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East

21. Cardinal among the objectives set forth by the League of Arab States is its commitment to co-operate in every possible way with the United Nations in the implementation of United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine and to the situation in the Middle East. The League is eager to promote closer co-operation with the organs and bodies of the United Nations that deal with these matters through consultation, participation in meetings, and the exchange of documents and information materials.

Apartheid and racial discrimination

22. The League of Arab States wishes to expand and strengthen its present co-operation with the pertinent organs and bodies of the United Nations so that it can make its full contribution to ensure the implementation of the United Nations resolution against apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination. The League wishes to maintain contact, on a regular basis, with the competent United Nations organs and bodies in the realization of these objectives.

Decolonization

23. The League of Arab States is fully committed to the liberation of all people under colonial or alien rule and fully supports them in the exercise of their right to self-determination. To that end, the League wishes to be associated with all efforts of the United Nations to eliminate colonialism, liberate illegally occupied territories and ensure for the peoples concerned their inalienable rights. In this respect, the League wishes to emphasize its full support of the right of the Namibian people to freedom and independence, and reaffirms its readiness to co-operate with the United Nations.

Human rights

24. In view of the great importance which the League of Arab States attaches to international co-operation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or

religion, it wishes to continue and expand its contacts with the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations.

B. Economic matters

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

25. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) would be happy to co-operate, within its resources and areas of competence, in the preparation of technical studies, on international currency arrangements for example, that a specialized regional organization, such as the Arab Monetary Fund or the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, might wish to undertake. This co-operation could consist of supplying information or of participation by IMF in the preparation of such studies. It could also take the form of Fund training programmes for suitable candidates or training for regional officials. Co-ordination of the lending activities of the Arab Monetary Fund with the activities of IMF, relating to the IMF use of its resources, could be expanded in an appropriate way.

26. The World Bank, in the light of its ongoing efforts to promote social and economic development and to advance international co-operation in the field, would be prepared to explore possible future development prospects and technical assistance activities in co-operation with agencies of the League concerned with economic development, and to consider financing joint Arab projects that qualify for World Bank support.

27. The United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations could provide the League with information on laws and regulations, contracts and agreements, the role and impact of transnational corporations in specific sectors, and information on trends in foreign investment. A number of research publications could be provided to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries in their dealings with transnational corporations. Furthermore, training workshops on regulating and negotiating with transnational corporations and on the acquisition of advanced technology could be organized for senior officials of ministries, agencies and parastatal organizations. Joint training workshops could be organized and co-operative arrangements developed to provide advisory services in order to promote harmonization of policies, laws and regulations relating to foreign direct investment.

28. The United Nations Children's Fund would like to explore the possibility of co-operation with the League in the procurement and provision of supplies, including supplies for emergency operations.

29. The Economic Commission for Africa acknowledges that, while much has been done to bolster Afro-Arab co-operation, there is still ample room for improvement. There is need for consultations between all concerned to simplify the institutional mechanisms for the provision of development assistance, and for the co-ordination of efforts in areas of mutual concern to ECA and the Arab League.

30. Areas for joint endeavours with the Economic Commission for Western Asia include the preparation of balance-of-payments estimates for the Arab world, the establishment of an Arab centre for transfer and development of technology, and a project for Arab manpower planning.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

31. There is scope for increased co-operation with the United Nations system in convening symposia and meetings on economic and social matters, in publishing economic bulletins and reports, in conducting joint studies in various areas and in assisting in institution-building, such as in the establishment of the Centre for Documentation and Information in the League of Arab States.

32. There is need for more co-operation with respect to investments for development. The Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation could play a greater role in facilitating the promotion of investments and in the preparation of conferences designed to stimulate investments. Information on investment activities and investment opportunities could be furnished to other organizations upon request and joint efforts with other bodies could be made in seeking to establish an international order for investment guarantees and insurance.

C. Technical co-operation

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

33. Enhanced technical co-operation could take place for economic and social development, including work related to technical co-operation among developing countries, integration of women in development, the special problems of least developed countries, integrated rural development and promotion of investments. Particular attention could be directed to new ideas and to the possibilities for meeting the changing technical co-operation needs of countries and to research in support of technical co-operation activities.

Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

34. Should funds be provided by the League or its members, the Department stands ready, within its fields of competence, to co-operate with the League by:

(a) Providing equipment, expert and consultancy services, and the training of project personnel needed to strengthen the institutional infrastructure in member countries of the League;

(b) Executing projects for or in conjunction with the League;

(c) Co-operating in the organization of symposia and seminars;

(d) Exchanging information and documentation.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

35. There is considerable scope for improvement in the exchange of documentation and data, as well as in the development of information and data resources relating to matters of major international importance, and particularly to the Arab world.

36. There is also room for expansion of co-operation, through consultations and seminars, in such fields as finance, management and budget. Discussions could cover subjects such as improved methods of assessing contributions, budget preparation and programming, follow-up on the implementation of the budget, and problems relating to unpaid assessed contributions. Co-operation should also cover increased consultation in the development of personnel policies and the organization of in-service training.

37. Another field for enhanced co-operation between the Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences on the one hand and its counterparts among the institutions of the United Nations on the other, is that of administration. Such co-operation could include the planning and execution of projects relating to training, research, and the production of educational material.

D. Food and agriculture

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

38. There is a need to increase the present active co-operation between the FAO Remote Sensing Centre and a number of Arab countries, possibly on a regional basis, and to assist in expanding national satellite remote-sensing capabilities. The first step could be convening a regional meeting at the FAO Remote Sensing Centre for technical representatives from Arab countries.

39. Co-operation could be enhanced in the area of soil and water conservation and the protection of the environment. The establishment of a network of national institutions, an effective exchange of information, and a joint action plan to combat erosion in the most critical areas would facilitate such co-operation.

40. Co-operation in development and investment activities could be developed further through fielding joint programme development missions, more frequent involvement of FAO in the execution of technical assistance components of projects, associating FAO with the evaluation and review of progress on development and investment activities, and joint missions to identify sound agricultural projects, especially in the least developed Arab countries.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

41. There is scope for further co-operation in the promotion of agricultural development between the specialized organizations of the Arab League and their counterparts in the United Nations system. It is suggested that there should be expanded exchange of documentation and information, the organization of training

courses and seminars, the preparation of joint studies at the national level and the publication of agricultural statistics.

E. Industrial development

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

42. Industrial development could be facilitated by the intensification of contacts between the League and UNIDO. In this connexion, the establishment of a permanent mission of the Arab League at Vienna would be very helpful. Further co-operation is needed to strengthen the capability of Arab countries in the field of project formulation, implementation and evaluation in the industrial sector. Consideration could be given to the inclusion of a major training programme.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

43. The Arab Industrial Development Organization wishes to expand industrial co-operation with the competent United Nations agencies in such areas as the adaptation of imported technology, the protection of the environment against industrial pollution, and the identification of opportunities for industrial development in Arab countries.

F. Information and communications

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

44. With respect to the radio and visual services of the United Nations, consideration could be given to the creation of a regional section for the Arabic-speaking countries, the possibility of short-wave radio broadcasts to the region, and the transmission by satellite of the weekly Arabic television magazine to various Arab countries. There is also scope for more regular and expanded satellite transmission of the proposed weekly news magazine in Arabic.

45. Operational links between the League headquarters and the United Nations Information Centre in Tunis could be strengthened to improve regional co-operation. As a first step, a representative of that Centre might be invited regularly to attend meetings and briefings of the League.

46. Arrangements could be made for assistance to be provided by the United Nations for publicity-related meetings on the new international economic order that the League might wish to organize with non-governmental organizations. Furthermore, the League might wish to participate in a number of activities being organized in the field of economic and social information, such as journalists' seminars and speakers' tours, particularly those dealing with the new international economic order. It would be useful for the League to establish close contacts with the editorial staff of Development Forum to discuss areas of particular interest and to identify prominent writers who could be invited to contribute articles.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

47. The League is anxious to consolidate and expand its present co-operation with the United Nations in the field of information and wishes to discuss with the pertinent agencies and bodies of the United Nations system ways and means of achieving this objective.

48. It would be most helpful if the United Nations system could assist the League by conducting studies on the role of broadcasting and television in the Arab world, by participating in the formulation of training courses, and by providing scholarships and technical advisory services. The supply of communication materials and technical equipment and advice on the planning and utilization of satellites are also areas where United Nations assistance is needed.

49. Consideration should be given by the United Nations to providing assistance in the organization and preparation of conferences, meetings and seminars relating to the new world information and communication order. Discussions between the competent bodies on this particular matter is necessary.

G. Disaster relief

Suggestions by the United Nations system

50. Greater collaboration between the League and the United Nations system would be useful in such areas as disaster prevention and disaster preparedness. Co-operation could also be directed towards expediting the flow of international disaster relief to and from Arab countries.

H. Refugees

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

51. A joint meeting of Arab jurists with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to examine the legal rights of refugees and the development of refugee law would be extremely valuable.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

52. The displacement and expulsion of people from their homeland is of great human concern to the League. In this respect, the League wishes to continue its close co-operation with the United Nations in dealing with such problems. However, in regard to the question of Palestinian and other Arab refugees, it is suggested that there should be more direct co-operation between the League and the competent United Nations agencies in the search for solutions in accordance with United Nations resolutions and the precepts of justice and international law.

I. Population activities

Suggestions by the United Nations system

53. There is a need for co-operation aimed at strengthening the Unit of Population Studies of the Social Affairs Department of the League.

J. Labour

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

54. The establishment of an Arab institute for occupational safety and health could be examined together with promotion of safety in port operations and at sea. Staff insurance benefits for employees of the League and its specialized organizations as well as the development of workers' educational schemes have been identified as areas for further consultation. In general, co-operation in drawing up and exchanging lists of experts for technical co-operation projects and arranging for the translation of documents and research into Arabic terminology would make important contributions to further co-operation.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

55. The Arab Labour Organization seeks greater co-operation in the planning and implementation of regional projects such as employment generation, the development of labour exchanges in various countries, the translation of terminology and the improvement of manpower planning. Consideration should be given to entrusting Arab organizations with a specific role in the implementation of labour-related projects in Arab countries.

K. Education, science and culture

Suggestions by the United Nations system

56. Existing close co-operation with UNESCO could be further developed, either directly with the League or with its specialized organizations. In particular, communication systems could be expanded and the fund-in-trust programme of fellowships in the field of science and technology for developing countries could be enlarged.

L. Health

Suggestions by the United Nations system

57. There is need for a broader exchange of information with the League. The various fields for further collaboration in the health sector are:

- (a) Medical specialties and recognized hospital training;
- (b) Control of zoonoses in the Mediterranean and Arab regions;
- (c) Improvement in the level of services in the supply of drinking water, in the context of the International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade;
- (d) Nutrition;
- (e) Occupational safety and health through collaboration with the Arab Labour Organization;
- (f) Smoking and health.

M. Patents and copyrights

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

58. The existing co-operation could be strengthened in the field of copyright. Furthermore, the Arab States that are not members of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) could consider becoming members and those Arab States not parties to the treaties administered by WIPO could consider accession to the treaties.

59. Co-operation is needed to establish a Patent Information and Documentation Unit as a component of the Documentation Centre.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

60. The Arab Industrial Development Organization is prepared to consider expanding its co-operation in matters relating to patents in developing countries.

N. Postal systems

1. Suggestions by the United Nations system

61. A study could be undertaken for the exchange of information and documentation on the objectives and activities of the Universal Postal Union and the League of Arab States.

2. Suggestions by the League of Arab States

62. Postal co-operation could include technical assistance, participation in programme implementation, assistance in the recruitment of experts and the organization of seminars and scientific symposia on various postal topics.

O. Legal matters

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

63. Enhanced co-operation in the legal field could focus on questions relating to the law of the sea and on further development of co-operation between Arab jurists and the International Law Commission.

P. Oil and energy

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

64. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries suggests that co-operation could be enhanced through mutual participation in symposia and conferences, the exchange of information and research studies on economic affairs, oil, energy and alternative energy sources, and through meetings convened for the specific purpose of exchanging opinions and viewpoints regarding areas of common concern and the presentation of research findings on issues related to petroleum.

Q. Narcotics

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

65. There is scope for expanded co-operation in the translation of records with respect to work on narcotic drugs, in the preparation of studies, and in organizing training courses for workers in the field of drug control in Arab countries. Assistance could be provided in the preparation of the necessary data for a manual for Arab and foreign experts in the field of narcotic drugs and the compilation of documents containing resolutions and recommendations adopted by Arab and international conferences on narcotic drugs.

R. Maritime transport

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

66. There is further scope for co-operation in the provision of experts and advisers and to review the programmes for the development of the Arab Academy of Maritime Transport.

S. Organizational matters

Suggestions by the League of Arab States

67. As a means of facilitating a full and proper consideration of the many proposals advanced by the United Nations system and by the League and its specialized organizations, it is strongly suggested that a meeting take place at

League headquarters in Tunisia during the first half of 1983 to discuss the proposals in detail. In view of the importance which the League attaches to such a meeting, it is hoped that the meeting will be inaugurated by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and by the Secretary-General of the League. Furthermore, it is hoped that the participating agencies and organizations will be represented by the heads of those organizations or by their deputies.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

68. In consultations with the United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, a number of potential areas for enhanced co-operation were identified. It would appear, however, that many of these proposals could best be pursued within the framework of existing memoranda of understanding and agreements between the bodies of the United Nations system and the corresponding departments of the League and its specialized organizations.

69. A number of other proposals were of a regional nature. It would appear that such proposals could be most appropriately examined within the framework of the arrangements between the League of Arab States and the regional commissions for Africa and Western Asia (ECA and ECWA).

70. A number of the suggestions emanating from the United Nations system and from the League of Arab States appear to be relevant to the work of various organizations and might profitably be examined at the joint meeting proposed by the Arab League.

ANNEX

Existing co-operation between the United Nations and the League
of Arab States: summary of replies from organizations of the
United Nations system

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	19
II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ..	19
A. United Nations	19
1. Office of the Under-Secretaries-General for Special Political Affairs	19
2. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs	19
3. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs	19
4. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development	21
5. Department of Public Information	22
6. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations	23
7. Economic Commission for Africa	24
8. Economic Commission for Western Asia	25
9. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	26
10. World Food Council	26
11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	26
12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization	27
13. United Nations Environment Programme	29
14. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	30
15. United Nations Children's Fund	30

	<u>Page</u>
16. United Nations Development Programme	31
17. World Food Programme	33
18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees .	33
19. United Nations Fund for Population Activities	34
B. Specialized Agencies	34
1. International Labour Organisation	34
2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	34
3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	35
4. International Civil Aviation Organization	36
5. World Health Organization	37
6. World Bank	37
7. International Monetary Fund	38
8. Universal Postal Union	38
9. International Telecommunication Union	38
10. World Meteorological Organization	39
11. International Maritime Organization	40
12. World Intellectual Property Organization	40
13. International Fund for Agricultural Development	42

I. INTRODUCTION

The text of resolution 36/24 was communicated to the United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and their attention drawn to its relevant provisions. The present annex contains information on the nature and extent of co-operation between the various organizations and the League of Arab States based on the replies received.

II. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

A. United Nations

1. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs

The Office deals, *inter alia*, with the question of the Middle East and the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. In the course of this work, regular contacts are maintained with all those concerned, including, as appropriate, the League of Arab States.

2. Office of the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs

There are increased working relations between the secretariat of the League of Arab States and the Division of General Assembly Affairs. On many occasions during the thirty-sixth session, especially for the submission of draft resolutions on the Middle East, the secretariat of the League served as a point of contact with Arab delegations.

3. Department of Political and Security Council Affairs

(a) Pacific settlement of disputes

1. Since its creation in 1945, the League of Arab States has acted both as a regional arrangement concerned with the settlement of disputes between member States and as a collective agency aimed at providing its members with mutual assistance and at expressing common positions on matters of concern to all members. The League usually joins in the debate at the General Assembly on matters which concern its membership and is, on occasion, invited under rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council to make statements in the Council on items that are of interest to the League.

2. The relationship between the League as a regional organization for the settlement of disputes and the Security Council involves two interrelated matters: the nature of the disputes referred to the League on the one hand and the Security Council's responsibility for disputes involving a potential or actual threat to international peace on the other.

3. The practice has been the acceptance by the Security Council of the League's jurisdiction over its inter-member disputes, which were of local character, in the sense that they have been confined to members of the League and have, furthermore, involved no actual or potential threat to international peace. In disputes likely to threaten international peace, the Security Council exercised its power to investigate under Article 34 of the Charter and the League member States retained their right to resort to the Council under Article 35. Whenever the Council referred disputes of that nature to the League of Arab States - Sudan and the United Arab Republic conflict of 1958, the Lebanese crisis of the same year and the Kuwait-Iraq dispute of 1961 - it did so on pragmatic rather than legal grounds. In such instances, reference to the League was prompted by the agreement of both parties to the dispute to resort to the League's procedures, while the Security Council retained a supervisory jurisdiction by keeping the matter on its agenda.

(b) Peace-keeping operations

4. The collective security system of the League of Arab States in relation to inter-member disputes came into operation on two occasions.

5. In relation to the Kuwait-Iraq dispute of 1961, the League adopted, under article 6 of its Pact, a measure for the preservation of Kuwait's independence by establishing and deploying an Arab peace-keeping force in Kuwait. This reflected for the first time the useful peace-keeping role that the League might play in similar situations. By a note verbale dated 13 September 1961, a/ the Secretary-General of the League forwarded to the Secretariat of the United Nations, under Article 54 of the Charter, copies of the dispatches exchanged between the Secretary-General of the League and the Emir of the State of Kuwait concerning the security forces of the League in Kuwait.

6. The second instance of a peace-keeping force established by the League of Arab States was in 1976, in relation to the deteriorating security situation in Lebanon. In a letter dated 22 June 1976, the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations, in his capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group, transmitted a message from the Secretary-General of the League (A/31/118) informing the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the League had adopted a series of resolutions on the situation in Lebanon. As a result of those resolutions, a token Arab security force was established under the supervision of the Secretary-General of the League, having as a mandate the maintenance of order and stability in Lebanon.

7. At that time, information regarding the establishment of the force was communicated to the members of the Security Council. Furthermore, in a letter dated 30 October 1978, b/ the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretary-General the decision adopted by the Council of the League of Arab States to renew the mandate of the force for a period of six months.

(c) Apartheid

8. The representative of the League of Arab States attends the meetings of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the conferences held under its auspices as an observer. In that capacity, he also addresses these meetings and conferences and has access to the documentation of the Special Committee. The Centre against Apartheid continues to provide the Office of the Permanent Observer of the League in New York with its publications and audio-visual material in Arabic, English and French.

9. The Special Committee welcomed the initiative taken by the Arab States in 1973 to impose an oil embargo against South Africa. A mission led by its Chairman visited the League's headquarters in 1976 for consultations on the oil embargo and other matters. The Committee follows with great interest the co-operation between the League and the Organization of Africa Unity to promote the implementation of the oil embargo against South Africa. The Committee is also in contact with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC). OAPEC sent a representative, at the invitation of the Special Committee, to the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris, from 20 to 27 May 1981.

10. The Centre against Apartheid has maintained liaison with the Permanent Observer of the League of Arab States. Arrangements are being made to publish a paper by the Permanent Observer on Arab action against apartheid.

(d) Outer space

11. Co-operation with the League of Arab States has mainly been in the field of training seminar/courses on the application of remote sensing techniques in various areas such as: water resources; geology and hydrology; land resources; and pasture and rangeland development. Training programmes have been held in the form of seminars in various countries in which more than 15 member States of the League have participated. In 1982, States members of the League were invited to attend the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Space Applications in preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held at Vienna from 9 to 21 August 1982.

4. Department of Technical Co-operation for Development

(a) Economic development

1. Co-operation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity has been taking place since 1977 and, at present, the Department is assisting in the preparation of an Arab Regional Indicative Development Plan. During 1981, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Department visited a number of Arab States and organizations to discuss areas of co-operation.

(b) Public administration

2. The Department has provided assistance to the Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences in designing and implementing a number of research

activities, in organizing senior management forums and workshops, in the training and development of Arab specialists, and in the provision of consultancy services in selected sectors of Arab national institutions.

(c) Population activities

3. In 1979, the Department assigned to the League an expert on population with the objective of assisting the League in the establishment of a Population Department, in preparing an initial work programme, as well as for initiating training programmes in the field of population. In 1981, a United Nations mission visited the League headquarters at Tunis and formulated a new and enlarged project for strengthening the Population Department of the League.

(d) Natural resources

4. The Department is implementing a UNDP project for geological and hydrological mapping of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic. This project is intended to review and finalize for each of the countries a programme of work up to approximately \$30 million, to be funded by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development in Kuwait. It will also formulate a UNDP project to provide assistance to the Governments to manage the programme technically.

(e) Documentation

5. The Department has participated in a mission for the formulation of a project for the establishment of a modern, sophisticated documentation and information centre for the League.

5. Department of Public Information

(a) Radio and Visual Services

1. The Radio Service ensures wide dissemination of information in connexion with United Nations efforts to promote co-operation with the League. Interviews with the Secretary-General and the Assistant Secretary-General of the League have also been broadcast.

2. Besides extensive coverage of meetings, press briefings and other activities involving the League, Arab regional magazines and Arab reviews highlight co-operation between the United Nations and the League. Photo coverage is also regularly given to the League's activities at United Nations Headquarters.

(b) External relations

3. The United Nations Information Centre at Baghdad keeps regular contacts with the Arab Labour Organization, the Arab Industrial Development Organization, the Literacy Division of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization, the Arab Centre for Listeners' and Viewers' Research, the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, and the Arab Telecommunications Union.

4. The United Nations Information Centre at Beirut maintains close contact with the League representatives in various fields and covers most of the joint seminars and meetings of the League and ECWA. The Director of the Centre maintains constant contact with the representatives of the various committees of the League. The Centre also provided the preliminary information the League used in one of its recent publications on southern Lebanon.

5. The United Nations Information Centre at Brussels provides information to the League offices at Brussels and at The Hague on a regular basis.

6. The United Nations Information Centre at Rabat maintains close contacts with organizations directly or indirectly linked to the League, for example, the Arab Organization for Education, Culture and Science; the Arab Organization for Social Defence, the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources, the Arab States Board of Civil Aviation, and the Bureau for Industrial Studies for the Maghreb. In 1980 and 1981, the Director of the Centre attended meetings and distributed United Nations documents at the Committee Al-Qods, and in 1981, participated in the twelfth Arab Summit Meeting at Fez.

7. The Information Centre at Tunis provides United Nations documentation to the League and its officials. Moreover, the League provided \$7,000 to finance a seminar, "Mass Media and Development", organized by the Centre in co-operation with the Tunisian Ministry of Information.

(c) Press and publication

8. The Press Section co-operates regularly with the League at Headquarters in arranging briefings with the press for the Permanent Observer of the League to the United Nations. Furthermore, the UN Chronicle, which now has an edition in Arabic, as well as the United Nations press releases, regularly report on statements of the Permanent Observer of the League at meetings of United Nations bodies.

(d) Economic and social information

9. Press kits, flyers and posters were produced in Arabic for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the International Year of Disabled Persons and the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Seed money for national publicity was provided in Arab countries in connexion with the Conferences and the International Year and also for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. Preceding the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, an "Encounter for Journalists" was conducted at Nairobi for the ECWA region and a correspondent from the Gulf area was invited to attend it.

6. United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations

1. The Centre has initiated contacts with the League of Arab States with a view to identifying specific areas of co-operation. In February 1982 a staff member visited the League headquarters at Tunis and its specialized agency for mineral

resources at Rabat. During the meetings, the work of the Centre was explained in order to assist the League in furthering its objectives in the social and economic development area. The Centre has also been providing advisory and training services under its technical co-operation programme to a number of member countries of the League.

7. Economic Commission for Africa

1. The role of ECA in Afro-Arab co-operation prior to the Afro-Arab Summit Meeting of March 1977, held at Cairo, was somewhat limited; the League of Arab States participated in ECA sessions, and ECA, on its part, reciprocated by participating in meetings organized by the League. The 1977 Summit Meeting helped to crystallize the new consciousness of the need to intensify co-operation between the two organizations. Most of the initiatives by ECA have been taken in close collaboration with other United Nations organs, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA). In order to streamline procedures and to eliminate duplication of efforts, ECA set up an Inter-Divisional Committee on Afro-Arab Co-operation in October 1979.

2. At the 1977 Afro-Arab Summit Meeting, ECA submitted the following four projects:

- (a) The Trans-African Highway Programme;
- (b) The Pan-African Telecommunication Network (PANAFTEL);
- (c) The African Regional Data Bank Network;
- (d) The African Remote Sensing Programme.

The projects were accepted and specifically mentioned in the Economic and Technical Co-operation Agreement signed at the Summit Meeting.

3. ECA has provided OAU with all the necessary technical assistance in the effort to ensure the implementation of various approved development programmes in pursuance of the decision taken at the Summit Meeting at Cairo. Furthermore, ECA has always been invited to participate, ex officio in all the deliberations of the Standing Committee on Afro-Arab Co-operation, and the General Secretariat of OAU calls upon ECA in the context of co-operation between the two organizations, to prepare working technical papers on African positions and perspectives.

4. Within the framework of ECA resolution 301 (XIII) of 28 February 1977 on co-operation with ECWA, negotiations between the two regional commissions have resulted in the establishment of a mutual programme for co-operation. The programme identified concrete areas and projects for joint action and the executive secretaries of the two commissions signed a Memorandum of Agreement on 26 September 1976, indicating areas of possible co-operation between the two commissions, OAU and the League of Arab States. Consequently, ECWA, in co-operation with ECA, has implemented joint projects in such fields as population and development and international trade and finance as they affect the African and Arab member States.

5. Co-operation has also been fostered through the activities of the ECA North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC), based in Tangier. In this regard, it is notable that about 70 per cent of the population of the Arab world is to be found in North Africa. Efforts have, therefore, been made by the Commission's MULPOC to co-ordinate the implementation of its work programmes and activities in the region by working closely with the specialized and other agencies of the League. Information, documents and data relating to economic and social development of member States have been exchanged between ECA and the League. From time to time, and where feasible, meetings and consultations have been held on matters affecting the well-being of the populations of the areas served by the Commission's MULPOC and the League.

6. Following the agreement signed between ECA and BADEA in February 1977 on co-operation between the two organizations, an official of BADEA visited the ECA secretariat in October 1978 to discuss ways of implementing that agreement. Later missions for formal consultations with BADEA were undertaken in March 1981 in respect of three ECA projects submitted to the Bank for funding. These were the joint ECA/ECWA project on trade promotion between African and Arab countries, the joint Kenya/Sudan construction of the road from Juba (Sudan) to Lodwar (Kenya), and the ECA network of indigenous consultants and consultancy organizations. The consultations were useful in clarifying issues related to the formulation and possible funding of the projects.

8. Economic Commission for Western Asia

1. Co-operation between ECWA and the League of Arab States is based on a memorandum agreed upon in 1960. Following the creation of ECWA in 1974, an agreement was reached on the details and areas of co-operation between the two organizations. There is a regular exchange of information and documentation, representation at each other's meetings, provision of ECWA assistance and technical expertise, identification of projects, and convening of regular meetings. Co-operation agreements have been signed with the following: Arab Funds for Development, 1975; League of Arab States, 1975; the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States, 1976; Arab Labour Organization, 1977; the Arab Planning Institute, 1977; the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), 1977; the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences, 1977; the Arab Federation for Iron and Steel, 1978; the Arab Tourism Union, 1978; the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, 1978; the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO), 1979; the Arab Towns Organization, 1979; the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), 1980; and, the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils, 1980. Draft memoranda of understanding have been worked out with the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development. These arrangements generally provide for reciprocal invitations to meetings, exchange of documentation, co-operation and co-ordination of work programmes and joint activities. Many spell out specific areas for co-operative efforts.

2. Extensive co-operation has taken place in the area of statistics since 1980. Under a joint project, a bulletin entitled "Statistical Indications of the Arab

World" is to be published to include statistical data by subject for all Arab countries. Pursuant to a request by the League in November 1979, ECWA has joined in the preparation of a Unified System of National Accounts for the Arab countries.

3. An ECWA regional adviser participated in the formulation of a Regional Strategy for the Development of the Child in the Arab World in 1978 as part of the regional activities for the International Year of the Child. The adviser also participated in the meetings of the Council of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, in 1980.

4. A staff member from the Joint ECWA/UNIDO Industry Division at ECWA participated as an Arab expert in the meeting of a specialized group on refining and petrochemicals, held within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue, which took place in September 1981 at Tunis and in October 1981 at Brussels. The experts' services were also made available for participation in the Arab Expert Working Group on Refining and Petrochemicals, which met in Kuwait in November 1981.

9. Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

UNDRO "situation reports" on events and needs in disaster-affected countries are regularly transmitted to the headquarters of the League. Several States members of the League have assisted in the work of UNDRO. Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates in particular and other Arab States in general have made substantial contributions for relief assistance. Disaster-affected countries, such as Djibouti, Lebanon, Somalia and the Sudan have also received assistance from UNDRO.

10. World Food Council

As a follow-up to the 1981 Islamic Ministerial Conference on Food Security and Agricultural Development, the Council will provide policy advice on reducing hunger and malnutrition. Informal consultations to that end are envisaged during 1982 with the members of the League and Arab financial institutions.

11. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. The League of Arab States has consultative status with UNCTAD and receives, inter alia, documentation for and invitations to all meetings of the permanent machinery of UNCTAD. A representative of the League usually participates in such meetings. Similarly, UNCTAD receives invitations to all major meetings of the League or those held under its auspices and, whenever possible, UNCTAD is represented at a high level.

2. At the request of the League, UNCTAD is organizing a one-week seminar at Geneva during the second half of 1982 for trade representatives and economic counsellors of countries members of the League accredited to the European Economic Community (EEC), to discuss difficulties encountered by the Arab countries in their

export trade with EEC and ways and means to improve such trade as well as to facilitate the transfer of technology.

3. With the help of the League, UNCTAD is preparing a project document covering economic co-operation and integration schemes among Arab countries members of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States. In addition, UNCTAD co-operated closely with the League during preparation for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981.

4. Advice on matters relating to shipping, ports and multi-modal transport has been provided to the League. UNCTAD assisted in the organization of a seminar for the Federation of Arab Shipping on the development of Arab shipping policy and a code of conduct for liner conferences. UNCTAD also assisted and participated in a seminar on marine insurance held by the General Arab Insurance Federation.

5. Co-operation between the UNCTAD Advisory Service on Transfer of Technology and members of the League has been increasing in a number of areas.

6. Some member of the League have benefited from the technical assistance activities of the UNDP/UNCTAD Comprehensive Programme for the Development of Trade between Socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the Developing Countries, namely, interregional workshops, seminars for Africa (with the participation of North African countries) and advisory services (Algeria).

7. In collaboration with ECWA and the Council of Arab Economic Unity, UNCTAD is planning to organize in 1982 a seminar and study tour for participants from member countries of CAEU on the economic integration experience of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

12. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

1. The League of Arab States was for many years represented in its relations with UNIDO by the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). In December 1969, UNIDO and IDCAS initiated their joint programme, which increased over the years. The League was granted consultative status in 1970 by the Industrial Development Board (IDB) and, since then, high officials of IDCAS have regularly participated in the work of IDB. In July 1976, UNIDO and IDCAS signed an agreement for a joint programme for the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in March 1975), and established a joint committee to monitor its implementation. Between 1970 and 1980, well over 50 projects covering a wide range of sectors, including surveys, symposia, meetings, training activities, consultations and documentation, were implemented.

2. IDCAS was converted into the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) in 1981. UNIDO and AIDO are currently engaged in the preparation of the Sixth Conference on the Industrial Development of Arab States, to be held at Damascus in 1982. UNIDO also assisted AIDO in the organization of a Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industry held in Mauritania in January 1982. Moreover, UNIDO is

providing assistance in the development of an Industrial Information System for the Arab States.

3. UNIDO maintains close relations with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization and a joint programme of co-operation between the two organizations was signed in April 1978. ALECSO has enjoyed consultative status with IDB since 1978 and frequently participates in its sessions.

4. The Arab Labour Organization (ALO) regularly invites UNIDO to participate in the sessions of the Arab Labour Conference.

5. UNIDO also maintains close relations with a number of other organizations established under the auspices of the League, such as the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the specialized Arab unions and federations affiliated to it, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources, the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology and the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation. Furthermore, UNIDO co-operates with several Arab intergovernmental organizations of a subregional character, such as the Gulf Co-operation Council and the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consultancy.

6. The Council of Arab Economic Unity was granted consultative status with IDB in 1971 and an agreement for co-operation was signed in 1981 between the two organizations. It identifies areas of common interest (i.e., economic and technical feasibility studies, industrial strategies and policies, preparation of joint studies on industrial topics) and provides for joint action based on common work programmes that should include the relevant financial arrangements; it also provides for an increased exchange of information between the two organizations.

7. UNIDO has established contacts with the specialized Arab unions and federations affiliated to CAEU, such as the Arab Federation for Textile Industries, the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers, the Arab Federation for Engineering Industries, the Arab Union for Food Industries, the Arab Federation for Cement and Building Materials and the Arab Federation for Leather Industries.

8. Contacts for co-operation between UNIDO and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) were established in 1972. In 1977, a joint AFESD/UNDP mission visited UNIDO to draw up an inventory of projects for industrial investment promotion in the Arab region. In May 1978, the Executive Director of UNIDO visited the headquarters of AFESD in Kuwait and later during the year the two organizations co-operated in the preparation of a pre-feasibility study for the establishment of a cement factory, with funding provided by AFESD and expertise by UNIDO. Recently, UNIDO provided AFESD with studies and other materials on selected Arab countries. A draft Letter of Understanding, which will formalize and institutionalize co-operation between UNIDO and AFESD is in an advanced stage of finalization.

9. Contacts with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries were established in 1973 and, in 1975, OAPEC was granted consultative status with IDB. UNIDO has participated in and contributed to several OAPEC symposia and working groups. UNIDO was also represented at the Second Arab Energy Conference in

March 1982 and contributed a document on energy and industry with special reference to Arab countries.

10. Relations with the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources were established in 1981 and a Memorandum of Understanding is to be signed soon.

11. The Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology in 1970 concluded a contract on co-operation with UNIDO, and in 1973 it was agreed that ASMO would translate into Arabic and disseminate among its member States UNIDO studies, documentation and information on standardization, quality control and metrology. In 1976, ASMO was granted consultative status with IDB. At present ASMO and UNIDO are preparing a large-scale project for regional development of standardization and related activities.

12. The Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAIGC) has consultative status with IDB and UNIDO was greatly assisted by IAIGC in the preparation of an Investment Promotion Meeting for Morocco in 1980.

13. As regards the subregional Arab intergovernmental organizations, UNIDO has been requested by the Gulf Co-operation Council to carry out a comprehensive survey on raw materials and semi-manufactured goods in the member countries.

14. Soon after its establishment in 1976, the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consultancy (GOIC) established contacts with UNIDO and UNIDO provided experts, for two years, in the fields of regional industrial planning, etc. In 1978, GOIC was granted consultative status with IDB. UNIDO and GOIC have participated in each others' meetings and symposia and maintain an exchange of views on industrial information systems.

13. United Nations Environment Programme

UNEP involvement has been specifically with the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization as follows:

(a) During the preparation for the United Nations Conference on Desertification, which took place in 1977, UNEP co-operated with ALECSO in the preparation of one of six feasibility studies. ALECSO became the implementing organization for the Transnational North African Green Belt, a project approved by the Conference and it has, with UNEP support, completed phase one of the project. ALECSO is also an active member of the consultative group for desertification control convened by the Executive Director of UNEP in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/172.

(b) UNEP has provided support and co-operated with ALECSO, since March 1978, in carrying out a project on the feasibility of harnessing renewable sources of energy in the Arab region, with special emphasis on solar, wind, biogas and small hydropower potentials. A draft report on renewable resources of energy in the Arab region is being prepared and was to be discussed by an expert group in July 1982. The final report will be published at the end of the year.

(c) UNEP supported ALECSO from January 1977 to December 1981 in a regional environment programme for the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, as a first phase, in establishing a co-ordinated network of institutions in the area, commencing with the establishment of marine research and monitoring stations. A number of seminars, training courses and workshops have been held under the co-ordination of ALECSO, with UNEP acting in an advisory capacity in matters relating to environmental assessment. A second phase is currently being planned during which, inter alia, a regional mechanism may be set up with UNEP continuing its advisory role.

(d) UNEP, in co-operation with the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, convened a workshop of experts from Arab countries in 1980 on "Technologies for Sustainable Satisfaction of Basic Human Needs with Special Reference to the Arab Region". The background papers and the report are to be published shortly.

14. United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)

In 1981, the Council of Arab Ministers of Housing and Construction decided to participate regularly in all regional and international conferences and meetings organized by the Centre. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States has been designated to act as a link with the Centre.

15. United Nations Children's Fund

1. UNICEF has collaborated for many years with the League of Arab States and participated in various conferences and studies. An agreement in 1974 has led to a regular procedure, involving the UNICEF regional office in Beirut, for the planning, co-ordination, implementation and exchange of information for general social development and improvement of services for the young through research, documentation and information, training activities, production of materials and educational aids as well as evaluation and mobilization of resources within the region. Within this framework, there has been a particular emphasis on jointly developing a strategy of basic services for the child, involving the commissioning of a consultant to write a comprehensive document on basic services for the child in the Arab region, followed by a jointly convened expert meeting and further work at the country level. Work has also been undertaken with the Social Planning Department of the Arab League on the training of social workers in Arab countries. Work is also in hand for the development of a strategy for Primary Health Care through various meetings, with recent endorsement by the Council of Arab Ministers of Health.

2. In 1981, the League started preliminary work on establishing a charter for the rights of the Arab child and UNICEF has been invited to participate in this work. Staff of the UNICEF regional office is also currently co-operating with the League on a study on the situation of the Palestinian child.

16. United Nations Development Programme

1. Co-operation with the League of Arab States, its subsidiary bodies and specialized agencies is funded under the UNDP Regional Programme for Arab States and is mainly of a technical nature. Since the establishment, in 1978, of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Arab States, co-operation has intensified between UNDP and the League, its subsidiary bodies, specialized agencies and affiliated organizations.

(a) Ongoing project

2. With UNDP funding, UNESCO implemented a preparatory assistance project to draw up a project document for the Documentation Centre for the League of Arab States (RAB/79/030). The six-year project became operational in 1981.

(b) Ongoing projects with the specialized organizations of the League of Arab States

(i) Council for Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)

3. Subsequent to the project "Assistance to CAEU" (REM/71/292), designed to enhance CAEU research capacity, a second project was approved (RAB/77/010) for the preparation of an Arab regional indicative plan by providing the services of full-time experts. UNDP assistance in this project, which is about to terminate, amounts to \$410,298.

(ii) Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences (AOAS)

4. Co-operation with AOAS was strengthened after 1979 when UNDP and AOAS initiated action to determine the exact need for assistance from UNDP. A large-scale project (RAB/79/031) was designed to enhance the capability of AOAS in carrying out its activities through institution building, programme support and training.

(iii) Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD)

5. Co-operation with AFESD has been within the framework of the "Programme for the identification and preparation of intercountry feasibility studies and investment projects" (RAB/74/011), whose aim was to support the capabilities of AFESD in drawing up proposals for regional projects and promoting regional co-operation and co-ordination. The project terminates in 1982. Total UNDP expenditure will be approximately \$4.2 million.

(iv) Arab Maritime Transport Academy (AMTA)

6. Following the decision to establish a new maritime transport academy in Sharjah, the Board of Directors of the Academy requested UNDP assistance to identify what was required. The preparatory assistance project, whose UNDP input was approved in June 1980, became operational a few months ago. It is essentially of an institution-building nature.

(v) Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

7. As a follow-up to a previous preparatory assistance project (RAB/78/012), a project was approved to assist the Government of the United Arab Emirates and AMF in preparing for the establishment of the Arab Institute for Banking and Financial Studies (RAB/81/003). UNDP will provide the expertise for the establishment of the Institute and the preparation of a detailed project document that will take into account the training needs in banking and finance at the middle managerial level.

(c) Ongoing projects with subsidiary bodies of the League of Arab States

(i) Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO)

8. A project entitled "Regional co-operation programme from the development of fertilizer production" (RAB/78/021), with a total UNDP budget of \$1,292,679, aims to assist AIDO and the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers in implementing programmes related to the promotion and utilization of fertilizers in the Arab countries. It also assists in the design and implementation of extensive training programmes.

(ii) Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC)

9. A preparatory assistance project for the establishment of a patent information unit within an Arab Centre for Scientific and Technological Documentation (RAB/81/010) was approved for the amount of \$84,000 in order to assist in patent information and documentation services which would operate within the framework of the activities of FASRC.

(iii) Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU)

10. A UNDP preparatory assistance project entitled "Regional programme for the development of Arab iron and steel industry, phase I: Establishment of computerized information system" (RAB/81/005) was approved for the amount of \$186,000. The project aims at devising a scheme for central and local information data collection and exchange network. It will also identify training needs in this field.

(iv) Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers (AFCFP)

11. UNDP co-operation with AFCFP has been in two areas. As an associate implementing agency, AFCFP is closely associated with the AIDO Fertilizer Promotion Project (FAB/78/021). In 1981, a preparatory assistance project entitled "Promotion of industrial awareness and information dissemination in the field of chemical fertilizer in Arab States" (RAB/80/010) was completed.

(d) Pipeline projects

(i) Arab Postal Union (APU)

12. A pipeline project, "Technical training in postal administration" (RAB/79/005), is designed to train 30 consultant specialists at APU. Once trained,

these consultant specialists will carry out technical assistance missions in Arab countries within the framework of projects financed by the Arab Technical Assistance Fund and implemented by APU. The estimated cost of the project to UNDP is \$741,950.

(ii) Arab Telecommunication Union (ATU)

13. A proposal has been received for a project (RAB/81/013) to provide the Arab States with coherent technical terminology in the Arabic language in the field of telecommunications.

(e) Other

14. In addition to direct assistance, which has totalled to date approximately \$12 million, UNDP carries out consultations with most of the organizations of the League of Arab States. When the symposium on "The Arab World, Year 2000" was convened, most of these organizations were invited to attend to assist in determining the priorities which are to be considered for the third cycle regional programme for Arab States. Consultations with the League and its agencies will continue together with consultations with Arab Governments.

17. World Food Programme

1. Regular invitations are sent to the League of Arab States for the twice-yearly meetings of the WFP governing body - the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes.

2. Many Arab countries have made and continue to make contributions to the resources of the Programme. At the end of January 1982, these contributions amounted to about \$222 million; of this, about 95 per cent was donated by Saudi Arabia. WFP has, on its part, provided food assistance worth a total of \$1,554 million to projects for social and economic development and in emergency situations in member countries of the League of Arab States.

18. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNHCR entertains excellent relations with the League of Arab States and has recently taken some initiatives for the promotion and reinforcement of existing co-operation, especially in the humanitarian field through:

(a) More frequent and regular contacts between officials of the League and UNHCR (UNHCR has appointed an official to be responsible for liaison with the League);

(b) UNHCR attendance at the meetings of the League and inviting the League to UNHCR meetings such as the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme.

(c) A co-operation agreement the League, signed during the High Commissioner's visit to the League headquarters at Tunis.

19. United Nations Fund for Population Activities

UNFPA approved a project in 1978 for the establishment of a Population Research and Study Unit in the Social Affairs Department of the Arab League.

B. Specialized agencies

1. International Labour Organisation

1. Agreements for co-operation were concluded between ILO and the League of Arab States and its specialized agency, the Arab Labour Organization (ALO), in 1958 and in 1976 respectively.
2. Co-operation with the League takes place primarily through the full exchange of information and documents and reciprocal representation at meetings.
3. Co-operation, on an increasingly regular and continuous basis, has been established between ILO and ALO. In July 1981, high-level delegations of the two organizations met at Geneva to exchange views on the strengthening of technical assistance activities. ILO offered 10 fellowships for the training of ALO officials at ILO headquarters. Furthermore, four fellowships were utilized in 1981 in the fields of labour statistics, industrial committees, registry and administration systems, and procedures regarding technical co-operation projects.
4. Co-operation has also been taking place between ILO and two other specialized organizations of the League: the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States and the Arab Organization of Administrative Sciences, mainly through the exchange of publications and statistical data and participation in meetings.

2. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

1. Co-operation between FAO and the League of Arab States is regulated by a formal agreement of co-operation, concluded in 1959, in which provisions for mutual consultation, joint action, exchange of information and documents and reciprocal representation are included. Co-operation with the League, its specialized organizations and subsidiary bodies has taken a variety of forms and only some examples are mentioned below.
2. FAO participated in ministerial and other high-level meetings organized by the League, such as the Conference of Arab Ministers of Agriculture, meetings of Arab Ministers for Social Affairs, the Arab Symposium for Industrial Development, the Conference on Industrial Development of Arab States, Arab Conferences for Food Science and Technology and the First Arab Conference on Dates and Palms.

3. Formal working relations with the League's specialized agency, the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD) were established in 1974; FAO experts have participated in several ACSAD workshops and symposia and contributed a number of technical papers. FAO is participating in the preparation of the Soil Map of Arab Countries and is advising in the development of the ACSAD library and documentation service. In addition, there is continuing co-operation between ACSAD and FAO in the field of soil degradation assessment, and desertification assessment and mapping. Co-operation was initiated for the use of the agro-ecological zones approach. Further work for the application of the methodology at the country level, as a basis for agricultural development planning, is proposed.

4. Formal working relations with the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) were also established in 1974, and FAO has participated in various sessions of the AOAD Council and its experts have participated in several AOAD seminars. FAO is at present assisting AOAD in designing a documentation and information centre and is co-operating closely in the development of regional agricultural information programmes. FAO experts participated in preparing some sectoral feasibility studies. In 1980, FAO mounted an identification mission for the Arab food reserve stock scheme.

5. FAO has signed a co-operation agreement with the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID), under which an Investment Centre mission visited the Sudan in 1981 to investigate the investment possibilities in livestock.

6. A co-operation agreement was signed by FAO and the Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development in January 1977 for co-operation in "investment activities" and "investment-related and support activities".

7. There is a continuous exchange of project information, and discussions between the staff of FAO and the Arab Fund have been held at least once a year. During these discussions, the FAO Investment Centre has drawn to the attention of the Fund project possibilities in the field of agriculture in the Arab countries. A number of projects prepared by the Investment Centre for financing by the World Bank have been co-financed by the Fund.

8. A Memorandum of Understanding for co-operation with the Council of Arab Economic Unity is in preparation, which, when signed, will increase the area of common interest and expand possibilities for co-operation in various programmes.

3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

1. A co-operation agreement was signed in 1957 with the League of Arab States. Under that agreement UNESCO has been represented at meetings of the League and the League has been invited to meetings organized by UNESCO.

2. The Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, has visited the secretariat several times and has had talks with the Director-General. Mr. Klibi addressed the twenty-first session of the UNESCO General Conference, held at

Belgrade in 1980. The Director-General visited the headquarters of the League and had discussions with its Secretary-General on the occasion of his official visit to Tunisia in December 1981.

3. With UNDP assistance, UNESCO is executing a project for the establishment and development of a documentation and information centre within the League of Arab States. This project provides experts, training and equipment.

4. Co-operation between the two organizations has developed in all the areas of competence of UNESCO - education, science, communications, social sciences and culture - through the specialized organizations of the League. UNESCO has developed and strengthened its links with several of them, in particular, the Arab League Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with whom a formal agreement was signed in 1979. Co-operation between UNESCO and ALESCO has developed uninterruptedly; each of the organizations has made its contribution to the implementation of the programmes and objectives of the other in many areas.

5. In addition, UNESCO has signed agreements with other specialized organizations of the League, including the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands. An agreement has also been negotiated with the Arab Federation for Technical Education. Very close relations are maintained with other specialized organizations of the League, in particular, the Council on Arab Economic Unity, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Organization for Industrial Development, the Arab States Regional Literacy Organization, the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology, the Arab Satellite Communications Organization, the Arab Organization for Administrative Sciences, the Arab Labour Organization, the Arab Telecommunications Union, the Arab Postal Union and the Arab States Broadcasting Union.

6. As an example of projects for co-operation with the specialized agencies, the following may be mentioned:

(a) Project for the integration of population development programmes through radio services, financed by UNFPA, which UNESCO is executing in collaboration with the Arab States Broadcasting Union.

(b) Feasibility study for a programme to assess seismic risks in the Arab region, to be financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

(c) Feasibility study on low-cost school buildings in certain less developed countries, to be financed by the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

4. International Civil Aviation Organization

The League of Arab States is invited to participate in the sessions of the Assembly of ICAO as an observer. ICAO also works in close co-operation with the Arab Civil Aviation Council (ACAC), a specialized organization of the League. ICAO has participated in a number of meetings of ACAC and in turn ACAC is invited to attend meetings of ICAO.

5. World Health Organization

1. WHO maintains direct contact with the Council of Ministers of Health of the Arab States, with the Health Department of the Arab League and with the Executive Bureau of the Council of Ministers of Health, whose Chairman was elected as Chairman of the 33rd World Health Assembly. Active partnership is also maintained with the Arab Centre for Health Documentation and Publications established in Kuwait. Kuwait has donated \$1 million to the global project "International Nomenclature of Diseases".

2. WHO also collaborates with the League in the following ways:

(a) Co-sponsors technical and scientific meetings in the region;

(b) Promotes mutual participation in meetings, including WHO Regional Committee meetings and the World Health Assembly;

(c) Issues publications and translates them into Arabic;

(d) Develops health programmes at inter-country level;

(e) Maintains close contacts with the Technical Secretariat of the Arab Ministers of Health.

3. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development acts as the Technical Secretariat to the Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations (AGFUND). It recently studied WHO proposals to AGFUND for funding and formulated recommendations; \$2.5 million was allocated to WHO for the control of diarrhoeal diseases.

6. World Bank

1. In fiscal year 1978, a Bank loan of \$35 million helped finance one large \$430 million project, namely, the Arab Potash Company, which had been set up under the auspices of the League of Arab States in 1956 and the equity of which was subscribed by Arab States and the Arab Mining Company established under the auspices of the Council for Arab Economic Unity.

2. The World Bank staff have participated in conferences arranged by the League, and the Bank expects to be represented in the future at conferences on development subjects within its competence or areas of interest. The Bank has provided technical assistance or seconded staff to development funds set up under the sponsorship of CAEU, namely, to the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa. The Bank and these Funds, as well as development funds of member States, have co-financed a large number of development projects in the Arab countries and in Africa.

7. International Monetary Fund

The Fund has had a long relationship with Arab organizations and institutions, including the League of Arab States. In view of the Fund's particular mandate and areas of competence, IMF relations are maintained, in particular, with the financial and monetary institutions established under the auspices of the League. These include the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries. IMF has provided technical assistance to several such institutions, particularly at the time of their establishment and early operations, and it continues a fruitful relationship with these important Arab institutions in areas of mutual interest.

8. Universal Postal Union

1. Taking into consideration the collaboration and co-operation existing between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, the eighteenth UPU Congress, in 1979, decided to accord to the League the right to participate as an observer in all the meetings of UPU bodies, beginning with the eighteenth Congress itself. Since that time, the League has been regularly represented at the annual sessions of the Executive Council and the Consultative Council for Postal Studies.
2. Owing to the budgetary difficulties experienced by UNDP in 1976-1978, a number of postal projects for newly independent countries included in the UPU programme of action had to be cancelled. In response to the appeal addressed to it by UPU on that occasion, the League agreed to finance, through the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance, several postal projects for the countries of the African continent, in particular, expert missions and training courses in the various postal areas.
3. In November 1981, UPU requested the support of the League for financing by the Arab Fund for Technical Assistance of certain postal training activities in Africa and its intervention with the Arab petroleum-producing countries for financing of the postal projects retained under the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

9. International Telecommunication Union

1. ITU has enjoyed a close working relationship with the specialized agencies of the League of Arab States in the field of telecommunications for many years. The Arab States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) was admitted to participate in the work of the International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) in 1969 and the Arab Telecommunications Union (ATU) has participated in both the CCIR and in the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) since 1971. These specialized organizations of the League have also participated in administrative conferences of ITU and have accorded ITU reciprocal facilities for participation in their work.

2. In addition, ITU continues to co-operate with the League and its specialized organizations through a number of project activities executed by the Technical Co-operation Department of ITU. These project activities are, in general, financed by extrabudgetary funds from a number of sources, including UNDP. The extent of this co-operation is summarized as follows:

(a) Sectoral programming conference for the third cycle, 1982-1986

3. The participation of the League, ATU and ASBU together with State representatives, has made it possible to establish collectively an integrated programme of technical co-operation which corresponds to the priorities of the region and focuses, in particular, on the development of regional telecommunications infrastructure and the necessary human resources.

(b) Medarabtel project

4. The League, ATU, ASBU and Gulfavision have actively participated in all the annual review meetings on this important project and also at the periodic meetings of the subregions organized within the framework of this project. With the implementation of the successive phases of the project, the activities will be transferred progressively to the regional organization concerned for future development and follow-up.

(c) Arabization project (1982)

5. This is the most eloquent example of the desire for co-operation which actuates ITU, the League of Arab States, ATU and ASBU, which have decided to collaborate closely for the implementation of this important project, which aims, essentially, at the standardization of Arabic telecommunication terminology in relation to French and English terminologies. This standardization will have very significant repercussions at the level of vocational training, technical co-operation among developing countries, transfer of technology and regional integration.

(d) Regional adviser in telecommunications for the Arab States

6. The regional adviser, whose office has been at Tunis since October 1981, near the headquarters of the League of Arab States and those of ASBU and ALESCO, is entrusted with the task of assisting telecommunication administration, other telecommunication services and radio and television organizations in their development efforts, in particular through the identification, formulation and implementation of UNDP/ITU technical co-operation projects.

10. World Meteorological Organization

1. The nature and extent of the present co-operation between WMO and the League of Arab States are reflected in the working arrangements between them which were approved on behalf of WMO by its Executive Committee in May 1972 and on behalf of the League by its Secretary-General by a letter dated 19 July 1972.

11. International Maritime Organization

1. An Agreement of Co-operation between IMO and the League of Arab States has been finalized. Pending the formal conclusion of the Agreement, IMO has extended to the League the privileges and facilities provided for in the Agreement. Accordingly, the Arab League is invited to be represented by observers at IMO meetings and conferences and the League receives the documentation for the meetings in which it indicates interest. The League was represented at the twelfth regular session of the IMO Assembly in 1981.
2. Co-operation with the League and its subsidiary bodies has included technical assistance in the fields of competence of IMO. Currently, IMO is executing a preparatory technical assistance project, financed by UNDP, relating to the Arab Maritime Transport Academy (United Arab Emirates - Shajrah). The main object of the project will be to develop and strengthen the maritime training offered by the Academy and to provide advisory services to participating Governments in the fields of maritime legislation, maritime safety administration and marine pollution.

12. World Intellectual Property Organization

1. WIPO co-operates with the League of Arab States and three of its agencies, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) (formerly the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS)), and the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils (FASRC).
2. WIPO and the Arab States Broadcasting Union, another agency of the League of Arab States, keep abreast of activities of common interest through the exchange of information and documents.
3. A working agreement between WIPO and IDCAS entered into force in 1974. It provides, inter alia, for co-operation and consultation on matters of common interest, reciprocal representation at selected meetings, and the exchange of information and documents.
4. The League and the above-mentioned agencies are invited to attend the WIPO General Assembly and the WIPO Conference, the Governing Bodies of the Unions administered by WIPO as well as the WIPO Permanent Committees (Industrial Property and Copyright and Neighbouring Rights) for Development Co-operation and also the meetings of various committees of experts and working groups convened by WIPO.
5. The League and the above-mentioned agencies have attended a number of meetings convened by WIPO. Recently, AIDO was represented at the seventh session of the Permanent Committee for Industrial Property in 1980. ALECSO was represented at the Working Group on the Intellectual Property Aspects of Folklore Protection, convened by WIPO and UNESCO in February 1981, sessions of the Executive Committee of the International Union for the Protection of Literary Works, the most recent of which was held in November 1981, and the Subcommittee of the International Convention for

the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations on Television by Cable, in 1978.

6. WIPO was represented at a Meeting of Governmental Experts on Copyright in Arab States, organized by ALECSO in October 1978, to consider a preliminary draft convention on copyright for Arab States, which had been prepared by the ALECSO secretariat. In co-operation with ALECSO and UNESCO, WIPO organized a Copyright Seminar for Arab States at Rabat in May, 1977.

7. WIPO and IDCAS collaborated on the organization of the Seminar on Industrial Property Treaties, held at Cairo in 1972; the Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States, convened at Baghdad in 1977; and the Regional Meeting on Technological Information Contained in Patent Documents, held at Cairo in 1978.

8. WIPO was represented at the fourth and fifth meetings of the FASRC Council in 1980 and 1981 respectively.

9. In July 1980, an intersecretariat meeting between WIPO and FASRC was convened at Geneva to discuss the establishment of a patent information unit as a component of an Arab Centre for Scientific and Technological Documentation. Further intersecretariat meetings were held in September 1981 and February 1982 to review preparatory measures undertaken by both organizations with the objective of implementing this UNDP-financed project.

10. In 1978, WIPO published a survey of industrial property and technology transfer in the Arab States - Situation of Industrial Property in the Arab States - which had been called for by the Conference on Industrial Property and Transfer of Technology for Arab States held at Baghdad in March 1977.

11. A committee of Arab experts from IDCAS and other organizations met in February 1978 to examine a draft list of terms in Arabic related to industrial property to be included in the WIPO publication Industrial Property Glossary. WIPO also co-operated with IDCAS on the preparation of the Model Law for Arab Countries on Trademarks, Trade Names, Commercial Indications and Acts of Unfair Competition and Acts of Unfair Competition, published in 1975, and the Model Law for Arab Countries on Patents, completed in 1972, and expressed its readiness to co-operate on the preparation of a directory of licensing in the petrochemical and fertilizer industries.

12. WIPO has been invited to be represented at a FASRC Symposium on Scientific Information and the Transfer of Technology, to be held in April 1982 at Baghdad; WIPO is to co-operate with FASRC on the organization of a training course on the management of technological information centres and research laboratories in the Arab World (1982); and WIPO will participate in a Seminar on a Scientific and Technological Research Strategy for the Arab World, to be held in March 1982 at Baghdad, contributing a paper on the importance of patenting in research and development and the importance of patent documents in research and development.

13. International Fund for Agricultural Development

1. IFAD attaches particular importance to promoting close co-operative relations with the League of Arab States to assist member countries in raising standards of living and achieving economic well-being. In this connexion, and as a reflection of this genuine interest, Mr. Al-Sudeary, President of IFAD, had a meeting with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States during his visit to Tunisia in February 1981 and discussed with him the possibility of co-operation in areas of common interest. IFAD also invites the League secretariat to attend IFAD Governing Council meetings as an observer.

2. IFAD has concluded agreements with some specialized organizations of the Arab League, such as the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) and the Arab Centre for the Study of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), and has extended financial support to both. IFAD concluded a co-operation agreement with AOAD in June 1981 and is providing approximately \$1.5 million to enable this organization to carry out a training programme for local cadres on project identification, preparation and appraisal. The Fund signed a Technical Assistance Agreement with ACSAD in May 1981 for a grant of \$964,000, to be utilized for its research and development programme on wheat and barley in semi-arid regions of its member countries. The Executive Board approved a second grant of \$1.14 million to ACSAD for the same programme for 1982.

Notes

a/ Official Records of the Security Council, Sixteenth Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1961, document S/5007.

b/ Ibid., Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978, document S/12908.
