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Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

80-3111

Under paragraph 4, page 2, the following three items (a), (a'), and (a'') should replace item (a).

- (a) As part of the overall effort of the United Nations System, ECWA secretariat has maintained close co-operation with UNCTAD in assisting the developing countries in their effort to promote economic and technical co-operation at both the regional and interregional levels. In this connexion, ECWA's involvement included active participation in the deliberations of the Asian Regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC), held in Manila on 7-15 January. The Meeting, which brought together the Asian Countries of the Group of 77, including ECWA member countries, dealt with some of the outstanding issues relating to ECDC, namely: (i) formulation of a Global System of Trade Preferences among developing countries (GSTP); (ii) co-operation among State Trading Organizations (STOs); (iii) establishment of Multinational Marketing Enterprises (MMEs) and (iv) strengthening of Subregional, Regional, and Interregional Economic Co-operation and Integration. The recommendations of the Meeting, which will be presented to the Interregional Meetings of the "Group of 77", are appended to this report (Annex III). ECWA secretariat will continue to be seized with these and other issues of relevance to promoting co-operation among the countries of the region on a regional and interregional basis;
- (a') With regard to the strengthening of subregional, regional and interregional economic co-operation and integration schemes, ECWA secretariat has embarked on a major study examining various aspects of economic co-operation and integration efforts in Western Asia. The main objective of this study is to contribute towards a better understanding of the economic factors conducive to co-operation, and those that presently hinder or obstruct it, and, consequently, to identify forms of co-operation to which current efforts should be directed, as well as the feasibility of and prerequisites for the realisation of more advanced forms of co-operation. In carrying out this study, co-operation and co-ordination has been and will continue to be sought with the governments of the countries in the region, the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the League of Arab States, the regional funds and organizations, UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Africa. Major parts of this study, which have been completed and those parts that are in the process of being completed, deal with main obstacles to and benefits from closer economic co-operation in Western Asia, evolution of economic co-operation and integration in Western Asia, and commodity trade and factor movement, including a compendium of intraregional trade flows. It is envisaged that the finding of this study will be submitted for the consideration of an Expert Group Meeting on Issues of Regional Co-operation and Integration to be convened in 1980 or 1981;

- (a") Within the framework of regional industrial co-operation and integration, ECWA has completed part of a study on co-ordination of industrialization plans and programmes. This part briefly reviewed the industrialization policies and the various instruments used for influencing industrial development in most countries of the region. In this connexion, the relevant elements of the trade, fiscal and monetary policies as well as efforts to develop modalities of regional co-operation for promoting industrialization were also briefly examined. The remaining part of this study, which is in progress, will examine the extent to which industrial plans and programmes in the various ECWA countries lend themselves to inter-country co-operation and accordingly propose approaches to the formation of regional policies of industrial co-operation.

Under item 4(g) on page 4, the second sentence should read "..... The Institute conducts annually short and long-term training courses in various economic and social aspects of development. In 1979, those courses included such subjects as development planning, advanced planning techniques, follow-up of the implementation of development plans, and project evaluation".

To item 4(j) on page 5, the following paragraph should be added: Efforts are underway to have a fresh look at the technical assistance needs of these and other ECWA member countries in this field, with a view to formulating more comprehensive programmes in line with development priorities and objectives (see document E/ECWA/91 in connexion with item 6(a) of the agenda). ECWA prepared a paper for and participated in the deliberations of the meeting of the Group of High-level Experts, held in Geneva, 26-30 November 1979, as part of the preparation of a Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries to be submitted to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, scheduled for 1980.

1. The Economic Commission for Western Asia, since its inception, has been active in promoting regional integration and co-operation among developing countries at the subregional, regional and interregional levels. Every Commission session adopted one or more resolutions in this respect and follow-up to these resolutions has been regularly reported to the Commission.

2. At its sixth session, the Commission adopted Resolution 70 (VI) which stressed the role of member countries as well as developed countries and intergovernmental organizations in promoting co-operation among developing countries. This resolution called, in its operative paragraph 5, upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission to intensify his efforts with respect to:

(a) Developing, co-ordinating and servicing a regional information system;

(b) Monitoring and reviewing, on a continuing basis at the regional level, progress in such co-operation with which the United Nations system is associated;

(c) Placing increasing emphasis on such co-operation in the research and analytical work of the Commission in various sectors, especially in the context of the formulation and review of international development strategies for the 1980s;

(d) Assisting developing countries of the region, together with subregional economic and other functional groupings, upon their request, in identifying and exploiting increased opportunities for effective co-operation through inter alia, the preparation of intensified programmes of co-operation as requested by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1978/74, including the formulation of inter-country projects;

(e) Collaborating with the other regional commissions and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of joint projects to promote co-operation between countries in two or more regions through interregional action programmes;

(f) Attracting and channelling additional financial and other forms of contributions to assist economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, including the supply of financial resources to facilitate the participation of the least-developed countries and the expansion of fellowships and trainee programmes.

3. Regarding the development of a regional information system, some progress has been made towards the development of sectoral sources of information. In this regard, a directory of training courses and programmes and consultancy services available in countries of the ECWA region is under consideration. Such a directory will form a good basis for the establishment of a regional information system.

4. Within the framework of this resolution and previous pertinent resolutions, ECWA continued to monitor, review and undertake promotional, operational and supportive activities with a view to intensifying co-operation and integration. Action in this regard included the following:

(a) A major study on economic co-operation and integration in Western Asia has been underway. One major objective of the study is to contribute towards a better understanding of the economic factors conducive to co-operation and those that presently hinder or obstruct it, and consequently to identify forms of co-operation to which current efforts should be directed as well as the feasibility of and prerequisite for the realization of more advanced forms of co-operation. In carrying out this study, co-operation and co-ordination is being sought with the Governments of the countries in the region, the Council of Arab Economic Unity, the League of Arab States, the regional funds and organizations, UNCTAD and the Economic Commission for Africa.

(b) Technical co-operation activities undertaken by ECWA through its regional advisory services to countries of the region covered the following fields during 1979: Development Planning,

Industrial Projects Identification and Formulation; Human Resources Development; Statistics and National Accounts; Social Aspects of Human Settlements; Population Statistics; Agricultural Projects Identification and Formulation; Economic Aspects of Energy Development; and Development Finance and Customs Administration. *

(c) A regional seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life styles has been jointly held by ECWA and UNEP in January 1980. Preparations for this meeting included three preparatory and co-ordination meetings. Among the objectives of the Seminar were the promotion of awareness of alternative policies, institutional frameworks and actions and regional co-operation conducive to environmentally sound development and lifestyles in Western Asia.

(d) ECWA completed preparations for and held a seminar on Arab brain-drain in Beirut in February 1980. The Seminar focused on the movement of Arab highlevel manpower analysing its causes and effects as well as the mechanics of this phenomenon. It reviewed the experiences of selected Arab countries in this regard and proposed possible avenues of action. The Economic Commission for Africa has participated in this Seminar.

(e) ECWA has been active in the preparations for the establishment of an Arab Regional Centre for the Transfer and Development of Technology. These preparations included a feasibility study, two interagency meetings and a joint meeting of representatives of Arab Governments and Arab Regional Organizations (held in 1978). Supported by the Commission's resolution 61 (V) and with the participation of the Federation of Arab Scientific Research Councils and the League of Arab States, a working group meeting was held in July 1979. The working group prepared a draft constitution which was later reviewed and revised by an intergovernmental meeting held in October 1979. The constitution will now be submitted to a legal committee of the League before it is referred to its Economic and Social Council.

* For further details see E/ECWA/91.

(f) A paper on strengthening TCDC in the water field at subregional, regional and interregional levels has been submitted for discussion in the regional water meeting (30 December 1978 - 3 January 1979). The meeting decided to establish an ad hoc intergovernmental committee to study the possibility of establishing a Regional Water Resources Council. This Committee had a preliminary meeting in January. In another meeting in September 1979, the committee considered an ECWA report entitled "Establishment of a Regional Water Resources Council" and made some recommendations regarding its terms of reference.

(g) ECWA is the Executing Agency for the UNDP - assisted project "The Arab Planning Institute for Development" (RAB/77/002). The Institute conducts yearly short and long-term training courses on social and economic development which included, in 1979, advanced planning techniques, development planning and project evaluation. The Institute's research activities concentrated on studying the problems of economic development in the Arab countries. Another project for which ECWA became the Executing Agency in November 1979 is "The Arab Institute for Training and Research in Statistics, Baghdad" (RAB/73/003). The Institute conducts seminars and courses at its headquarters as well as in other countries of the Region. It also awards fellowships for trainees. Its current activities included an advanced course in applied statistics, a course on fishery statistics and two intermediate-level courses in applied statistics, one offered in Kuwait and the other in Amman in addition to a workshop on national accounts held in co-operation with ECWA in Baghdad. This area is further covered in E/ECWA/91.

(h) Follow-up work in connexion with the establishment of the Arab Urban Development Institute (AUDI) continued. Earlier work consisted of the preparation of a project document for the Institute. Meetings with the Arab Towns Organization concerning the establishment of AUDI were also held. The project document was studied at the Fifth Conference of the Arab Cities Organization

held at Rabat, Morocco, in June 1978 which approved in principle the project as well as Saudi Arabia's offer to host it in the city of Riyadh. ECWA revised the project document which specifies the objectives of the project and which deals with programmes and activities, resources needed and the institutional framework and organization of the institute. Approval for the functioning of the project was given in late 1979. It is expected that in 1980 AUDI will be operative with ECWA being executing Agency of this project.

(i) ECWA participated during the last quarter of 1979 in a FAO mission to the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula with a view to assessing possibilities for co-operative projects in the field of storage, range management, fisheries etc..., and to exploring possibilities for institution building in the agricultural field. This mission was undertaken at the request of the Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula.

(j) Actions by ECWA in favour of its least-developed member countries have been severely constrained by the lack of adequate resources. While emphasis on the problem and requirements of these countries has permeated many aspects of the Commission's Workprogramme, there has not been sufficient activities in terms of special programmes designed exclusively for that purpose. The subregional training programme in Public Finance and Administration (TAJ-73/500), arising from a regional project which had been curtailed for financial considerations, provided some advisory services to the Yemen Arab Republic, the Peoples' Democratic Yemen and Oman, particularly in the area of customs legislation and administration. Under this project, a course was conducted in the Yemen Arab Republic on principles of customs law. ECWA also participated in a seminar for customs leaders to evaluate the application of existing customs laws and regulations and in a training programme prepared by the National Institute for Public Administration.

5. ECWA has continued to emphasize such co-operation in its research and analytical work in various sectors particularly in the context of the formulation and review of international development strategies for the 1980s. In this regard, ECWA held a meeting of government experts in August 1979. The background document prepared by ECWA for this meeting highlighted the international and regional dimensions in the New Development Strategy putting particular emphasis on the ECWA region's responsibilities and potential contributions at the international level as well as at the levels of developed countries, neighboring countries, the third world, and the promotion of regional collective self-reliance. The meeting further identified a set of principles to be adopted by the International Strategy. These principles reflect the objectives of co-operation among developing countries. This issue is being considered by this session of the Commission under a separate agenda item (document E/ECWA/97).

6. At the interregional level, ECWA has been exchanging ideas and proposals with other regional Commissions with a view to implementing joint projects to promote co-operation between countries in two or more regions. Broad areas of concern which lend themselves to co-operation with other regional commissions have been identified, and efforts are underway to develop specific joint action programmes. Already, ECWA has co-operated with ECA on three projects, namely, the brain-drain issue, a statistical abstract covering the Arab world, and a documentation centre. *

7. The first issue of ECWA's annual statistical abstract covered all the Arab countries. The second issue, however, covered the countries of Western Asia only. This was due partly to avoiding duplication with some regional organizations publishing statistical material covering the whole Arab world and mainly due to financial restraints. The third issue of the abstract is under publication. It is designed to fill the vacuum created by the non-issuance of the

* These projects have been reported upon to the sixth session in E/ECWA/79.

statistical abstract of the League of Arab States. The issue consists of one part entitled "The Statistical Abstract of the ECWA region", and another part entitled "Statistical Indicators of the Arab World" which focussed on selected features of socio-economic development and welfare covering, as far as possible, the period 1970-1978.

8. In the context of agreements concluded between ECWA and Arab regional organizations, ECWA held consultations with the League of Arab States and the Council of Arab Economic Unity (18-21 April 1979) in order to articulate the areas of co-operation between ECWA and these organizations in long-term studies and regional development strategy in general and long-term projections for the Arab region in particular. Furthermore, ECWA co-operated with the organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) in the preparations for the First Arab Energy Conference (March 1979, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates). It also provided substantive support to the Secretariat of the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) in the preparations for the Fifth Arab Industrialization Conference which was held in Algiers in November 1979.

9. Within the framework of this resolution as well as earlier resolutions, ECWA continued to intensify its co-operation and co-ordination activities with Arab and regional organizations and bodies. Thus further to already established links and agreements with several regional bodies, as reported to the sixth session in E/ECWA/79, the secretariat developed formal relations with the Arab Towns Organisation. An ad hoc agreement was also reached with the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries whereby OAPEC would participate in the regional preparatory meeting on new and renewable energy resources to be held in 1981. For the subsequent UN Conference on the subject, ECWA will prepare a synthesis paper which will make full acknowledgement of OAPEC's contribution. ECWA will also participate in the Second Arab Energy Conference in 1982 and present a paper on wind, biomass and geothermal

energy. Annex II provides an updated brief of ECWA's co-operation arrangements with Arab Regional Organizations.

10. In terms of raising funds to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, ECWA has initiated contacts and consultations with sources within the region as well as with developed countries and UNDP. The Government of France has financed an expert in Statistics while the Netherlands Government has made a substantive contribution to finance the implementation of projects a), e), f), h) and i) listed below. Those projects for which funds are being sought are as follows:

- a) Standardization and Harmonization of National Statistical Systems of the ECWA Countries;
- b) Information Support for Promotion of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries;
- c) Development of Institutional Support for Rural Development in the Yemen Arab Republic;
- d) Assessment of Training Needs in Agro-Industries;
- e) Seminar on the role of Consulting Engineering and Design Functions in the Development Process;
- f) Country and Intercountry Food Security Arrangements;
- g) Assistance in Medium and Long-Term Planning and Projection Models;
- h) Identification of Regional Industrial Projects;
- i) Expert-Group Meeting on Issues of Economic Co-operation and Integration in Western Asia;
- j) Management, Conservation and Development of Agricultural Resources;
- k) A regional Intergovernmental expert meeting to consider follow-up measures with a view to implementing the feasibility study prepared by ECWA regarding the establishment of the Arab Documentation Centre.

11. In its operative paragraph c, ECWA resolution 70 (VI) also called upon the Executive Secretary, in co-operation, where feasible, with the Executive Secretaries of the other regional commissions, to consult the Administrator of UNDP, with a view to reviewing present practices for determining the utilization of regional indicative planning figures, in order to involve developing countries, through their respective regional commissions, in the collective setting of priorities for this purpose.

12. In this respect, consultations with UNDP resulted in a set of recommendations regarding the setting of regional priorities for the third cycle regional programmes. These recommendations, which took into consideration the views of the regional commissions, will be considered by the forthcoming UNDP Governing Council. The recommendations are attached as Annex I. Furthermore, General Assembly Resolution 34/204 was recently adopted. It requested, in operative paragraph 5, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to prepare, in co-operation with the Executive Secretaries of the regional commissions, proposals for enhancing the collective involvement of the countries of each region, in the identification and the initiation of regional projects and activities as well as in the determination of priorities for intercountry programmes.

METHODOLOGY FOR REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

Recommendations of UNDP Administrator*

(a) Each Regional Bureau will review the ongoing regional programmes to determine their effectiveness and to draw lessons which can be used for the benefit of the programmes for the third cycle.

(b) Governments, Regional Commissions, intergovernmental regional and subregional groupings, and agencies will be advised of the proposed programming cycle for drafting the third cycle regional programmes, and requested to provide views on priorities for the programmes.

(c) Agencies which normally convene regional and subregional sectoral meetings of Governments will be requested to seek the views of these sectoral meetings, specifically on programme priorities for the UNDP regional programmes; UNDP will be represented at such meetings. In addition, the Agencies will be requested to provide sectoral analyses of regional trends and requirements in their areas of competence.

(d) Using the above as inputs, the Administrator will prepare draft regional programmes taking into account also pertinent decisions of the General Assembly and other global and regional United Nations system conferences and meetings.

(e) In order to ensure the collective involvement of Governments in the final determination of priorities among the various inputs above, the Administrator will convene in collaboration with the Regional Commissions a special meeting of the Governments in each of the areas covered by the regional programmes to discuss and review the draft programme prepared by the Administrator at (d) above. Each Government would decide on its appropriate representation, the only requirement being that the representatives should be fully briefed and empowered to speak on

* Determination of priorities for Intercountry Programmes, Working paper No. 2, UNDP Interagency Consultative Meeting, 17-19 December 1979, Geneva.

behalf of the Government regarding the priorities for the regional UNDP programme. The meeting would elect its own Chairman from one of the Government representatives. In this respect, the Administrator would like to suggest that Governments might agree to elect as Chairman, the Vice-President or a member of the Governing Council from the region concerned. All Agencies would be invited to participate in these meetings.

(f) The Administrator would thereafter review the draft programmes in the light of the conclusions of the above meetings and prepare a final programme for each region which would be submitted to the Governing Council together with a report of the main conclusion of the intergovernmental meeting.

(g) The Administrator would, as in the past, undertake the necessary consultations to ensure that subregional interests were equitably dealt with. The practices which have been developed in some subregions of identifying projects by having special programming missions and collective consultations with Governments in the subregion would be continued and extended.

CO-OPERATION ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN ECWA AND ARAB REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AS ON 31 December 1979

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
1. Arab Funds for Development *	Statement on Joint Meeting	Beirut 20/1/75	<p>(1) Co-operation and co-ordination between the Funds and the Commission. (2) Periodic meetings (3) Exchange of information on programmes of work. (4) Co-operation within the framework of ECWA's work programme for 1975-1977 and the Funds' programmes. (5) Regional advisers at ECWA, to be placed at the disposal of the Funds. The possible financing by the Funds of a number of the regional advisers. (6) Listing of names and qualifications of experts and technicians working in each of the organizations with a view to calling upon their services as need arises. (7) Extend invitations to the Arab Funds to participate in regular meetings.</p>
2. League of Arab States (LAS)	Statement on Joint Meeting	Beirut 21/1/75	<p>(1) Greatest extent of co-operation among them. (2) Exchange of information and documents. (3) Participation of ECWA in regular meetings held by the Arab League. (4) The Arab League should look for projects of common interest comprised in ECWA's work programme. (5) ECWA should extend technical assistance to the Arab League. (6) Co-operation in the context of the technical assistance fund established lately according to the resolutions of the League of Arab States.</p>

* Including the following funds: Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD); the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED).

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
3. The Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS)	Memorandum of Understanding	Cairo 14/10/76	<p>(1) Co-operation and co-ordination. (2) Exchange of information on programmes of work. (3) Joint activities (conferences, meetings, etc). (4) Exchange of information on topics dealing with industrial development policies. (5) Consulting the most advantageous ways to promote the co-ordination of the industrialization efforts of countries served by both parties. (6) Exchange data, studies on reporting concerning advisory services to the governments serviced by both parties.</p>
4. Arab Labour Organization (ALO)	Agreement of Co-operation	Amman 5/5/77	<p>(1) Exchange of information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Conduct jointly studies and execute jointly projects within the work programme and budget of ECWA and ALO. (3) Joint activities (conferences, meetings). (4) Extend invitations to each other to participate in regular meetings and conferences.</p>
5. Arab Planning Institute (API)	ECWA Executing Agency	Kuwait 1/7/77	<p>Participation in Board of Trustees' meetings of which ECWA is a member. Administrative and operational support. Consultation visits by ECWA staff members on selected studies in the work programme of international trade and development, development finance and administration. Participation in selected training courses and the advisory academic committee of the Institute.</p>

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
6. Arab League Educational Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO)	Memorandum of Understanding	Beirut 12/9/77	(1) Exchange of information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Co-operation and co-ordination of programmes and work. (3) Conduct jointly projects of common interest. (4) Extend invitations to each other to participate in regular meetings and conferences dealing with subjects of mutual interest.
7. Arab Organization for Administrative Science (AOAS)	Memorandum of Understanding	Beirut 11/11/77	(1) Exchange information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Co-operation and co-ordination of programmes work. (3) Conduct jointly projects of common interest. (4) Extend invitations to each other to participate in regular meetings and conferences dealing with subjects of mutual interest.
8. Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (AOSM)	Memorandum of Understanding	Beirut 25/1/79 Cairo	(1) Exchange information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Co-operation and co-ordination of programming and work. (3) Conduct jointly projects of mutual interest. (4) Extend invitations to each other to participate in regular meetings and conferences dealing with subjects of mutual interest.
9. Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU)	Draft Memorandum of Understanding	---	Co-operation in the field of (1) Agriculture, (2) Industry. (3) Transport and Communications. (4) Tourism, (5) Housing. (6) Trade. (7) Demography. (8) Planning.
10. Arab Organization for Agricultural Development	Draft Agreement of Co-operation	---	(1) Mutual consultation. (2) Joint activities. (3) Special agreements on certain activities. (4) Representation and liaison.

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
11. Arab Federation for Iron and Steel	Memorandum of Understanding	Beirut 23/8/78 Sharaka, Algeria 10/9/78	<p>(1) Exchange information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Joint studies and joint programmes. (3) Extend invitations to each other to attend conferences and meetings and participate in them but without the right of voting. (4) Permanent contact should be established. (5) The present agreement could be modified with the consent of both parties.</p>
12. The Arab Tourism Union (ATU)	Memorandum of Understanding	Beirut 3/8/78 Amman 17/8/78	<p>(1) Establishing co-operation and co-ordination to the fullest extent possible between ATU and ECWA with the view to fulfilling their common objectives. (2) Exchange of information data and documents issued by ECWA and ATU which are of common interest. (3) Mutual participation in regular meetings of both parties. (4) Exchange of work programme in view of co-ordinating their activities. (5) ECWA will provide ATU with assistance and expertise in tourism development within ECWA terms of reference. (6) Joint studies related to operational and investment projects, training and surveys. (7) Both will hold regular meetings at various levels with a view to implementing the areas of co-operation mentioned above.</p>

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
<p>13. The Arab Centre for the Studies of Arid Land and Dry Areas (ACSALDA)</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding</p>	<p>Beirut 12/9/78 Damascus</p>	<p>(1) Exchange of information and reports on matters of common interest. (2) Conduct jointly studies and execute jointly projects within the work programme and budget of both ECWA and ACSALDA. (3) Undertake joint activities such as conferences and meetings. (4) Extend invitations to each other to participate in regular meetings and conferences. (5) Participation in the preparation of training programmes in co-operation with concerned regional organs when necessary.</p>
<p>14. The Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (AOSM)</p>	<p>Agreement for Co-operation</p>	<p>Beirut 25/1/79 Cairo</p>	<p>(1) Consultation with each other on matters of mutual interest in view of co-ordinating action programmes and achieving common objectives. Notify each other of all projects falling within areas of common concern. (2) Co-ordination in their action programmes in order to undertake joint studies and implement joint programmes. (3) Exchange information and documentation on a prompt and continuous basis. (4) Extend to each other invitations to all symposia, conferences, seminars and meetings. Keep permanent communications between them. (5) The present agreement may be amended with the concurrence of both parties at least six months after the notification by either party. (6) The present agreement shall remain in force for two years and shall be renewed automatically for another two years unless one of the two parties notifies the other of its wish to terminate it, in a written memorandum transmitted at least six months before the date of expiration.</p>

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
15. Arab Towns Organization	Memorandum of Understanding	Kuwait 10/1/79 Beirut 29/4/79	<p>(1) Exchange of information, documentation and workprogrammes pertaining to their common field of interest;</p> <p>(2) Co-ordination and co-operation within the framework of both workprogrammes and budgets;</p> <p>(3) Co-operation in the preparation of joint projects which are complementary thus avoiding duplication of work;</p> <p>(4) Organization of joint training programmes, meetings and seminars to study and exchange expertise in common fields of interest particularly in urban planning and development;</p> <p>(5) Extend invitations to each other's conferences and meetings; and</p> <p>(6) The two parties can make agreements for the realization of projects of common interest.</p>
16. OAPEC (Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting countries)	Memorandum of proposals	17 October 1979	<p>Meetings will be held covering the area of energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ECWA will hold in March 1981, in preparation for the UN Conference on New and Renewable Energy Resources to be held late in 1981, a regional preparatory meeting in which OAPEC will participate and present a paper on solar energy. A synthesis paper acknowledging OAPEC's contribution will then be presented to the United Nations Conference. - In March 1982 there will be a Second Arab Energy Conference in Qatar. ECWA will then participate and present a paper (or papers) on wind biomass.

CO OPERATION AGREEMENTS BETWEEN ECWA AND UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS*
AS ON 15 March 1979

Institution	Relationship Arrangements	Signature Date	Contents of Agreements
1. United Nations Industrial Development Organization* (UNIDQ)	Agreement on Joint ECWA/UNIDO Industry Division	Beirut 27/6/74 Beirut 5/7/77 Beirut 7/11/78	(1) ECWA/UNIDO Industry Division concerned with: strategies and policies; industrial sector surveys and industrial project preparations and appraisal; regional co-operation advisory services. (2) The programme of work of the Joint Division will form part of the biennial programme and budget as well as the Medium-Term Plan of both UNIDO & ECWA.
2. Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	Memorandum of Understanding on Joint ECWA/FAO Agriculture Division	Amman 2/9/74	(1) A programme of work in the economic and social fields should be carried out jointly by FAO and ECWA, (2) Periodic consultations to agree on joint work programme. (3) Joint Agricultural Division mainly concerned with ECWA geographical area.
3. Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)	Minutes of Joint Meeting	Addis Ababa 18/9/76	(1) Co-operation in the framework of the establishment of new international economic order; (2) Joint meetings (3) Exchange of ideas on modalities of collaboration (4) Co-operation in Africa in specific concrete projects.
4. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Focal point Arrangement	ECWA letter dated 1/11/77 UNCTAD letter dated 16/8/77	(1) Establishment of focal point. (2) Regular bilateral consultations. (3) Multilateral meetings in Geneva. (4) Identification of areas/programmes for co-operation within the context of the overall programme of the organizations. (5) Constant review and evaluation of joint projects. Identification of areas for co-operation.

* Formal co-operation and co-ordination between ECWA and United Nations Organizations indicated in this table constitute the co-operation and co-ordination over and above the normal co-ordination between ECWA and the United Nations organizations which is pursued through ECWA participation in the United Nations co-ordinating machinery as well as ad hoc industrializations.