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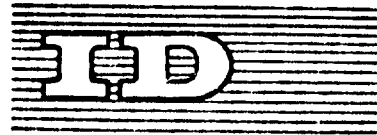
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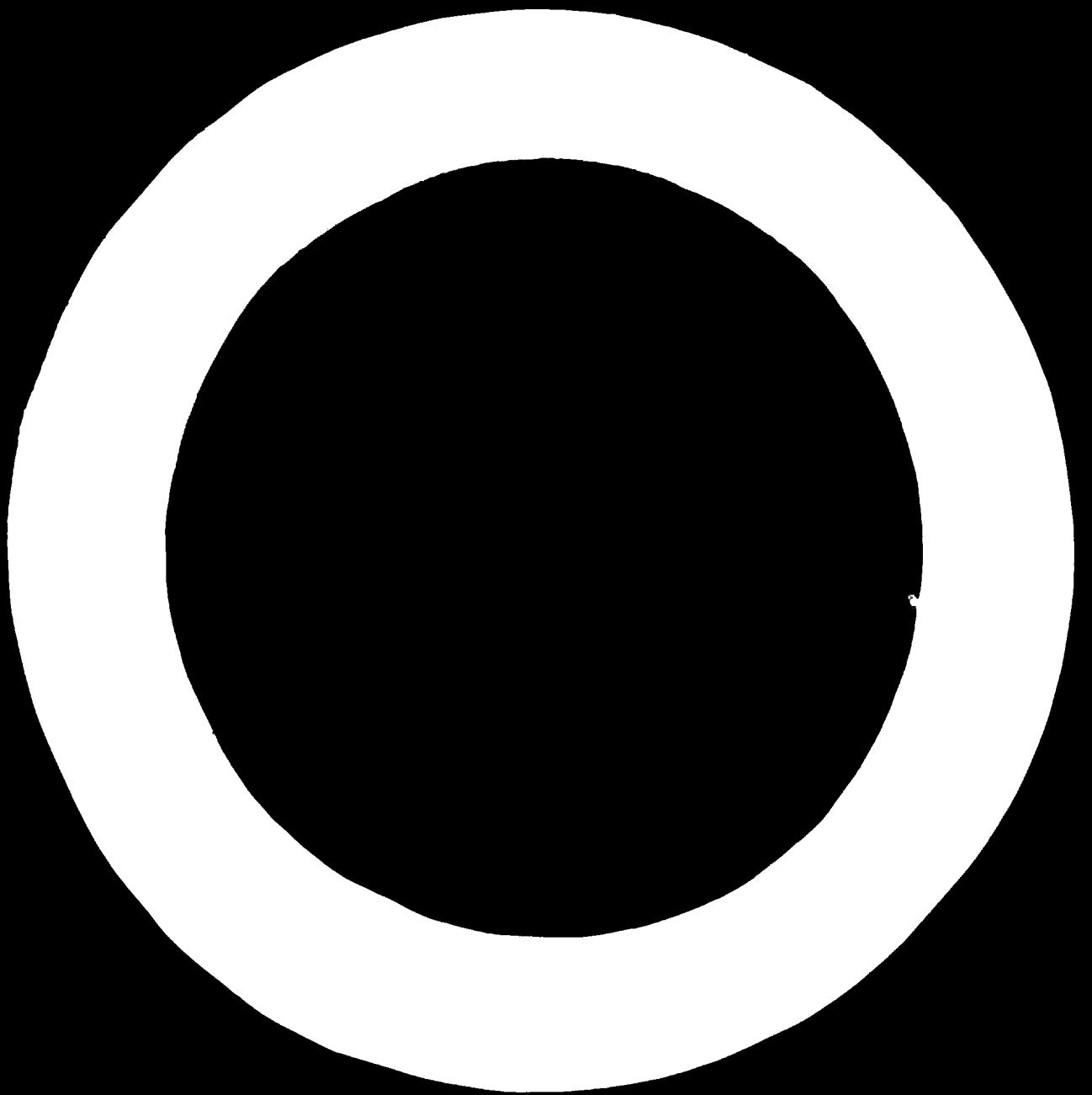
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10th Session of the Advisory Committee on the
Application of Science and Technology to Development
Vienna, Austria, 25 November - 6 December 1968

WORLD PLAN OF ACTION

Outline for Stage IIA and IIB
of Chapter 7
"Accelerating Industrial Development"

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.



Introduction

The ACC Subcommittee on Science and Technology recommended to the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (E/AC.52/L.32, Annex III) that the World Plan of Action should be prepared in four stages:

- Stage I - Current and future programmes of the United Nations system;
- Stage IIA - Needs of the developing countries in the nine sectors determined by the Advisory Committee;
- Stage IIB - Possibilities for meeting the needs and recommendations for action in the nine sectors by developing countries themselves, by advanced countries and by the United Nations system; and
- Stage III - Over-all approach, aggregation and problems across the board.

Stage I has already been completed and a report of the UN secretariat to ECOSOC on "Current and Future Programmes of the United Nations System" (E/AC.52/34 of 15 May 1968) will be discussed at the 10th Session of the Advisory Committee.

As to Stages IIA and IIB, the primary responsibility for undertaking and co-ordinating the preparation of the sectoral reports is to be taken by the responsible organization with the understanding that other agencies will participate in matters pertaining to their interests. The regional economic commissions and the United Nations Office in Beirut are to be requested to supply to the appropriate responsible organizations material and proposals relating to their areas.

In order to facilitate preparation of these contributions and their co-ordination, UNIDO is submitting the following outline to the regional economic commissions and to the United Nations agencies concerned.

Outline

The responsibilities for making arrangements for preparing Stages IIA and IIB of the nine sectors of the World Plan have been distributed as follows:

1. Planning of science policy and creation of scientific and technical structures in the developing countries: UNESCO
2. Provision of adequate food supplies: FAO
3. Improvement of health: WHO
4. More complete understanding of population problems: ACAST secretariat
5. More effective inventory and use of natural resources: ACAST secretariat

6. Raising the level of education, including the invention and application of new educational techniques: UNESCO
7. Accelerating industrial development: UNIDO
8. Better housing and urban planning: ACAST secretariat
9. Improvements in transportation: ACAST secretariat

The Plan Structure

The sectors are subdivided into the programmes listed in the Plan Frame elaborated by the ACAST secretariat, and the programmes, in turn, are subdivided into components. The agencies or bodies responsible for the nine sectors are to propose projects or specific recommendations for these components. Some of the components of sectors 1, 2, 5 and 6 fall within the terms of reference of UNIDO just as those in sector 7 do. For example:

<u>Sector</u> ¹⁾	<u>Programme</u>	<u>Components</u>
1. Science development	Research and development institutes	Appropriate technology Patents and licensing agreements Standardization Mobilization of the efforts of the scientific community Brain drain Environmental policy
2. Food and agriculture	Protein ²⁾ Farm inputs ²⁾	Fertilizers Insecticides Farm machinery Industrial production of food
5. Transport and telecommunications	Transport means ³⁾	Aircraft Ships Trains Road vehicles and their operations
6. Housing and urban planning	Industrialization of building Indigenous building materials and roofing for tropical areas	Standardization of products and dimensions Typification of designs Rationalization of building methods

- 1) The numbering and titles of the Sectors in the Plan Frame are slightly different from those listed in the "Proposals of the ACAST secretariat" (STD/9/1A, Annex III).
- 2) As agreed with FAO, the manufacturing aspects of these programmes are the responsibility of UNIDO while distribution and use are the concern of FAO.
- 3) The manufacturing aspects of this programme are the responsibility of UNIDO.

In the sector Industry (acceleration of industrial development) of the Plan Frame, assigned entirely to UNIDO, the following are enumerated:

Programmes

Industrial technology

Industrial machinery and equipment

Processing of indigenous raw materials

Components

Industrial processes
Turn-key projects
Industrial research

Including employment of used equipment

e.g. in porcelain, building materials, wood products, textiles and fertilizer industries

Approach

The World Plan is to be limited to problems which may be solved through the application of science and technology. The Committee will make appropriate reference to non-scientific factors, such as economic, political, social and administrative considerations, but will leave these to other appropriate organs of the UN system. The distinction between scientific and non-scientific approaches may not always be clear cut and will in some instances have to be made on pragmatic considerations.

Time period

In order that the World Plan may be integrated with the plans for the Second Development Decade, the Committee has suggested that the World Plan cover the same period, i.e. 1971-1981, and that plans be elaborated on the basis of two five-year periods wherever possible.

Instruments of action

All plans must break down into a limited number of specific projects, which will constitute Stage IIB of the World Plan. When presenting the needs of the developing countries, however, the requirements of the projects subsequently to be proposed have to be kept in mind. These projects must be classifiable into (a) research and development activities, (b) education and training of personnel, (c) scientific and technical information, (d) institutions building, (e) extension services, and (f) other appropriate elements involving the application of science and technology.

Needs of the developing countries

The needs of the developing countries for accelerating industrial development are, per se, unlimited, but the main focus should be on those needs for which specific projects can be suggested. These projects are to be ones which:

- (a) Are amenable to scientific and technological approaches, taking into account the likely state of science and technology in the 1970's;
- (b) Can be implemented within the Second Development Decade, given the available indigenous material and human resources and such foreign resources as can either be imported commercially or within the foreseeable foreign aid programmes;
- (c) Are such that estimates of financial requirements in terms of local and foreign costs can be made; and
- (d) Fit into the programmes listed above.

Possibilities for meeting the needs and recommendations for action
meeting

As projects and recommendations for/even a restricted number of needs are likely to exceed by far the possibilities for implementation by both the developed and the developing countries, the careful selection of tasks to be undertaken is a necessity. The regional commissions and UNESOB are best qualified for making such a choice and for establishing priorities. UNIDO has proposed to the 10th Session of the Advisory Committee that the following problems be noted as being of particular and urgent importance for accelerating industrial development in the developing countries:

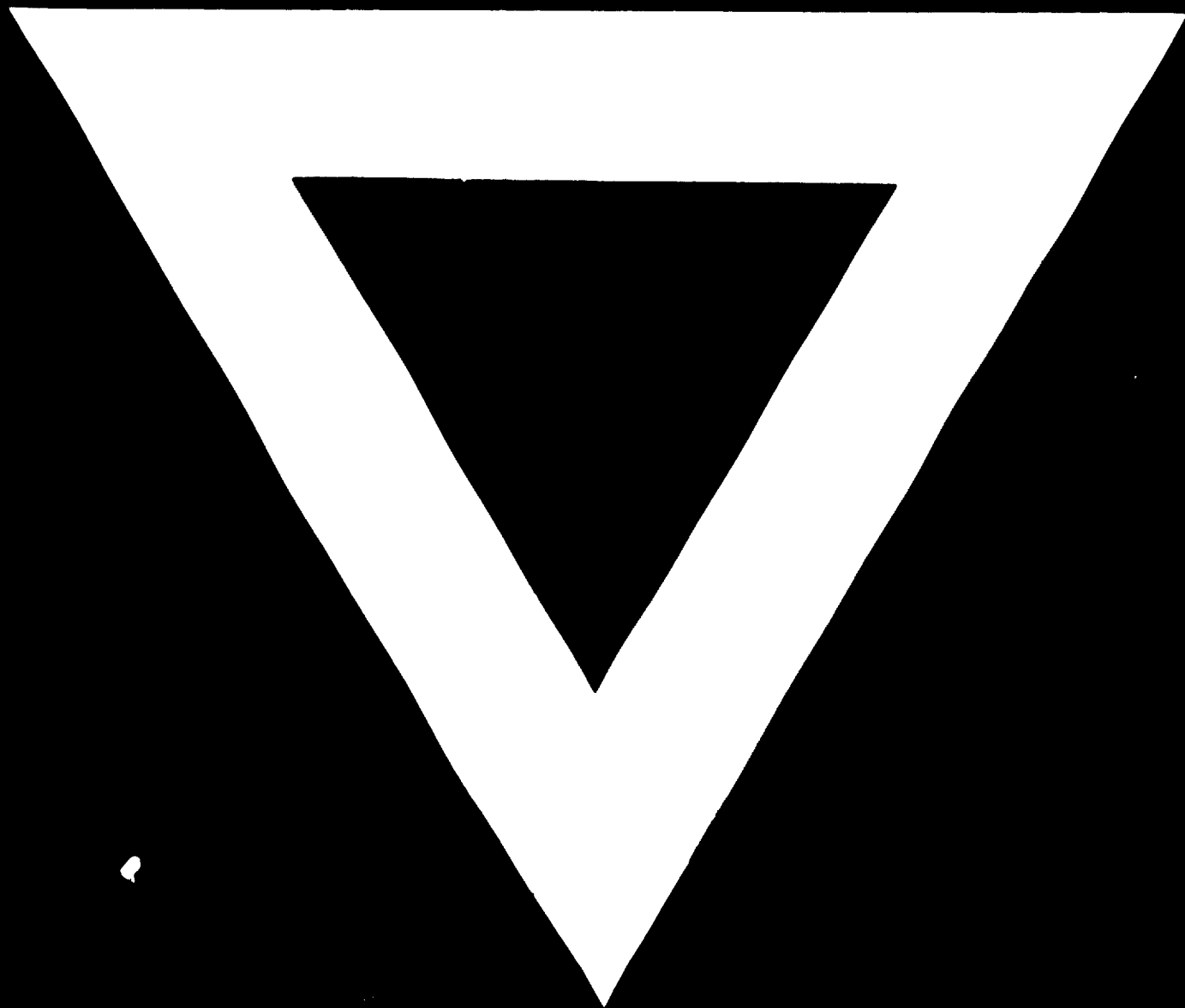
- The generation, adaption and utilization of an optimum technology geared to the particular conditions of the developing countries;
- The industrial research needed for this purpose in both the developed and the developing countries and the establishment of the necessary institutions in the developing countries or on a regional basis;
- Product design adapted to the special needs of the developing countries;
- Organization of industrial repair and maintenance centres and of testing facilities;
- Dissemination of technological information from the developed countries in the developing countries;

All these areas require research and development activities, education and training of specialists, technological information, and extension services as well as institution building. UNIDO proposes to assign priority to projects and actions connected with these issues.

Time-table

According to the revised time-table, communicated by the UN Director for Science and Technology, the Regional Economic Commissions and UNESOB will have until the end of December 1968 to prepare the material for Stages IIA and IIB. The Advisory Committee will forward this material to UNIDO (and the other UN agencies concerned) at the beginning of 1969. On the basis of this material and taking into consideration geographic areas not covered, such as North America and Oceania, and the possibilities of other UN agencies, UNIDO will prepare its final report which - after consultations with UN bodies concerned - will be forwarded to the Advisory Committee.





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