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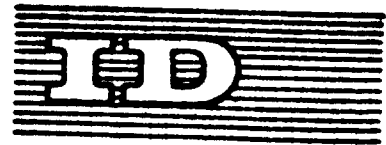
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Summary of Presentation for 10th Session of the
United Nations Advisory Committee on the Appli-
cation of Science and Technology to Development

Industrial Services and Institutions Division

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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.

In a very real sense, almost all of the activities of the Industrial Services and Institutions Division of UNIDO are concerned with increasing the application of science and technology of industrial development.

The work of this Division falls into seven main fields:

- 1) Assisting developing countries to improve their "institutional infrastructure" for industrial development. The institutions with which we are concerned cover everything, from Ministries of Industry to industrial development centres to co-operatives and Chambers of Commerce. Each of these in its way can be an important vehicle for the transmission of applied science and technology. Of particular relevance is our work with industrial research institutes in the developing countries. Standards institutions are also important in this connexion.

- 2) Assisting developing countries to improve their industrial legislation, especially in relation to the protection and transfer of proprietary technology through patent and licensing systems. Within this important field, UNIDO is concentrating on three aspects:
 - (a) Improving the organization and administration of patent offices;
 - (b) Accelerating the north-south flow of proprietary technology through improved licensing procedures;
 - (c) Making increasing quantities of proprietary technology available to developing countries through the establishment of some sort of "technology bank". This activity is still in the early stages of consideration. In all of these activities, UNIDO works very closely with long established organizations, such as the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and the International Organization for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIIPI).

- 3) Establishing a comprehensive network which is designed ultimately to make the full bank of industrial information available to anyone in any developing country who needs the information. To this end, we are trying to establish information centres in each developing country which will be tied in to a sort of central information "switchboard" in UNIDO in Vienna. This, in turn, will have contacts with central information services in all of the industrialized countries. In addition, we will maintain certain

specialized types of data banks in the Vienna information service which are not collected elsewhere.

4) Promoting direct contacts between operators of existing industrial establishments and instigators of new ones in developing countries, on the one hand, and all forms of organizations in industrialized countries which can provide financial and technical inputs for these activities. For this purpose, we are establishing master rosters of industrial situations in the developing countries which might call for such external inputs and consulting, operating, financing and other organizations in the industrialized countries which might provide such inputs. We visualize a variety of practical ways of matching these two rosters.

5) Providing training for selected engineering and management personnel in developing countries, both at home and abroad. Our largest programme in this area so far has been in arranging in-plant training for groups of engineers from developing countries in modern plants in industrialized countries.

6) Assisting developing countries in diagnosing and treating industrial management problems. While management is not ordinarily regarded as an aspect of "science and technology", it is, indeed, becoming a science in its own right and, in any case, it is obvious that one of the key functions of good management is to assure the rapid adaptation and adoption of technological improvements in product design and production methods. At present, UNIDO's major vehicle in the management field is a series of "management clinics" in which a carefully chosen group of outside experts sit down with the managers of industrial plants in developing countries and help them to diagnose their major management problems and to work out methods of dealing with them.

7) Assisting developing countries in providing special services for small industries, including the development of industrial estates. Even in industrialized countries, smaller industries tend to bring up

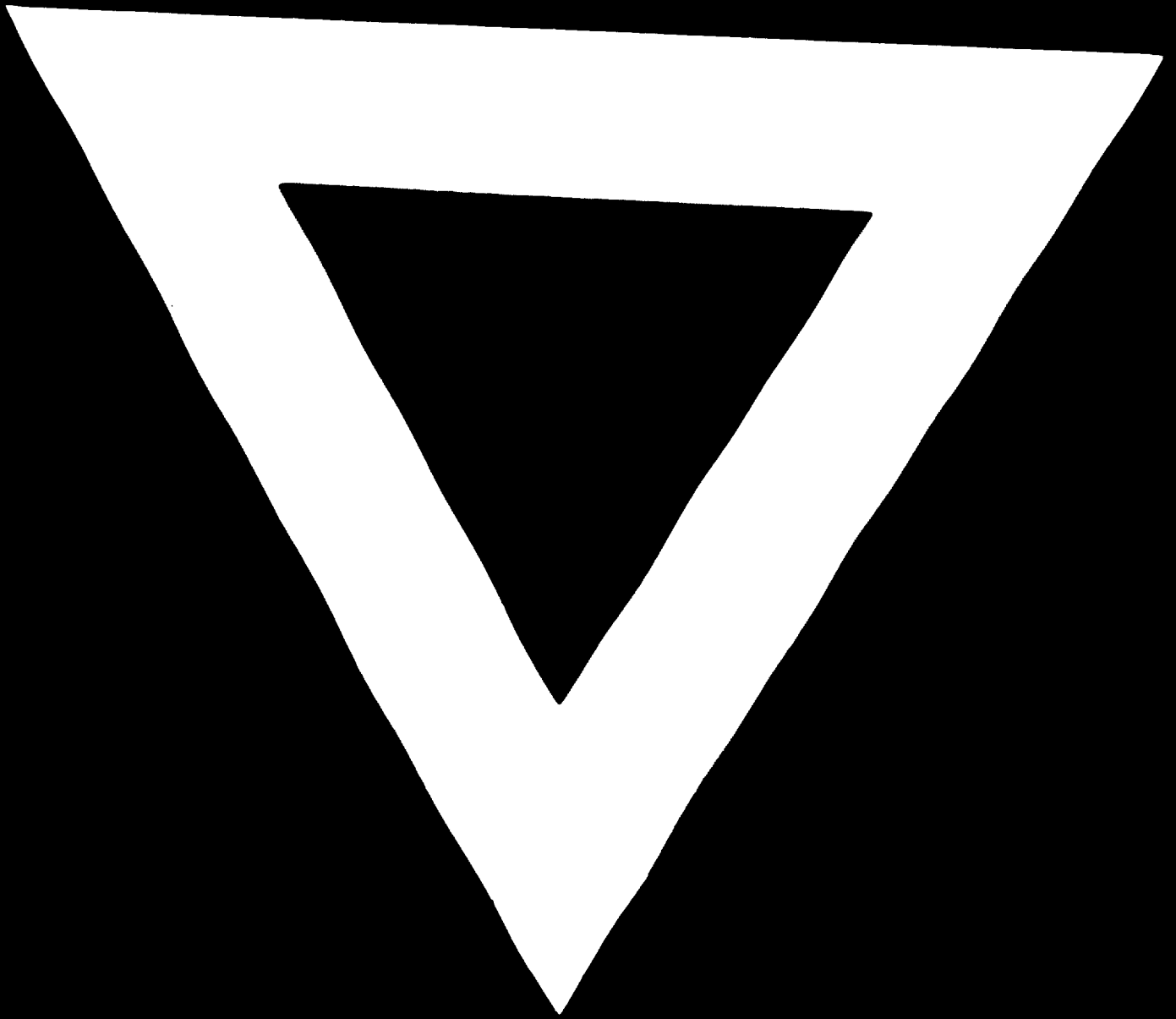
the rear of the parade of technological improvement because they lack their own research and development facilities and the special high-level manpower to utilize technological developments from other sources. By working to develop industrial extension services, industrial estates and other special forms of service organizations to small industries, we can partially overcome this lag. In addition, UNIDO has sponsored some original research in adapting modern production processes to the special needs of small industries in developing countries.

In all of these areas, UNIDO emphasizes direct assistance to developing countries through providing experts and training under the various UN technical assistance programmes. We also have a range of supporting activities, including expert group meetings, research and publications. UNIDO's quarterly "The Industrial Research and Development News" is an example of the latter.

This is a very quick summary of the range of activities for which my Division of UNIDO is responsible. As you can see, several of them relate directly to the issues which have been proposed by UNIDO to the Advisory Committee for its "concerted attack" programme.

We will be glad to give further information on any of these activities in which you may be interested. We would also welcome the guidance of the Advisory Committee on ways of improving our efforts.





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