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THE ROLE OF MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATIONS
IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

67-07279

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.

O.P.P.I.S.I.

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Note on references to associations of manufacturers: The names of the associations of manufacturers and other organisations mentioned in the report are given, in most cases, in the languages of the country in which they are established. In a few cases, names of organisations established in countries where languages other than English are in use are given in English or French. The first reference made in the report to an organisation whose name is given in a language other than English is accompanied by a translation thereof into English. The translation is repeated in Appendix B.

FOREWORD

The Committee for Industrial Development at its Sixth Session in May 1966, endorsed the work programme of the Centre for Industrial Development which included the undertaking of a study of the nature and role of non-governmental organizations and support services concerned with accelerating industrial development in developing countries.

The present report surveys the organization, administration and activities of a particular class of existing non-governmental organizations, namely, national and international associations of manufacturers or similar institutions which serve the developing as well as the developed countries. The report is confined to organizations that are non-governmental in the sense that they are neither a government department nor form part of a government apparatus.

The primary objective of the survey is to examine the various existing types of manufacturers associations, their organizational structure and functions with special emphasis to those of their activities that are aimed directly or indirectly at the acceleration of industrial development, such as participation in industrial planning, industrial production and productivity, industrial management, investment in industry, marketing of industrial products, industrial promotion, advisory and extension services including training, standardization, feasibility studies of industrial projects, industrial legislation and other related fields.

The report in its treatment of the subject matter is directed at the developing countries, an attempt having been made throughout the report to examine especially such aspects of manufacturers' associations, whether in the developing or in the industrialized countries, as are likely to be of particular interest to the developing countries. References are being made to 365 organizations of which 17 are international and 348 that are national organizations established in 50 developed and developing countries. Geographically the survey covers organizations in Africa, Asia Latin America, the Caribbean, Europe, North America and Oceania.

The report has been prepared by the Industrial Institutions Section, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, with the assistance of

Dr. F. Chalmers-Wright. Many national and international organizations listed in Appendix B of the report, provided valuable information concerning their organizations in response to a Questionnaire sent out by the Industrial Institutions Section.

I. Introduction

(1) Scope of the report

1.1 Associations of manufacturers, as defined in sub-section (2) below, are at work in a large number of countries in all continents.

1.2 In some countries, there may be only one association of manufacturers for the whole of the manufacturing sector of industry. In others, the number of associations of manufacturers may vary with the country from several to some hundreds.

1.3 Although the total number of associations of manufacturers that have been established throughout the world has not been ascertained, it undoubtedly runs into thousands. ^{1/}

2.1 It is not, however, with the object of providing an exhaustive world-wide survey of these numerous organisations that this report has been prepared. The aim is rather to portray some of the main variants to be found among them.

2.2 To that end, limited numbers of selected associations of manufacturers established in a limited number of selected countries were invited to provide information on such questions as their purposes, their organisational structure and their activities; and it is largely from an examination of such documentary material as was received in response to those invitations that the substance of this report has been derived.

^{1/} According to an estimate made a few years ago, in the United States alone there were about one thousand active national associations of manufacturers - not to mention a large number of local (State and other regional) associations. An estimate made for the United Kingdom in the mid-'fifties gave a figure of well over 1,200 national associations of manufacturers. In various other countries too, the numbers of associations of manufacturers are substantial. According to a count made in 1960 for the region of the European Economic Community, inter-country (as distinct from national) associations of manufacturers alone numbered about seventy.

2.3 The material thus received varies in range rather widely with the individual responding association of manufacturers and, moreover, covers only a small proportion of the large total number of associations. Its content has nevertheless appeared to be sufficiently diversified to provide an adequately broad basis of illustrative information for a report on one of the institutionalised features of contemporary economic life that have a bearing on industrial development.

3.1 Although the treatment of the subject-matter of the report is by type of association of manufacturers, there will be frequent occasions to illustrate or clarify a point under discussion by reference to particular associations in particular countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that each association thus identified has, in most cases, unavoidably had to be selected more or less arbitrarily from a number of typologically similar associations, each of which might have been just as suitably chosen.^{1/}

4.1 The report being intended to be of service especially to developing countries, it is those features of associations of manufacturers that are thought to be of particular interest in those countries that are considered in the report.

4.2 On the other hand, no sharp distinction is made in the report between associations of manufacturers established in industrially developing countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions and associations of manufacturers established in industrially more advanced countries. As will appear in the report, differences in types of associations of manufacturers are not, in general, very closely related to differences in the stages of industrial development reached in the various countries in which they are to be found.

^{1/} The organisations named in the report for purposes of illustration are listed alphabetically by country in Appendix B.

(2) Definition of 'association of manufacturers'

5.1 The subject of this report is a particular class of non-governmental organisations forming part of the institutional framework within which processes of national industrial development take place.

5.2 Among the numerous organisations pertaining to this selected class of institutions, there are, as will appear in this report, wide functional, structural and other differences; but all of them possess in common some distinguishing characteristics, of which two principal ones are:

that each of them is an institutionalised collectivity of business undertakings;

that all, or a preponderant proportion of the business enterprises that each of them aggregates are engaged, either exclusively or largely, in manufacture. 1/

5.3 It is convenient, therefore, to refer generically to all the organisations of various types with which this report is concerned as 'associations of manufacturers'. 2/

1/ The limitation of the scope of this report to a class of organisations concerned with manufacturing industry is consistent with a view expressed at a meeting of the United Nations Committee for Industrial Development held in May 1963 that the Centre for Industrial Development "should generally concentrate its activities on the development of the manufacturing sector as listed in the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities" (document E/3781, paragraph 89). Industries deemed to be 'manufacturing' are those listed in Divisions 2-3 of the ISIC (see United Nations, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 1, 1958, issued in English, French and Spanish versions). Non-manufacturing industries fall under the following Divisions of the ISIC:- agriculture, forestry, hunting fishing; mining and quarrying; construction; electricity, gas, water and sanitary services; commerce (wholesale and retail trading, banking and other financial services, insurance, 'real estate'); transport, storage and communication; services.

2/ Although the principal component units of these associations are, in general, corporate entities rather than individual persons, the expression 'association of manufacturers' (in French, 'associations de fabricants'; in Spanish, 'asociaciones de fabricantes') has been chosen, for the sake of brevity, in preference to 'associations of manufacturing undertakings' (in French, 'associations d'entreprises manufacturières'; in Spanish, 'asociaciones de empresas manufactureras').

6.1 This term is, in fact, employed in their own titles by many of the organisations that are typologically relevant to the subject-matter of this report - for example:

Barbados Manufacturers Association
Canadian Manufacturers Association
Jamaica Manufacturers Association
National Association of Manufacturers of the
United States of America
American Watch Manufacturers Association
Asociación de Fabricantes de Artefactos Domésticos
y Aparatos Electrónicos (Association of manufacturers
of domestic appliances and electronic apparatus)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Hilados de Lana (Association
of manufacturers of wool yarn)
Association des Fabricants de Lait de Conserve des
Pays de la Communauté Economique Européenne
(Association of manufacturers of preserved milk
products of the European Economic Community)
Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et
Cartons de Belgique (Association of manufacturers
of paper pulp, paper and pasteboard of Belgium)
Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association
Japanese Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association
Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers Association
Radio and Electronics Manufacturers Association of
Hong Kong
Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association.

6.2 In such cases, it generally suffices to inspect the name of the organisation in order to determine whether it possesses the attributes of an 'association of manufacturers' within the meaning of this report.

6.3 There is, however, much terminological diversity in the nomenclature of 'associations of manufacturers'. Whether in English or in other languages, various more or less synonymous collective nouns are frequently

used in the names of these organisations;^{1/} and there are likewise many instances of the use of the broad term 'industry' in the narrower sense of 'manufacturing industry'.^{2/}

6.4 Moreover, it will be necessary, for the purposes of this report, to assimilate notionally to the category of 'associations of manufacturers' some aspects or elements of types of organisations that do not otherwise come within the appointed boundaries of the report.

6.5 For example, there are countries where organisations that are essentially dissimilar from 'associations of manufacturers' (e.g. chambers of commerce)^{3/} are the only institutionalised collectivities of business undertakings that are available to manufacturers. On the other hand, there are organisations that are functionally akin to 'associations of manufacturers' but which, as aggregations of business undertakings, are not confined to manufacturing enterprises.^{4/}

1/ Collective nouns to be found in the titles of 'associations of manufacturers' and similar bodies in English-speaking countries include the following: academy, alliance, authority, assembly, board, brotherhood, bureau, centre, chamber, college, committee, confederation, conference, congress, corporation, council, federation, forum, foundation, group, guild, institute, league, organisation, society, syndicate, system, union. (The Colosseum of Motion Picture Salesmen, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, United States, is not an 'association of manufacturers'.) In the names of some 'associations of manufacturers', no collective noun is used (e.g. American Forest Products Industries).

2/ For example, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, membership of which is confined to undertakings engaging in "the manufacture, alteration, ornamentation, finishing, processing or transformation of articles, or parts of articles, for sale". In some cases, terms such as 'makers', 'producers', etc. are used in lieu of 'manufacturers'.

3/ See below, paragraph 7.6

4/ Artificiality in the delimitation of the industrial frontiers of this report will be avoided by excluding only such otherwise relevant organisations as are concerned solely or mainly with industries other than manufacturing - e.g. the British Hotels and Restaurants Association, or the National Clean-up Paint-up Fix-up Bureau in the United States, or the Asociación de Distribuidores de Automóviles, etc. (Association of distributors of motorcars, etc.) at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

6.6 Thus it is often an organisation's constitutional instrument and membership structure rather than its name that must be inspected in order to determine whether it pertains, either wholly or partly, to the class of institutions with which this report is concerned.

7.1 To the two distinguishing characteristics of an 'association of manufacturers' that have already been mentioned (paragraph 5.2), two others may now be added - namely:

that it does not engage, or engages only incidentally, in activities ordinarily carried on for profit and that any profits accruing from business activities pursued incidentally on behalf of its constituent undertakings collectively are not distributable among the latter individually; that, unlike the business undertakings (specifically, manufacturing undertakings) of which it is an aggregation, it would be, for some international statistical or other comparative purposes, an 'establishment' within the meaning of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC)^{1/} and of similar national classifications.^{2/}

^{1/} In the ISIC, 'establishment' means "an economic unit which engages, under a single ownership or control, in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location - e.g. an individual farm, mine, factory, workshop, store or office", whereas an 'undertaking' is an entity that "may engage in more than one activity and/or may carry on its business in more than one location, and thus consist of more than one establishment". Nevertheless, some 'associations of manufacturers' have their headquarters in one location and branch offices in other locations.

^{2/} Some 'associations of manufacturers' are not 'establishments' - namely, those which, though they may be juridical entities, have neither office premises and staff nor any other physical appurtenances of an 'establishment', being serviced, in some cases, by other associations or, in some other cases, by firms of professional secretaries. Of an intermediate type are organisations such as the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Indian Refractory Makers Association and the Indian Tea Association, each of which has its own specialist staff but is provided with complete secretarial services by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

7.2 As non-profit-making establishments, 'associations of manufacturers' clearly fall under the ISIC general heading of "Trade associations and professional and labour organizations".^{1/}

7.3 It is to be noted, however, that none of the specific classes of establishments listed under that heading - whether in the English or the French or the Spanish version of the ISIC ^{2/} - is conceptually equivalent to the particular class of organisations selected for examination in this report.

7.4 The classes of establishments in question are described in the English version of the ISIC ^{3/} as follows:

Trade associations, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, professional societies;

Labour organisations; and

Other similar organisations of employers and employees.

^{1/} Group 826 of Major Group 82 ("Community services") of Division 8 ("Services") of the ISIC. This Division also contains a Major Group of "Business services" (legal services; accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services; engineering and technical services; and such other services as advertising agencies, journalistic services, sundry office services, etc.) which, taken in conjunction with Group 826, expresses a system of classification of establishments that has not been universally adopted. For example, in the United Kingdom's current Standard Industrial Classification, 'associations of manufacturers' would be classified under the general heading of "Trade associations and business services".

^{2/} The corresponding headings in the French and Spanish versions of the ISIC are, respectively, "associations professionnelles, interprofessionnelles et syndicales" and "Asociaciones comerciales y profesionales y organizaciones obreras". The imperfect terminological interchangeability of the English, French and Spanish wordings reflects an imperfect international comparability of national institutions.

^{3/} The Spanish version of the ISIC is closely similar to the English version - namely, "Asociaciones comerciales, cámaras de comercio, juntas de comercio, asociaciones profesionales; organizaciones obreras y otras organizaciones similares de empleadores y empleados". On the other hand, the French version of the ISIC differs in some respects from the English and Spanish versions, as follows: "Chambres syndicales professionnelles; chambres de commerce; chambres de métiers; syndicats patronaux et ouvriers; syndicats de cadres, de travailleurs indépendants; ordres des médecins, avocats, architectes, etc.; toutes associations analogues".

7.5 In the case of 'trade associations', although many 'associations of manufacturers' established in some English-speaking countries so describe themselves, ^{1/} this report is concerned also with organisations that are not ordinarily so described (e.g. the Indian Woollen Mills Federation, which, in the law of India, is a 'trade union') yet which do not clearly pertain to any of the other specific classes of establishments listed above.^{2/}

^{1/} The corresponding term in the French version of the ISIC ("chambres syndicales professionnelles") is applicable not only to organisations which, in some English-speaking countries, would be described as trade associations but also to organisations that would not be so described. In France, for instance, "syndicats professionnels" are statutorily defined as associations of "personnes exerçant la même profession, des métiers similaires, ou des professions connexes concourant à l'établissement de produits déterminés, ou la même profession libérale" (Titre Premier du Livre III du Code du Travail, Chapitre Ier, Article 2), so that, for example, a 'syndicat professionnel' could be composed of all construction workers (masons, plasterers, carpenters, etc.) As for the corresponding term in the Spanish version of the ISIC ("asociaciones comerciales"), it is likewise broader than the English term.

^{2/} In the United States, where numerous organisations describe themselves as 'trade associations', the term itself appears to be unknown to statutory law. In that country, a 'trade association' must show, for some juridical purposes, that it is a 'business league'. (An authoritative, though non-statutory, definition of a bona fide 'trade association' has, however, been given in a publication issued by the United States Department of Commerce.) In the United Kingdom, on the other hand, the term 'trade association' has been statutorily defined. In that country, it means "a body of persons (whether incorporated or not) which is formed for the purpose of furthering the trade interests of its members" - a definition which, pending judicial interpretation, is, however, considered by some authorities to be unsatisfactory.

7.6 In the case of 'chambers of commerce', the innumerable organisations which do describe themselves in the many countries to which this term has spread from France ^{1/} generally differ from 'associations of manufacturers' in two respects - namely, (i) that most of them are confined to a particular locality or restricted area and (ii) that most of them are concerned with the totality of a local community's commercial and industrial interests. Nevertheless, for the reason already given in the first part of paragraph 6.5, some reference will be made in this report to a few special cases of 'chambers of commerce'.

^{1/} In 1601, a temporary body called Chambre de Commerce was set up in Paris to enquire into commercial and industrial questions. The first permanent Chamber of Commerce was created on 3 November 1650 at Marseilles, where, half a century earlier, the City Council had appointed a municipal commission composed of "quatre surveillants sur le fait du commerce". In the course of the eighteenth century, Chambers of Commerce were established also at Bayonne, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, La Rochelle, Lille, Lyons, Montpellier, Nantes, Rouen, Saint-Malo and Toulouse. Chambers of Commerce were suppressed in France in 1791 and re-established some years later. In 1768, a Chamber of Commerce was established in Jersey (Channel Islands). The oldest surviving organisation of businessmen in the New World - the New York Chamber of Commerce - was established in the same year. A survivor of a much older establishment is the Kamer voor Handel en Nijverheid voor het Noorden van West-Vlaanderen (Chamber of commerce and industry for the north of western Flanders) at Bruges (Brugge), where it is recorded that, on 5 May 1665, it obtained from the Magistrate the right to call itself "Chambre de Négoce et de Commerce et Corporation privilégiée des Courtiers" (Chamber of trade and commerce and privileged corporation of brokers). The names of some chambers of commerce have undergone changes with the passage of time. For example, the Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura di Genova (Genoa chamber of commerce industry and agriculture) was originally called Camera consultiva delle arti e manifatture (Consultative chamber of arts and manufactures) when it was created in 1805 by a decree issued by Napoleon I's Minister of the Interior. In 1815, when Victor Emanuel I ascended the throne, the name was changed to Regia Camera di Commercio (Royal Chamber of commerce). In 1862, under a law instituting chambers of commerce, the name was changed to Camera di Commercio e Arti (Chamber of commerce and arts). Under laws of 1910 and 1926, the name was successively changed to Camera de Commercio e Industria (Chamber of commerce and industry) and Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia (Provincial economic council). There were further changes in 1931 to Consiglio Provinciale dell'Economia Corporativa (Provincial Council of corporative economy) and in 1937 to Consiglio Provinciale delle Corporazioni (Provincial council of corporations). The present name was decreed in 1945.

7.7 'Boards of trade' ^{1/}, 'professional societies' and 'labour organisations' ^{2/} likewise stand beyond the frontiers of this report. So do 'organisations of employers' concerned exclusively with labour and social questions. ^{3/}

8.1 It is thus an ad hoc grouping of certain types of organisations rather than any conventionally classified set of institutions that will be examined in this report.

8.2 It is a grouping from which are excluded, in addition to some classes of organisation that have already been mentioned, other collectivities of business undertakings that may be concerned, in some cases, with manufacturing industry such as business research institutions, industrial standards organizations, industrial management institutes, exhibition organizations, productivity advisory bodies, exports promotion agencies, public relations organizations, joint

^{1/} In North America, the difference between a 'board of trade' and a 'chamber of commerce' appears to be somewhat obscure. (It has, however, been argued before the Courts in the United States that the members of a 'board of trade' are all engaged in the same sector of business whereas the members of a 'chamber of commerce' are drawn from a variety of business sectors.) In the United Kingdom, the term 'board of trade' is reserved for a department of government (ministry of commerce). Institutions to which the corresponding term in the French version of the ISIC ("chambres de métiers") is applicable are associations of crafts rather than of industrial manufacturers.

^{2/} In some countries, certain organisations that are 'associations of manufacturers' within the meaning of this report are, juridically, just as much 'trade unions' (e.g. in India and in the United Kingdom) or (as in France) syndicats as are certain labour organisations.

^{3/} In, for example, the United Kingdom, where there are numerous 'associations of manufacturers' within the meaning of this report, there are also, in the manufacturing sector of industry, numerous 'organisations of employers' - about 650 in September 1965 - whose principal function is collective bargaining with labour organisations (trade unions) to determine standard minimum wage rates and conditions.

purchasing or marketing agencies, produce 'exchanges' (markets) and industrial co-operatives, as well as all forms of business combinations or concentrations organised for profit.

II. Structural composition of associations of manufacturers

(1) SUMMARY

9.1 By type of constituent units, the institutionalised and non-profit-making collectivities of manufacturing undertakings that are the subject of this report fall into a variety of more or less distinguishable groups.

9.2 First, in terms of geographical range, there are, on the one hand, numerous 'national' associations of manufacturers and, on the other hand, a number of 'international' associations.

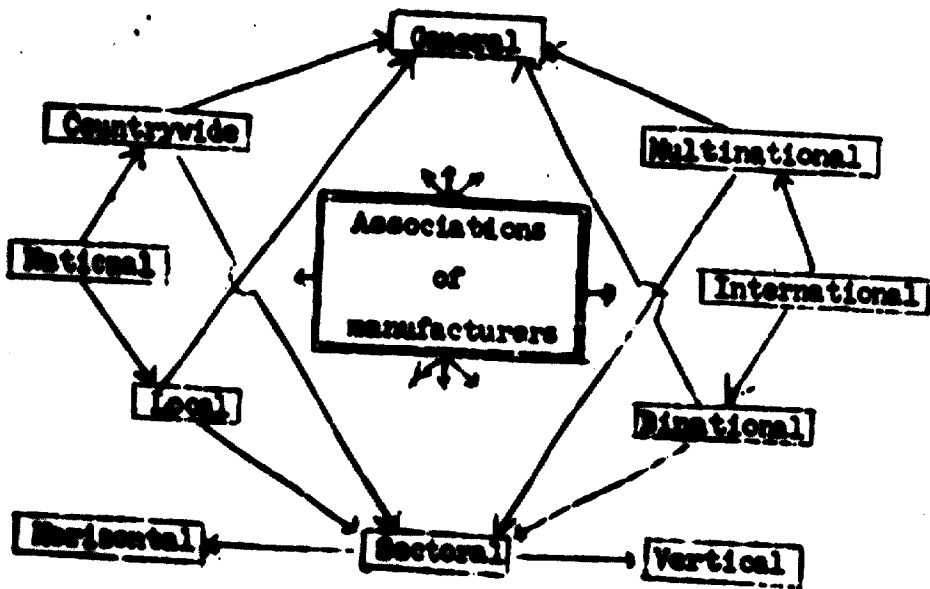
9.3 The national associations of manufacturers are, in most cases, countrywide collectivities; but, in some countries, there are also associations composed of manufacturing undertakings established in particular areas.

9.4 Some international associations of manufacturers are bi-national. Others are pluri-national, or intra-regional. There is no worldwide, or quasi-worldwide, association of manufacturers.^{1/}

9.5 Secondly, in terms of industrial range, there are, among these groups of national and international associations of manufacturers, both general, or inter-industry, associations covering either the whole spectrum or the greater part of manufacturing industry and sectoral associations composed of undertakings at work in particular branches of manufacturing industry.

9.6 The sectoral associations of manufacturers are themselves of two main kinds. On the one hand, there are 'horizontal' associations of manufacturers of similar or related products. On the other hand, there are 'vertical'

^{1/} See, however, the reference made below (paragraph 40) to the International Chamber of Commerce.



associations of undertakings engaging in related industrial processes. ✓

~~9.7~~ In addition, there are associations of associations - institutionalised aggregations or federations of related collectivities of manufacturing undertakings.

10.1 Some of these preliminary simplifications of a complex pattern of overlapping groups of cognate institutions are expressed diagrammatically on page 12.

10.2 The living world of associations of manufacturers is, however, less orderly than this abstract picture might suggest. Among these organizations, there are also other combinations of constituents.

10.3 For a closer examination of the widely varying structures of associations of manufacturers, it will be more convenient to group them roughly under the following short list of general headings:

National associations:

 Sectoral associations

 General associations

 Local associations

International associations.

✓ In the context of sectoral associations of business undertakings generally, all sectoral associations of manufacturers, whether 'horizontal' or 'vertical', are, of course, horizontal (as are also, for example, sectoral associations of distributors). In the same context, no association of manufacturers is 'vertical'; it can be only a notional element of a vertical sectoral association of manufacturers, distributors, etc.

(2) National associations of manufacturers

(1) Sectoral associations

11.1 Some of the numerous sectoral associations of manufacturers that are countrywide in scope include in their constitutional instruments or their publications a more or less precise definition of the particular branches of manufacturing industry in which their constituent undertakings operate.

11.2 The following are examples of these definitions:

- (a) to the Aerospace Industries Association of America, 'aerospace industries' means in the case of manufacturing:

undertakings engaging in the business of manufacturing "aircraft and astronomical vehicles of every nature and description (including but not limited to pilotless aircraft, guided missiles, rockets and satellites, manned or unmanned), power plants for aircraft and astronomical vehicles and parts and accessories thereof of every kind and nature";

- (b) to the Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas (Association of manufacturers of preserves), Chile, 'preserves' means:

"preserves of all classes and, in general, processed and/or canned foodstuffs, as well as the by-products of the preserves industry";

- (c) to the Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos (Association of metal industries), Chile, 'metallurgical sector' means:

the industries included in Major Groups 34 to 38 of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities - namely, basic metal industries, manufacture of metal products except machinery and transport equipment, manufacture of machinery except electrical machinery, manufacture of electrical machinery, manufacture of transport equipment;

- (d) to the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association (Cotton and Allied Textile Industries), 'cotton and allied textile industries' means and includes:

"the industries engaged in the spinning, doubling and other stages of the manufacture and processing of goods

made of cotton or of natural, synthetic or artificial fibres commonly processed on the same or similar machinery and is used for processing cotton"

but does not include:

"the growing of raw cotton or the production of other raw materials used by these industries";

- (e) to the Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, United States, 'business equipment' means:

"office, computing, and accounting machines and equipment and supplies incident thereto", as well as "complete data processing systems for use in business, scientific, process control or other purposes and normally installed in a plant, office or laboratory"; "devices, major components or equipment for use in connection with or as an adjunct to data processing systems"; "office machines, mechanical or electro-mechanical, used to process or to communicate information"; "supplies used in conjunction with such machines"; and "desks, chairs, files (both visible and non-visible), record systems and ... supplies used in conjunction with this equipment";

- (f) to the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, 'electrical products' means:

"electrical apparatus, appliances and supplies and such kindred products as shall be from time to time designated by the Board of Directors of the Association";

- (g) to the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers, 'rubber' means:

"rubber, whether natural or synthetic (including reclaimed or waste rubber), or allied materials such as gutta percha and balata"

and 'thermoelastic substances' means:

"any thermoelastic substance composed of synthetic polymers with or without plasticisers which at normal temperature is flexible and extensible and which shows some degree of

elastic recovery, or any substance which at some stage in its history is capable of flow and by the application of heat treatment and pressure can be caused to take up a desired shape";

- (h) to the Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Federation of Belgian textile Industries), 'textile industry' includes:

The industrial processing of textile materials at various stages of their processing, the production of textile fibres by chemical process and the import and commerce of wools and wastes"

but does not include:

"The preparation of linen fibres, the manufacture of clothes or other ready-made items, except, however, for the manufacture of knitted goods by the yarn transforming enterprises and the custom weaving and manufacture of knitted goods as long as the textile materials do not belong to the person who processes them";

- (i) to the Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States, 'gas appliances' means:

"appliances using manufactured, natural, mixed, liquified petroleum or other gases used as fuel", as well as "accessories for appliances" and "apparatus, equipment, supplies and materials used in the production and distribution of ... gases";

- (j) to the Indian Woollen Mills' Federation, 'woollens' means:

"woollen, shoddy, hosiery, woollen rags and worsted goods of all descriptions and varieties";

- (k) to the Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association of Canada, 'recording and controlling instruments for industrial processes' means:

"recorders, controllers, recorder-controllers or indicating controllers normally used in conjunction with industrial processes and falling within one or more of the following classifications: 1. pyrometers, 2. flow meters, 3. resistance thermometers, 4. thermometers (filled system), 5. pressure gauges, 6. analysers (not

laboratory type), 7. combustion control"; "digital electronic data processing equipment and/or digital computers ... of the type specifically applicable to the development of operating guides, optimum performance characteristics or closed loop control of industrial processes"; and "control valves, automatic, pneumatic, electric or hydraulic or combination electric-pneumatic or electric-hydraulic specifically designed to control the flow or pressures of gasses or liquids in industrial processes and which receive their actuating signals governing their operation from the instrumentation system outlined ... above";

- (l) to the Instituto Textil de Chile (Chilean textile institute), the textile industry includes the following branches of textile production:

Vegetable fibres, animal fibres, artificial and synthetic fibres, plain weaves and similars, stockings and socks, preparation, dye-cleaning establishments, stamped (embossed) and accoutrement".

- (m) to the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers, 'machinery and equipment' means:

specified classes of products as listed under the headings of construction machinery, mining machinery, conveying equipment, metal working machinery, pneumatic and hydraulic machinery, etc. in a classification adopted in a statistical investigation conducted by the Research and Statistics Division of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry;

- (n) to the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, United States, the term 'chemicals' excludes:

"most fringe areas as well as products of mixing, formulating or compounding operations not involving a change in chemical nature"

but includes:

"the reactive or 'atomic age' metals whose production involves substantial application of chemical processes";

(o) to the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States, 'mobile home' means:

"a portable dwelling designed and constructed to be towed or transported on wheels without being dismantled or substantially changed in form"

and includes:

"units containing parts that may be folded or collapsed against its centre portion or telescoped when being transported and may be expanded to provide additional cubic capacity", as well as "units composed of two or more separately transportable and retransportable components designed to be joined into one integral unit";

'motorized home' means:

"a portable dwelling designed and constructed as an integral part of a self-propelled vehicle";

'pick-up coach' means:

"a canvas folding structure, mounted on wheels, and designed for travel, recreation and vacation uses";

and 'travel trailer' means:

"a vehicular, portable structure built on a chassis, designed to be used as a temporary dwelling for travel, recreational and vacation uses, permanently identified 'travel trailer' by the manufacturer of the trailer and, when factory equipped for the road, having a body width not exceeding eight feet, and being of any length provided its gross weight does not exceed 4,500 pounds, or being of any weight provided its body length does not exceed 29 feet";

(p) to the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, 'paper boxes' means:

"set-up or rigid boxes, whether constructed of paper-board, transparent or other similar materials adaptable to set-up or rigid construction";

(a) to the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States, 'scientific apparatus' means:

"scientific instruments, apparatus, laboratory chemicals, laboratory equipment and industrial process instruments";

(r) to the Sindicato Nacional del Metal (National metal syndicate), Spain, 'metals' means:

193 specified classes of products grouped under nine general headings and 39 sub-headings;

(s) to the Wine Institute, United States, 'wine' means:

"vines and/or grape products (other than dried grapes and raisins)".

✓ The Sindicato groups (March 1966) not only 63,034 industrial undertakings but also 38,947 individual producers.

11.3 A precise indication of the manufactured product(s) of the branch(es) of manufacturing industry with which a sectoral association of manufacturers is concerned appears, however, to be comparatively rare. Generally, it is only in its title that a sectoral association announces its field of interest.

12.1 In the case of countries where there are large numbers of sectoral associations of manufacturers, the names of these organisations suggest, as might be expected, that most of them are concerned with narrow ranges of manufactured commodities rather than with broad areas of manufacturing industry.

12.2 In those countries, side by side with associations of manufacturers covering such broad or important sectors of manufacturing industry as, for example, iron and steel or motor vehicles or plastics, there may be separate associations for single products such as flutes or hickory handles or helical spring lock washers or corsets.^{1/}

13.1 In some of these countries, the plethora of narrow-based associations of manufacturers has called into being various broader-based sectoral federations of associations.

13.2 In France, for example, there are a number of such federations, e.g. the *Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux* (Federation of mechanical and metal processing industries), which is composed of 65 syndicats professionnels of undertakings at work in those industries, or the *Union des Industries Chimiques* (Union of Chemical industries), which comprises 65 economic syndicats (associations of manufacturers), as well as 31 social syndicats (employers' organizations).

13.3 Another example is the Canadian Textiles Institute, which is composed of the Canadian Carpet Institute, the Cotton Institute of Canada, the Knitters Association of Canada, the Man-made Textiles Association and the Wool Textile Association of Canada.

13.4 In the Federal Republic of Germany too there are several national organizations composed of cognate sectoral associations of manufacturers,

^{1/} Flutemakers Guild (United Kingdom), Hickory Handle Association (United States), Helical Washer Institute (United States), Corset Guild of Great Britain.

including the following:

- (a) **Wirtschaftsverband Stahl- und Eisenbau** (Association of steel and iron constructors), which is composed of nine sectoral associations of manufacturers - namely, (1) **Deutscher Stahlbau-Verband** (German association of steel constructors), (2) **Fachverband Weichenbau** (Sectoral association of constructors of railway points), (3) **Fachverband Dampfkessel-Behälter - und Rohrleitungsbau** (Sectoral association of constructors of boilers, containers and pipes), (4) **Verband der Waggonindustrie** (Association of railway truck manufacturers), (5) **Fachverband Feld- und Industriebahnen** (Sectoral association of industrial railway constructors), (6) **Stahlbauvereinigung Hessen** (Hesse association of steel constructors), (7) **Stahlbauvereinigung Württemberg-Baden** (Württemberg-Baden association of steel constructors), (8) **Stahlbauverein Bayern** (Bavarian association of steel constructors) and (9) **Fachverband der weiterverarbeitenden Eisen- und Metallindustrie** (Sectoral association of iron and metal processing industries in the Saar);
- (b) **Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie** (Federation of German foodstuffs industries), which is composed of thirty-one sectoral associations of manufacturers;
- (c) **Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie** (Association of ceramics industries), which is composed of seven sectoral associations of manufacturers;

14.1 In some cases, the related sectoral associations of manufacturers forming part of a broader sectoral national federation include not only national associations but also local associations.

14.2 An example is the **Fédération Française des Industries Transformatrices des Plastiques** (French federation of plastics processing industries), which is composed of a number of national sectoral associations of manufacturers and of local sectoral associations in the regions of the North, the Southwest, Lyons, the Mediterranean, Thiers (Puy de Dome department) and the Ain department.

14.3 Another example is the **Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge**, which is composed (May 1965) of twenty-eight national sectoral associations of manufacturers at work in different branches of the textile industry^{1/} and six

^{1/} These 28 sectoral associations comprise five for different branches of the cotton industry, eleven for different branches of the wool industry, two for the linen and flax industries, one for the jute industry, two for the hard fibres industries, two for the artificial fibres industries and six for miscellaneous textile industries.

local sectoral associations of manufacturers at work in the textile industry as a whole.

14.4 Yet other examples are to be found in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Among them are the following:

- (a) Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie (Federation of German clothing industries), which is composed of fourteen national sectoral associations of manufacturers and twelve local associations;
- (b) Deutscher Brauer-Bund (German brewers association), which is composed of two national sectoral associations of manufacturers and twelve local associations;
- (c) Verband der Chemischen Industrie (Federation of chemical industries), which is composed of thirty-two national sectoral associations of manufacturers and nine local associations;
- (d) Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Graphischen Industrie (Confederation of German graphic industries), which is composed of nine national sectoral associations of manufacturers and ten local associations;
- (e) Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau-Anstalten (Union of German machinery-making establishments), which is composed of thirty national sectoral associations of manufacturers and eight local associations;
- (f) Hauptverband der Papier und Pappe Verarbeitenden Industrie (Central Union of paper and pulp processing industries), which is composed of nineteen national sectoral associations of manufacturers and eleven local associations;

15.1 Some of these countrywide sectoral federations of associations are, however, partly composed also of individual manufacturing undertakings. An example is the Vereniging van der Nederlandse Chemische Industrie (Federation of Netherlands chemical industries), which is composed (January 1965) of over a hundred individual chemical undertakings as well as a dozen sectoral national associations of chemical manufacturers. Other examples are the British Mechanical Engineering Federation and the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers. ^{1/}

^{1/} The British Spinners and Doublers Association, which is composed (April 1965) of 170 firms, maintains relations with eight 'recognised' local associations of undertakings in the same industry. These local associations are represented on the central Association's Committee of Management; but members of the central Association are not required to be, though they may be, members of a local association.

16.1 There are also countries where manufacturing industry is likewise both substantial and diversified yet where sectoral associations of manufacturers tend to be confined to wide groups of manufacturing industries.

16.2 An example is Belgium, where countrywide sectoral associations of manufacturers are sufficiently restricted numerically^{1/} to be listed here^{2/} (in the order, so far as possible, of the major groups of manufacturing establishments shown in the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities):

ISIC

20: Food manufacturing industries, except beverage industries:

Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires
(Federation of agricultural and food industries)

Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (General
association of Belgian millers)

Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses
Dérivés (Confederation of sugar and by-products industries)

21: Beverage industries:

Association Belge des Brasseries (Belgian association of
breweries)

Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges (General federation
of Belgian brewers)

^{1/} Some of these sectoral associations are, however, themselves composed of more narrowly based associations of manufacturers of particular products.

^{2/} The list represents the manufacturing membership of the national Fédération des Industries Belges (Federation of Belgian industries), which encompasses almost the whole of Belgium's manufacturing industry, the main exceptions being the printing industry (largely in the hands of small craft undertakings) and the diamond industry. (The Federation also covers some industrial sectors other than manufacturing, including mining and quarrying, construction, electricity and gas services, shipping and insurance.)

- 22: Tobacco manufacturers:
Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise¹ des Industries
du Tabac (Belgo-Luxemburg federation of the
tobacco industry)
- 23: Manufacture of textiles:
Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge
Algemeen Belgisch Vlasverbond (General
Belgian flax association)
- 24: Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and
made-up textile goods:
Groupement National des Fabricants de Chaussures
et de Pantoufles (National group of shoes and
slippers manufacturers)
Fédération Nationale des Industries des Vêtement
et de la Confection (National federation of
clothing industries)
Fédération de la Couture de Belgique (Belgian
federation of dressmakers)
Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et
de la Peau en Poil (National Belgian fur and
skin federation)
- 25: Manufacturers of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture:
Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois (Belgian wood
industries federation)
Conseil National du Bois (Wood national council)
- 26: Manufacture of furniture and fixtures
- 27: Manufacture of paper and paper products:
Association des Fabricants de Pates, Papiers et
Cartons de Belgique
Fédération des Transformateurs de Papier et Carton
(Federation of paper and pasteboard processors)

¹ The Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union was formed after World War I, when
Luxemburg's economic union with Germany came to an end.

- 28: Printing, publishing and allied industries
- 29: Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products except footwear and other wearing apparel:
Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie
(Belgian union of tanning and tawing)
(See also Major Group 24: Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil)
- 30: Manufacture of rubber products
- 31: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products:
Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique
(Federation of Belgian Chemical industries)
- 32: Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal:
Fédération Pétrolière Belge (Belgian petroleum federation)
- 33: Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except products of petroleum and coal:
Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies et Produits Connexes (Union of Belgian producers of lime, limestone, dolomite and related products)
Groupement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (National group of the baked clay industry)
Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg (Federation of Belgian and Luxembourg ceramic industries)
Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre (Federation of glass industry)
Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Federation of the cement industry)
Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbeste-Ciment (Professional union of Belgian asbestos-cement works)
Union des Agglomérés de Ciment de Belgique (Belgian union of cement agglomerate)

34: Basic metal industries:

Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Belgian steel committee)

Groupement des Hauts Fourneaux et Acieries Belges (Federation of Belgian blastfurnaces and steel works)

Groupement des Relemineurs Belges de Fer et de l'Acier (Association of Belgian re-rollers of iron and steel)

Syndicat Belge des Scories Thomas (Belgian basic slags syndicate)

Union des Industries de Métaux non-Ferreux (Union of non-ferrous metal industries)

35: Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport equipment:

36: Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery:

37: Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances and supplies:

38: Manufacture of transport equipment:

Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques (Federation of metalworking industries)

Union Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises du Métal (National association of small and medium-sized metalworking enterprises)

39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

16.3 Another example is Chile, where undertakings at work in the principal branches of manufacturing industry are distributed among the following numerically limited countrywide associations of manufacturers:

III

80: Food manufacturing industries, except beverages:

Asociación de Molineros del Centro (Association of millers)

Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas

Asociación de Fabricantes de Cecinas (Association of manufacturers of corned beef)

Asociación de Fabricantes de Fideos de Chile
(Chilean association of manufacturers of
vermicelli)

- 21: Beverage industries**
- 22: Tobacco manufacturers**
- 23: Manufacture of textiles:**
- Instituto Textil de Chile**
 - Asociación de Fabricantes de Hilados de Lana**
 - Asociación de Fabricantes de Paños de Lana**
(Association of manufacturers of woolen cloth)
 - Sindicato Profesional de Fabricantes de Hilados y Tejidos de Algodón** (Professional syndicate of manufacturers of cotton yarns and fabrics)
 - Asociación de Industriales de Tintorería y Estampados** (Association of cloth dyers and printers)
- 24: Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and made-up textile goods:**
- Asociación de Industriales de Calzado de Chile**
(Association of Chilean footwear industries)
 - Asociación de Fabricantes de Ropa** (Association of clothing manufacturers)
- 25: Manufacturers of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture:**
- Corporación Chilena de la Madera** (Chilean wood corporation)
 - Asociación de Industriales de la Madera** (Association of wood industries)
- 26: Manufacture of furniture and fixtures**
- 27: Manufacture of paper and paper products**
- 28: Printing, publishing and allied industries:**
- Asociación de Impresores** (Association of printers)
- 29: Manufacture of leather and leather and fur products except footwear and other wearing apparel:**
- Asociación de Industriales de Curtiduría** (Association of tanneries)
- 30: Manufacture of rubber products:**
- Asociación de Industriales de la Goma**
(Association of rubber industries)

- 31: Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products:**
Asociación de Industrias Químicas
(Association of chemical industries)
Asociación de Industriales de Plásticos
(Association of manufacturers of plastics)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Pinturas y Ramos
similares (Association of manufacturers of
paints and similar products)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Jabón (Association
of soap manufacturers)
Cámara de Fabricantes de Productos de Toileter
(Chamber of manufacturers of toilet products)
- 32: Manufacture of products of petroleum and coal**
- 33: Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products, except
products of petroleum and coal:**
Asociación de Fabricantes de Vidrios, Cerámicas
y Refractorios (Association of manufacturers of
glass, pottery and refractories)
- 34: Basic metal industries:**
Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicas
(Association of metal industries)
- 35: Manufacture of metal products, except machinery and transport
equipment:**
Asociación de Fabricantes de Clavos y Alambres
(Association of manufacturers of nails and wire)
(See also Major Group 34: Asociación de Industriales
Metalúrgicas)
- 36: Manufacture of machinery, except electrical machinery:**
(See Major Group 34: Asociación de Industriales
Metalúrgicas)
- 37: Manufacture of electrical machinery, apparatus, appliances
and supplies:**
Asociación de Fabricantes de Radios (Association of
manufacturers of radios)
(See also Major Group 34: Asociación de
Industriales Metalúrgicas)

38: Manufacture of transport equipment:

(See Major Group 24: Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos)

39: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries

17.1 Some countrywide sectoral associations of manufacturers are composed not only of undertakings producing commodities pertaining to the sector of manufacturing industry with which the association is primarily concerned but also of undertakings at work either in other, though related, sectors of manufacturing industry or in related non-manufacturing industries.

17.2 In such cases, the status of a participating undertaking may vary with the position that it occupies in the association's vertical structure, distinctions being drawn between the rights and privileges enjoyed by 'full' or 'ordinary' or 'effective' or 'active' members, on the one hand, and those to which 'associate' or 'adhering' or 'co-operating' members are entitled.

17.3 The following are some examples of these vertically organised sectoral associations of business undertakings.^{1/}

- (a) American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages. While describing itself as "the national association of manufacturers of bottled soft drinks", this organization is composed not only of (i) carbonated beverage bottling plants but also of (ii) "suppliers of the industry's materials, ingredients, equipment, containers, machinery, etc."
- (b) The Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association is composed of companies which are "manufacturers and/or suppliers of prescription medicines".
- (c) The Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique is composed of (i) manufacturers of chemical products, (ii) analytical or research laboratories and (iii) distributors of imported chemical products.
- (d) The Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States, is composed of (i) manufacturers of gas appliances, accessories and equipment and (ii) elected undertakings other than "jobbers, wholesalers or retailers".

^{1/} Some of the particulars shown have been derived from association statutes, the provisions of which may be, in some cases, permissive rather than mandatory.

- (e) The Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute, United States, is composed of (i) companies manufacturing glass containers and/or closures and (ii) companies supplying the raw materials or the equipment used in making glass containers or closures.
- (f) The Glass Manufacturers Federation, United Kingdom, is composed of (i) manufacturers of glass, (ii) manipulators or processors of glass and glassware and (iii) manufacturers or suppliers of machinery, appliances, accessories or materials used by the glass industry.
- (g) The Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States, is composed of (i) manufacturers of mobile homes, motorized homes, pick-up coaches, camping trailers and travel trailers, (ii) suppliers of material or component parts used in the construction or maintenance of these products, and (iii) distributors of the industry's products.
- (h) The National Electrical Manufacturers Association, United States, is composed of (i) manufacturers of products "in the product scope" of the Association (building equipment; consumer products; generation, transmission and distribution equipment; industrial equipment; insulating materials; lighting equipment; (wire and cable), and (ii) companies which "market and contribute to the design and development" of these products.
- (i) The National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, is composed of undertakings "engaged in the manufacture and/or sale" of paper boxes.
- (j) The Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States, is composed of (i) manufacturers of pharmaceutical or biological products and (ii) undertakings providing manufacturers with supplies or services.
- (k) The Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States, is composed of (i) manufacturers of scientific instruments, etc. and (ii) distributors of these products.
- (l) The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, United Kingdom, is composed of (i) manufacturers of motor vehicles, (ii) manufacturers of component parts of motor vehicles and accessories thereto and (iii) traders in these products.
- (m) The Wine Institute, United States, is composed of undertakings "engaged in the production and/or sale" of wines, etc.
- (n) The Yugoslav Iron and Steel Federation is composed of all the Yugoslav (i) iron and steel works and (ii) iron mines and (iii) a cokery.

18.1 More frequently, countrywide sectoral associations of manufacturers are composed exclusively of undertakings manufacturing the types of commodity specified in their statutes or titles.

18.2 Some of these associations expressly declare the horizontal character of their structures by defining 'manufacture' in their constitutional instruments. The following are some examples of these definitions:^{1/}

- (a) to the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association, --
'manufacture' means "to engineer, produce in whole or in part, or to effect some substantial physical or functional change in an electrical product including any substantial processing and/or substantial assembling operations but not including packaging or labelling operations alone";
- (b) to the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States,
'manufacturer' means "a person engaged in operating a factory, shop or fabricating establishment converting raw or semi-finished materials and finished products into finished mobile homes, finished motorised homes, finished pick-up coaches, finished camping trailers or finished travel trailers";
- (c) to the Persatuan Pekilang Singapura (Singapore manufacturers association), 'manufacturer' means "any person or company engaged in any type of manufacturing in the State of Singapore or owning any factory in the State of Singapore or employing operatives engaged in any manufacturing or factory in the State of Singapore".

19.1 There are cases too where a national organization covering horizontally a broad sector of manufacturing industry is composed partly of individual manufacturing undertakings and partly of local associations of manufacturers. An example is the Japan Textile Manufacturers' Association, which is composed (March 1966) of twenty-seven manufacturing undertakings and four local associations of manufacturers.

20.1 In some countries, there are sectoral national associations of manufacturers that are not 'establishments' within the meaning of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (see paragraph 7.1). Thus the Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association is a 'division' of the Chamber of Manufacturers of New South Wales; and the Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers' Association is a 'trade section' of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

^{1/} See also above, paragraph 6.3, note 2

(11) General associations

21.1 Institutionalised collectivities of business undertakings covering the whole, or virtually the whole, of a country's manufacturing industry have been established in many countries.

21.2 Among these general national associations of manufacturers, there are some structural, as well as other, differences. Some of them are composed of individual manufacturing undertakings; others, of sectoral associations of manufacturers; others again, of local associations of undertakings at work in all sectors of manufacturing industry; and yet others, of both individual manufacturing undertakings and sectoral and/or local associations of manufacturers.

22.1 The following are some examples of general national associations of manufacturers composed of individual manufacturing undertakings:

- (a) the Barbados Manufacturers' Association, ^{1/} which is composed of undertakings "carrying on in Barbados any manufacturing business which gives employment to not less than ... [a specified minimum number of] employees";
- (b) the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which is composed (March 1966) of over 6,200 undertakings carrying on "a manufacturing business that gives employment in its mechanical department to not less than ... [a specified minimum number of] employees"; ^{2/}
- (c) the Jamaica Manufacturers' Association, which is composed (March 1966) of three hundred "manufacturers of various products";

^{1/} There is also a separate Barbados Employers' Confederation

^{2/} For administrative purposes, the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association are distributed among six geographical Divisions (Provinces of: Ontario; Quebec; Manitoba and Saskatchewan; Alberta; Nova Scotia; New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; British Columbia).

- (d) the Singapore Manufacturers' Association, which is composed (March 1966) of some two hundred undertakings "carrying on business as manufacturers";
- (e) the Associacao Industrial Portuguesa (Portuguese industrial association), which is composed (May 1966) of 1,500 manufacturing and other industrial firms;
- (f) the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America,^{1/} which is composed of "many thousands of member companies, located in every state, representative of industry of all sizes from the smallest to the largest".^{2/}

22.2 In a country where no general national association of manufacturers has been established, there may be a chamber of commerce or other organisation composed partly of manufacturing undertakings. For example:

- (a) in British Honduras, there is a national Chamber of Commerce composed (March 1966) of "140 farmers, merchants, industrialists";
- (b) in Colombia, there is an Asociaci6n Nacional de Industriales (National association of industrialists) composed (March 1966) of over five hundred individual persons and corporate bodies "interested in industry";^{3/}
- (c) in El Salvador, there is a national Cmara de Comercio e Industria (Chamber of commerce and industry) composed (March 1966) of 410 persons or corporate bodies engaged in "commercial, industrial, financial, agricultural and professional activities";

^{1/} This Association has been admitted to consultative status (category B) in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

^{2/} For administrative purposes, the members of the National Association of Manufacturers are distributed among five geographical Divisions (Central, Eastern, Midwest, Southern, Western).

^{3/} The Asociaci6n Nacional de Industriales of Colombia, whose headquarters are at Medellin, has branches at Parranquilla, Bogot6, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Manizales and Pereira.

- (d) in Ethiopia, there is the Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce which is countrywide in scope and is composed (March 1966) of 365 "businessmen and members of the learned professions";
- (e) in Guatemala, there is a national Cámara de Industria (Chamber of industry) composed (June 1965) of some six hundred manufacturing enterprises, as well as some other industrial undertakings;
- (f) in Korea, there is a national Businessmen's Association composed (March 1966) of 55 undertakings "engaged in and/or associated with productive industries";
- (g) In the Lebanon, there is the Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Beyrouth (Beirut chamber of commerce and industry), which is countrywide in scope and is composed (end of 1965) of some five thousand members;
- (h) in Panama, there is a national Sindicato de Industriales (Syndicate of industrialists) composed (January 1966) of about 150 undertakings, most of them manufacturing;
- (i) in the Philippines, there is a national Chamber of Commerce which is an association of bankers, financiers, traders, industrialists, agriculturists, transporters and other businessmen, as well as professional persons;
- (j) in Trinidad, there is a national Chamber of Commerce composed (March 1966) of 295 corporate bodies and 80 individual persons.

23.1 In some countries where there is no general national organization composed of individual manufacturing undertakings, there may be an institutionalised national agglomeration, or federation, of local associations of manufacturers (or of local associations of manufacturing and other business undertakings).

23.2 The following are examples of national federations of local associations:

- (a) the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia consist of the Chambers of Manufacturers of the State of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia;

- (b) the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry is composed of local Chambers of Commerce and Industry at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Nicosia and Paphos;
- (c) the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India^{1/} consist of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Bengal, Bombay and Cochin and the Chambers of Commerce of Calicut, Cocanada, Coimbatore, Madras, Punjab and Delhi, Travancore, Tuticorin and Upper India;
- (d) the Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie & d'Agriculture de Madagascar (Federation of Madagascar chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture) is composed of delegates of twelve affiliated chambers (Antalaha, Antsirabe, Diégo-Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Fort-Dauphin, Majunga, Mananjary, Morondava, Nossi-Be, Tamatave, Tananarive, Tuléar);
- (e) the New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation^{2/} is composed of four District Manufacturers' Associations (Auckland, Canterbury, Otago/Scuthland and Wellington);
- (f) the Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce is composed of local Chambers of Commerce;

^{1/} This organisation, which has the legal status of a company limited by guarantee, is not an 'establishment' within the meaning of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities. It is administered by the executive organ of one of its constituents - hitherto the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

^{2/} There is a separate New Zealand Employers' Federation.

^{3/} The manufacturing undertakings of which the District Associations are composed are distributed among fifty or so national 'trade groups' which are administered by the national Federation. In addition to these trade groups, there are several separately organised sectoral national associations of manufacturers that are affiliated to, but not administered by, the national Federation. The membership of the Four District Associations covers all manufacturing industry except dairy factories and meat freezing plants, which have their own separate organisations.

- (g) the Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción (Venezuelan federation of chambers and associations of commerce and production).

24.1 There are also some general national organisations composed of industrially disparate sectoral associations of manufacturers.^{1/} The following are

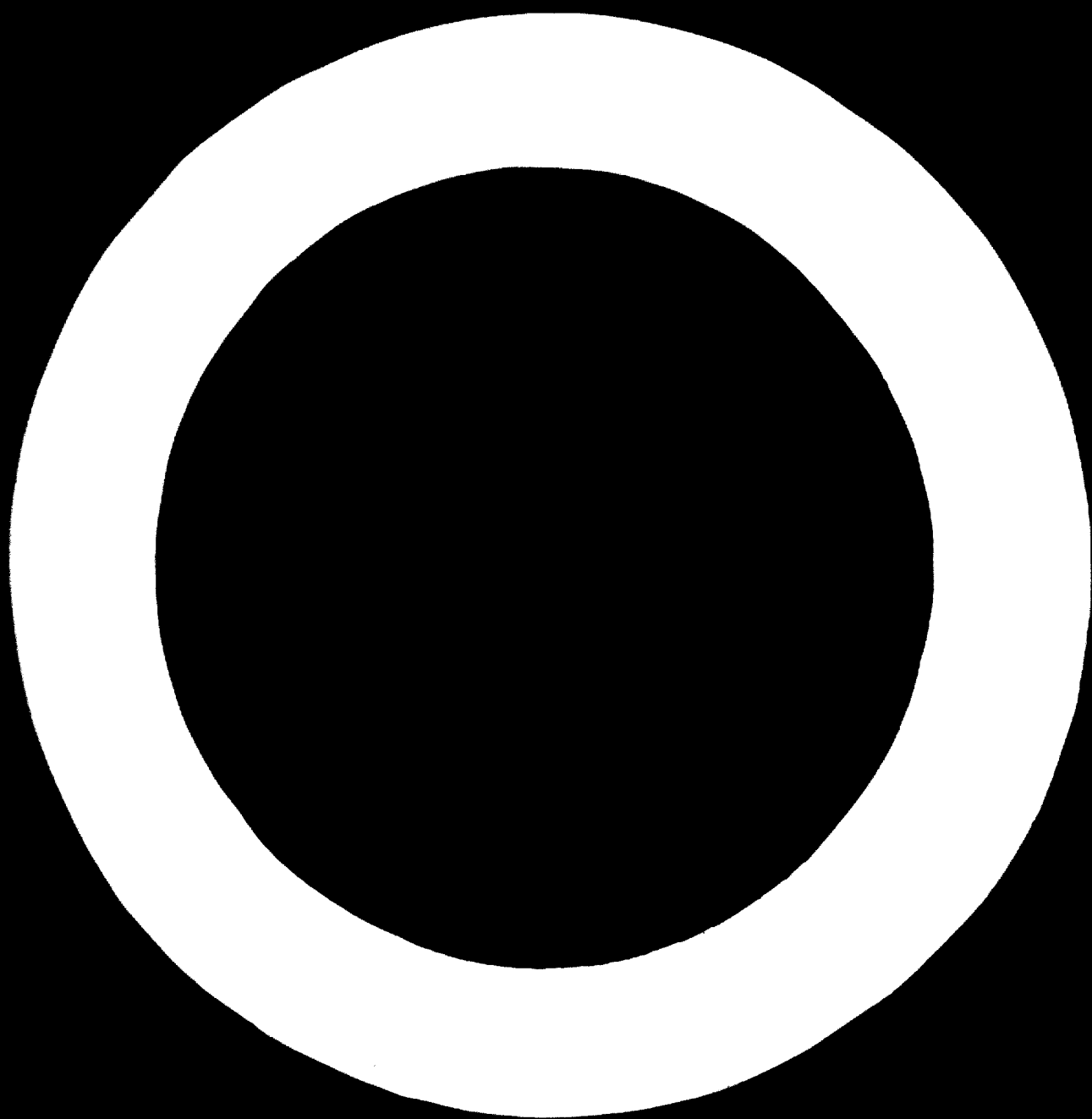
examples of these national federations of sectoral associations of manufacturers:

- (a) the Industriraadet^{2/} (Federation of industries) of Denmark, which is composed (March 1966) of 66 sectoral associations of manufacturers;
- (b) the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie^{3/} (Federation of German industries), which is composed (April 1965) of 39 national sectoral associations of industrial undertakings, all, or virtually all, of which are at work in the manufacturing sector of industry;

^{1/} The groupings of sectoral associations of manufacturers referred to in paragraphs 13 are themselves sectoral, not general: they are composed of industrially cognate associations of manufacturers.

^{2/} There is a separate national employers' organisation - Dansk Arbejdgiverforening (Danish employers' federation).

^{3/} There is a separate national employers' organisation -- Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of German employers' organisations).



- (c) The Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Federation of industrial associations) in Italy, which is composed (March 1966) of fifteen sectoral national associations of manufacturers.

24.2 More frequently, general national groupings of industrially unrelated associations of manufacturers are national entities: they form part of institutionalised national agglomerations of sectoral associations of both manufacturing and other business undertakings.

24.3 The following are examples of such organizations:

- (a) the Federation des Industries Belges (see above, paragraph 16.2, note 2);
- (b) The Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (Union of Manufacturers) of Finland, which is composed (March 1966) of fifteen associations of small scale and medium-sized industrial undertakings, numbering an aggregate of about 650; ^{1/}
- (c) The Confederacion de Camaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (Confederation of Mexican chambers of industry), which is composed (May 1966) of 59 Chambers of industry and 12 industrial associations;
- (d) The Federacion de la Produccion, la Industria y el Comercio (Federation of production, industry and commerce), Paraguay, which is composed of "entidades economicas gremiales privadas" (private sectoral economic bodies of various kinds);
- (e) The Federation of Industries of the Egyptian Province (United Arab Republic), which is statutorily composed of twenty sectoral chambers of industry.

25.1 There are also some general national associations of manufacturers that are composed partly of sectoral national associations of manufacturing undertakings and partly of local general associations of manufacturers.

^{1/} There is a separate national employers' organization - Suomen Tyonantajain keskusliitto.

25.2 An example is the Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (General Confederation of Italian industry), which is composed (31 December 1964) of about eighty sectoral national associations of manufacturers (as well as some national associations for non-manufacturing industries) and 105 local associations.

25.3 Under a structurally similar arrangement, a sectoral national association of manufacturers may be administered by a national federation of local associations of manufacturers. For example, Construction Equipment Manufacturers of Australia is a sectoral national association affiliated to, and managed by a member of the staff of, the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia referred to above (paragraph 23.2).

26.1 In some countries, general national associations of manufacturers are composed partly of individual manufacturing undertakings and partly of sectoral national associations of manufacturers.

26.2 Examples are the Sveriges Industriforbund ^{1/} (Federation of Swedish industries), which is composed (May 1966) of 25 sectoral industrial associations and 4,200 individual firms, and the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, which is composed (March 1966) of some five hundred manufacturing undertakings and of affiliated associations of manufacturers of enamelware, garments, plastics, vacuum flasks and woollen knitted goods. ^{2/}

^{1/} There is also a separate Swedish employers' organization - Svenska Arbetsgivareforeningen (Swedish employers' confederation).

^{2/} Some non-manufacturing organizations (Employers Federation, Cotton Merchants Association, Exporters' Association, General Chamber of Commerce, Shipbreakers' Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce) and one local association of manufacturers (Ngau Tau Kok District Manufacturers' Federation) are also affiliated to the Federation of Hong Kong Industries.

27.1 An instance of a general national association of manufacturers composed partly of individual manufacturing undertakings and partly of local associations of manufacturers is the All-India Manufacturers' Organization. The individual undertakings are themselves distributed among a number of regional 'boards' or 'councils'; but the Organization's constitutional instrument provides also for the affiliation of 'district associations'.

28.1 There are also instances of a general national organization composed of (a) local associations of manufacturing and other business undertakings, (b) sectoral national associations of manufacturing and other business undertakings and (c) individual manufacturing and other business undertakings.

28.2 An example is the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, which is composed of 49 local chambers of commerce, 82 industrial associations, 39 trade associations, 339 manufacturing companies and 27 banking insurance, shipping and other business enterprises. 1/

28.3 Another example is the Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (Society for the promotion of manufacturing) of Chile, which is composed (31 December 1964) of (i) most of the sectoral national associations of manufacturers listed above 2/ (paragraph 16.3), (ii) provincial associations of manufacturers for Antofagasta, Cautin, the Centre Concepcion Osorno and Valparaiso-Aconcagua and (iii) many individual manufacturing undertakings.

1/ The local and sectoral groups are 'ordinary' members. The individual undertakings are 'associate' members and must be members of an 'ordinary' group of members. (The numbers of members shown are not necessarily up-to-date.)

2/ The membership of the Sociedad de Fomento Fabril also comprises a non-manufacturing national Asociacion de Empleados de Servicios Publicos (Association of public service employees).

29.1 Yet another type of general national industrial organization covering the manufacturing, as well as some other, industries is the Confederation of British Industry. ^{1/} This organization is composed of individual manufacturing and other industrial undertakings, national employers' organizations and sectoral national associations of manufacturers and other industrialists. ^{2/}

29.2 The individual undertakings are of three classes - namely:

- (a) 'full members', i.e. companies or firms which are "wholly or mainly engaged in productive or manufacturing industry in Great Britain as opposed to trade of any type or services ancillary thereto), including producers of raw materials, manufacturers and converters" and "companies and firms carrying out industrial processes or engaged in the construction industry or the transport industries"
- (b) 'industrial associates', i.e. nationalised industries
- (c) 'commercial associates', i.e. companies or firms which are "wholly or mainly engaged in trade of any type or in services ancillary thereto in Great Britain other than the wholesale, retail or distributive trades".

^{1/} The Confederation of British Industry is a recently (July 1965) created merger of three pre-existing organizations - namely, the Federation of British Industries, the National Association of British Manufacturers and the British Employers' Confederation. In addition to the Confederation's central machinery, there are twelve Regional Councils composed of the local members and served by Regional Secretaries.

^{2/} Trade Associations that are not national in scope are also eligible to membership of the Confederation.

(iii) Local associations

30.1 In addition to countrywide general or sectoral associations of manufacturers, there are associations that are limited in geographical scope to a particular area of a country.

31.1 Some of these local associations of manufacturers are of a general character. In Ecuador, for example, there is a Camara de Industrias de Guayaquil (Guayaquil chamber of industries) which is composed (April 1966) of five hundred undertakings at work in various sectors of manufacturing and other industries; and there is also a Camara de Industrias de Pichincha.

31.2 Other examples are the United Arab Republic's Regional Councils of Industry, which are composed of industrial undertakings having a specified minimum number of workers or a specified minimum amount of capital.

32.1 Many of these local general associations of manufacturers form part of countrywide collectivities of which several examples have already been given. Thus the Camara de Industriales del Estado Miranda (Miranda State chamber of industrialists) is affiliated to the Federacion Venezolana de Camaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Produccion.

33.1 In a number of countries, there are also local associations of undertakings at work in particular sectors of manufacturing industry. An example is the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association. Another is the Scottish East Coast Shipbuilders Association.

34.1 There are cases too where a general local organization is composed partly of sectoral associations of manufacturers that are themselves national rather than local in character. For example, the Asociacion de Fabricantes de Artefactos Domesticos y Aparatos Electronicos of Venezuela is affiliated to the Camara de Industria de Caracas (Caracas chamber of industry).

35.1 Some associations of manufacturers, although formally 'local' in the context of the country in which they are established, are very much wider in

geographical scope than the 'national' associations of many other countries.

35.2 In India, for example, the geographical province of a 'local' association such as the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry encompasses the enormous combined area and vast population of the four north-eastern States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa.

(3) International associations of manufacturers

36.1 Nearly every one of the numerous associations of manufacturers pertaining to the various structural types described in sub-section (2) is composed exclusively of entities established within the boundaries of a national territory.

36.2 In many cases, the strictly national character of an association of manufacturers is not explicitly declared but is implicitly in the composition of its membership. Sometimes, it is indicated in the association's title. Frequently, it is expressly laid down in the association's constitutional instrument.

36.3 The following are examples of these constitutional provisions:

- (a) The Aerospace Industries Association of America is an association of undertakings "in the United States of America";
- (b) The American Paper Institute is an association of undertakings "engaged in ... manufacture ... in the United States";
- (c) the Asociacion Nacional de Industriales, Colombia, is an association of undertakings engaging in industrial activities "within the territory of the Republic";
- (d) The Asociacion Textil Venezolana (Venezuelan textile association) is an association of undertakings producing "in Venezuela";
- (e) the British Plastics Federation is an association of "British Corporations" and "British individuals";
- (f) the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie is a federation of industrial associations "in the area of the Federal Republic of Germany";
- (g) the Cámara de la Industria Farmacéutica Venezolana (Chamber of Venezuelan pharmaceutical industries) is an association of undertakings "established in Venezuela";

- (h) the Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos is an association of organizations "legally established in the Mexican Republic";
- (i) the Confederation of British Industry is an association of companies or firms at work "in Great Britain", "nationalised" industries, "national" employers' organizations and "national" trade associations;
- (j) the Federation of Hong Kong Industries is an association of undertakings "carrying on a business in the Colony";
- (k) the Fédération des Industries Ceramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg is an association of undertakings at work "in Belgium or in Luxembourg";
- (l) the Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique is an association of undertakings at work "in the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union";
- (m) the Glass Manufacturers Federation (United Kingdom) is an association of "persons or corporate bodies carrying on business in the United Kingdom";
- (n) the Indian Woollen Mills Federation is an association of undertakings engaged in manufacturing "in India";
- (o) the Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada, is an association of undertakings engaged in "manufacture in Canada";
- (p) the Industriraadet, Denmark, is an association of "Danish industrial organisations", etc.;
- (q) the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, is an association of undertakings located in "geographical divisions" of the United States;
- (r) the Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers Association is an association of "residents of the Philippines";
- (s) the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States, is an association of undertakings engaged in manufacture or distribution "in the United States" and of which, moreover, "75% or more of the ownership ... is vested in citizens of the United States";
- (t) the Singapore Manufacturers Association is an association of undertakings "carrying on business as manufacturers in the State of Singapore
- (u) The Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association is an association of "persons running a sugar factory or working a factory on lease in Tanganyika";

1/ See above, paragraph 16.2, note to "Federation Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac".

- (v) the Verband der Chemischen Industrie, Federal Republic of Germany, is an association of "firms in the area of the Federal Republic and in West Berlin";
- (w) the Wine Institute, United States, is an association of undertakings "licensed as a United States Bonded Winery", etc.

37.1 There are, nevertheless, associations of manufacturers which, though composed preponderantly of nationally homogeneous entities, embrace also manufacturing undertakings of some other countries. The following are some examples:

- (a) membership of the Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association is open to undertakings "engaged in the importation of ethical pharmaceuticals of their own manufacture overseas";
- (b) the Beet Sugar Development Foundation, United States, is composed (March 1966) of "all processors of beet sugar in the United States and Canada (excluding one in Canada)";
- (c) under the Articles of Association of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, "any person not being an Indian citizen or a British subject but engaged or interested in any occupation or pursuit ... [specified in the Articles] shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member";
- (d) The Constitution of the Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association empowers its Board of Directors to admit to membership "foreign corporations, firms and individuals";
- (e) the by-laws of the Canadian Manufacturers Association provide for the election of "correspondent members" who "shall be furnished with credentials as representatives of the Association in British or foreign trade centres";
- (f) membership of the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers is open to undertakings "established in the British Isles or anywhere in the British Commonwealth of Nations";
- (g) the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry is empowered under the Federation's Articles of Association "to appoint Chambers of Commerce operating outside India as Overseas Members";
- (h) the Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute, United States, is composed (April 1965) of 58 United States companies, four Canadian companies and two companies with headquarters in, respectively, Puerto Rico and the Philippines;

- (i) the Korean Businessmen's Association is composed (March 1966) of 64 juridical persons of individuals of whom nine "reside in foreign countries";
- (j) in 1953, membership of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, United States, which was founded in 1872 and incorporated in 1948, "was extended to Canadian manufacturers";
- (k) under the by-laws of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States, undertakings in "insular possessions" of the United States may be admitted to membership.

37.2 These are, however, instances of only marginal extensions of the geographical scope of an association of manufacturers beyond the territorial boundaries of the country in which it is established.

38.1 On the other hand, to the large numbers of national associations of manufacturers that are at work in many countries, there have been added - especially since the close of World War II - many multi-national, or intra-regional, associations of manufacturers or, in some cases, multi-national associations covering broadly manufacturing as well as other sectors of industry. ^{1/}

38.2 These multi-national bodies include both sectoral associations of manufacturers and general organizations.

38.3 Examples of sectoral intra-regional associations of manufacturers are the Federacion Latino-Americana de la Industria Farmaceutica (Latin-American federation of the pharmaceutical industry) at Buenos Aires, the Instituto Latinoamericano del Fierro y del Acero (Latin-American iron and steel institute) and the EFTA (European Free Trade Association) Plastics Association in London.

38.4 Examples of general intra-regional industrial organizations are the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation at Cairo, which is composed (April 1966) of federations of chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture and similar institutions established in 46 countries of Africa and Asia, or the Asociacion de Industriales Latino-Americanos (Association of Latin-American industrialists) at Montevideo, or the Association of East African Industries at Nairobi.

^{1/} Examples have already been mentioned of bi-national sectoral associations of manufacturers composed of undertakings established in the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union.

38.5 Three geographically overlapping multi-national industrial organizations are the Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (U.N.I.C.E.) (Union of industries of the European Community) at Brussels, the Council of European Industrial Federations (C.E.I.F.) at Paris and the Business and Industry Advisory Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (B.I.A.C.) at Paris. 1/

38.6 The U.N.I.C.E. is composed of the following central national industrial and employers' organizations in the six countries of the European Economic Community:

- (1) in Belgium, the Federation des Industries Belges
- (2) in France, the Conseil National du Patronat Français (National Council of French employers)
- (3) in the Federal Republic of Germany, the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie and the Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände
- (4) in Italy, the Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana
- (5) in Luxemburg, the Federation des Industriels Luxembourgeois (Federation of Luxemburg Industrialists)

1/ An Economic and Social Committee which has been set up under Article 193 of the Treaty of Rome instituting a 'European Economic Community' is composed of 101 individual producers, agriculturists, transport operators, workers, merchants, artisans and representatives of the liberal professions and of general interest - 24 each for France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, 12 each for Belgium and the Netherlands and 5 for Luxemburg. Although chosen from lists of persons selected by Governments, the members of the Committee are "appointed in their personal capacity" and are "not Bound by any mandatory instruction" (Article 194). The appointments are made for a renewable term of four years (Article 194). In the seven-year period beginning April 1958, when the first appointments were made, the Committee delivered some 160 opinions.

- (6) in the Netherlands, the Verbond van Nederlandsche Werkgevers (Federation of Netherlands employers), the Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond (Central social federation of employers), the Nederlands Katholiek Werkgevers Verbond (Netherlands Catholic employers' federation) and the Verbond van Protestant Christelijke Werkgevers in Nederland (Federation of Protestant Christian employers in the Netherlands).

38.7 The C.E.I.F. is composed of the following central national industrial and employers organizations in seventeen countries:

- (1)-(5) in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Luxembourg - all the organizations in those countries mentioned in paragraph 38.6
- (6) in Austria, the Vereinigung Oesterreichischer Industrieller (Federation of Austrian industrialists)
- (7) in Denmark, the Industriraadet and the Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening
- (8) in Finland, the Finlands Industriforbund (Finnish industrial federation) and the Suomen Tyonantajain Keskusliitto
- (9) in Ireland, the Federation of Irish Industries and the Federated Union of Employers
- (10) in the Netherlands, the Raad van Nederlandsche Werkgeversverbonden (Council of Netherlands industrial federations)
- (11) in Norway, the Norges Industriforbund (Norwegian Federation of industries) and the Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian employers' federation)
- (12) in Portugal, the Associação Industrial Portuguesa
- (13) in Spain, the Federación de Industrias Españolas (Federation of Spanish industries)
- (14) in Sweden, the Sveriges Industriforbund and the Svenska Arbetsgivarforeningen
- (15) in Switzerland, the Union Suisse du Commerce et de l'Industrie (Swiss union of commerce and industry) and the Union Centrale des Associations Patronales Suisses (Central Union of Swiss employers' associations)
- (16) in Turkey, the Turkiye Ticaret Odalari, Sanayi Odalari ve Ticaret Borsalari Birligi (Union of chambers of commerce, industry and commodity exchanges of Turkey)

(17) in the United Kingdom, the Confederation of British Industry.

38.8 The B.I.A.C. is composed of the following central national industrial and employers' organizations in the twenty-two countries of the O.E.C.D.:

- (1)-(5) in Belgium, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Luxemburg - all the organizations in those countries mentioned in paragraph 38.6 and referred to in paragraph 38.7
- (6) in the Netherlands, the organization mentioned in paragraph 38.7 and, as supporting organizations, the four organizations mentioned in paragraph 38.6
- (7) in Finland, the Suomen Teollisuuden Keskusvaliokunta (Council of Finnish industries) and, as supporting organizations, the two organizations mentioned in paragraph 38.7 and the Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries
- (8)-(17), in Austria, Denmark, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom - all the organizations in those countries mentioned in paragraph 38.7
- (18) in Canada, an ad hoc Canadian Business and Industry Advisory Committee for O.E.C.D. and the following supporting organizations: the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association
- (19) in Greece, the Federation of Greek Industries
- (20) in Iceland, the Félag Íslenskra Idurekenda (Federation of Icelandic industries) and the Vinnuveitendasamband Islands (Employers' federation of Iceland)
- (21) in Japan, an ad hoc Japanese Business and Advisory Committee to the O.E.C.D.
- (22) in the United States of America, an ad hoc U.S.A. Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the O.E.C.D. and the following sponsoring organizations: National Association of Manufacturers, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce and National Foreign Trade Council.

39.1 The creation in continental western Europe of a six-country 'European Economic Community' has also brought into being a large number of sectoral intra-regional associations of manufacturers.

39.2 In June 1966, the U.N. I.C.E. (see paragraph 38.6) was maintaining

relations with more than sixty such associations, about two-thirds of them in the food manufacturing and beverage and the remainder in other manufacturing industries.

39.3 Headquarters of these numerous intra-regional sectoral associations have been established at Antwerp and Brussels in Belgium, at Lille and Paris in France, at Bonn, Frankfurt-am-Main and Hamburg-Altona in the Federal Republic of Germany, at Reggio Emilia and Rome in Italy, at Leiden in the Netherlands and elsewhere.

40.1 For the manufacturing sector of industry alone, there is no international organization that is worldwide in scope or even geographically broader than any of the intra-regional organizations that have been mentioned.

40.2 Manufacturing industry is, however, heavily represented in the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC),^{1/} which, although not worldwide in its membership, nevertheless covers as many as seventy-four countries.^{2/}

40.3 In more than one-half of these countries, the local members of the ICC are grouped in National Committees - namely:

in two countries of Africa (Morocco, South Africa)

in ten countries of Asia (Ceylon, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Viet-nam)

in eighteen countries of Europe (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, Yugoslavia)

in six countries of Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay)

in Australia, in Canada and in the United States of America.

^{1/} This organization has been admitted to consultative status (category A) in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations

^{2/} The ICC, which was founded in 1919, has its permanent international secretariat in Paris. The present holder of the office of President of the ICC is the Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Stockholms Enskilda B.A., Sweden.

40.4 For fifteen other countries of Africa (Cameroun, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo-Brazzaville, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Reunion, Senegal, Somaliland, Togo, Upper Volta) there is a 'franc zone' Committee with offices in France; and there are members of the ICC also in the following twenty countries: - Afghanistan, Andorra, Burma, Cambodia, China, Congo, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, Honduras, Hong Kong, Iceland, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, New Zealand, Rhodesia, Sudan, Tunisia, Venezuela.

40.5 The members of the ICC are of two classes - namely:

- (a) 'organization' members (i.e. "business associations, such as industrial, commercial, financial or agricultural federations, transport users' organizations and chambers of commerce, and other non-political and non-profit-making economic bodies") numbering about 1,500
- (b) 'associate' members (i.e. companies and individual businessmen) numbering about 6,000

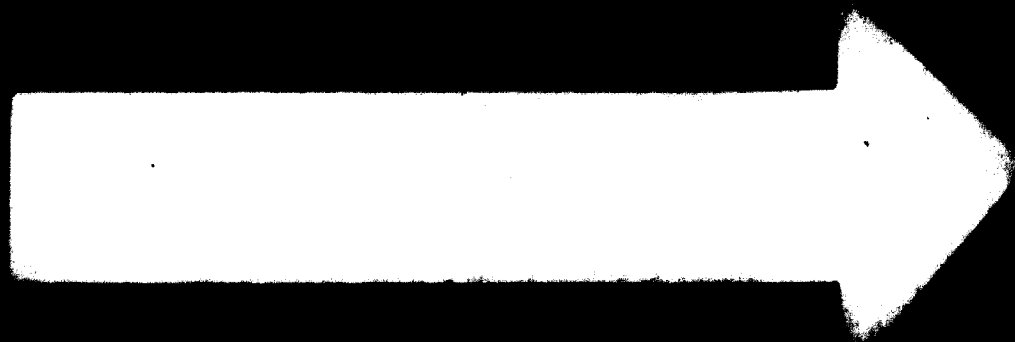
40.6 Within the structure of the ICC, there is a regional Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs (CAFEA-ICC), which comprises the ICC National Committees in the region and the secretariat of which rotates among them every two years.

41.1 Two other 'international' types of organizations generally composed largely of manufacturing undertakings are the national 'chambers of commerce' (as most of them are called) that are either concerned solely with, or established in, foreign countries.

41.2 For example, there is in the United States a Philippine American Chamber of Commerce which is composed (March 1966) of 140 United States manufacturing undertakings, banks and other enterprises engaged in business in the Philippines; and there is in the Philippines an American Chamber of Commerce of which the "resident active members" are manufacturing and other business undertakings "organised or registered under the laws of the Republic of the Philippines" but "controlled by American citizens".

41.3 Large numbers of these two types of 'bi-national' organizations have been established in many countries.

41.4 There are also organizations composed of a country's manufacturing and other business undertakings interested in a group of foreign countries. An example is the Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry (New York) which is composed of some United States manufacturing and other business enterprises interested in a number of countries in Asia.



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III. Legal Status of associations of manufacturers^{1/}

42.1 Where specified classes of manufacturing undertakings are required by law to form part of an officially established association of manufacturers, the association itself owes its legal existence to an ad hoc legislative measure.

42.2 Foreexample, in Spain, the Sindicato Nacional del Metal, which groups together all undertakings and artisan workshops producing specified classes of metals and metal products, was created by a decree of 31 December 1940 published in Boletin Oficial del Estado of 17 January 1941.^{2/}

^{1/} In some countries, a manufacturing undertaking may be required by law to adhere to an association of manufacturers. Elsewhere, participation in associations of manufacturers is optional. This difference raises wide issues that cannot be considered in this report. It may be noted, however, that a legal obligation to adhere to an association of manufacturers does not necessarily place that association outside the boundaries of a report on a particular class of non-governmental organizations (see above, paragraph 5.1); for the association, although a public institution, may be non-governmental in the special sense that it does not form part of the main departmental structure of government.

^{2/} The Sindicato encompasses an aggregate of over a million jobs. See also above, paragraph 11.2 (r), note.

42.3 Similarly, in Egypt, a Federation of Industries and some twenty affiliated Chambers of Industry composed of all industrial undertakings having a specified minimum amount of capital or employing a specified minimum number of workers^{1/} were created under Law No.21 of 1958 for the Organization and Development of Industry published in the Journal Officiel of the United Arab Republic of 29 April 1958.^{2/}

43.1 There are also associations of manufacturers composed of voluntarily adhering members which likewise derive their legal status from an ad hoc legislative measure.

43.2 The following are some examples of voluntary associations of manufacturers whose legal existence derives from a special legislative measure:

- (a) in British Honduras, the Chamber of Commerce was created in 1918 under a Chamber of Commerce Ordinance (chapter 96 of the laws of British Honduras);
- (b) in Canada, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which was founded in 1871, derives its present legal status from an Act of Parliament passed in 1902;
- (c) in Hong Kong, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries was created under Ordinance No.60 of 1960 (Federation of Hong Kong Industries Ordinance, published in Supplement No.1 to Government Gazette no.33 of 30 June 1960);

^{1/} The Chambers of Industry affiliated to the Federation of Industries have an aggregate membership (May 1965) of some 2,500 undertakings employing three-quarters of the country's industrial manpower.

^{2/} The texts of the law and of subsequent Presidential Decisions and an Order of the Ministry of Industry giving effect to its provisions relating to the Federation of Industries and the Chambers of Industry are reproduced in a supplement of June 1958 to L'Egypte Industrielle published by the Federation. (The Federation, which was originally established in 1922, and its affiliated sectoral Chambers of Industry are successor in law to bodies previously operating under Law No.73 of 1947.)

- (d) in Portugal, the Associação Industrial Portuguesa was originally created by a Decree of 20 March 1860; and its current statutes, which received Governmental approval on 9 September 1933, were published in Diário do Governo, Series II, no.213, of 13 September 1933.
- (e) in the United Kingdom, the Confederation of British Industry was constituted under a Royal Charter of 30 July 1965 supplemental to an original Charter of 1923 constituting the Federation of British Industries (now merged with two other organizations in the new Confederation).

44.1 More frequently, associations of manufacturers are incorporated under general statutory law.

44.2 As this law varies with the country, it is not possible to consider in this report all the legal forms adopted by incorporated associations of manufacturers in the many countries in which they are established. It must suffice here to mention some of the forms adopted in a few countries, with illustrative references to particular associations of manufacturers.

44.3 In Australia, the Chambers of Manufacturers of Queensland, South Australia, Victoria and other States are registered both as corporate bodies under the laws relating to limited liability companies and as organizations of employers.

44.4 The Manufacturers' Associations in Barbados and Jamaica, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Bengal, Bombay and other parts of India, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce and many of the associations of manufacturers in the United Kingdom are incorporated under the local laws relating to companies limited by guarantee and not having a share capital. 1/

1/ For an association of manufacturers, the advantages of incorporation as a company limited by guarantee are that it can own property and enter into contracts but that the personal liability of its members arises only in the event of a winding up and can be limited to a nominal amount (e.g. not more than Rupees 50 in the case of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry or not more than one pound sterling in the case of the British Plastics Federation). Associations of manufacturers that are companies limited by guarantee may be licensed to omit the word 'limited' from their titles.

44.5 In Belgium, the Federation des Industries Belges itself is an unincorporated de facto association (association de fait); but a sectoral association of manufacturers usually adopts the legal form of an union professionnelle under a law of 1898 or, under a law of 27 June 1921, of an association sans but lucratif (association not organised for profit), or A.S.B.L., the statutes of the association being published in annexes to the Moniteur Belge.

44.6 The Federation des Industries Chimiques de Belgique, for example, was founded in 1918 as an union professionnelle. This union was dissolved in 1928, when the successor Federation assumed the form an A.S.B.L.

44.7 In Chile, the Asociacion de Industriales Metalurgicos and other sectoral associations of manufacturers are private civil corporations (corporacion civil de derecho privado) enjoying the status of a legal entity (personalidad juridica) by virtue of decrees (decreto-reglamentario) issued in standard form by the Ministry of Justice and published in the Diario Oficial.

44.8 In Colombia, the Asociacion Nacional de Industriales has the legal status of an asociacion by virtue of a standard Resolution (no.168 of 4 October 1944) taken by the Department of Justice and published in the Diario Oficial in accordance with Article 44 of the National Constitution, Title XXXVI of Book One of the Civil Code and certain decrees.

44.9 The New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation (Inc.) is an incorporated body under the Incorporated Societies Act, 1908.

44.10 In the United States, associations of manufacturers are commonly incorporated under State laws relating to non-profit organizations (e.g. the District of Columbia Non-profit Corporation Act).

44.11 Some associations of manufacturers in the United Kingdom and in countries whose legal system is based largely on British law have the legal status of a 'trade union' ^{1/} (e.g. Indian Wollen Mills Federation, British Spinners' and Doublers' Association, National Brassfoundry Association in the United Kingdom).

45.1 The non-profit-making character of all types of associations of manufacturers falling within the scope of this report (see above, paragraph 7.1) is expressly laid down in the constitutions of many associations.

45.2 For example, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador "all assets, resources and funds of the Chamber form its patrimony, which will be used exclusively to fulfill its goals and objectives and to discharge its obligations."

45.3 Similarly, it is laid down in the constitution of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America that the Association "is not organized for pecuniary benefit, and shall not make or declare dividends".

^{1/} In the United Kingdom, any association of manufacturers, the principal objects of which include the lawful "imposing of restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business" (Trade Union Act, 1871, as amended in 1876) is an employers' 'trade union' and cannot be registered as a company. Some associations of manufacturers which are companies limited by guarantee without a share capital (e.g. British Chemical Plant Manufacturers' Association) expressly state in their constitutional texts that their activities do not come within the scope of legislation relating to restrictive trade practices.

45.4 In the case of associations of manufacturers established in the United Kingdom and in countries where the legal system is largely British in origin, the non-profit-making stipulation included in constitutional texts is more or less standardised along the following lines:

"The income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Association as set forth in the constitution, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise howsoever by way of profit to the persons who at any time are or have been members of the Association."

46.1 The constitutions of many associations of manufacturers also expressly provide for the disposal of any surplus assets in the event of a winding up.

46.2 A provision sometimes made in the constitution of an association of manufacturers for distribution of its assets outside its own membership can afford, in some countries, a further safeguard of the association's status, for fiscal purposes, as a non-profit-making organization.

46.3 The constitutionally stipulated ultimate destination of the assets of the association of manufacturers varies, however, with the association rather than with the country in which it is established. The following are examples of these variations:

- (a) distribution among members in proportion to their current annual subscriptions (e.g. Indian Woollen Mills Association, Asociacion de Artefactos Domesticos y Aparatos Electronicos in Venezuela, Asociacion Textil Venezolana), or in proportion to the average of their annual subscriptions in the three preceding years (e.g. Asociacion de Fabricantes de Conservas in Chile) or five preceding years (e.g. Federation de l'Industrie Textile Belge), or in proportion to the aggregate of their subscriptions throughout the period of their membership (e.g. Asociacion Nacional de Industriales of Colombia, Camara de la Industria Farmaceutica Venezolana, American Paper Institute, Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the O.E.C.D.), or only among members who have been continuously members during the preceding three years (British Spinners' and Doublers' Association);

- (b) transfer to a specified institution (e.g. to the Sociedad de Fomento Fabril in the case of the Asociacion de Industriales Metalurgicos of Chile).
- (c) transfer to a recipient to be selected by the members (e.g. Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Confederacion de Camaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg, Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique, Federazione Associazioni Italiani of Milan, New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation);
- (d) transfer to an institution having similar objects to be selected by the members (e.g. All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Singapore Manufacturers' Association);
- (e) transfer to an institution having similar objects to be selected by the members or, if effect cannot be given to this provision, transfer to some charitable object to be selected by the members (e.g. Confederation of British Industry, Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers; Glass Manufacturers Federation in the United Kingdom, British Plastics Federation);
- (f) transfer to a welfare or cultural work or institution (e.g. Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador).

47.1 In some countries there are also associations of manufacturers which, though they may have written rules, have no legal personality. Examples are the British Refrigeration Association (which is a member of the International Institute of Refrigeration and of the European Committee of Manufacturers of Refrigeration Equipment), the Lifting Equipment Manufacturers' Association in the United Kingdom (which is a member of the Fédération Européenne de la Manutention and the Canadian Textiles Institute.

47.2 The members of these unincorporated de facto associations of manufacturers are subject, in their respective countries, to the laws relating to parties to contracts. 1/

1/ It is to be noted in this connexion that, where membership of an association of manufacturers is not a legal obligation, the manufacturing undertaking which applies for admission to membership of an association and whose application is accepted enters into such obligation as may be stipulated in the association's constitutional instrument. Some associations of manufacturers include in their constitutional texts provisions for admonishing or reprimanding or fining or suspending or expelling a member who breaches the stipulated obligations. Apart from obligations relating to payments of subscriptions, the constitutional texts of associations of manufacturers sometimes contain provisions relating to such breaches as "grave disloyalty to the corporate objects of the association" (Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile) or "any act, proceeding or practice" deemed to be dishonourable" or "to bring discredit on the association" (Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association) or "disponer indebidamente de los fondos" of the association (Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá) or having been "adjudicate bankrupt" (Singapore Manufacturers Association) or committing "alguna falta grave" deemed to be "contra los principios reconocidos como norma de decoro, solidaridad o cooperación industrial" (Asociación de Fabricantes de Artefactos Domésticos y Aparatos Electrónicos, Venezuela) or being deemed to have "ceased to be a desirable member" (Canadian Manufacturers Association) or having "become of unsound mind" (British Plastics Federation) or any "cause deemed sufficient" (Distilled Spirits Institute, United States). Acceptance of an application for admission to membership of an association of manufacturers on the part of an undertaking possessing the qualifications of eligibility to membership laid down in the association's constitution is not necessarily automatic - at any rate not in theory. In the constitutional texts of some associations of manufacturers, there are provisions for rejections - usually by majority voting - of applications.

IV. Objects and functions of associations of
manufacturers

(1) General objects

48.1 Where an association of manufacturers, or a collectivity of associations, is an officially established public institution, its 'objects' ^{1/} must be sought in a legislative text or in the intentions of the legislator.

48.2 For example the objects of the Chambers of Industry created in Egypt are defined as follows in Article 2 of a Presidential Decision published in the Journal Officiel of the United Arab Republic (No.12) of 29 May 1958:

"The Chambers will look after the common interests of their members, represent them vis à vis the public authorities, and assist those authorities in the development and advancement of the Egyptian industry as well as in the reduction of its production costs."

48.3 Similarly, the objects of the Federation of Industries to which those Chambers of Industry are affiliated are laid down as follows in Article 2 of another Presidential Decision published in the same issue of the Journal Officiel:

"The Federation will be in charge of looking after the common interests of Egyptian industrialists, co-ordinating the activity of the Chambers of Industry ... of supervising the smooth running of these organizations, assisting the government in the establishment and execution of national industrial policy, and giving its opinion concerning the laws and regulations related to the industries.."

^{1/} The term varies with a country's legal system or practice and with the association. Other terms in use in English are 'objectives', and 'purposes', 'ends', 'aims', 'goals'. Terms in use in French include 'objets', 'buts', 'fins'; in Spanish, 'objetos', 'fines', 'finalidades', 'propositos'. In the constitutions of many associations of manufacturers, differences between 'objects', 'functions' and 'powers' are apt to be blurred.

49.1 Where, on the other hand, an association of manufacturers, though formally organised, is a non-statutory body, whether incorporated or unincorporated, the objects for which it is established are declaimed in its own written constitution. 1/

49.2 These statements of objects do not necessarily indicate the range of activities in which an association of manufacturers with a voluntary membership engages in practice; and, in the case of old-established associations of that kind, the passage of time may have partly eroded their original significance. 2/

49.3 Moreover, some of the objects that are sometimes included in these constitutional texts express, often in rhetorical language, the public image of the association of manufacturers which its founders wished to create rather than a deliberate intention on their part to pursue immediately, diligently and effectively those particular aims.

49.4 Nevertheless, apart from its juridical function of defining the boundaries of action in which a voluntary association of manufacturers may engage lawfully, the written declaration of objects does provide a source of information on the general character of the short - or long - term operations of the association.

1/ The name of this text likewise varies with the country and with the association. Other English terms in use include 'memorandum of association', 'articles of association', 'certificate of incorporation', 'statutes', 'by-laws' or 'bye-laws', 'rules'.

2/ The dates of foundation of a number of associations of manufacturers are given in Appendix A.

50.1 In the constitutional statements of their objects, some non-statutory associations of manufacturers ^{1/}, whether sectoral or general in industrial scope, include aims expressing concern with the broad national interests of the countries in which the associations are established.

50.2 The following are examples of these declared national purposes: ^{2/}

- (a) All-India Manufacturers' Organization: "to bring about rapid industrialization of the country through sound and progressive economic wealth of India and thus to raise the standard of living of the Indian people, to utilising to the fullest possible extent all material resources and talent of the country and to relieving the pressure of population on land";
- (b) The Association of Metallurgical Industries, Chile. "To study, promote and carry out everything that ... may contribute to the development and prosperity of the metallurgical industry, which is a fundamental element of the national economy."

^{1/} In the case of most of the countries in respect of which illustrative information of their associations of manufacturers is included in this report adherence to such associations as are identified in the report is, without exception, a formally voluntary act on the part of the adhering undertaking. The documentary material that was assembled for the preparation of the report covers only a few instances of statutorily established associations of manufacturers to which relevant undertakings are legally required to adhere.

^{2/} A proclaimed national interest is sometimes expressed in declared objects such as "to defend the principles of economic liberty and of freedom of enterprise as necessary factors in the progress of the country" (Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador), or "to promote private initiative" (Cámara de la Industria Farmacéutica Venezolana; Federación de la Producción, la Industria y el Comercio, Paraguay), or "support of legislation in furtherance of ... the principles of individual liberty and ownership of property ... and opposition to legislation in derogation thereof" and "to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the system of private competitive enterprise" (National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America), or "to support the principle of private ownership of industry" (New Zealand Manufacturers' Federation).

- (c) National Association of Manufacturers, Colombia. "to promote the development of existing industries and the establishment of new ones, and in general, the industrialization of the country."
- (d) Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association - "to serve the best interests of the nation by the manufacture and/or importation and distribution of essential ethical pharmaceutical preparations";
- (e) Barbados Manufacturers' Association: "to promote and encourage the development in Barbados of manufacturing operations suitable to the community and capable of making contributions to the economic welfare and development of the Island";
- (f) Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador: "to protect the commercial, industrial and financial interests of the country in general"; "to promote agricultural productivity, national industrialization and increment of commerce in its various forms, always keeping in mind the welfare of the Salvadorian Community;"
- (g) Venezuelan Chamber of Pharmaceutical Industry: "to co-operate in the development of the Venezuelan economy, the promotion of social well being...trying to place the activities of this industry in its rightful place as an important factor in the national growth", "to contribute, within its means, to any activity aimed at safeguarding public health".
- (h) Confederation of Chambers of Industries of the United States of Mexico: "To promote the industrialization of Mexico by all possible means";
- (i) Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana: "to contribute always in co-operation with the adherent associations, to the industry and of the national economy with the study and solution of the problems related, keeping in mind the contingent conditions of the industry itself and the great aims of the national revival".

- (j) **Confederation of British Industry:** "to develop the contribution of British Industry to the national economy", etc.
- (k) **Federation of Production, Industry and Commerce, Paraguay:** "to tend to a greater general well being and a better remuneration of personal effort in order to ensure a higher standard of living to the workers", etc.
- (l) **Jamaica Manufacturers' Association:** "to promote and encourage the development in Jamaica of manufacturing operations capable of making contribution to the economic welfare and development of the Island", etc.;
- (m) **Korean Businessmen's Association:** "to contribute to the nation's economic development through an alliance of businessmen, thereby achieving a self-supporting economy and advancing the living standard of the people";
- (n) **Manufacturing Chemists' Association, United States:** "to provide leadership in developing and maintaining a clear understanding by the public of the chemical industry and the part it plays in our national, state, and local economy"; "to provide leadership and guidance and to undertake programmes to improve the chemical industry's service to the public", etc.;
- (o) **National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America:** "promotion of the industrial interests of the United States" and "fostering of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States".
- (p) **Manufacturers' Union of Panama:** "to foster the economic development of Panama through the safeguarding of existing industries or those to be established inside the national territory; to promote the establishment in Panama of all industries tending to fill a national need."
- (q) **Trinidad Chamber of Commerce:** "to promote the economic, educational, cultural and scientific advancement of the country", etc.

51.1 It is, however, another and main purpose that is most frequently enshrined at the head of the constitutional listing of objects of a non-statutory association of manufacturers - namely, that of protecting and advancing the common interests of the members of the association.

51.2 This principal object is expressed in a wide variety of ways, of which the following are examples:

- (a) Aerospace Industries Association of America - "to foster, advance, promulgate and promote trade and commerce, throughout the United States, its territories, possessions, and in foreign countries, in the interests of those persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in aircraft and astronomical vehicles...";
- (b) American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages - "to provide the means whereby manufacturers of bottled carbonated beverages and other types of bottled soft drinks, and others interested in the progress and welfare of the industry, may discuss problems of common interest to themselves and to the community in general";
- (c) American Paper Institute - "to promote the general welfare of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry in the United States";
- (d) Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Appliances and Electronic Equipment, Venezuela: "the study, promotion, safeguard and protection of the domestic appliance industry...";
- (e) Association of Metallurgical Manufacturers, Chile: "to study impel and carry out anything that may be professionally useful to its members...";
- (f) National Manufacturers Association, Colombia: "to represent and safeguard the industrial interests of Colombia";
- (g) Venezuelan Textile Association: "to strengthen the institution's members' solidarity; and, consequently, to protect same according to its means and within the law";

- (h) Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India - "to promote and protect the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India";
- (i) Bahamas Chamber of Commerce - "promoting, fostering and protecting industry and trade in all its aspects";
- (j) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry - "to promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufactures of Calcutta";
- (k) Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry - "to watch over and protect... the interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce or manufacture in India and in particular the Bombay Presidency";
- (l) British Honduras Chamber of Commerce - "to protect and promote the trade, commerce, shipping and manufactures of the Colony and the foreign trade of the Colony";
- (m) British Spinners' and Doublers' Association - "to watch over, safeguard and further the interests of its members";
- (n) Federal Association of the German Industry: "to protect and to foster all common interests of the industrial sectors adhering to it";
- (o) Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador: "to defend its members' corporate interests";
- (p) Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association - "to promote and further the interests of manufacturers of electrical products";
- (q) Canadian Manufacturers' Association - "to promote Canadian industries and to further the interests of Canadian manufacturers and exporters";
- (r) Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines - "to seek ways and means for the promotion and development of local trade, commerce and industry...";
- (s) Confederation of Industrial Chambers of the United States of Mexico: "to represent the general interests of the country's industry";

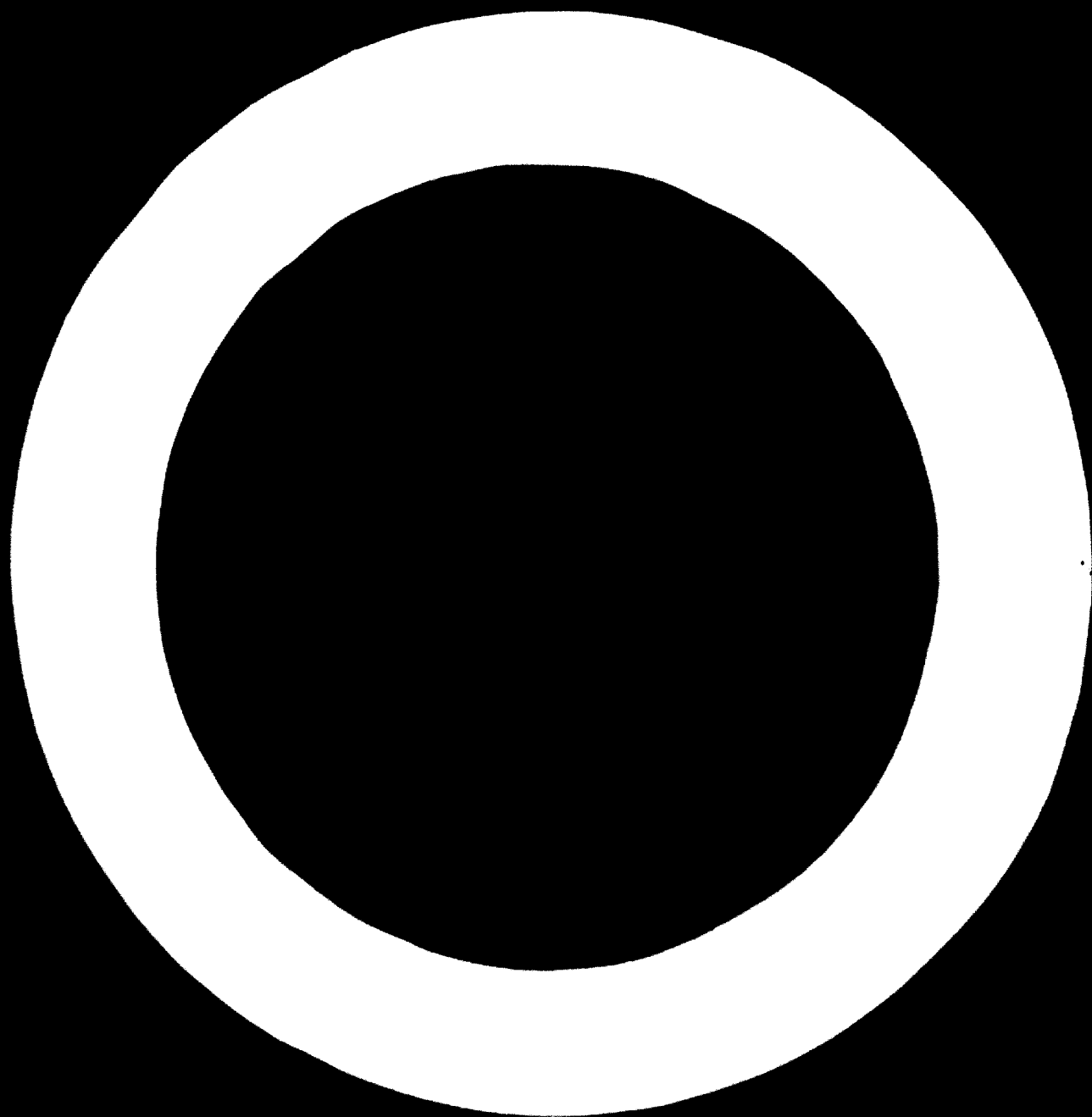
- (t) Professional Confederation of Sugar and its derivatives: "unite and group in one single body in order to facilitate the realization of their aims, all moral or physical persons of the country who are interested in defending the professional and corporate interests of organizations whose activities are directly or indirectly related to the production, transformation, commerce and utilization of sugars, their raw materials and their derivatives";
- (u) Federation of Hong Kong Industries - "to promote and foster the interests of the manufacturing industries of the Colony";
- (v) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry - "to promote Indian business in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects and to encourage Indian banking, shipping and insurance";
- (w) Federation of Belgian Textile Industry - "study, promote and defend the interests of the textile industry in economic, social and technical matters in the broadest sense...";
- (x) Federation of Ceramic Industries of Belgium and Luxembourg: "...take...all steps and undertake all measures deemed useful to the professional interests of its members...";
- (y) Federation of Chemical Industries of Belgium - "...defend the industrial, economic and social interests of the chemical industry of the Belgian, Luxemburgian economic union and "promote the development and advancement of this industries in all fields...";
- (s) Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States - "to promote and further the interests of the manufacturers of appliances...used in the production, distribution and utilization of manufactured...gases";
- (aa) Glass Manufacturers' Federation, United Kingdom - "to promote and safeguard the interests of the Glass Industry";
- (bb) Indian Woollen Mills' Federation - "to promote and protect the interests of manufacturers of woollen goods...";

- (cc) Jamaica Manufacturers Association - "to promote and encourage the promotion of industry, commerce, science and art in the island of Jamaica";
- (dd) Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States - "to co-operate for the advancement of the mobile homes and travel trailer manufacturing industry";
- (ee) National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States - "to promote the interests of the industry and relate its importance to the commerce of the nation";
- (ff) New Zealand Manufacturers Federation - "to aid, foster and encourage the manufacturing industries which are or hereafter may be established in New Zealand";
- (gg) Radio and Electronics Manufacturers Association of Hong-Kong - "to encourage, promote and protect the interests of manufacturers of radios, electronic equipment and/or electronic components";
- (hh) Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce - "to promote trade within Tanganyika and to work in the interest of commerce and the manufacturing, mining and agricultural industries of the Republic";
- (ii) Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association - "to promote and further the interests of the sugar manufacturing industry in Tanganyika";
- (jj) Association of Chemical Industry, Federal Republic of Germany - "aims to protect and foster the general ethical and economical interests of the chemical industry by all means except profit-making business ventures";
- (kk) Commerce Association of Steel and Iron Construction, Federal Republic of Germany - "to foster the common substantive interests of steel and iron constructors and to represent them before official and unofficial bodies";

52.1 Another main object which, although a self-evident reason for the establishment of a voluntary group, is nevertheless, frequently written into the constitutions of associations of manufacturers - especially those of sectoral associations composed of undertakings that may be in competition with another - is that of uniting the members for purposes of common interest.

52.2 The following are examples of constitutional statements of this object:

- (a) Association of Metallurgical Manufactures, Chile: "to maintain and reinforce the spirit and solidarity ties among its members";
- (b) British Plastics Federation - "to promote co-operation between British subjects engaged as manufacturers...in the plastics and allied industries";
- (c) Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador: "to harmonize the associates relations, fostering thus, the group spirit of the union";
- (d) Federation of Production, Industry and Commerce, Paraguay: "to stimulate the group spirit in the various economic activities";
- (e) Federation of Hong Kong Industries - "to provide a united voice for...the manufacturing industries of the Colony...both in the Colony and elsewhere";
- (f) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry - "to encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among business community and associations on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business";
- (g) Federation of Ceramic Industries of Belgium and Luxembourg - "...to develop in the affiliated the feeling of confraternity, solidarity and moral support; pool their knowledge in order to improve their general working conditions; look for the elements capable of bringing advantageous modifications to their common situations...";
- (h) Federation of Chemical Industries of Belgium - "... Keep the good understanding and solidarity between its members...";
- (i) Federation of Mechanical and Metal-Transforming Industries, France; "...to study the proper measures for maintaining or strengthening the solidarity between the adhering syndicates or between their members...";
- (j) Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States - "to promote co-operation among its members for the proper use and increased distribution of gas and gas appliances and equipment";



- (k) Indian Woollen Mills Federation - "to unite... the interests of manufacturers of woollen goods...";
- (l) Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada - "to promote an enlarged acquaintance and friendly intercourse among its members";
- (m) Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States - "to promote a closer and more friendly relationship among those engaged in the industry";
- (n) National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America - "to establish and maintain a mutual and co-operative organization of American manufacturers in the United States for the fostering of their trade, business, and financial interests" and "to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse among manufacturers";
- (o) National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States - "to promote friendly relations and mutual confidence among its members";
- (p) Plywood Manufacturers' Association of the Philippines - "to foster co-operation among the members".

52.3 In the case of a number of associations of manufacturers, this broad function of binding together the units of a collectivity is often accompanied; in the constitutional recital of objects, by a provision for arbitration.

52.4 The following are some illustrative statements of this object:

- (a) Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Appliance and Electronic Equipment, Venezuela: "to tend, with efficiency, to the solution of the members' difficulties, upon request, not only as a corporate body but also in its character of arbiter if so requested by interested parties";
- (b) Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India - "to act as arbitrator in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions";

- (c) Barbados Manufacturers Association - "to undertake by arbitration the settlement of disputes";
- (d) Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry - "to adjust controversies between members of the Association" and "to arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association";
- (e) British Honduras Chamber of Commerce - "to undertake by arbitration the settlement of disputes, arising out of trade, commerce, shipping and manufactures";
- (f) British Plastics Federation - "to act as arbitrator or to appoint arbitrators to act in the settlement of disputes arising out of transactions in or relating to the plastics industry";
- (g) Canadian Manufacturers Association - to appoint "arbitrators, members of the Association, to hear and decide controversies, disputes or misunderstandings relating to any commercial matter which may arise between members of the Association or any person whatsoever claiming by, through or under them, which may be voluntarily submitted for arbitration by the parties in dispute";
- (h) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry - "to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport or other business matters, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable";
- (i) Federation of Mechanical and Metal Transforming Industries, France - "...to arbitrate on request from interested parties, between the adhering syndicates or between third parties...";
- (j) Singapore Manufacturers Association - "to adjust, wherever possible, differences between the members of this Association and to act as Arbitrators whenever desirable".

(2) Ancillary functions

53.1 The constitutional texts of numerous associations of manufacturers also contain, in their recitals of objects, statements of ancillary ends which, at the time of their formation, the associations were ostensibly intended by their founders to serve.

53.2 These statements vary widely with the association both in form and in degree of elaboration. ^{1/}

53.3 There are, however, some functions that are more or less frequently mentioned; and they are generally of two kinds. On the one hand, there are the external functions that associations of manufacturers exercise when they act as centres of convergence of the common relations of their members with outside entities. On the other hand, there are the internal functions which associations of manufacturers exercise when they provide their members with joint services.

54.1 One of the external functions of associations of manufacturers, as laid down in the constitutions of a number of both general and sectoral associations, is that of making representations to the appropriate public authorities on questions of common concern to their members.

^{1/} The general purpose of the statement of 'objects' in a constitutional text to which an association of manufacturers owes its legal existence is two-fold - on the one hand, to confer on it the powers requisite for the attainment of the specified objects and, on the other hand, to protect the members and third parties. Where the objects of an association of manufacturers are not set out in much detail in the constitution, there is often added to the list of specific objects an object couched in general terms designed to guard against the possibility of action that would be ultra vires, e.g. "generally to do such other things as may be incidental to the attainment of these objects".

54.2 This object of an association of manufacturers is often stated in general terms such as the following:

- (a) "to represent and defend its members in any kind of action or petition before the Government" (Association of Canfood Manufacturers) (pickles);
- (b) "to make representations to Governments (central or local) and to promote, support or lawfully oppose such legislative or other measures as may be thought fit" (Barbados Manufacturers Association);
- (c) "to "lobby" for the passing of laws and regulations tending to benefit the country's economy as well as for the abrogation of those laws that benumb or damage it". (Fed. of Production, Industry and Commerce, Paraguay);
- (d) "to take all steps by lawful means which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting...economic interests" (Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry);
- (e) "the common representation of the adhering syndicates toward the public authorities..." (Federation of Mechanical and Metal Transforming Industries, France);
- (f) "to promote, support or oppose legislative and other measures affecting the manufacture, distribution, export, import or sales of...woollen goods..." (Indian Woollen Mills Federation);
- (g) "to unite in making representations to Government and other public bodies on questions of common concern to the industry" (Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada);
- (h) "to promote legislation for the improvement and the standing of manufactures" (Singapore Manufacturers' Association);
- (i) "to watch closely any legislation of the Commonwealth or State Parliaments and any by-laws, regulations, acts or awards of any public authority, board or court, and take such action as may be deemed advisable" (South Australian Chamber of Manufactures);

54.3 Sometimes, the function of making representations to governmental authorities is related to specific questions such as protective tariffs.

For example:

- (a) "to take action for the protection of its members in connexion with Customs and Excise Tariffs" (South Australian Chamber of Manufactures);
- (b) "to work toward modification of the customs tariffs by all available means so that it will truly protect industry and at the same time be flexible enough to accommodate the future needs of the country as circumstances allow" (National Manufacturers Association, Colombia);

54.4 On the other hand, it may be one of the objects of an association of manufacturers to press not only for tariffs that will protect the products of its members but also for the lowering of tariff barriers to the importation of needed materials.

54.5 For example, the objects of the Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Appliance and Electronic Equipment, Venezuela include both "to 'lobby' for the establishment of protective measures for industry" and "to co-operate towards obtaining tax exemptions (free customs) for raw materials needed by industry."

55.1 To the function of making representations to governmental authorities there is added, in some constitutional texts, the converse function of providing the public authorities with convenient means of consulting specialized knowledge and experience in central pools instead of in dispersed sources.

56.1 The function of thus acting as a standing two-way channel of consultation and communication between manufacturing industry and governmental authorities is specifically included among the constitutional objects of some associations of manufacturers.

56.2 For example, a principal object of the Confederation of British Industry is "to provide for British industry the means of formulating, making known and influencing general policy in regard to industrial, economic, fiscal, commercial labour, social, legal and technical questions, and to act as a national point of reference for those seeking industry's views".

56.3 Similarly, the objects of the National Association of Industries, Colombia, include the following:

- (a) on the one hand, "to make known to the government and the country, the needs and aspirations of Colombian Industry". "To exercise the right to petition the Legislative and Executive branches of Government, to pass, amend or abrogate laws and regulations affecting industries the Association intends to promote" and "to support members confronting the authorities..."
- (b) on the other hand, "to provide the authorities with information which does not conflict with industrial defence policies" and "to co-operate with the State in fulfilling the needs of Colombian industry."

57.1 The internal functions of associations of manufacturers that are frequently mentioned in their constitutional texts include, in particular, those that are concerned with manufacturing production and those that are related to the marketing of the manufactured products.

58.1 The service-rendering functions relating to production that are often set out in the constitutional statements of the objects of associations of manufacturers may be grouped under the following headings:

- (1) promotion of enhanced productivity; for example:
 - (a) "to provide a medium through which members of the industry and others may co-operate for the betterment of plant operating procedures, for more efficient production processes..." (American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages);
 - (b) "to disseminate among members, the new manufacturing processes of industrial products and any other methods that relate to the march of industry that may interest its technical, financial or commercial progress". (Association of Canfood Manufacturers, Chile) (pickle)
 - (c) "to encourage and assist manufacturers... in the use of efficient and modern methods of manufacture" (Barbados Manufacturers' Association);
 - (d) "to encourage the efficiency and competitive power of British industry" (Confederation of British industry);
 - (e) "to encourage and assist members in the use of efficient and modern methods of manufacture" (Jamaica Manufacturers' Association);
 - (f) "to encourage efficiency, safety and better methods in the manufacture, maintenance, packaging and transportation of medicinal products" (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States);
 - (g) "to create new products and improve existing products in order to meet the needs of our customers and the needs of the nation as a whole for the products of our industry" (Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States);
 - (h) "to develop higher yielding varieties of sugar cane and to improve the methods of growing and harvesting sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar therefrom" (Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association);
- (2) promotion of high standards of quality; for example:

- (a) "to watch over the application of industrial standards that contribute to the improvement in quality of the products" (Association of Manufacturers of Domestic Appliances and Electronic Equipment, Venezuela);
 - (b) "to promote and encourage adherence by manufacturers... to proper standards and grades of quality in all manufactured products" (Barbados Manufacturers Association and Jamaica Manufacturers Association);
 - (c) "to promote minimum standards for the products of the industry so that the public may be adequately served" (Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States);
 - (d) "to encourage high standards of potency, quality and purity for pharmaceutical and biological products" (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States);
- (3) standardisation of products; for example, one of the objects of the Plywood Manufacturers Association of the Philippines is "to standardise the manufacture of veneer and/or plywood to meet the requirements of domestic and foreign markets";
- (4) promotion of technical and managerial training and research; for example:
- (a) "to establish and maintain fellowships for research on problems relating to the industry and its products and for the development of technicians in soft drink manufacture, to the end that the public interest may be served and safeguarded" and "to establish and operate such educational services and facilities as may be deemed advisable for assistance to the industry in serving the interest of the consuming public" (American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages);
 - (b) "to engage in investigation and research in connexion with problems of a scientific or technical nature relating to any area of activity carried out in the mutual interest of the pulp, paper, and paperboard industry" (American Paper Institute);

- (b) "to co-operate in the education of personnel of the enterprises and in general, in the technical educational activities of the country" (Association of Producers of Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, Venezuela);
- (c) "to establish and maintain research laboratories in order to improve the quality of the products...as well as to foster the production of new canned goods" (Association of Producers of Canned Goods, Chile);
- (d) "to promote the technical education and training of personnel in the iron and steel industry" (Association of Metallurgical Industrialists, Chile);
- (e) "to encourage the development of schools dealing with industrial, economic and commercial education and training" (National Association of Industrialists, Colombia);
- (f) "to improve and elevate the technical knowledge of persons engaged in the manufacture of ethical pharmaceuticals" (Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association);
- (g) "to found scholarships or lectureships and to give prizes, or in other ways to subsidize or support by subscriptions, donations or otherwise, universities, colleges, schools and institutions for the promotion of objects similar to those of the Federation" and "to supervise and finance researches undertaken in the interest of the plastics industry and to raise special funds for this and other purposes" (British Plastics Federation);
- (h) "to advance and encourage education, including such liaison with universities, technical colleges and schools, and professional institutions or organizations, as may lead to higher calibre of managerial and supervisory staff" (Federation of Hong Kong Industries);
- (i) "to carry out and promote research in the fields of...woollen goods, raw materials and machinery for the manufacture of...woollen goods" (Indian Woollen Mills' Federation);

- (j) "to promote and subscribe to educational programmes of a scientific nature..." (Jamaica Manufacturers Association);
- (k) to conduct "research into specific matters in connexion with the national and international economy" (Korean Businessmen's Association);
- (l) "to encourage research in the development of new and better medicinal products; to encourage and promote better facilities and methods for the pharmacological and clinical evaluation of medicinal products" (Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States);
- (m) "to offer prizes, rewards, or premiums for the encouragement of invention, skill and greater technical knowledge..." (South Australia Chamber of Manufactures).

99.1 As for the service-rendering functions relating to the distribution and consumption of manufactured products, most of those that are frequently mentioned among the constitutional objects of associations of manufacturers fall into the following groups:

- (1) publicity; for example:
 - (a) "to promote the consumption of canned goods in the internal market as well as in foreign countries and to carry out a collective advertising programme for all products in the industry" (Association of Producers of Canned Goods, Chile);
 - (b) "to promote and encourage the use by consumers, by advertising propaganda, trade fairs and howsoever otherwise, of products manufactured in Barbados" (Barbados Manufacturers Association);
 - (c) "to stimulate the interest of the public in the manufacturing, safety, transportation and other problems of the electrical industry" (Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association);
 - (d) "to promote, in other territories, knowledge of and respect for the Colony's industries and to sponsor and assist in the organisation of trade fairs and trade missions" (Federation of Hong Kong Industries);

- (e) "to conduct, undertake the conduct of and participate in national and international exhibitions" and "to set up museums or show-rooms, to exhibit the products of India and other countries and to participate in such activities" (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry);
 - (f) "to develop a better understanding of the products of the industry and the efficient utilization of such products..." (Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada);
 - (g) "to promote and conduct industrial shows and fairs of an educational and industrial nature" and "to organise and conduct national and international tours and conventions connected with the manufacturing industry for the benefit of the members" (Jamaica Manufacturers' Association);
 - (h) "to organize expositions, fairs and contests between national products" (Panamanian Union of Industrialists);
 - (i) "to promote and support exhibitions wherever held and whenever in the interests of the Association" (Singapore Manufacturers Association);
 - (j) "to hold exhibitions for the display of manufactures and products, and of such arts, crafts and hobbies as may be deemed desirable" (South Australian Chamber of Manufactures);
- (2) markets; for example:
- (a) "to bring about commercial treaties with foreign countries which facilitate the external marketability of the industry's products" (Association of Producers of Canned Goods, Chile);
 - (b) "to assist in securing markets for both raw materials and finished products" (Barbados Manufacturers Association);
 - (c) "to foster, promote and increase the use in Jamaica and elsewhere of products manufactured in Jamaica and to assist members in securing markets for both raw materials and finished products" (Jamaica Manufacturers Association);
 - (d) "to help manufacturers look for outside markets for distribution of their products" (Plywood Manufacturers Association of the Philippines);

- (3) codes of conduct;^{1/} for example:
- (a) "to work towards the correction of abuses" (Aerospace Industries Association of America);
 - (b) "to adopt a Code of Conduct... defining the responsibilities of the Members to the Australian medical profession and to all members of the community with regard to promotional procedures" (Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association);
 - (c) "to establish just and equitable principles in trade" (Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry);
 - (d) "to make certain that high ethics are maintained in commercial activities and transactions" (Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador);
 - (e) "to maintain the industry upon a high ethical basis, to the end that such industry will command public respect"; "to work for the prevention of practices within the industry which are contrary to sound public policy"; and "to oppose improper methods and illegitimate practices inimical to the proper conduct of the business to the end that proper public relations shall be maintained by the industry" (Distilled Spirits Institute, United States);
 - (f) "to establish and maintain fair trade practices" (Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States);
 - (g) "to promote ethical standards in the manufacturing and merchandising of the products of the industry" (Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada);
 - (h) "to foster, promote and encourage the promotion of public interest, morality and fair business practice" (Jamaica Manufacturers Association).

60.1 Numerous associations of manufacturers also specifically mention in their constitutional texts the function of assembling, collating and

^{1/} Two specimens of codes of conduct adopted by associations of manufacturers are appended to this section of the report.

distributing statistical and other economic information of general interest to their members.

61.1 Some associations of manufacturers also refer in their constitutions to functions relating to labour and social questions.^{1/}

The following are examples of these references:

- (a) "to collaborate with its members and the authorities towards the establishment of policies of social justice based on national realities and necessities; fostering in this way, the betterment of living standards of the Colombian citizens" (National Association of Industrialists, Colombia);
- (b) "to promote good relations between the industrialists and their personnel, in order to secure social peace and so that equity and justice prevail in such relations" (Association of Metallurgical Industrialists, Chile);
- (c) "to organize relations...with the professional and inter-professional institutions of employers and workers...to establish a reserve fund with the purpose of disbursing indemnities to its members in case of social conflicts...
"to negotiate terms with the workers organizations in the name and account of all or part of its members... (Federation of Chemical Industries of Belgium);
- (d) "to conduct or cause to be conducted on behalf of manufacturers, either individually or collectively, negotiations for the settlement of industrial disputes by means of industrial agreements relating to conditions of employment in any manufacturing industry, or by reference of such disputes to Councils of Conciliation or to the Court of Arbitration"
"New Zealand Manufacturers Federation);

^{1/} Organizations concerned more or less exclusively with such questions fall outside the scope of this report. See above, paragraph 7.7, note 3.

- (e) "to promote a better understanding between its members and the labour authorities, as well as harmony between members and their workers" (Panamanian Union of Industrialists);

62.1 Various other functions are envisaged in the constitutions of some associations of manufacturers, including the following:

- (1) provision of legal aid: for example, one of the objects of the Indian Woollen Mills' Federation is "to provide legal assistance to the members of the Federation in such manner as the Federation deems fit, either by charging fees for the same or otherwise";
- (2) maintenance of relations with co-nationals abroad: for example, it is one of the objects of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry "to secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad" and one of the objects of the Korean Businessmen's Association is "the maintenance of relationships and liaison with the organizations of Korean resident businessmen in foreign countries".

(3) Constitutional disclaimers

69.1 In the constitutional texts of some associations of manufacturers, the positive statements of objects are accompanied by negative statements that may be illustrated by means of the following excerpts:

- (a) Venezuelan Textile Association: "The ATV will remain completely outside of all political or sectarian activities";
- (b) Barbados Manufacturers' Association: "Having regard to the objects of the Association and as its members will comprise persons of differing political opinions, no member shall be permitted at any Meeting to call in question the conduct of any other member in the exercise of his political privileges and freedom";
- (c) British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: "This Chamber being instituted solely for commercial purposes, and comprising among its members persons of all political opinions, all questions of party politics, general or local, are excluded";
- (d) Chamber of Commerce and Industry of El Salvador: "Questions of religion or of party politics will not be discussed in the Chamber";
- (e) Venezuelan Chamber of the Pharmaceutical Industry: "CIFAVE is extraneous to all political activities, objectives or banners; consequently, all deliberations, agreements and resolutions of its Assembly or Executive Board, will in all cases adopt a non-political attitude";
- (f) General Confederation of Italian Industry: "The Confederation is non-political";
- (g) Panamanian Union of Industrialists: "Under no concept, or in any circumstance will the Union discuss or reach agreements which relate to party politics";

63.2 In some countries, associations of manufacturers may engage lawfully only in such 'political' activities as would not be held by the judiciary to be proscribed by law. In the United States, for example, an association of manufacturers which, in connexion with a federal election, incurred an expenditure that was not held to be protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution guaranteeing the rights of free speech, etc. might be violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 (as amended).

64.1 It is also expressly declared in the constitutional texts of some associations of manufacturers that they are precluded from engaging in any activities relating to the selling prices and conditions of sale of the products of their members. ✓

64.2 The following are examples of these declarations:

- (a) Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers - "nothing herein contained shall enable the Federation to fix selling prices or impose conditions of sale";
- (b) National Electrical Manufacturers Association, United States - "it is the obligation of each business enterprise in the electrical manufacturing industry to determine independently the prices to be charged for its products";

✓ In the United Kingdom, as well as in India and other countries whose law is based largely on British law, there are associations of manufacturers in whose constitutions it is expressly laid down (in the words of one of them) that "the Association shall not support with its funds any object or endeavour to impose on or procure to be observed by its members or others any regulation, restriction or condition which if an object of the association would make it a Trade Union". See also above, paragraph 7.5, paragraph 7.7, notes 2 and 3 and paragraph 41.11, note.

- (c) National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States - "it is not an object of this Association to effect any contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce, or to monopolize or attempt to monopolize trade or commerce, or to influence any member as to whom he shall sell his products or at what price";
- (d) Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States - "no member shall be required or expected to be influenced by his membership in this Corporation ^{1/} in any way in determining to whom he shall sell his products, or at what prices, it absolutely not being the purpose of this organization to create any monopoly or to effect any contract, agreement or understanding in restraint of trade";
- (e) Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States: "it is the obligation of the Association and/or of each business enterprise in this industry... to guard the freedom and independence of each member of our industry in the marketing and pricing of his products";

64.3 There are, on the other hand, some associations of manufacturers in whose constitutions it is, on the contrary, expressly declared that it is incumbent on them to perform inter alia trading or trade controlling functions.^{2/}

64.4 The following are examples of these declarations:

- (a) Association of Producers of Canned Goods, Chile: "to bring about and/or contract in the name of those members who so desire, the sale of their products, establishing thereby the conditions of the respective contracts, fixing the sale specifications and for organizing its distribution and pre-exportation". "To buy, rent or contract, in any form, the equipment, supplied, machinery, raw materials, elements in general, goods and chattels or real estate of all types, as well as the services and processes destined for the needs of the production of canned goods, canned foods or sub-products, or for their distribution and/or exportation or for any other needs of the Association or its members".

^{1/} The Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

^{2/} See also below, paragraph 75.1, note.

- (b) Association of Producers of Household Appliances and Electrical Equipment, Venezuela: "to try to avoid harmful competition between enterprises which are members of the Association";
- (c) Venezuelan Textile Association: "to establish agreements and arrangements prior to further study, with the aims of avoiding harmful competition between enterprises which are members of ATV";
- (d) Indian Woolen Mills Federation: "to control, promote and regulate the manufacture and trade in woollen...goods, etc. in Bombay and elsewhere in India" and "to improve its stability";
"to regulate the manufacture, handling and the exportation, importation and dealing of woollen...goods, etc";
"to establish, take over, control, manage or regulate the market in Bombay or in any part of India for woollen...goods, etc."

Specimens of Codes of Conduct
adopted by associations of manufacturers^{1/}

A. Code of Conduct adopted by the Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association:

(1) Procedure:

- (a) Information of ethical pharmaceutical products available shall be accurately and conservatively presented to the Medical Profession.
- (b) A complete and balanced description of the product shall be given, including a clear statement of toxicity, side-effects and contra-indications.
- (c) Adequate and acceptable scientific evidence shall be the basis of all information communicated, whether verbally or written, in Journal advertising, mailing pieces, by films or any other medium which may be used.
- (d) There shall be a clear differentiation between statement based on clinical and pharmacological evidence and any theoretical projection of that evidence.
- (e) Quotations from medical literature or from personal communications of clinical investigators shall not be taken from their context if such an action could change the meaning of the author's report or opinion.
- (f) Scientific work shall be quoted fairly and objectively.
- (g) Disparaging references to competing medical specialities or manufacturers shall be avoided.

(2) Representatives:

- (a) Representatives who present information to the Medical Profession shall be adequately trained and competent to provide the detailed technical service required by this code.
- (b) They shall never offer an inducement to an employee nor employ a subterfuge to gain an interview.

^{1/} See above, paragraph 59.1 (3).

- (c) The frequency with which representatives call on doctors and hospitals shall be limited to the necessary presentation of useful information.
- (d) Such calls shall be made to suit the convenience of an individual doctor or hospital medical staff who, also, shall decide upon the desirable frequency of calls. Their wishes shall be respected.

(3) Mailings:

- (a) Communications designed to gain the attention of recipients may be forceful but shall not attempt to conceal their true purpose by deception or subterfuge.
- (b) Mailing lists shall be kept up to date and the names of doctors shall be removed from lists upon request.

B. Principles of Business Conduct adopted by the National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, United States:

- (1) Quote only realistic delivery promises, and meet all delivery dates unless the customer's delays or changes make it impractical.
- (2) Hold in confidence the designs and manufacturing procedures for special tooling and precision machining unless the customer releases the company from this obligation.
- (3) Deliver special tooling and precision machining to the specifications and quality agreed upon.
- (4) Base quotations on a full knowledge of your own costs and all elements affecting the performance of the job, realizing that without this knowledge, a profitable business cannot long exist.
- (5) Refrain from misrepresenting the company's operations and capabilities and from offering bribes to influence the placement of business.
- (6) Avoid wrongfully discrediting the equipment product, methods, personnel or credit standing of a competitor.
- (7) Refrain from enticing away the employees of others, through misleading advertising or otherwise.

- (8) Accept responsibility for apprentice training to provide a reasonable number of skilled workmen.
- (9) Use fair purchasing methods in dealing with suppliers.
- (10) Treat employees equitably in all respects, including payment of fair wages and supplemental benefits, and maintenance of safe and sanitary working conditions.

V. Sources of revenue
of associations of manufacturers

65.1 Associations of manufacturers generally derive either the whole or the greater part of their income from the dues payable by their members. ✓

66.1 The dues may include entrance fees payable by new members, regular subscriptions and special levies and contributions.

67.1 Some associations of manufacturers requiring entrance fees levy them at flat rates - e.g. the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, whose current entrance fee is Rupees 1,000, or the Cámara de la Industria Farmacéutica Venezolana, whose current cuota de admisión is Bolivares 2,500.

67.2 Other associations of manufacturers levy entrance fees at variable rates. For example:

- (a) the Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile, takes into account the applicant's "capital and production" when determining the amount of its cuota de incorporación, which, however, must be equivalent to not less than 10 per cent. and not more than 100 per cent. of the value of the Association's assets divided by the number of members at the time of the application;
- (b) the Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States, levies "an initiation fee of \$100.00 at the time formal application for membership is made and an additional initiation fee of one-tenth of one per cent. of the gross receipts from the sale of mobile homes ... during the first year of membership";
- (c) the Wine Institute, United States, levies an initiation fee varying in amount with the applicant's inventory measured in gallons.

✓ The financing of statutorily established associations of manufacturers with compulsory membership falls outside the scope of this section. The statutorily established Federation of Hong Kong Industries, membership of which is voluntary, derives a part of its income from a governmental subvention.

68.1 The regular subscriptions payable to associations of manufacturers by their members - usually once a year, but in some cases quarterly or monthly - are likewise levied either at flat rates (e.g. Aerospace Industries Association of America, or Plywood Manufacturers Association of the Philippines) or at variable rates.

68.2 The variable rates of regular subscriptions levied by associations of manufacturers are based on a number of different types of criteria, including the following:

- (a) number of employees (e.g. Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Canadian Manufacturers Association, Confederation of British Industry in respect of companies or firms wholly or mainly engaged in productive or manufacturing industry, Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique, Queensland Chamber of Manufactures);
- (b) wage bill (e.g. Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique, Industrirådet in Denmark);
- (c) amount of capital - "invested capital" (e.g. All-India Manufacturers Organisation), or "paid-up capital" (e.g. Asociación Textil Venezolana), or "net worth" (e.g. National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America, who, for this purpose, define net worth as "common stock, plus preferred stock, plus paid-in surplus and earned surplus at beginning of respective calendar year");
- (d) combination of number of employees and amount of capital (e.g. Sveriges Industriförbund, which levies annual subscriptions based partly on the amount of share capital registered at the beginning of the year and partly on the average number of employees during the year);
- (e) productive capacity (e.g. British Spinners' and Doublers' Association^{1/}

^{1/} Rates annually specified for each "ring equivalent spindle registered" calculated according to a prescribed conversion table for different types of spinning spindles, doubling spindles, looms, etc.

- and Indian Woollen Mills' Federation^{1/});
- (f) sales - "amount of business" (e.g. Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States), "turnover" (e.g. Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry), "volume of sales" (e.g. Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States), "volume or value of sales" (e.g. Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States), "net sales" (e.g. Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association);
 - (g) sales or number of employees (e.g. Glass Manufacturers Federation, United Kingdom, whose rates are by tonnage of glass sold for members using automatic forming machines and by number of employees for members using hand methods);
 - (h) sales and other criteria (e.g. Distilled Spirits Institute, United States, whose rates are on a basis of net sales or on a gallonage basis for active members and on a gallonage basis or on the basis of space devoted to warehousing for associate members).

69.1 Some associations of manufacturers also have subsidiary sources of income, including charges for secretarial and other services, arbitration fees, sales of publications, interest on investments and rents for leased office premises.

69.2 An important ancillary source of income in some cases consists of profits on exhibitions.

69.3 This activity is sometimes conducted through an associated but legally separate entity. For example, Business Equipment Manufacturers Exhibits, Inc., in the United States, is wholly owned by the Business Equipment Manufacturers Association.^{2/}

70.1 Some associations of manufacturers also levy ad hoc contributions from their members for the financing of special projects, e.g. a publicity campaign.

^{1/} Rates specified from time to time for each installed spindle, power loom, noble comb and rectilinear comb.

^{2/} Discussing in December 1964 the structure, activities and membership of trade associations and professional societies "in the next decade", the Association Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America noted that associations were, "more and more ..., incorporating their publications as profit making organisations, wholly owned by the tax-free association"; and it expected that, by 1975, many associations would be "operating either totally or in part as profit making corporations and paying income taxes on all or portions of their income".

71.1 In the case of international associations of manufacturers, their expenses are usually borne by the members in accordance with an agreed system of distribution by country. For example, the constitution of the Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne provides for the following distribution: France, Federal Republic of Germany and Italy, 28 per cent. each; Belgium and Netherlands, 7.9 per cent. each; Luxemburg, 0.2 per cent.

VI. Activities of associations of manufacturers

(1) General pattern

72.1 Some information on the general range of the activities in which associations of manufacturers engage is obtainable from the constitutional statements of their objects (see above, section IV).

73.1 In the case of general associations of manufacturers, the range of their effective activities is often so wide that they set up standing committees, serviced by divisions of their headquarters secretariats, to handle specific groups of questions.

73.2 The following examples of these internal arrangements illustrate the variety of subjects in which general associations of manufacturers may be interested:

(a) the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry has standing committees for:

- Aviation and tourism
- Company law
- Development and reconstruction
- Economic affairs
- Electricity
- Excise
- Exports
- Industrial affairs
- Income tax

investment
Labour relations
Managing agency
Oil industry
Railways
Sales tax
Shipping

(b) the Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie has standing committees for: ^{1/}

Agriculture
Consumer goods industries
Economics of the industrial establishment
European integration
External trade
Insurance
International affairs
Law
Money, credit and currency
Power
Restrictive practices
Taxation
Water and effluent

(c) the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has standing committees for:

Commercial intelligence
Industrial relations
Insurance
Legislation
Research and development
Tariffs

^{1/} The list shown is not exhaustive; and there are also a number of standing working groups.

Taxation

Transportation

(d) the Confederation of British Industry has standing committees for:

Company law

Consumer protection

Economic questions

Education and training

Export credit

Export promotion policy

Finance

Fuel and energy

Industrial relations and manpower

International labour questions

Labour and social affairs

Minerals

Overseas affairs

Overseas investment

Production

Public purchasing policy

Regional development

Research

Safety, health and welfare

Social insurance

Taxation

Technical legislation

Trade practices policy

Transport

Valuation and rating

Wages and conditions of work.

(e) the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has standing committees for:

Agriculture
Company law
Customs and excise
Direct taxation
Economic affairs
Industrial development
International trade
Transport

(f) the *Fédération des Industries Belges* has standing committees for:

Company law
Cooperation with developing countries (provision of experts and training)
Economic questions (consumption, economic development, industrial finance, etc.)
Exports financing
External trade
European integration
Fiscal questions
Human problems of labour (technical education, employment vacancies, rehabilitation of the handicapped, safety and health, etc.)
Industrial films
Road transport
Social questions (industrial accidents, hours of work, industrial diseases, holidays, etc.)
Statistics

(g) the *Federation of Industries in the United Arab Republic* has sections for:

Arab economic relations
Economic research
Foreign economic relations
Foreign labour relations
Labour and productivity affairs

Legal affairs

Statistics

- (h) the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States of America has standing committees for:

Clergy-Industry relations

Conservation and management of natural resources

Economic questions

Educational questions

Employee benefits

Employee health and safety

Government economy

Industrial problems

Industrial relations

International economic affairs

Marketing

Money, credit and capital formation

National defence

Nuclear energy

Patents

Research

Taxation

- (i) the Sveriges Industriförbund has departments for the following questions:

Commercial and industrial law (general industrial and trade legislation, legislation relating to patents and other industrial property rights, restrictive trade practices, real estate, supply of power, air and water pollution)

Community planning policy (regional development policy; research, education, training; communications)

Domestic market problems (marketing, advertising, consumer research and information, packaging, etc.)

Economic policy (economic situation, supply of capital, long-range economic outlook, international economic situation, developing countries, statistics, public sector, etc.)

Fiscal policy (company taxation, indirect and direct taxation, fiscal legislation, international taxation questions)

International affairs (foreign trade, tariffs and other trade policy questions, European economic integration, international cooperation).

74.1 Similar internal arrangements for dividing a total area of activity into segments are made also by a number of sectoral associations of manufacturers - especially by those which have a large membership or which operate in a broad or important field of manufacturing industry.

74.2 The following are examples of these administrative sub-divisions of sectoral associations of manufacturers:

(a) the American Paper Institute has the following standing committees, etc.:

- Air and water management
- Automated data processing
- Biological and chemical research
- Business economics and statistics
- Exports
- Freight car supply and utilization
- Foreign credit insurance
- Foreign tariff and other import barriers
- Government relations
- Industrial relations
- Insurance rates and export shipments
- Legislation
- Marketing and market research
- Materials
- Materials handling
- Safety
- Standard transportation commodity code
- Transportation

(b) the **Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos, Chile**, has standing committees for:

- Free trade area and exports
- Legislation
- Social action
- Standardisation
- Taxation and credit problems
- Tariffs
- Training

(c) the **Automobile Manufacturers Association, United States**, has standing committees, groups, panels, etc. for:

- Consolidated specifications form
- Crankcase ventilation
- Data analysis
- Defense
- Depreciation
- Diesel emission
- Emission
- Engine and vehicle modification
- Engineering
- Excise tax
- Exhaust system
- Field relations
- Fiscal affairs
- Foreign tax
- Fuel system emission
- Fuel tank liquid spillage
- Government reports and surveys
- Health
- Highway economics
- Highway emergency locating plan
- Highway research

Industrial waste and water resources

Inspection handbook

International standards

Lamps

Licence plate mounting

Materials controls and allocations

Motor truck

New devices

Ocean rate

Passenger car brake

Patents

Radio frequency interference

Rates

School bus

Service managers

Special odometer

Standards policy

State and local tax

Statistics

Taxation

Traffic

Tyres

Vehicle combustion products

Vehicle emission measurement

Vehicle identification numbers

Vehicle lighting

Vehicle noise

Vehicle regulations

Vehicle safety

World trade

(d) the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers has standing committees for:

Materials supply (in conjunction with the Tyre Manufacturers' Conference)

Overseas trade

Specifications

Statistics

Technical questions

Transport

(e) the Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge has standing committees for:

Anti-dumping action

Distribution

Electricity

External trade

Fiscal questions

Insurance

International social problems

Productivity

Standardisation

Training

(f) the Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association, Canada, has standing committees for:

Automotive safety

Customs and tariffs

Engineering

Industrial safety

Marketing information

Taxes

Transportation

Vehicle service

75.1 As has already been noted (Section IV), whether in the case of associations of manufacturers that have been established in some countries as instruments of public policy or in the case of associations that have voluntary memberships, some of the activities in which they engage in pursuit of their objects pertain to their general representational functions while others take the form of palpable production and marketing services rendered directly to the members.^{1/}

76.1 Although these activities vary widely in kind and in extent with the individual association of manufacturers,^{2/} a brief inspection of those engaged in by a couple of selected associations will suffice to illustrate their range and diversity.

76.2 One of the selected associations of manufacturers is a century-old general association with a membership of about 2,500 manufacturing firms, as well as an associate membership of several hundred firms and persons not engaged in manufacturing.

76.3 This association of manufacturers provides its members with services, or engages on their behalf in activities, falling under the following headings:

- (a) circulation of information on new legislative and other measures affecting manufacturers;

^{1/} In some countries, associations of manufacturers may engage lawfully in activities that, in some other countries, would be deemed to contravene legislation relating to restrictive trade practices. An enquiry into this question would call for a comparative examination of the relevant laws of the numerous countries in which associations of manufacturers are established.

^{2/} For the purposes of occasional surveys of the activities of associations of manufacturers and similar bodies, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America calls for information under the following headings: accounting, advertising and marketing, education, employer-employee relations, Government relations, public relations, research standardization, statistics.

The American Society of Association Executives, which is concerned with both trade and professional associations, considers that there are "over 150 types of service which can be performed by an association" and that they can be grouped into "15 most universal areas of trade association activity".

- (b) maintenance of a watch on projected legislation affecting manufacturers and, where appropriate, preparation of representations to the public authorities;
- (c) operation of a channel through which the public authorities may obtain the views of the manufacturing sector on the state of the national economy, capital investment projects and other general economic questions;
- (d) participation in the work of public institutions for the promotion of manufacturing industry;
- (e) provision of services of industrial advocates in cases brought before arbitration and conciliation tribunals;
- (f) assistance to individual managements in the settlement of industrial disputes;
- (g) advice to individual managements on job classification;
- (h) publication of a comprehensive digest of wage rates;
- (i) advice to members on questions of taxation, safety regulations, price control and other matters;
- (j) preparation for members manufacturing related products of a prima facie case for modification of the customs tariff;
- (k) organisation of meetings of manufacturers;
- (l) provision of information on export markets and on the techniques of exporting (costing, shipping, insurance, distribution);
- (m) provision of information on foreign sources of supply of materials and equipment not produced domestically;
- (n) promotion of trade exhibitions and fairs;
- (o) publication of a classified directory of manufacturers and their products;
- (p) publication of a periodical industrial journal;
- (q) replies to enquiries for information on the products of members;
- (r) administration of an insurance service for manufacturers;
- (s) provision of secretarial services for sub-divisions of the membership by groups of products;

- (t) provision of letters of introduction for members visiting other countries.

76.4 The other selected association of manufacturers is a sectoral association which has half a century of experience behind it and a membership of about sixty manufacturing undertakings accounting, it is estimated by the association, for about four-fifths of the output of that sector of industry in the country in which the association is established.

76.5 The activities in which this association engages may be grouped under the following headings:

- (a) maintains continuous liaison with governmental and other public institutions whose operations may directly affect the industry;
- (b) publicises the contribution made by the industry to the national economy;
- (c) sponsors periodical exhibitions;
- (d) organises periodical general meetings of the members;
- (e) publishes a directory of the members;
- (f) administers functional groups of industry personnel concerned in their respective firms with:
 - (i) manufacturing methods and processes
 - (ii) maintenance services
 - (iii) questions of transport and distribution
 - (iv) staff questions
 - (v) market research
 - (vi) training of salesmen
 - (vii) exports
 - (viii) finance and accounting
 - (ix) taxation
- (g) by means of a weekly news bulletin sent to the member firms, acts as a rapid clearing house of information on new products and developments and other matters of common interest;
- (h) carries out a programme of market research;

- (1) sponsors programmes of standardisation of the industry's products both in the national standards institute and under the auspices of the International Organisation for Standardisation.

VI. Activities

(2) Activities related

to processes of industrial development

77.1 To the foregoing general indications of the activities of associations of manufacturers may be added more detailed information on some of the special functions that they exercise as institutions participating in the processes of industrial development to which reference was made at the outset of this report (paragraph 5.1).

77.2 This information is presented below in the form of a selective digest of responses made by some associations of manufacturers to an invitation to provide particulars of such of their activities as might relate to a number of specific questions bearing on industrialisation.^{1/}

77.3 Some of the questions on which information was invited relate especially to the production of manufactured goods - namely, industrial planning, industrial productivity, industrial management, investment in industry, industrial research, industrial training, standardisation and feasibility studies of industrial projects. Other questions relate especially to the

^{1/} Of the associations of manufacturers which, as was noted above (paragraph 2.2), provided documentary material for this report, only a small proportion responded to this specific request. The items of illustrative information given in the digest appear, however, to be applicable in each case to a good many associations of manufacturers in various countries. (Such particulars of activities as are given in the digest in respect of individual associations of manufacturers do not necessarily cover all their activities in the various fields of operation described in the digest.)



74.10.14

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marketing of manufactures - namely, prices patents and trade marks. Each of these questions is included in the digest given below.

77.4 Yet other questions on which information was sought from associations of manufacturers relate to both production and marketing - namely, industrial legislation, taxation and statistics. The activities of associations of manufacturers in these fields, each of which is one of the principal concerns of many associations, have, however, already been sufficiently noted.

78.1 Industrial planning. A number of general associations of manufacturers concern themselves with national industrial planning. For example:

- (a) the Asociación Nacional de Industriales, Colombia, has urged the need to set up joint committees for groups of industries which would prepare medium- and long-term plans and programmes of industrialisation;
- (b) the Associação Industrial Portuguesa maintains close collaboration with the State Department of Planning;
- (c) the Confederation of British Industry is represented on the National Economic Development Council, which was largely responsible for the preparation of the National Plan issued in 1969, as well as on a number of bodies concerned with aspects of national planning set up by the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Power and Transport;
- (d) the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation has an Economic Planning Committee which is endeavouring to interest both the Government and other organisations in co-operative promotion of indicative economic planning;
- (e) the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures (Australia) seeks to encourage the development and conservation of water, mineral and forest resources, the application of industrial techniques to farming, the expansion of the population of northern Australia, a development of supplies of electricity and an improvement of postal and shipping services; and it makes studies of industrial zoning, town planning and city and rural freeways.

78.2 Some sectoral associations of manufacturers also contribute to national planning. For example, the Indian Woollen Mills Federation makes suggestions to the Government on the mill capacity to be licensed and provides it with forecasts of demand and supply.

78.3 There are instances too of concern on the part of associations of manufacturers with the planning operations in which manufacturing undertakings themselves engage. For example:

- (a) the Canadian Manufacturers Association administers an Industrial Economists' Forum, which assists member companies in their short- and medium-term economic and sales forecasting; and it organises conferences on the economic outlook and on business planning;
- (b) the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, has a Long-Range Planning Committee.

79.1 Industrial productivity. Some associations of manufacturers are associated with specialised bodies concerned with industrial productivity. For example:

- (a) in conjunction with four other organizations, the Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos, Chile, brought into being in July 1965, a Comisión de Productividad Metalúrgica (Metal productivity commission), whose basic task in the field of productivity "is represented by studies at the level of the enterprise and of studies of model plants, which are projected to the respective sector by means of manuals; and covering all the factors of production in all areas which comprise the metallurgical sector, in fields such as: inventory control, preventive maintenance systems for equipment and machinery, quality control, production planning and control, cost accounting, administrative organization and rationalization, etc.";

✓ A conference on "Business Planning for National Growth" held on the occasion of the 1965 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers Association was devoted to a discussion of a recommendation made by the Economic Council of Canada that Canadian companies develop and intensify their longer range planning.

- (b) through its central and regional productivity committees, the Chemical Industries Association ^{United Kingdom}, seeks to stimulate productivity in all branches of the industry by means of discussion, dissemination of knowledge, encouragement of programmed instruction and modern aids to training, improvement of labour aspects of productivity and organization of meetings on such questions as management services, patent procedures and costing techniques;
- (c) The Confederation of British Industry is a constituent body of the British Productivity Council; it has nominated industrialists as special members of the Prices Review Division and the Incomes Review Division of the National Board for Prices and Incomes and it takes part in the work of many other bodies concerned with productivity, especially in the technical and educational fields;
- (d) the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation is represented on the Industrial Advisory Committee, a statutory body concerned with inter alia the improvement of productivity;
- (e) the Indian Woollen Mills Federation cooperates with the National Productivity Council of India;
- (f) in conjunction with Trinidad's Employers Consultative Association, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce was instrumental in causing the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to set up in 1965 a Productivity Centre;
- (g) the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures is represented on the Australian Productivity Council.

79.2 In some cases, associations of manufacturers maintain their own productivity advisory services. For example: the British Spinners' and Doublers' Association has a technical department which advises members on productivity questions.

79.3 Another example is the Associação Industrial Portuguesa, which has its own Comissão de Produtividade (Productivity commission) which organises

✓ Formed on January 1, 1966 as an amalgamation of pre-existing commercial and labour organizations in the chemical industry.

courses and seminars and advise individual firms. Within the Commission, there are three Working Groups, composed of twenty to eighty members each, concerned with, respectively, management consultants and organization experts, quality control and mechanical handling. The Working Groups have organized Study Teams for questions such as the following: pilot surveys of the attitude of industrial firms towards the employment of management consultants; compilation of a list of consulting firms and individual consultants; the technology used in industrial quality control; statistical quality control; standards and terminology in mechanical handling. The Commission also collaborates closely with bodies such as the Purchasing Officers Association, the Association for the Study of Administration Organization, the Staff Management Association and the Mechanographic Association.

80.1 Industrial management. Some associations of manufacturers organize their own training courses in industrial and business management, e.g. Finland's Union of Manufacturers, Trinidad's Chamber of Commerce (in conjunction with other organizations) and the National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association of the United States.

80.2 Other associations of manufacturers are associated with specialized bodies in this field, e.g. the Confederation of British Industry, which is represented in the British Institute of Management.

80.3 Articles on industrial management are published in the journals of some associations of manufacturers, e.g. in the Canadian Manufacturer's Association's Industrial Canada.

81.1 Investment in industry. In the case of investment in domestic undertakings, the efforts of a number of associations of manufacturers are, in the words of the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation, "directed towards the creation of a national economic 'climate' which will encourage investment in industrial development".

81.2 These efforts take various forms, of which the following are examples:

- (a) the Asociación Nacional de Industriales, Colombia, carries out investigations of the bearing of public monetary and fiscal policy on the financing of industrial undertakings;

- (b) the Confederation of British Industry, which likewise collates the views of manufacturers on public incentives to investment, regularly issues analyses of the investment plans of a large number of industrial undertakings;
- (c) the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce set up in April 1966 an Investment and Banking Committee with a programme of work directed towards an acceleration of the local rate of investment.

81.) Some general national associations of manufacturers are closely concerned also with investment abroad. For example, the Confederation of British Industry has published studies on investment possibilities and conditions in several industrially developing countries (e.g. Prospects for British Manufacturing in Mexico and Colombia. Report of an enquiry into the scope for British industrial investment in association with local investment and capital).

82.1 Industrial research. National technical research is fostered by some general associations of manufacturers. For example:

- (a) the Canadian Manufacturers Association's Committee on Research and Development formulated recommendations that were instrumental in introducing in 1962 an incentive for scientific research and development into taxation legislation and in securing subsequent modifications thereof; and the geographical Divisions of the Association cooperate with the Provincial Governments in the formulation and administration of science policy and in the activities of research institutions;

✓ An interim report of a full-scale survey of the total costs and benefits of overseas investment is expected to be published by the Confederation of British Industry towards the end of 1966.

- (b) the Chemical Industries Association, United Kingdom, provides its members with a comprehensive Chemical Engineering Research and Advisory Service aimed at identifying and filling gaps in fundamental engineering knowledge; and its Instrumentation Advisory Committee advises members on instrument applications;
- (c) the Confederation of British Industry is represented on committees of the Ministry of Technology and of the Delhi Institute of Technology and on the Council of Industrial Design; and it is currently expanding a study of the role of research associations which was carried out in 1963.

82.2 Technical research in particular sectors of manufacturing industry is also sponsored by a number of associations of manufacturers. For example:

- (a) the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association takes part in the organisation of the programme of work of the Electrical Research Association;
- (b) the British Spinners and Doublers Association is represented on the Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association;
- (c) the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers Association participates jointly with the plastics industry in the work of the Rubber and Plastics Research Association, which is financed partly by the rubber industry;
- (d) several of the sectoral groups of members of the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation have research organisations which are jointly financed by industry and the Government of New Zealand.

✓ 83.1 Industrial training. The interest taken in industrial training by a number of associations of manufacturers may be illustrated as follows:

- (a) the Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos, Chile, co-sponsors with the Servicio de Cooperación Técnica (Technical cooperation service) the Centro Metalúrgico de Formación Profesional (Metallurgical training centre); it awarded in 1965 its annual industrial prize to a member firm which opened a welding school; and it also awarded

- in 1965 proficiency prizes to a number of industrial trainees, including a group of five workers from Ecuador who completed a training course at the Centro Metalúrgico;
- (b) the Education and Training Committee of the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association co-ordinates the training of apprentices, students and graduates on behalf of the industry, working in conjunction with other associations of manufacturers and the Ministry of Education;
 - (c) the Canadian Manufacturers Association is represented on the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council, the National Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, the National Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee and other governmental bodies concerned with industrial training;
 - (d) the Confederation of British Industry issues a periodical Training and Education Bulletin; it published in 1965 reports entitled Education in Transition: the Implications for Industry and Industry and the Schools; it administers a scheme of overseas scholarships under which, during the past fifteen years, some eight hundred engineers coming from a large number of developing countries have had periods of training in British industrial firms; ✓ and it is represented in the Ministry of Labour's Central Training Council;
 - (e) Finland's Union of Manufacturers arranges training courses for the personnel of its members;
 - (f) as has already been noted, the Comissão de Productividade da Associação Industrial Portuguesa organises training courses and seminars;
 - (g) the National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, United States, has undertaken the training of apprentices in the tool, die and precision machining industry under contract with the United States Government's Department of Labor;

✓ Scholarships in Britain for Graduate Engineers, leaflet issued by the Confederation of British Industry.

- (h) the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures is encouraging the establishment of a University of Technology; it sponsors courses of technical education; and it is represented on the Apprenticeship Commission, the Council of Adult Education, the Rehabilitation Vocational Advisory Committee, the Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology and other educational institutions.

✓ 84.1 Standardisation. National standards institutions have been established not only industrially advanced countries but also in a growing number of developing countries; and it is often in association with them that associations of manufacturers engaging in activities in this field operate. ✓

For example:

- (a) while itself encouraging standardisation, the Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile, is kept in contact with both Chilean and foreign standardisation institutions through the Instituto Chileno del Acero (Chilean steel institute);
- (b) it is within the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association, which is represented on British Standards Institution committees over the whole range of electrical products, that the initial drafting of all electrical British standards is carried out before discussion in the British Standards Institution;
- (c) in conjunction with the British Standards Institution and in consultation with international associations, the Marking of Containers Committee and the Packaging Committee of the Chemical Industries Association, United Kingdom, deal with matters such as the standardisation of specifications and the packaging of dangerous substances;
- (d) the Confederation of British Industry is represented in the Council and in committees of the British Standards Institution;

✓ In the United States, some 160 associations of manufacturers and other organisations are (April 1966) member bodies of the American Standards Association.

(e) the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation is represented in some 125 product working groups of the newly formed New Zealand Standards Association;

(f) the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures is represented on the Food Standards Committee and the Standards Association of Australia.

84.2 Some associations of manufacturers are, however, engaged in work of their own in this field.^{2/} For example:

(a) the Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers, while represented on technical committees of the British Standards Institution, which it advises in the preparation of standards and specifications throughout the rubber field, also maintains its own Specification Advisory Committee, whose purpose is to advise other bodies (e.g. Ministry of Defence, British Railways, Society of British Aircraft Constructors, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders) where the specifications which they prepare bear on rubber and rubber components;

^{1/} The New Zealand Standards Association, which is independent of governmental control and administration, has taken the place of the former New Zealand Standards Institute, which was operated as a governmental organisation.

^{2/} It has been suggested that, "in contrast to those countries where the association or industry people look to the National Standards Body ..., standardisation ... at the association or industrial level ... need not await the development of national or company levels in a developing country" and that "the formation of a standards body at the industry or association level would be a favourable factor to the promotion of the industrial sector of the economy" (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Industrial Standardisation in Developing Countries, 1964, pp.12-13). "In industries where companies have strong operating similarities and face like problems, some standards are handled on an industry wide basis. Standards formulated under such conditions can provide the basis for future national standards." (The Promotion of Industrial Standardisation in Developing Countries: Report by the participants in an Inter-Regional Seminar sponsored by the United Nations in cooperation with the Government of Denmark and held at Helsingør in October 1965).

(b) the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, is working on paper covering standards.

84.3 Where, as in Trinidad, a national standards institution has not been established, there may be efforts on the part of an association of manufacturers - in this case, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce - to cause one to be brought into being.

✓ 85.1 Feasibility studies of industrial projects. Such activities bearing on this question in which associations of manufacturers may engage are generally confined to preliminary discussions with industrialists contemplating manufacturing developments, including suggestions on the choice of specialized consultants.

85.2 An instance of participation in feasibility studies is reported by the Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile, which, in conjunction with the Instituto Chileno del Acero, is studying projects for new plants or for extensions of existing ones to be financed from external aid for industrialization.

86.1 Marketing of manufactured products. Apart from activities referred to below under the heading of 'Patents and trade marks', the various marketing services performed by associations of manufacturers, especially in the field of exports, may be illustrated as follows:

- (a) sectoral committees of the Asociación Nacional de Industriales, Colombia, co-ordinate the export policies of individual undertakings;
- (b) the Associação Industrial Portuguesa promoted the annual International Fair of Lisbon;
- (c) the British Spinners and Doublers Association carries out occasional market surveys in other countries;
- (d) the British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association undertakes occasional surveys of overseas markets;
- (e) the Canadian Manufacturers Association operates in six Provinces Export Study Clubs (total membership: over 1,000) which provide educational programmes in the techniques of exporting and the characteristics of foreign markets; it sponsors elementary courses

in marketing for manufacturers and participates in similar courses offered by various universities and other educational bodies; the Association's Transportation Committee considers questions of freight classifications and tariffs and conditions, contracts, regulations and practices of freight carriage; and a transportation department of the Association prepares submissions to governmental bodies, represents the Association at hearings of regulatory bodies, and maintains a library of decisions, reports and regulations issued by governmental authorities exercising control over various sections of transportation, as well as a file of freight tariffs issued by Canadian transportation agencies and publications issued by United States carriers;

- (f) the Confederation of British Industry is represented in the Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council, the Australian and New Zealand Merchants' and Shippers' Association, the London Council of the Australian British Trade Association, the British Export Trade Organisation Trust Advisory Council, the British National Export Council, the British Shippers' Council, the Business and Advisory Committee to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development,^{1/} the Commonwealth Export Council, the Council of European Industrial Federations,^{2/} the Export Council for Europe, the United Kingdom Committee of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce, the British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce,^{3/} the Joint Committee on India, the North Atlantic Shippers' Federation, the Sino-British Trade Council, the United Kingdom/South African Trade Association, the West India Committee and other similar organizations; it has representatives in a number of other countries; and, through its Overseas Department, it engages in numerous activities bearing on exports of manufactures;

^{1/} See above, paragraph 38.8.

^{2/} See above, paragraph 38.7.

^{3/} See above, paragraphs 40.2-4.

- (g) Finland's Union of Manufacturers has established a special firm (Fenncoexport Ltd.) to develop the exports of its members;
- (h) the New Zealand Manufacturers Federation set up in 1961 a Manufacturers' Export Action Group; it co-ordinates its export activities with those of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand; and it organises trade missions to other countries;
- (i) the National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States, prepares market research forecasts;
- (j) the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures has published booklets entitled Export Guide and V.C.M. Exporter; it advises members on methods of exporting; and it is represented on the Australia-Japan Business Cooperation Committee and other bodies concerned with international trade.

87.1 Prices of manufactured products. Where prices are government-controlled, there are instances of submissions by associations of manufacturers to the public authorities of representations on the subject. For example:

- (a) the Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile, studies and analyses prices fixed by Government and, when it considers it necessary to do so, expresses the views of private enterprise;
- (b) in its annual report for 1965, the Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicas, Chile, drew the attention of the public authorities to its views on the Government's policy of price control.

88.1 Patents and Trade Marks. The activities of some associations of manufacturers in these fields tend to be confined to watching legislative modifications and, where deemed necessary, making appropriate representations to the public authorities.

88.2 Some other associations of manufacturers act mainly through specialised bodies, e.g. the Confederation of British Industry, which is represented in the Board of Trade's Trade Marks Liaison Group and in the Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation.

88.3 There are also associations of manufacturers which provide their members with direct services in these fields. For example, the Canadian Manufacturers Association, which has two Registered Trade Mark Agents on its staff, offers its members a complete Canadian trademark service. In the field of patents, the Association, which has a Registered Patent Agent on its staff, does not prosecute patent applications, limiting its activity to simple searches involving the establishment of the existence of Canadian patents corresponding to foreign patents, the registration of assignments and the securing of copies.

89.1 Some references have been made in this sub-section and elsewhere in this report to activities of associations of manufacturers in industrially advanced countries.

89.2 The following information furnished by the Société Suisse de Constructeurs de Machines (Swiss Society of Machinery Manufacturers) provides, in greater detail, an illustration of activities in that field:

"We are regularly consulted by our governmental authorities about the utilization of bilateral credits pointed to... developing countries.

There are numerous cases where enterprises members of our Society provide a direct technical assistance in the form of supplementary professional training for factory foremen. This assistance is, in general, provided in relation to supply of machinery and other equipment or in the framework of co-operation agreements between Swiss enterprises and other enterprises located in economically under-developed regions.

Furthermore, our companies through the Swiss Employers Association of Machinery Manufacturers and Metallurgy Industrialists, regularly support the Swiss Foundation for Assistance in Technical Development. This Foundation established by enterprises of our industry, maintains at present, centres for professional (vocational) training in the following countries; Dahomey, India, Pakistan, Peru. Additionally it manages a vocational centre established in common with the technical assistance of the Swiss Confederation in Tunisia."

✓ This sister organization of the Société Suisse des Constructeurs de Machines is concerned with labour and social questions.

Appendix A

Year of foundation of some of the associations of manufacturers and other organizations mentioned in the report

- ✓ 1803: **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris**
- ✓ 1805: **Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura di Genova**
- ✓ 1836: **Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry**
- 1838: **former Industrial Society of Copenhagen; succeeded in 1910 by
Industriradet, D.Y.**
- 1840: **predecessor of Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformat-
rices des Métaux, France, D.Y.**
- ✓ 1853: **Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry**
- ✓ 1860: **former Chambre Syndicale des Produits Chimiques, France; succeeded
in 1921 by Union des Industries Chimiques, D.Y.**
- ✓ 1869: **South Australian Chamber of Manufactures
Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges**
- 1871: **Canadian Manufacturers' Association**
- 1872: **Manufacturing Chemists Association, United States**
- ✓ 1877: **Verband der Chemischen Industrie, Federal Republic of Germany
Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, Australia**
- 1878: **American Paper Institute**
- ✓ 1879: **Trinidad Chamber of Commerce**
- 1883: **Sociedad de Fomento Fabril, Chile
Société Suisse des Constructeurs de Machines**
- ✓ 1885: **Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales**
- 1895: **former Comité Central Industriel, Belgium, succeeded in 1946 by
Fédération des Industries Belges, D.Y.
National Association of Manufacturers, United States**
- 1900: **former Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Association, United
Kingdom; succeeded in 1961 by British Spinners' and Doublers'
Federation, D.Y.**
- ✓ 1902: **Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Beyrouth
Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, United Kingdom**
- ✓ 1903: **Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines**

- 1905: British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association
- 1910: Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana
Industriradet, Denmark; successor to Industrial Society of
Copenhagen, founded 1838
Sveriges Industriförbund
- ✓ 1911: Queensland Chamber of Manufactures
- 1912: former Industrial Corporation of New Zealand; succeeded in 1927
by New Zealand Manufacturers Federation, N.Z.
- 1913: Automobile Manufacturers Association, United States
- ✓ 1915: Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador
Canadian Textiles Institute
- 1916: Business Equipment Manufacturers Association, United States
- ✓ 1918: British Honduras Chamber of Commerce
Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Mexicanos
Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique
National Paper Box Manufacturers Association, United States
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, United States
- 1919: Aerospace Industries Association of America
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages
Fertilizer Manufacturers Association, United Kingdom
International Chamber of Commerce
- ✓ 1920: American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
Philippine American Chamber of Commerce
- ✓ 1921: Union des Industries Chimiques, France; successor to Chambre
Syndicale des Produits Chimiques, founded 1860
- 1922: Federation of Industries, United Arab Republic
- 1926: Glass Manufacturers Federation, United Kingdom
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association, Canada
National Electrical Manufacturers Association, United States
- 1927: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
New Zealand Manufacturers Federation; successor to Industrial
Corporation of New Zealand, founded 1912
- 1928: Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg
- 1931: British Plastics Federation
- 1932: Singapore Manufacturers Association
- 1933: Distilled Spirits Institute, United States
- 1934: Wine Institute, United States

- 1935: Gas Appliance Manufacturers Association, United States
- ✓ 1936: Cámara de Industrias de Guayaquil
Wirtschaftsverband Stahl- und Eisenbau, Federal Republic of Germany
- 1938: Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos, Chile
Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés, Belgium
- 1940: Sindicato Nacional de Metal, Spain
- 1941: American Forest Products Industries
All-India Manufacturers Organisation
- 1943: Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas, Chile
National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association, United States
- 1944: Asociación Nacional de Industriales, Colombia
- 1945: Beet Sugar Development Foundation, United States
Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association
Glass Containers Manufacturers Institute, United States
Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá
Teollisuusalan Yhteistyö Liitto, Finland
- 1946: Far East-America Council of Commerce and Industry
Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers
Fédération des Industries Belges; successor to Comité Central
Industriel, founded 1895
Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux,
France; successor to a body founded 1840
- 1947: Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce
Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac
Fédération des Industries Textiles Belges
Jamaica Manufacturers Association
- 1948: Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers
- 1949: Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
- ✓ 1950: Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association
Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de
Madagascar
Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers Association
- 1951: Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association
Yugoslav Iron and Steel Federation
- 1952: Federación de Producción, Industria y Comercio, Paraguay
- ✓ 1953: Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Institute, United States
Cámara de Industriales del Estado Miranda, Venezuela
- 1954: Construction Equipment Manufacturers of Australia
- 1957: Asociación Textil Venezolana

- 1958: Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation
Association of East African Industries
Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association, Canada
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, United States
Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne
- 1960: Cámara de la Industria Farmacéutica Venezolana
Federation of Hong Kong Industries
Instituto Textil de Chile
Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association
- 1962: Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organisation for
Economic Co-operation and Development
- 1963: Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Indian Woollen Mills Federation
Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association, United States
Radio and Electronics Manufacturers Association of Hong Kong
Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce
- 1964: Barbados Manufacturers Association
- 1965: Asociación de Fabricantes de Artefactos Domésticos y Aparatos
Electrónicos, Venezuela
- 1 Jan.
1966: Chemical Industries Association, United Kingdom

Appendix B

**Associations of manufacturers and other organizations
named in the report**

NATIONAL

Australia:

Apprenticeship Commission
Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia
Australian-Japan Business Co-operation Committee
Australian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
Australian Productivity Council
Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales
Construction Equipment Manufacturers of Australia
Council of Adult Education
Food Standards Committee
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures
Rehabilitation Vocational Advisory Committee
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology
South Australian Chamber of Manufactures
Standards Association of Australia
Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures
Victorian Chamber of Manufactures
Western Australian Chamber of Manufactures

Austria:

Vereinigung Oesterreichischer Industrieller

Bahamas:

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce

Barbados:

Barbados Employers Confederation
Barbados Manufacturers Association

Belgium:

- Algemeen Belgisch Vlasverbond (General Belgian flax association)**
- Association Belge des Brasseries (Belgian association of breweries)**
- Association des Fabricants de Pâtes, Papiers et Cartons de Belgique
(Belgian paper pulp, paper and pasteboard manufacturers association)**
- Association Générale des Meuniers Belges (General association of Belgian millers)**
- Comité de la Sidérurgie Belge (Belgian steel committee)**
- Confédération Professionnelle du Sucre et de ses Dérivés (Confederation of sugar and by-products industries)**
- Council National du Bois (National wood council)**
- Fédération Belge des Industriels du Bois (Belgian wood industries federation)**
- Fédération Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des Industries du Tabac (Belgo-Luxemburg federation of the tobacco industry)**
- Fédération de la Couture en Belgique (Belgian federation of dressmakers)**
- Fédération des Entreprises de l'Industrie des Fabrications Métalliques
(Federation of metal-working industries)**
- Fédération Générale des Brasseurs Belges (General federation of Belgian brewers)**
- Fédération de l'Industrie Cimentière (Federation of the cement industry)**
- Fédération de l'Industrie Textile Belge (Federation of Belgian textile industries)**
- Fédération de l'Industrie du Verre (Federation of glass industry)**
- Fédération des Industries Agricoles et Alimentaires (Federation of agricultural and food industries)**
- Fédération des Industries Belges (Federation of Belgian industries)**
- Fédération des Industries Céramiques de Belgique et du Luxembourg
(Federation of Belgian and Luxemburg ceramic industries)**
- Fédération des Industries Chimiques de Belgique (Federation of Belgian chemical industries)**
- Fédération Nationale Belge de la Fourrure et de la Peau en Poil (National Belgian fur and skin federation)**
- Fédération Nationale des Industries du Vêtement et de la Confection
(National federation of clothing industries)**
- Fédération Pétrolière Belge (Belgian petroleum federation)**

Fédération des Transformateurs de Papier et Carton (Federation of paper and pasteboard processors)

Groupement National des Fabricants de Chapeaux et Pantoufles (National group of shoes and slippers manufacture)

Groupement National de l'Industrie de la Terre Cuite (National group of the baked clay industry)

Groupement des Hauts Fourneaux et Aciéries Belges (Federation of Belgian blastfurnaces and steel works)

Groupement des Relaineurs de Fer et de l'Acier (Association of Belgian re-rollers of iron and steel)

Kamer voor Handel en Nijverheid voor het Noorden van West-Vlaanderen (Chamber of commerce and industry for the north of western Flanders)

Syndicat Belge des Scories Thomas (Belgian basic slags syndicate)

Union des Agglomérés de Ciment en Belgique (Belgian union of cement agglomerate)

Union des Industries de Métaux non Ferreux (Union of non-ferrous metal industries)

Union Nationale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises de Métal (National association of small and medium-sized metal-working enterprises)

Union des Producteurs Belges de Chaux, Calcaires, Dolomies et Produits Connexes (Union of Belgian producers of lime, limestone, dolomite and related products)

Union Professionnelle des Usines Belges d'Asbeste-Ciment (Professional union of Belgian asbestos cement works)

Union de la Tannerie et de la Mégisserie (Belgian union of tanning and tawing)

British Honduras:

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce

Canada:

Canadian Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Canadian Canvas Goods Manufacturers Association

Canadian Carpet Institute

Canadian Chamber of Commerce

Canadian Council of the International Chamber of Commerce

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association

Canadian Manufacturers Association
Canadian Textiles Institute
Cotton Institute of Canada
Economic Council of Canada
Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association of Canada
Knitters Association of Canada
Man-made Textiles Association
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association
National Advisory Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons
National Apprenticeship Training Advisory Committee
National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council
Wool Textile Association of Canada

Chile:

Asociación de Empleados de Servicios Públicos (Association of public service employees)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Cecinas (Association of manufacturers of corned beef)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Clavos y Alambres (Association of manufacturers of nails and wire)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Conservas (Association of manufacturers of preserves)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Fideos (Association of manufacturers of vermicelli)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Hilados de Lana (Association of manufacturers of wool yarns)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Jabón (Association of manufacturers of soap)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Paños de Lana (Association of manufacturers of woollen cloth)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Pinturas y Ramos Similares (Association of manufacturers of paints and similar products)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Radios (Association of manufacturers of radios)
Asociación de Fabricantes de Ropa (Association of manufacturers of clothing)

- Asociación de Fabricantes de Vidrios, Cerámicas y Refractorios**
(Association of manufacturers of glass, pottery and refractories)
- Asociación de Impresores** (Association of printers)
- Asociación de Industriales de Antofagasta** (Association of Antofagasta industrialists)
- Asociación de Industriales de Arica** (Association of Arica industrialists)
- Asociación de Industriales de Calzado** (Association of footwear industries)
- Asociación de Industriales de Cautín** (Association of Cautín industrialists)
- Asociación de Industriales del Centro** (Association of industrialists of the Centre)
- Asociación de Industriales de Concepción** (Association of Concepción industrialists)
- Asociación de Industriales de Curtiduría** (Association of tanning industries)
- Asociación de Industriales de la Goma** (Association of rubber industries)
- Asociación de Industriales de la Madera** (Association of wood industries)
- Asociación de Industriales Metalúrgicos** (Association of metal industries)
- Asociación de Industriales de Osorno** (Association of Osorno industrialists)
- Asociación de Industriales de Plásticos** (Association of plastics industries)
- Asociación de Industriales de Tintorería y Estampados** (Association of cloth dyers and printers)
- Asociación de Industriales de Valparaíso y Acnoagua** (Association of Valparaíso and Acnoagua industrialists)
- Asociación de Industrias Químicas** (Association of chemical industries)
- Asociación de Molineros del Centro** (Association of millers of the Centre)
- Cámara de Fabricantes de Productos de Tocador** (Chamber of manufacturers of toilet products)
- Centro Metalúrgico de Formación Profesional** (Metallurgical training centre)
- Comisión de Productividad Metalúrgica** (Metallurgical productivity commission)
- Corporación Chilena de la Madera** (Chilean wood corporation)
- Instituto Chileno del Acero** (Chilean steel institute)
- Instituto Textil de Chile** (Chilean textiles institute)
- Servicio de Cooperación Técnica** (Technical co-operation service)

Sindicato Profesional de Fabricantes de Hilados y Tejidos de Algodón
(Professional syndicate of manufacturers of cotton yarns and fabrics)
Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (Society for the promotion of manufacturing)

Colombia:

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (National association of industrialists)

Cyprus:

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Famagusta Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Larnaca Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Limasol Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Nicosia Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Paphos Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Denmark:

Dansk Arbejdsgiverforening (Danish employers' federation)
Industriraadet (Federation of industries)

Ecuador:

Cámara de Industrias de Guayaquil (Guayaquil chamber of industries)
Cámara de Industrias de Pichincha (Pichincha chamber of industries)

El Salvador:

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador (El Salvador chamber of commerce and industry)

Ethiopia:

Addis Ababa Chamber of Commerce

Finland:

Central Association of Finnish Woodworking Industries
Fennosport Ltd
Finlands Industriförbund (Finnish industries federation)
Suomen Työntekijain Keskusliitto (Finnish employers' organization)
Suomen Teollisuuden Keskusvaliokunta (Council of Finnish Industries)
Teollisuudenharjoittajain Liitto (Union of manufacturers)

France:

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris (Paris chamber of commerce and industry)

Conseil National du Patronat Français (National council of French employers)

Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux (Federation of mechanical and metal processing industries)

Fédération Française des Industries Transformatrices des Plastiques (French federation of plastics processing industries)

Union des Industries Chimiques (Union of chemical industries)

Germany, Federal Republic of:

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Keramische Industrie (Association of Ceramic industries)

Bundesverband Bekleidungsindustrie (Federation of German clothing industries)

Bundesverband der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände (Federation of German employers' organisations)

Bundesverband der Deutschen Graphischen Industrie (Federation of German graphic industries)

Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie (Federation of German industries)

Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Ernährungsindustrie (Federation of German foodstuffs industries)

Deutscher Brauer-Verband (German brewers' association)

Deutscher Stahlbau-Verband (German steelworks federation)

Fachverband Dampfessel-, Behälter- und Rohrleitungsbau (Sectoral association of constructors of boilers, containers and pipes)

Fachverband Feld- und Industriebahnen (Sectoral association of industrial railway constructors)

Fachverband der weiterverarbeitenden Eisen- und Metallindustrie des Saarlandes (Sectoral association of iron and metal processing industries in the Saar)

Fachverband Weichenbau (Sectoral association of constructors of railway points)

Hauptverband der Papier und Pappe Verarbeitenden Industrie (Central union of paper and pulp processing industries)

Stahlbauvereinigung Bayern (Union of Bavarian steel constructors)

- Stahlbauvereinigung Hesson (Union of Hesse steel constructors)
- Stahlbauvereinigung Württemberg-Baden (Union of Württemberg-Baden steel constructors)
- Verband der Chemischen Industrie (Federation of chemical industries)
- Verband der Waggonindustrie (Association of railway truck manufacturers)
- Verein Deutscher Maschinenbau Anstalten (Union of German machinery-makers' establishments)
- Wirtschaftsverband Stahl- und Eisenbau (Association of steel and iron constructors)

Greece:

Federation of Greek Industries

Guatemala:

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala

Hong Kong:

- Cotton Merchants Association
- Employers' Federation
- Exporters' Association
- Federation of Hong Kong Industries
- General Chamber of Commerce
- Indian Chamber of Commerce
- Ngau Tau Kok District Manufacturers' Federation
- Radio and Electronics Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong
- Shipbreakers' Association

Iceland:

- Felag Iðlenskra Iðnrekenda (Federation of Icelandic industries)
- Vinnuveitendasamband Íslands (Employers' federation of Iceland)

India:

- All-India Manufacturers' Organisation
- Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India
- Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Calicut Chamber of Commerce
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce
Cochin Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Coimbatore Chamber of Commerce
Delhi Chamber of Commerce
Delhi Institute of Technology
Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
Indian Jute Mills Association
Indian Paper Makers Association
Indian Refractory Makers Association
Indian Tea Association
Indian Woollen Mills Federation
Madras Chamber of Commerce
National Productivity Council
Punjab Chamber of Commerce
Travancore Chamber of Commerce
Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce
Upper India Chamber of Commerce

Ireland:

Federated Union of Employers
Federation of Irish Industries

Italy:

Camera di Commercio, Industria e Agricoltura di Genova (Genoa chamber of commerce, industry and agriculture)
Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana (General confederation of Italian industry)
Federazione Associazioni Industriali (Federation of industrial associations)

Jamaica:

Jamaica Manufacturers Association

Japan:

Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association

Japan Textile Manufacturers Association

Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers

Japan Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Korea:

Korean Businessmen's Association

Lebanon:

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Beyrouth (Beirut chamber of commerce and industry)

Luxembourg:

Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois (Federation of Luxembourg industries)

(see also : 'Belgium')

Madagascar:

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar (Federation of Madagascar chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture)

Mexico:

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (Confederation of Mexican chambers of industry)

Netherlands:

Centraal Sociaal Werkgevers-Verbond (Central social federation of employers)

Nederlands Katholiek Werkgevers Verbond (Netherlands Catholic employers federation)

Raad van Nederlandse Werkgeversverbanden (Council of Netherlands industrial federations)

Verbond van Nederlandse Werkgevers (Federation of Netherlands employers)

Verbond van Protestant-Christelijke Werkgevers in Nederland (Federation of Protestant Christian employers in the Netherlands)

Vereniging van der Nederlandse Chemische Industrie (Association of Netherlands chemical industries)

New Zealand:

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand
Auckland Manufacturers Association
Canterbury Manufacturers Association
Industrial Advisory Committee
New Zealand Employers Federation
New Zealand Manufacturers Federation
New Zealand Standards Association
former New Zealand Standards Institute
Otago/Southland Manufacturers Association
Wellington Manufacturers Association

Norway:

Norges Industriforbund (Norwegian federation of industries)
Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening (Norwegian employers federation)

Panama:

Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá (Syndicate of Panama industries)

Paraguay:

Federación de la Producción, la Industria y el Comercio (Federation of production, industry and commerce)

Philippines:

American Chamber of Commerce in the Philippines
Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines
Philippine Cigar and Cigarette Manufacturers Association
Plywood Manufacturers Association of the Philippines

Portugal:

Associação Industrial Portuguesa (Portuguese industrial association)
Association for the Study of Administration Organisation
Mechanographic Association
Purchasing Officers Association
Staff Management Association

Singapore:

Persatuan Pekilang Singapura (Singapore manufacturers association)

Spain:

Federación de Industrias Españolas (Federation of Spanish industries)

Sindicato Nacional del Metal (National metal syndicate)

Sweden:

Svenska Arbetsgivarförbundet (Swedish employers confederation)

Sveriges Industriförbund (Federation of Swedish industries)

Switzerland:

Association Patronale Suisse des Constructeurs de Machines et Industriels en Métallurgie (Swiss employers' association of machinery manufacturers and metallurgical industries)

Fondation Suisse d'Assistance au Développement Technique (Swiss technical development assistance foundation)

Société Suisse des Constructeurs de Machines (Swiss society of machinery manufacturers)

Union Centrale des Associations Patronales Suisses (Central union of Swiss employers' associations)

Union Suisse du Commerce et de l'Industrie (Swiss union of commerce and industry)

Tanzania:

Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce

Tanganyika Sugar Manufacturers Association

Trinidad and Tobago:

Employers Consultative Association

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce

Turkey:

Türkiye Ticaret Odaları, Sanayi Odaları ve Ticaret Borsaları Birliği
(Union of chambers of commerce, industry and commodity exchanges of Turkey)

United Arab Republic:

Chambers of Industry

Federation of Industries of the Egyptian Provinces

Regional Councils of Industry

United Kingdom:

Anglo-Yugoslav Trade Council

British Chemical Plants Manufacturers Association

Australian British Trade Association: London Council

British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers Association

former British Employers' Confederation

British Export Trade Organisation Trust Advisory Council

British Hotels and Restaurants Association

British Institute of Management

British Mechanical Engineering Federation

British National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

British National Export Council

British Plastics Federation

British Productivity Council

British Railways

British Refrigeration Association

British Shippers' Council

British Spinners and Doublers Association

British Standards Institution

Central Training Council

Chemical Industries Association

Commonwealth Export Council

Confederation of British Industry

Corset Guild of Great Britain

Cotton, Silk and Man-made Fibres Research Association

Council of Industrial Design

Electrical Research Association

Export Council for Europe

former Federation of British Industries
Federation of British Rubber and Allied Manufacturers
Flutemakers Guild
Glass Manufacturers Federation
Joint Committee on India
Lifting Equipment Manufacturers Association
former National Association of British Manufacturers
National Board for Prices and Incomes
National Brassfoundry Association
National Economic Development Council
North Atlantic Shippers' Federation
Rubber and Plastics Research Association
Scottish East Coast Shipbuilders Association
Sino-British Trade Council
Society of British Aircraft Constructors
Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders
Trade Marks, Patents and Designs Federation
United Kingdom Committee of the Federation of Commonwealth Chambers of
Commerce
United Kingdom/South Africa Trade Association
West India Committee

United States of America:

Aerospace Industries Association of America
American Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages
American Forest Products Industries
American Paper Institute
American Society of Association Executives
American Standards Association
American Watch Manufacturers Association
Automobile Manufacturers Association
Beet Sugar Development Foundation
Business Equipment Manufacturers Exhibits, Inc.

Business Equipment Manufacturers Association
Chamber of Commerce of New York State
Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America
Colosseum of Motion Picture Salesmen
Distilled Spirits Institute
Far East-American Council of Commerce and Industry
Gas Appliance Manufacturers Institute
Holical Washer Institute
Hickory Handle Association
Industrial Instrument Manufacturers Association
Manufacturing Chemists Association
Mobile Homes Manufacturers Association
National Association of Manufacturers
National Clean-up Paint-up Fix-up Bureau
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
National Foreign Trade Council
National Paper Box Manufacturers Association
National Tool, Die and Precision Machining Association
New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association
Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association
Philippine American Chamber of Commerce
Scientific Apparatus Makers Association
USA Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
U.S. Council of the International Chamber of Commerce
Wine Institute

Yugoslavia:

**Asociación de Distribuidores de Automóviles, Camiones, Tractores y
Máquinas de Occidente (Occident association of distributors of
automobiles, trucks, tractors and machinery)**
**Asociación de Fabricantes de Artefactos Domésticos y Aparatos Electrónicos
(Association of manufacturers of domestic appliances and electronic
apparatus)**

Asociación Textil Venezolana (Venezuelan Textile Association)

Cámara de Industria de Caracas (Caracas chamber of industry)

Cámara de la Industria Farmacéutica Venezolana (Chamber of Venezuelan pharmaceutical industry)

Cámara de Industriales del Estado Miranda (Miranda State chamber of industry)

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción (Venezuelan federation of chambers and associations of commerce and production)

Yugoslavia:

Yugoslav Iron and Steel Federation

INTERNATIONAL

Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation

Asociación de Industriales Latino-Americanos (Association of Latin-American industrialists)

Association of East African Industries

Association des Fabricants de Lait de Conserve des Pays de la Communauté Economique Européenne (Association of manufacturers of preserved milk products of the European Economic Community)

Business and Industry Advisory Committee to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Council of European Industrial Federations

Economic and Social Committee of the European Economic Community

European Committee of Manufacturers of Refrigeration Equipment

EFTA (European Free Trade Area) Plastics Association

Federación Latino-Americana de la Industria Farmacéutica (Latin-American federation of pharmaceutical industries)

Fédération Européenne de la Manutention (European handling equipment federation)

Instituto Latino-Americano del Hierro y del Acero (Latin-American iron and steel institute)

International Chamber of Commerce

International Chamber of Commerce Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs

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International Institute of Refrigeration

International Organisation for Standardisation

Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne (Union of Industries
of the European Community)





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