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*for a sustainable future*

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NETHERLANDS TECHNICAL AID FOR INDUSTRIALIZATION

Prepared by the

International Technical Assistance Department,  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
The Netherlands.

Submitted by the Government of the Netherlands

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\* As the Government has submitted a very short paper, it has been treated for purposes of reproduction and distribution, as a summary paper and will be distributed in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

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

1. All economic progress depends ultimately on the ability to make use of human resources. Therefore, the transfer of knowledge and know-how will have to continue to occupy an important place in the complex of aid projects for some time to come. Scientific studies and practical experience have shown that a particular sector of community life cannot be permanently developed if other aspects are - at the same time - neglected. Although the present economic circumstances in many developing countries require that attention must be paid to obtaining improvement in food production, this by no means implies that the equally important aspect of industrial development should be neglected for a single moment.

2. In view of these facts, the Government of the Netherlands has, from the start, given special attention, both on a multilateral and on a bilateral basis, to industrialization problems of developing countries. Of late, this has been done at the international level by warmly supporting the establishment of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and by making a special gift to the United Nations Development Programme for projects in the field of industrialization, as well as by energetically preparing for the Netherlands' participation in the forthcoming International Symposium on Industrial Development.

3. Industrialization activities through the Netherlands' bilateral technical assistance programme are becoming increasingly important. For example, in 1965 and 1966, 68 experts in power supply, transport and industrial development and 13 assistants were sent out. During the same period, the Netherlands admitted 266 fellows working in the industrial field. From the standpoint of industrialization, the most important English-language courses given in the Netherlands include the following: industrial development planning, taught at the Institute of Social Studies at The Hague, a building course at the Rotterdam Building Centre; an organization and management course for small industries, given at the Delft Research Institute for Management Sciences (R.V.B.); and an international summer course on industrialization, under the auspices of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Co-operation (NUFFIC).

4. The programme for execution of projects involving extensive technical aid, which started in 1963, shows the great increase in Netherlands technical assistance for industrial development. The considerations which led to establishment of this programme were that the effects of technical aid could, in some cases, be strengthened if it took the form of projects for training and demonstration purposes, and that development problems could be tackled in a more concentrated manner. At present, this programme, which has been extended by stages, makes it possible to carry out projects in five distinct categories (described below).

5. Training projects and/or demonstration projects, the sole object of which is to transfer knowledge and know-how. In projects of this type, a team of Netherlands experts, partly or wholly provided with the necessary equipment by the Netherlands, arranges for the transfer of knowledge according to a plan drawn up in consultation with the receiving country, and within a clearly defined framework. Some of the criteria for such projects are that they must have a high priority within the scope of the national, social and economic development of the country requesting the aid; that some permanent and useful effect on the country's socio-economic development can be expected from the projects; and that a follow-up, after an average project period of three to five years, can be regarded as reasonably assured.

6. Projects for the joint financing of plans, drawn up by Netherlands private enterprises or organizations, that are part of the development programme in developing countries. Most of the plans concern surveys or studies to be made by Netherlands organizations for large projects, including industrial undertakings. Plans for this type of project should also link up with the development programme of the applicant country and there should be every likelihood of a follow-up in the form of execution of the plans. Just as the Government of the receiving country is expected to share the cost of the projects described in paragraph 5 above, so it is essential for the receiving country to help finance the survey or plan in this category.

7. Technical assistance granted to non-governmental Netherlands projects in developing countries. This category includes various technical assistance projects (transfer of knowledge) to be carried out in co-ordination with the establishment of Netherlands private enterprises in developing countries or the sale of capital goods to these countries by Netherlands firms.
8. Projects within the framework of trade negotiations. The Minister for Economic Affairs decides to what country and when such projects shall be offered; in other matters, the character or the set-up of these projects does not differ in any respect whatever from those in the category described in paragraph 5 above.
9. Threshold projects, the object of which is to stimulate the activities of Netherlands trade and industry in developing countries and thereby foster economic and industrial development. Assistance can be given in the form of joint financing of exploration projects, limited infrastructural projects and experimental projects. The first type comprises the collection and analysis of the data needed to enable Netherlands enterprises to take the right decision as regards the nature and extent of the intended activities in the developing country. The joint financing of infrastructural projects deals with the limited provisions needed to ensure the smooth implementation of establishment projects. Finally, experimental projects enable enterprises to collect sufficient knowledge and know-how regarding the methods to be adopted for ultimate realization of the full-scale project and the circumstances under which this will be achieved.
10. Following are a few examples of projects closely connected with industrial development that have been carried out, or are now being carried out.

Ivory Coast - Rural Technical Centre

11. The aim of this project is to establish an elementary technical school for the training of the rural population in the Daioa sub-prefecture. The pupils will be taught improved methods of maintaining simple agricultural machinery and means of transport, of building houses and small-scale industrial accommodation, and of furniture-making. The syllabus and the plan for

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this type of school have been developed in collaboration with UNESCO and the government of the Ivory Coast.

Nigeria.- Nsukka project

12. This project is aimed at development of the civil engineering and electrical and mechanical engineering departments of the Technological Faculty of Nsukka University. Although this project is entirely scientific in character, its importance to the country's industrial development needs no qualification.

Nigeria - Owerri Industrial Development Centre

13. This project contributes directly to the vocational training which is so essential to industrial development.

Rwanda - Government Technical College at Kicukiro

14. At this technical college, efforts are being made, in co-operation with the Governments of Belgium and Rwanda to adjust the level and capacity of the college to the increasing demand in Rwanda for skilled technicians by improving and extending the training, accommodation and equipment, so that it will become a complete training institute capable of turning out qualified technicians in various branches.

United Republic of Tanzania - Experimental fish-processing plant at Mwanza

15. This project, which owes its origin to a request for aid made by the Government of Tanzania in connexion with the Freedom from Hunger campaign, aims at the establishment of an institute for fish-processing research and training in fish-processing methods. In this capacity, its industrial aspects are manifold.

Turkey - Economic mineralogical study

16. The Netherlands Economic Institute in Rotterdam and the Maden Tetkik Arama Enstitüsü at Ankara have co-operated in making this study for the evaluation of results of a soil survey that has been completed. This study was partly financed by technical assistance funds set aside for the purpose by the Netherlands Government.

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Pakistan - Multan Technical College

17. This project includes the construction of a technical college and the training of skilled technicians who can be sent to work in the industries being established in the vicinity of Multan.

Indonesia - National Instrumentation Institute

18. An institute is being set up, as part of the Indonesian National Research Centre, for the manufacture and repairing of scientific instruments and for carrying out scientific and technical research into instrumentation. Courses are given in the development and repairing of scientific instruments, documentation, normalization and the imparting of information.

Indonesia - Reconstruction of tin mines

19. This was a survey partly financed by the Netherlands Government and carried out with a view to discovering whether it would be feasible to repair the Billiton tin mines.

Indonesia - Reconstruction of chemical industry

20. This was a survey, partly financed by the Netherlands Government, of the Indonesian chemical industry's inventory and of the drawing up of a plan for reconstruction of the industry.

Philippines - Small-scale manufacturing industries at Manila

21. The object of this project is the establishment of an institute for the preparation of experts in the fostering of small-scale and medium-scale industries. The institute will be a branch of the College of Business Administration at Manila University.



Peru - Senati project for vocational training in welding techniques, and vocational training for motor vehicle mechanics and diesel engine mechanics

22. These two projects, which are unconnected, originated in a request by the Government of Peru for technical assistance in the construction of the National Vocational Training Centre at Lima. The welding project includes the equipment of a training workshop for welders and the planning of technical training in welding techniques. The project for motor vehicle mechanics and diesel engine mechanics involves the equipment of a training workshop for mechanics.

Brazil - Brumasa project

23. This project involves financial assistance being given by the Netherlands Government for exploration by a Netherlands enterprise of the timber in the state of Amapá; in preparation for establishment of a plywood factory in that area.

Brazil - Harbour study

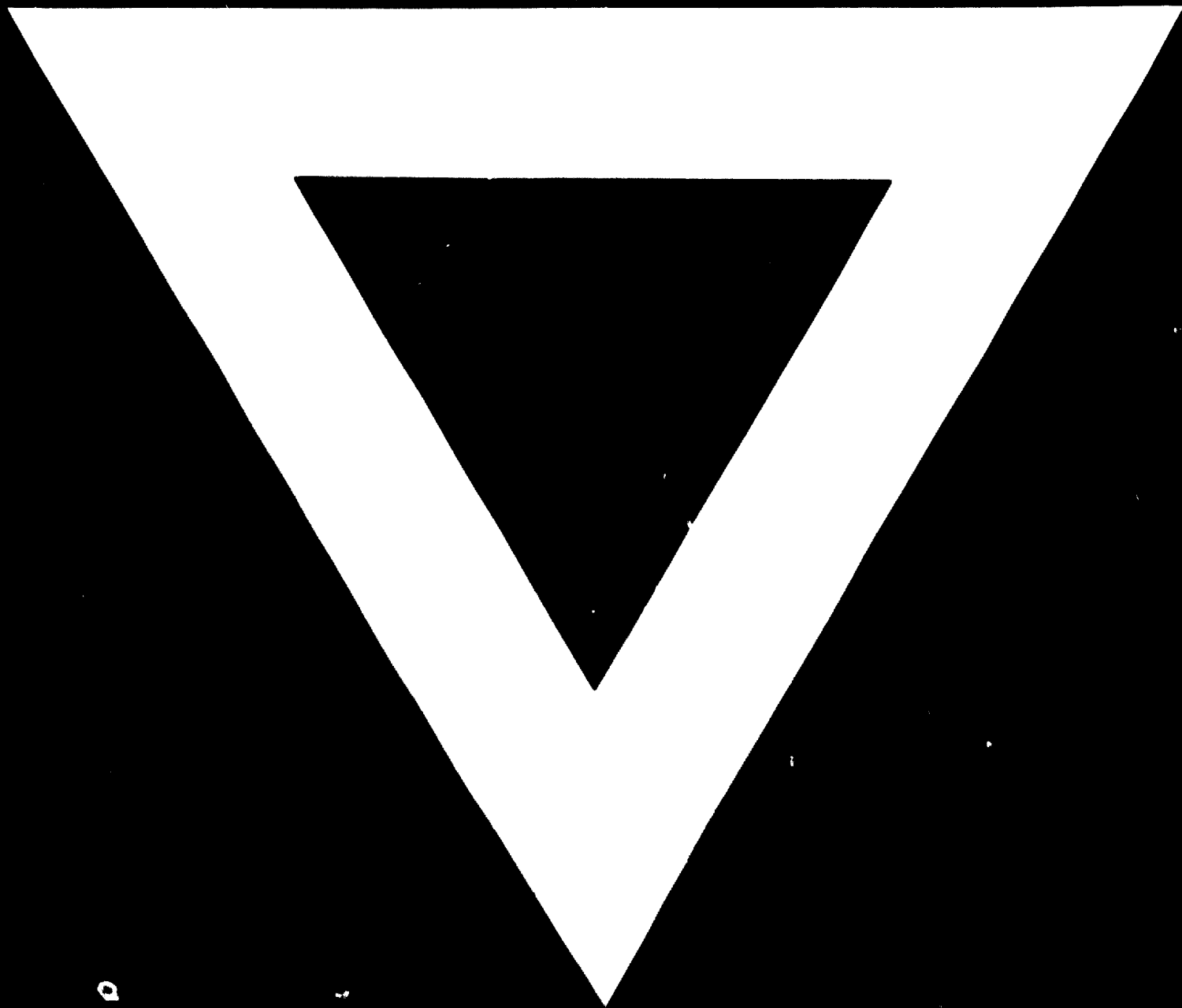
24. This study, partly financed by the Netherlands Government, dealt with the planning of an industrial area with harbour facilities on the Basi Aratu.

Brazil - Small-scale industries training

25. This project involves the setting up in Brazil of a training course for small-scale industry consultants.

26. That was an outline of the fifteen principal Netherlands bilateral projects that have been carried out or are being carried out with a view to fostering industries and industrial development. Ten additional projects of the same type are in an advanced stage of preparation.





8. 10 . 71