



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

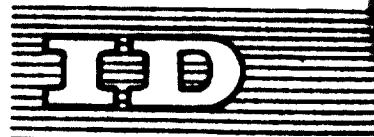
FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org



D01951

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Distr.
GENERAL
ID/B/SR.100
15 September 1970
ENGLISH
Original: FRENCH

Industrial Development Board

Fourth Session

Vienna, 20 - 30 April 1970

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE HUNDRETH MEETING

Held at the Neue Hofburg, Vienna,
on Monday, 27 April 1970, at 11.5 a.m.

President: Mr. PROBST (Switzerland)

Reporteur: Mr. ARCHIBALD (Trinidad and Tobago)

CONTENTS

Annex
122

6

Co-ordination of activities of the
United Nations system in the field
of industrial development

Annex
123

1 - 49

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.

CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (ID/B/65 and Corr.1)

1. The PRESIDENT congratulated the delegation and Government of Austria, on behalf of the Industrial Development Board, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Austrian Republic. Opening the hundredth plenary meeting of the Board, he said that a number of constructive ideas had gradually crystallized in the course of the debates and that, through the policy-making work of the Board and the efforts of its secretariat, UNIDO had been able to organize its functioning. He hoped that the President who would open the two-hundredth meeting would also be able to note with satisfaction the growth of the Organization's activities and observe that the promotion of industrial development was patently its aim.
2. Mrs. SAILER (Austria) thanked the President for his congratulations to her delegation and country on the twenty-fifth anniversary of 25 April 1945, which had been a great day in the history of Austria.
3. The PRESIDENT opened the discussion on item 6 of the agenda: Co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development (ID/B/65 and Corr.1).
4. Mr. STEITFELD (Federal Republic of Germany) congratulated the Austrian delegation on the anniversary of the founding of the Austrian Republic and went on to thank the Executive Director and his staff for the excellent work they had done in preparing document ID/B/65. His impression, from that document, was that the system of co-ordination developed so far was working satisfactorily. In his opinion, it was no longer merely a question of strengthening UNIDO's position in the development system of the United Nations but of working out a sensible concept for harmonizing all the measures taken by each component body in the system.
5. His delegation fully agreed with the approach suggested by the Executive Director, according to which UNIDO should seek those two objectives by arranging more and more joint programmes supported by effective and harmonious services.
6. As far as co-ordination at the secretariat level was concerned, he noted with satisfaction that more agreements for co-ordination and co-operation had been concluded with other organizations, and he especially welcomed the agreement which opened the way to fruitful co-operation between UNIDO and FAO. His delegation had noted with particular interest that consultations were taking place between UNIDO and the World Bank

group and earnestly hoped that those consultations would lead to the establishment of close contacts. His Government fully endorsed the recommendation of the Pearson Report regarding better integration of technical assistance and financial aid, and would like to see better working relations between the World Bank group and the organizations, including UNIDO, which carried out pre-investment studies.

7. His delegation attached particular importance to co-operation with the regional economic commissions and noted with satisfaction that an agreement had just been concluded with ECAFE, thus filling a gap. It was important to secure co-ordination prior to the event rather than after it.
8. Co-ordination did not imply only the delimitation of the fields of action of the different international organizations and the implementation of joint programmes, but also a dialogue on important problems concerning several organizations at once: in the case of the proposed system of general preferences for finished and semi-finished products, for example, UNIDO was not directly concerned with the implementation of that system, but would have something to say on its possible impact on the economic structure and especially on the trend of industrialization.
9. As regards co-ordination in the field, UNIDO's industrial field advisers would have a decisive part to play and the network of such advisers should be built up by appointing highly qualified experts to the posts already approved by UNDP. It would also be advantageous to incorporate long-term missions to a greater extent into the co-ordination network.
10. He felt that the Board should bear in mind the overall responsibility of the UNDP Resident Representatives, whose role would probably become still more important when country programming had been reviewed in the light of the conclusions of the Capacity Study. Since the UNIDO field advisers were already integrated into the Resident Representatives' offices, the new situation should not create any particular problems for UNIDO. In any case, the new form of country programming would not only lead to closer co-ordination but would also make it possible to obtain a more coherent picture of countries' needs in the various economic and social sectors, and such a more refined form of co-ordination was what all should strive for.
11. As regards multilateral and bilateral assistance, he felt that co-ordination could most effectively be carried out in the field.

12. Mr. KOLLÁR (Czechoslovakia) congratulated the Austrian delegation on the anniversary of the founding of the Austrian Republic. He noted with satisfaction the positive results obtained by the secretariat in its efforts to co-ordinate activities in the field of industrial development. Document ID/B/65 also brought out the work being done to secure bilateral co-operation between UNIDO and other organizations of the United Nations family, including not only the specialized agencies but also the regional economic commissions. He noted with satisfaction the central role played by UNIDO in initiating co-operation. UNIDO had proved well able to co-ordinate not only the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system, but also co-operation between industrialized and developing countries. As the co-operation of UNIDO with UNDP, UNESOB and the regional economic commissions had proved satisfactory, his delegation thought it inopportune to contemplate any decentralization.
13. Mr. GIRARD (Switzerland), after congratulating the secretariat on the preparation of document ID/B/65, referred to the work done by UNIDO in the past two years in defining the procedures for its collaboration with the specialized agencies and regional economic commissions. He especially welcomed the fact that guidelines had been laid down for co-operation with FAO and that special importance would be attached to joint industrial and agricultural development: that was a very important point, since the development of a large number of countries would be based on agriculture.
14. The contacts established between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the President of the World Bank to consider questions which were of common interest to the two organizations should, it seemed to him, be maintained and he thought that exchanges of experience with IBRD would be very useful to UNIDO in its work. He endorsed the efforts made by UNIDO to prepare long-term programmes of technical co-operation with the developing countries and hoped that such action would be expanded. The projects for the co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral assistance to industry met a need and UNIDO should go further along those lines.
15. His delegation noted with satisfaction that UNIDO was showing interest in the work of intergovernmental organizations such as the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI); the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), which would soon replace BIRPI, would play an increasingly important part in the activities of UNIDO by formulating the principles for the transfer of technology and it was therefore interesting to note that steps had been taken to establish closer contact between UNIDO and BIRPI.

16. He endorsed UNIDO's concept of co-ordination and collaboration and considered that its programme of work and structure should be flexible enough to permit adaptation to the requirements of formal and general co-operation as well as to concrete needs related to the implementation of projects.

17. Mr. SVENNEVIG (Norway) noted with interest document ID/B/65, which was concise and informative and congratulated the secretariat on it. Now that UNIDO had practically completed the first phase of its activities by establishing agreements and arrangements for co-operation with other agencies, the second phase should be begun by developing practical co-operation on projects within the framework of those agreements and defining areas of joint action. The agreements so far concluded seemed to him to offer a satisfactory basis for such work, but, as he had already stated in the general debate, co-operation in the countries should be organized at the practical level. Co-ordination was not an end in itself. Its purpose was to provide the developing countries with the maximum of services that could be offered by the organizations in the United Nations system. However, caution was called for in co-ordinating the activities of other organizations, when the concrete assistance of UNIDO was not in question.

18. He wished to give two examples of fields in which it seemed to him to be important to avoid overlapping. The first was protein concentrates. The production of such concentrates had for several years been receiving increasing attention from bodies in the United Nations system, particularly from the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, the joint FAO/WHO/UNICEF group set up to arrange co-ordination in that field, etc. UNIDO had also included the production of proteins in its programme and such production was also mentioned in the UNIDO/FAO agreement, which was before the Board for approval. In his view, it was important for UNIDO to follow very closely the progress made by other organisations and not to undertake activities in that field except in full agreement with the FAO/WHO/UNICEF group.

19. He then mentioned relations between UNIDO and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre; considering that UNIDO had a very wide field of activity and that the Centre specialised in the promotion of exports, he thought that that speciality should as far as possible be left to the Centre. Table 19 of document ID/B/65 gave a list of about twenty projects involving co-operation between UNIDO and the Centre, which seemed to prove that contacts were maintained between the two organisations but that co-operation

and a division of labour had not yet been dealt with in specific agreements between them. He would therefore be glad if the secretariat would indicate whether it considered such agreements to be necessary. The report also mentioned conversations between the Executive Director and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and he wondered whether the arrangements in question would also deal with the relationship between the activities of the International Trade Centre and those of UNIDO. The report on co-ordination had been prepared for the information of the Board, but it was also submitted for approval as far as the agreement between FAO and UNIDO was concerned. Since his country regarded that text as a basis for satisfactory co-operation calculated to eliminate overlapping of activity between the two organizations, which had so many fields in common, it was inclined to endorse the agreement submitted and hoped that close contact would be maintained between the two organizations on all points of common interest.

20. Mr. SHARLAND (United Kingdom) said that his delegation welcomed the steps taken by the Executive Director to encourage co-operation between agencies and between countries in industrial development. It had noted with pleasure the agreements concluded with the regional economic commissions and was in favour of the agreement with FAO which was before the Board for approval. It thought that co-operation with ILO and UNESCO would be profitable to UNIDO and hoped that agreements would be concluded with those organizations; furthermore, there ought to be an intensification of consultations with those organizations regarding studies on manpower needs and technical education.

21. Mr. FUJIMOTO (Japan) extended to the Austrian delegation his congratulations on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Austria. The secretariat was to be congratulated on the preparation of document ID/B/65, which clearly described UNIDO's efforts to co-ordinate its activities with those of the other organizations. He had warmly welcomed the statement by the secretariat, for it was not enough to sign basic agreements with other organizations. Such agreements might be necessary, but they were declarations of principle which merely set long-term efforts in train. He hoped that other agreements would be signed because they bore witness to UNIDO's co-ordinating role in industrial development.

22. As a member of an Asian delegation, he had noted with great satisfaction the agreement that UNIDO had concluded with ECAFE, its association with such events as the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization and the regional meeting to promote

specific industrial projects, which was to be held at Manila, as well as its co-operation in the projects listed on page 61 of document ID/B/65.

23. He would be glad to see the establishment of closer contacts with the Asian Development Bank and the Asian Productivity Organization, both of which were concerned with the industrialization of the region. Much still remained to be done to solve the problems of co-ordination and co-operation regarding development activities, all the more so since contacts should be maintained with multinational organizations. Furthermore, delicate problems of national sovereignty were encountered in dealing with countries receiving assistance. With regard to that point, he thought that co-ordination of the work of industrial field advisers should be expanded but also that such co-ordination in the field should be established on the initiative of the beneficiary developing countries themselves. That had to be made clear, because the problem might have an effect on any country planning procedures and it should be given all due attention when the time came to apply such procedures.

24. Mr. MALIKOV (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) first of all congratulated the Austrian Government and the Austrian delegation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic. With regard to the co-ordination of industrial development activities, he said that progress had been made but the UNIDO secretariat could not alone carry out so difficult a task, the success of which depended in a very large measure on the activities of other United Nations bodies. In his delegation's opinion, it was only by strengthening the co-ordination functions of the Economic and Social Council that the goal would be achieved. Incidentally, Sir Robert Jackson, in his study on the capacity of the United Nations development system, had also come to the same conclusion. UNIDO must continue its activities, which had already proved fruitful, as shown by the agreements concluded with FAO and ECAFE.

25. While he noted that the presentation of the report had been considerably improved, he would have wished that it had been more concise and above all more precise in dealing with the future programme of action that UNIDO envisaged in order to improve co-operation with other organizations. The descriptive part, which should be given in an annex, occupied too important a place and might give a tendentious view of matters. For example, in the section devoted to the salient activities of ILO in the field of industry, stress was laid, with regard to the World Employment Programme, on the need to intensify work designed to improve methods used in the management of

enterprises by the employers. However, the task of ILO was essentially to protect the workers and to keep watch on questions of occupational safety: it was along those lines that co-operation should be established. Moreover, the Soviet Union saw no valid reason for co-operation between UNIDO and the World Bank, which was an undemocratic organization that supplied assistance to developing countries only on onerous terms, while encouraging private investment. UNIDO could by no means subscribe to such a policy, any more than it was its duty, with its modest resources, to provide assistance to the annual economic missions of the Bank. Finally, his delegation regretted that the report did not contain more detailed information on co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP, which was the main source of the technical assistance activities of the organization.

26. Mr. LECOURTIER (France) said that his delegation had taken note of document ID/B/65. It might perhaps have desired a little more detail regarding the problems that UNIDO might encounter in its task of general co-ordination, but the report was nevertheless clear and detailed enough for the secretariat to deserve congratulations and thanks for the analysis it had made.

27. With regard to co-operation with the specialized agencies, it was satisfying to note that in the past year or two relations between ILO and UNIDO had moved from a situation of co-existence to one of genuine collaboration, of which the co-operation envisaged in connexion with the World Employment Programme provided a good example. He nevertheless drew the attention of the Board to the necessity for taking a more thorough interest in the work of the ILO Industrial Committees, which threw interesting light on the socio-economic applications of industrial development, of which UNIDO should take careful note. Furthermore, it was somewhat surprising to find that the text made no mention of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin, which could help in implementing UNIDO's training programme. The courses at the Centre had recently been remodelled, and it would be a pity if UNIDO did not attempt in the future to take advantage of the work done by the Centre.

28. His delegation welcomed the fact that an agreement had been concluded between FAO and UNIDO, thus ending a vexatious dispute. It seemed, however, that owing to its very precision that agreement might tend rather to divide the spheres of competence than to provide a basis for frank co-operation; he therefore placed greater hopes on the interpretation of the agreement by the joint FAO/UNIDO Committee, which he hoped

would adopt a flexible approach, than on its strict application. As far as co-ordination between FAO and UNIDO was concerned, it would in any case be more useful to concentrate on common programming rather than on questions of the execution of projects.

29. Regarding co-operation with UNESCO, he wished to refer to a specific field, namely, the promotion of institutional links between the research and technological bodies of the developing countries, on the one hand, and those of the developed countries on the other. UNESCO had developed a programme designed to promote scientific and technical links between the developing countries and the institutions of the developed countries, and it would be desirable for UNIDO to collaborate with UNESCO in that context in order to make the fullest use of the methods evolved and to endeavour to develop them for the benefit of industrial development.

30. With regard to the question of links between UNIDO and the World Bank Group, his delegation had been very pleased to note the progress achieved, and it welcomed the contacts which had been established with the World Bank Group. In order for that co-operation to be fruitful, UNIDO should concentrate on the question of co-ordinating industrial development, so that the Bank could regard the organization as a partner of equal stature, and UNIDO should direct its efforts resolutely towards sharing the new methods of programming and technical co-operation which the organizations associated with the United Nations were preparing to put into practice almost everywhere, especially under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council.

31. The French delegation attached great importance to co-operation between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions. It was essential that UNIDO should regard them as decentralized organs of the United Nations, and therefore of UNIDO itself, since the regional economic commissions would play an increasingly important role in the programming of United Nations activities and it was essential for UNIDO to work at regional level through the intermediary of those commissions. Doubtless their situation was not everywhere the same; some commissions, such as ECAFE, had not waited for the creation of UNIDO before interesting themselves in industrial development. Consequently, in the case of that body, UNIDO should of course co-operate, but more especially it should regard ECAFE as an information centre and use it as a means of obtaining information on everything that was going on in the field of industrial development in Asia. In other regions, however, such as Africa or Latin America, UNIDO had a more active role to play. It was desirable that the regional advisers to

the economic commissions should be at the service of the governments so that they could readily play, not only their role of advisers to the regional economic commissions, but at the same time the role of consultants to those countries. The French delegation was somewhat surprised that UNIDO had sent seven regional advisers to ECLA without any clear definition of their functions or their term of office. No doubt that must be regarded as a sign that ECLA was increasingly channelling its activities in the direction of industrial development.

32. With regard to the Economic Commission for Europe, the situation was different: that body was mainly concerned with East/West relations, but EEC's methods of approaching and solving problems of East/West co-operation certainly contained formulae which UNIDO might well examine and adapt for use in connexion with problems of co-operation between developing and industrialized countries.

33. With regard to UNCTAD, the document before the Board dealt mainly with operational activities and said little about the relations between the two secretariats. Nevertheless, UNCTAD could provide UNIDO with overall surveys which could be of help in orienting industrial development policies and to which UNIDO should devote more attention. It was not clear why the report did not mention the fact that UNIDO was associated with UNCTAD's activities concerning the transfer of industrial technology; a report was due to be submitted shortly to the Trade and Development Board in that connexion, and it would have been interesting to know whether UNIDO had been consulted on the subject, since it bore a substantial responsibility in that field. Concerning the promotion of exports, UNIDO certainly had a part to play in helping the developing countries to equip themselves with industries producing goods for export, but it should be repeated that the principal role in that field must be played by the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre.

34. Mr. PERLOT (Italy) said that the co-ordination of United Nations activities in the field of industrial development was a question to which his Government attached the greatest importance, and his delegation wished to congratulate the secretariat on having submitted an excellent report on the subject. The Italian delegation realized that co-ordination among the United Nations bodies was the most urgent aspect of the problem, and that duplication in the programmes must be avoided. It was still more important, however, to achieve co-ordination with a view to the establishment of joint programmes. The Executive Director stressed the fact that the agreements already concluded with ILO, UNESCO and FAO were only a first stage; that meant that it was hoped

that other agreements would be concluded with the other organizations. It would be impossible to speak of a "United Nations family" if the members of that family did not help each other and form a genuinely integrated and effective operational system. The success of all their efforts would depend largely on that integration. The Italian delegation had confidence in UNIDO and was convinced that it would be able to carry out the task of co-ordination entrusted to it.

35. Mr. HALASZ (Hungary) said that in the general debate his delegation had emphasized that UNIDO's activities must not be confined to the solution of isolated problems, but should form a coherent programme of industrial development. In that context the co-ordinating role assigned to UNIDO by resolution 2152 (XXI) was of particular importance, and Hungary therefore welcomed the agreements which UNIDO had concluded with ECAFE and FAO since the previous session of the Board. The Hungarian delegation considered, however, that still more co-ordination and concentration of effort was needed in the United Nations agencies, and particularly in UNIDO. The conclusion of agreements was only a first step, and their implementation must be kept under continuous review. UNIDO would require help in the future, if it was to exercise the central role of co-ordination assigned to it by the General Assembly. The various United Nations bodies concerned with the industrialization process should be invited to make the necessary adjustments in the interest of the developing countries, and UNIDO for its part should make the greatest possible use of the work already carried out and the experience gained by other bodies in order to establish joint programmes and harmonize activities wherever there was any conflict of competence. Adopting a pragmatic approach, the secretariat had concluded co-operation agreements with the regional economic commissions and with some of the specialized agencies. In the future, co-ordination should be conceived in a positive sense: attention should be paid to it before the programmes were drawn up, rather than afterwards, and UNIDO should concentrate its activities on the main problems of industrialization instead of dispersing them in all fields of industry.

36. There should also be co-ordination in two sectors which were of vital importance for industrial development: the extractive industries and energy.

37. Co-ordination at country level could be improved by avoiding duplication between the agencies involved, and UNIDO had a role to play there. Co-ordination and harmonisation of effort would enable the limited resources at the disposal of the international organizations to be used effectively; hence UNIDO must review the gaps

in the activities of the United Nations agencies and develop programmes to fill such gaps; for that purpose it could undertake regular and continuous consultations with governments, working closely with the resident representatives. The Hungarian delegation realized that the system of field advisers has improved co-ordination at country level, and that close co-operation between UNIDO and UNDP would ensure the harmonization of efforts to implement industrial development projects.

38. It had already had an opportunity of stating the reasons why it was opposed to wider co-operation with the World Bank Group. It could have added still other reasons, but the Board was not meeting to study the activities of an organization not directly associated with UNIDO. He would therefore merely remind representatives of the discussion that had taken place the week before, from which it had emerged that the role played by foreign investments was neither as simple nor as useful as some people claimed or as the secretariat was tending to suggest. It was not UNIDO's function to prepare the ground for the activities of the World Bank.

39. The creation of national committees for UNIDO had added a new dimension to the Organization's activities. By bringing together government officials and representatives of the various institutions concerned with industrial development, the national committees were working for the co-ordination of UNIDO's activities at country level. That, at least, had been the aim they had had in mind when a national committee had been set up in Hungary. Valuable collaboration had already been established between that body and the secretariat.

40. Mr. KAMATH (India) in his turn warmly congratulated the Austrian delegation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic. He referred to the terms of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), which defined the Organization's three essential spheres of action: operational activities, promoting the financing of industrial projects in the developing countries, and action-oriented studies and research programmes. It was in those three domains that UNIDO must co-ordinate its activities with those of the other United Nations bodies concerned with industrial development. The report submitted by the secretariat, which had made a praiseworthy effort to gather all the problems together in a single document, gave a very precise account of the efforts made by UNIDO to eliminate duplication and avoid overlapping among the various United Nations bodies. The report thus gave a clear-cut

picture of the action undertaken to ensure effective and co-ordinated services for the developing countries. That action must be constantly expanded in the future and be concentrated on the developing countries themselves. The individual and collective efforts of UNIDO and the other organizations must be guided in such a way as to increase the efficiency of the services they rendered to the developing countries.

41. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that UNIDO's next report would devote more attention to the co-ordination of its activities at country level. It would be necessary to examine the results obtained by the field advisers and the national committees for UNIDO, and evaluate the long-term technical assistance programmes and the co-ordination between bilateral and multilateral aid, in order to find out how UNIDO could make its work more effective. For all those reasons he hoped that a draft resolution would be submitted to the Board.

42. Mr. LOPEZ MUÑO (Cuba) said that at the previous session his delegation had expressed its concern over the worsening of relations between FAO and UNIDO, and had criticized the excess of zeal shown by the Organization in claiming that it should be assigned certain projects which legally, no doubt, came within its province, but which, technically, it was still incapable of carrying out properly. The Cuban delegation was pleased to observe the progress that had been made, and congratulated the Executive Director on having straightened things out. But the agreements were no more than a beginning; they would have to be followed up by action on the part of the two secretariats, which must not forget that they were at the service of countries waiting for speedy and adequate assistance, and not interested in inter-organizational quarrels. Although the Cuban delegation was very pleased with the agreements concluded with the various bodies of the United Nations family, it was much less pleased with the statements made in paragraphs 6, 94, 95 and 96 on co-operation with the World Bank, IDA and IFC, and wished to record its distinct reservations on that subject.

43. Mr. STIBRAVY (United States of America) joined the preceding speakers in offering his congratulations and best wishes to the Austrian delegation on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Austrian Republic. He, too, noted with satisfaction that the report on UNIDO's co-ordinating activities had been consolidated into a single document, although he agreed with the suggestion of preceding speakers that the part dealing with the activities of the various bodies in industry could perhaps be somewhat reduced in the future. He was pleased to note that

UNIDO was continuing to make progress in co-ordination, as was demonstrated by the agreements it had recently concluded with ECAFE and FAO. With regard to the latter agreement, however, there were still some points needing to be cleared up, such as the procedures for collaboration between the two bodies. Furthermore, it would be advisable, as the French representative had suggested, for joint programmes to be established wherever feasible. In particular, he suggested that it would be desirable for projects in which both UNIDO and FAO had an interest to be discussed in the Inter-Secretariat Group before being submitted to the Board for its consideration. He felt that the Executive Director correctly appreciated the importance of co-operation between UNIDO and the international financial institutions, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He was gratified to note that twenty field adviser posts were being filled and he agreed with other delegations that the number could be increased. As he had already stated in the general debate, his Government was prepared to explore appropriate opportunities for co-ordination between UNIDO's field activities and his Government's bilateral assistance programmes. Finally, he agreed with the Indian representative that the report on co-ordination to be submitted at the next session of the Board might be devoted more particularly to problems of co-ordination in the field.

44. Mr. SUWASTOYO (Indonesia) also congratulated the Austrian delegation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. He took note with great satisfaction of the agreement concluded between UNIDO and FAO, which was particularly important because many developing countries were basing their industrialization on the agricultural sector; the same applied to the agreement concluded with ECAFE. He associated himself with the representative of Japan in expressing the hope that UNIDO would strengthen its co-operation with the Asian Development Bank, which was taking an active part in the industrialisation of the region.

45. In his opinion, the type of co-operation to be established between UNIDO and ECAFE should be one in which UNIDO would be responsible for working out the broad strategy, while ECAFE would communicate the results of its work at the regional, sub-regional and country levels.

46. UNIDO should continue to help to harmonise bilateral industrial assistance programmes by promoting contacts between donor countries and recipient countries. The Centre for Development of Small Enterprises established in Ghana through the combined efforts of ECA, UNIDO and the Indian and Ghanaian Governments could be cited as an

example. His delegation was convinced that UNIDO would play an increasingly active role in co-ordination and hoped that it would be able to surmount all the obstacles arising in that connexion.

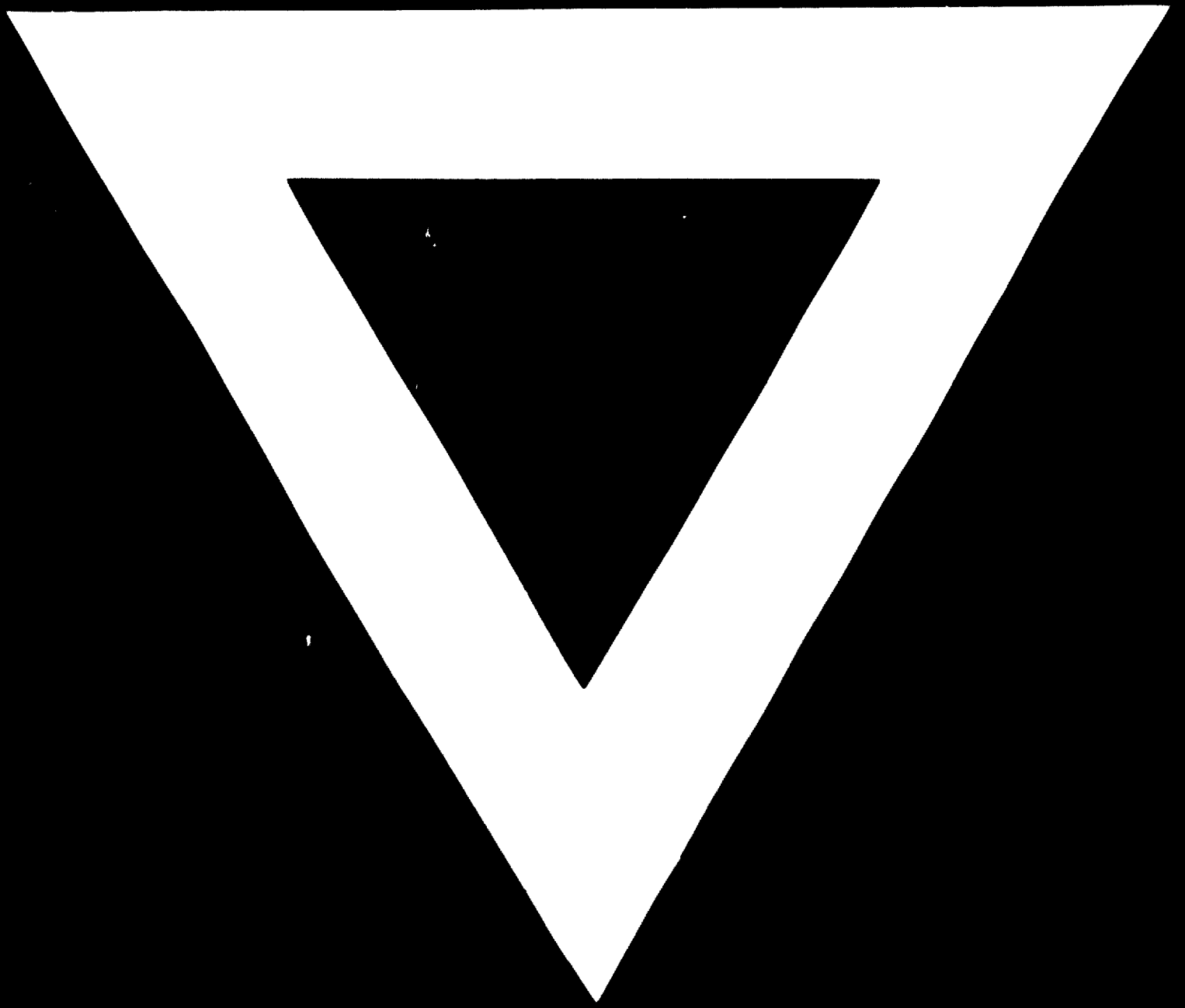
47. Mr. FARINPOUR (Iran) heartily congratulated the Austrian delegation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. Taking note with great satisfaction of the agreements which UNIDO had concluded with FAO and ECAFE, he expressed the sincere hope that further agreements could be concluded with other governmental and non-governmental organizations. In addition, he hoped that UNIDO would establish close co-operative relationships with the governments concerned. In his opinion, it would be advisable for the Executive Director to submit a comprehensive report on co-ordination activities to the fifth session of the Board, showing any gaps and duplications which might continue to exist and setting forth the programme which UNIDO had undertaken.

48. Mr. NICUPIN (Ivory Coast), after congratulating the Austrian delegation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic, expressed his satisfaction at the excellent content of the secretariat's report. He was gratified to note that co-operation had been established in various spheres between UNIDO and UNCTAD; that co-operation could not fail to be extremely fruitful for the developing countries because, while UNIDO helped those countries to produce, UNCTAD endeavoured to facilitate the marketing of what they produced. His delegation hoped that those relations would be strengthened and, in particular, that the two bodies' work programmes would be harmonized to enable the delegations of developing countries to attend the meetings of the two organizations, both of which were of importance.

49. Mr. SMALL (Brazil) congratulated the Austrian delegation on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Republic. He fully shared the hopes expressed during the discussion regarding the need for UNIDO to establish a close and continuous relationship with UNCTAD in keeping with the terms of operative paragraph 29 of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). The establishment in the developing countries of export-oriented industries naturally depended on such co-operation. Hence his delegation was anxious to see an agreement negotiated between the two organizations taking into account the opinions expressed in the general debate and at the present meeting. In addition, it noted with satisfaction that UNIDO's central role in the co-ordination of all industrial development activities in the United Nations was one of the items to be included in the agenda of the special conference of UNIDO.

The meeting rose at 1.5 P.M.





30. 9. 71