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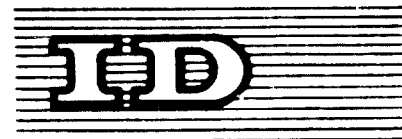
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Second Session

Vienna, 17 April - 14 May 1968

Agenda Item 14

Consideration of Applications of Intergovernmental Organizations

1. Since the first session of the Board, which adopted the provisional agenda for the second session, the Secretariat has received requests from the following intergovernmental organizations to become associated with UNIDO activities:

- a) Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb
- b) International Agriculture and Food Industries Commission
- c) Common Afro-Malagasy Organization^{1/}

2. A summary of the aims, the structure and the activities of these organizations is contained in the annex to the present note.

3. The Board is requested to consider the applications in accordance with Rule 75 of the Rules of Procedure.

^{1/} This application was submitted after the annotated Provisional Agenda (ID/B.19) had been issued.



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Consideration of Applications of Inter-governmental Organizations

1. The Board will find below some additional information concerning the International Agriculture and Food Industries Commission which has been received by the UNIDO Secretariat since the distribution of Document ID/B/33.
2. With regard to the activities of the Commission (p. 5, para. 6, of Document ID/B/33) the following additional points should be mentioned:

In December 1967, an international symposium on the applications of paper chromatography in the analysis of foodstuffs was held in Paris;

From 25 to 29 November 1968, an international symposium on protein foods (traditional foods - new sources) will be held at Amsterdam;

In the spring of 1969, an international symposium on process-water in the agricultural and food industries will be held at Budapest.

3. With regard to the member States of the Commission (p. 6, para. 7, of Document ID/B/33), the list should read as follows:

Belgium, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hungary, Italy, Malagasy Republic, Netherlands, Spain, Tunisia.

4. As far as relations with other international inter-governmental organisations are concerned (p. 6, para. 8, of Document ID/B/33), an agreement on co-operation was signed and working relations established with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1949.

STANDING CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MAGHREB

1. Secretariat

1 rue de Grèce, Tunis, Tunisia

2. Establishment

In October 1964 the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the Kingdom of Libya, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Republic of Tunisia set up a Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb, consisting of a chairman with ministerial rank, and four members, each representing his own country.

3. Aims

The general task of the Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb, which is placed under the authority of the ministers in charge of economic co-operation in the Maghreb, is to study the variety of problems related to economic co-operation in the Maghreb, and to propose, for consideration by the ministers, appropriate measures for strengthening such co-operation and building up an economic community of the Maghreb. It is also its task, in accordance with ministerial instructions, to establish relations with international bodies and economic organizations of all kinds.

4. Structure and administration

The Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb has a secretariat at Tunis. It is assisted in its activities by technical personnel, by a Centre for Industrial Studies for the Maghreb countries and by Maghreb commissions and committees specializing in the sectors of commerce, industry and infrastructure.

5. Activities

It is the duty of the Committee to prepare for approval by the Governments of the Maghreb countries a programme of economic co-operation, for the implementation

of which it has already obtained an assurance of help from the United Nations Development Programme.

During their fifth conference at Tunis on 22 and 23 November 1967, the Ministers of Economic Affairs of the Maghreb, after studying the report of the Committee on various methods for achieving the economic unity of the Maghreb, adopted a resolution instructing the Committee to work out, before November 1968, a draft intergovernmental agreement covering a transitory period of at most five years.

This draft agreement will include a programme for economic co-operation based on the following principles:

- (1) The preparation, for approval, of a list of industries whose products would be granted freedom of access to and identical protection in all the Maghreb countries, to which will be appended a second list describing possible projects for short-term implementation;
- (2) Across-the-board liberalization of trade in order to stimulate commerce within the Maghreb countries;
- (3) Adoption of uniform protective measures vis-à-vis third countries;
- (4) Adoption of measures to increase the volume of trade in agricultural products;
- (5) The establishment of a Maghreb integration bank, particularly for the financing of projects of joint interest;
- (6) The establishment of multilateral payments machinery;
- (7) The necessity, in every case, to take into due consideration the special problems and the particular situation of each country, in order to ensure fair distribution of the benefits to be derived from integration.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD INDUSTRIES

1. Secretariat:

18 Avenue de Villars, Paris 7ème, France

2. Establishment

The International Commission for Agricultural and Food Industries was set up on 13 March 1934 in Paris by intergovernmental agreement.

3. Aims

The aims of the International Commission for Agricultural and Food Industries are:

- (1) To study the scientific, technical, economic and social questions of possible relevance to agricultural and food industries;
- (2) To carry out a programme of activities including:
 - The dissemination of documentary material dealing with the agricultural and food industries;
 - The organization of international congresses on the agricultural and food industries as a whole or any particular branch of these industries;
 - The training of technicians and, when its co-operation is requested, participation in any technical assistance programme within its field of competence.

4. Structure and administration

- (a) The General Assembly consists of representatives of member Governments. It elects a President and a first and second Vice-President, chosen from the representatives of member Governments.

- (b) The Executive Committee, a management and supervisory body, consists of the President and the Vice-Presidents of the Commission, and representatives of member Governments elected by the General Assembly. The Chairman of the Scientific Board is also a member of the Committee.
- (c) The Scientific Board consists of one representative of each member Government, nominated by the latter. It has general competence on all scientific or technical questions relating to the Commission's work.
- (d) The Secretariat

5. Financial resources

The operating expenses of the Commission are covered by:

- (a) The regular annual contributions of the member Governments;
- (b) Contributions from associate members;
- (c) Other possible sources of income.

6. Activities

Since the end of the Second World War, the Commission has organised five international congresses, in Paris (1948), Brussels (1950), Rome (1952), Madrid (1954) and Abidjan (1964).

The Abidjan Congress was the first congress of the agricultural and food industries of tropical and sub-tropical zones. It was attended by 200 representatives of 40 countries, 17 of which were European and 21 African.

In addition, eight international symposia on food hygiene have been held, at Vienna (1955), Amsterdam (1956), Como (1957), Paris (1958), Budapest (1959), Madrid (1960), Belgrade (1961), and Warsaw (1965).

The Commission also has a documentation centre with a library containing 25,000 books and 15,000 pamphlets.

7. Member States

Austria, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Laos, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Republic, United States of America, Uruguay, Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

8. Relations with other international intergovernmental organizations

The International Commission for Agricultural Industries was recognized in 1949 by the Economic and Social Council as an intergovernmental organization with appropriate activities. In addition, it has concluded an agreement on cooperation and established working relations with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

COMMON AFRO-MALAGASY ORGANIZATION

1. General Secretariat

P.O. Box 437, Yaoundé (Federal Republic of Cameroon)

2. Establishment

The Heads of State and Government representing the fourteen following countries: Federal Republic of Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Ivory Coast, Republic of Dahomey, Gabonese Republic, Republic of the Upper Volta, Malagasy Republic, Republic of the Niger, Rwandese Republic, Republic of Senegal, Republic of Chad and the Togolese Republic agreed to set up an organization entitled "Common Afro-Malagasy Organization" (OCAM), at a meeting held at Tananarive from 25 to 27 June 1966.

3. Aims

The principal aim of OCAM, in conformity with the spirit of the Organization of African Unity, is to strengthen co-operation and solidarity among its member States in order to accelerate their economic, social, technical and cultural development. For this purpose, the Organization strives to harmonize action by member States in the economic, social, technical and cultural fields, to co-ordinate their development programmes and to facilitate consultations between them on matters of external policy, while respecting the sovereignty and fundamental policies of each member State.

4. Structure and administration

The institutions of OCAM are:

- The Assembly of Heads of State and Government;
- The Council of Ministers;
- The Administrative Secretariat General.

- (a) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the supreme body of the Organization. It holds regular sessions once a year. Any decision taken by a majority at a duly constituted meeting is binding on all member States.
- (b) The Council of Ministers consists of the Ministers of foreign affairs of the member States, or, failing this, of any other ministers designated by the Governments of member States. It holds regular sessions once a year and is responsible to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It is its duty to prepare the meetings of the Assembly, to study any question that the Assembly refers to it and to implement any decisions taken by the latter. It is the executive body for promoting co-operation between member States according to the directives of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.
- (c) The Administrative Secretariat General, whose headquarters are at Yaoundé in the Federal Republic of Cameroon, is responsible, under the authority of the officiating chairman of the Assembly, for the administrative operation of all organs of OCAM.

5. Budget

The budget of the Organization, which is prepared by the Administrative Secretary General and approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Governments on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers, is maintained by contributions from member States, determined on the basis of the net amount of their respective operational budgets.

6. Member States

The Organization comprises the fourteen member States enumerated above.





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