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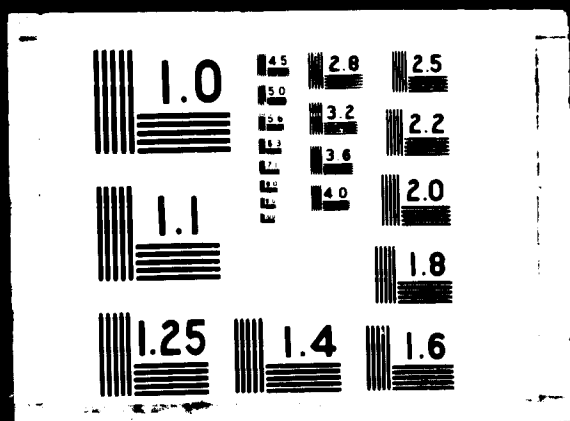
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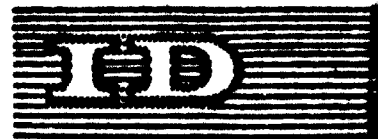
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Seminar on Industrial Information  
(for the ECAFE and ECA regions)

Tehran, Iran, 14 - 25 September 1970

FINAL REPORT <sup>1/</sup>

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P R E F A C E

The Seminar on Industrial Information which was held in Tehran from 14 to 25 September 1970 happily coincided with the commencement of the thirtieth year of the reign of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, Aryamehr Shahanshah of Iran. On this significant occasion, the meeting unanimously adopted the proposal of the participants from the United Arab Republic that a message of congratulations be addressed to His Imperial Majesty. Both the text of the message and His Imperial Majesty's gracious reply are reproduced in Annex 4 of this report.

The Seminar was organized by UNIDO for the purpose of bringing together policy-making officials to determine the most efficient way of organizing the flow of industrial information and its application for the acceleration of the industrialization of developing countries.

Invitations were sent to the governments of all UNIDO member countries in the ECA and ECAFE regions. Twenty-five experts representing 17 governments from the two continents participated at the meeting, in addition to a broad range of high officials and executives of trade associations and industrial organizations.

Comprehensive documentation was prepared for the Seminar. This included: papers on the actual status of industrial information services in the ECA and ECAFE regions (country reports and the papers prepared by UNIDO experts Messrs. Ahmed and Kartsev); reports on industrial information services in industrialized countries and industrial organizations (surveys by UNIDO experts Messrs. Halang and Lossev and a paper by UNESCO); and three policy documents on the main issues to be considered by countries when establishing and operating industrial information services (the UNIDO monograph on "Industrial Information"

and papers by Mrs. Levai and Mr. Schwoerbel). In addition, a number of background papers were provided by UNIDO (for list of documents, see Annex 3).

At the request of the participants, the Chairman of the Seminar expressed warm appreciation to the experts and the Secretariat of UNIDO for the high quality of the documentation prepared for the Seminar.

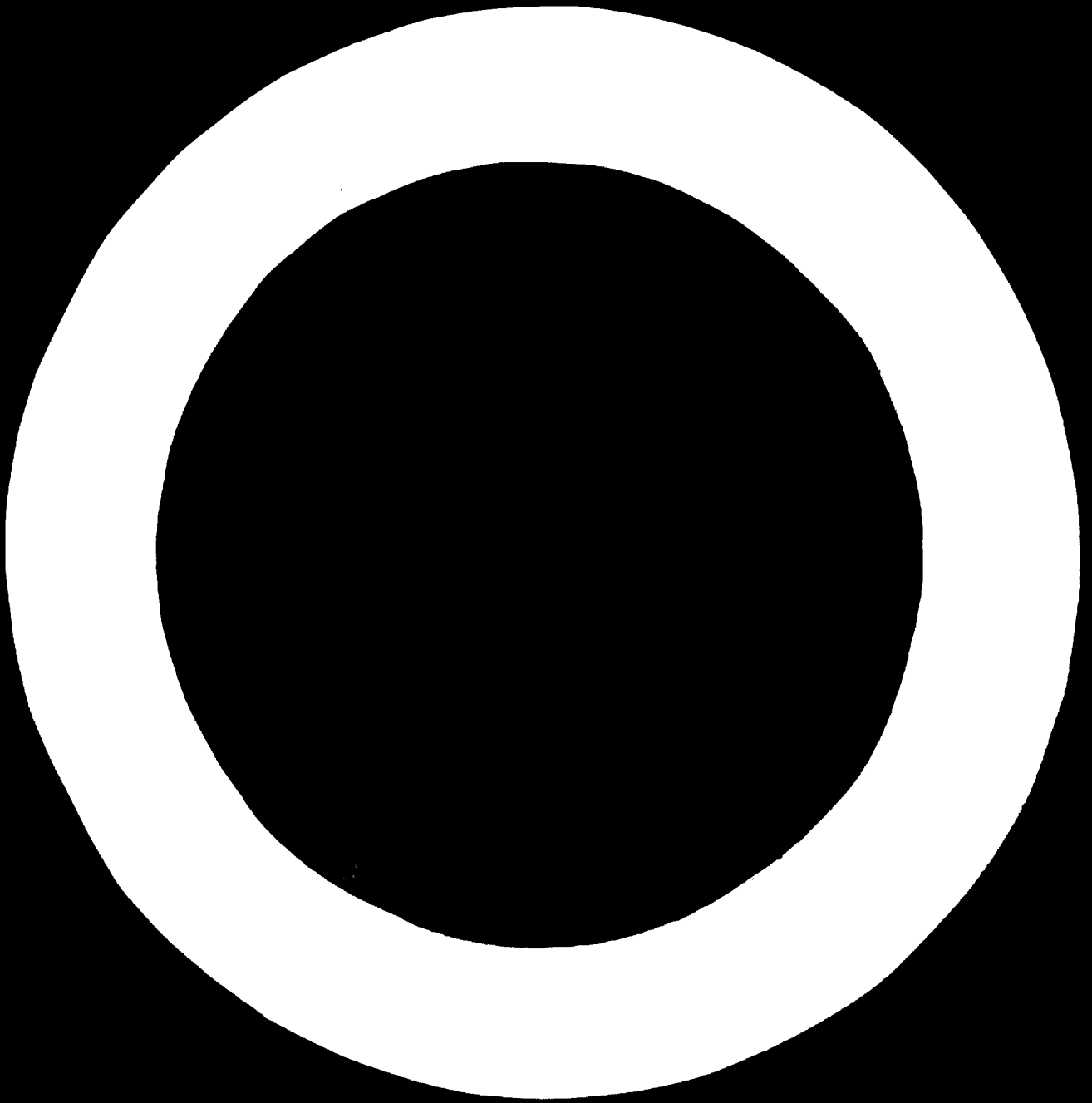
The highlights of the Seminar consisted of the presentation of the country reports and the discussion of the main issues which emerged from the expert papers and the policy documents submitted by the Secretariat. The programme also provided for visits by the participants to local industrial documentation centres and services, such as Technolog and the Documentation Centre of Iran (for details of the programme, see Annex 2).

On behalf of the Government of Iran, the Chairman would like to take this opportunity to thank the participants and the Secretariat of UNIDO for their kind words of appreciation regarding the facilities provided by the host country.

*Abbas Ordoobadi*

Abbas Ordoobadi

Chairman of the Seminar



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
I. INTRODUCTION: Definition of industrial information and recognition of its importance.	4
II. MAIN ISSUES OF THE DISCUSSION:	5
1. <u>Easy flow of industrial information:</u> unrestricted access to information material already available and recognition of the principle of reciprocity.	5
2. <u>Industrial Property:</u> promotion of measures facilitating the use of proprietary information and the reduction of financial burdens.	6
3. <u>Pooling information and sharing facilities among developing countries:</u> regional information and documentation centres and the creation or reinforcement of specialized centres covering the main branches of industry.	7
4. <u>The role of governments</u> in organizing and ensuring the provision of adequate information to their national industries.	8
5. <u>Choice of the appropriate institutional arrangement</u> to ensure the effective provision of industrial information throughout a country. Designation of national clearing houses for industrial information and their association with existing institutions such as ministries of planning and industry, management and productivity centres, chambers of commerce and	9



industry, statistical offices, investment promotion centres, industrial research institutes, standards institutes and documentation centres.

6. Role of Scientific and Technical Documentation Centres in the collection, processing and dissemination of industrial information. 11
7. Feasibility studies and investment promotion: the role of industrial information services. 11
8. Scope of industrial information services in developing countries: should they serve small and medium-sized enterprises or extend their coverage to the industrial sector as a whole? 12
9. Staff of industrial information services: its status, selection and training. 13
10. The provision of industrial information free of charge or against payment. 14
11. Follow-up of information provided and feed-back: evaluation of results and continuous improvement of industrial information services. 15
12. Use of mass media to promote awareness of industrial information needs and available facilities among industrialists and to disseminate technical information. 16
13. The use of computers for the storage and processing of industrial data and documents: state of the art and future prospects. 18

14.	<u>Co-operation and mutual assistance among developing countries.</u>	19
15.	<u>The assistance of industrialized countries. in the provision of information material and training opportunities.</u>	19
16.	<u>The assistance of UNIDO and other relevant international organisations in the sphere of industrial information: provision of liaison, information material, equipment, experts, fellowships and other opportunities for staff upgrading, in particular training courses and study missions to well-established industrial information and extension services in industrial as well as in developing countries.</u>	20
Annex 1	<u>Final List of Participants</u>	24
Annex 2	<u>Timetable of the Seminar</u>	32
Annex 3	<u>List of Documents</u>	33
Annex 4	<u>Telegram of Congratulations to His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Shahanshah Aryamehr.</u>	35

I. INTRODUCTION: Definition of industrial information and  
recognition of its importance

It is generally recognized that the improvement of living standards of developing countries depends on industrialization. Generally speaking, an increase in economic growth is obtained by continuously applying new knowledge, new ideas, new processes and products. In developing economies, industrial activity depends as much on creating new knowledge, as on adopting or adapting the expertise and information already accumulated in the industrialized countries.

For the purpose of this Seminar, industrial information is defined as: "Those specific items of scientific, technical and economic knowledge which can be communicated and applied in order to facilitate and accelerate the process of industrial growth".

In both industrialized and developing countries it is necessary for techno-economic studies to be carried out before new industries are established. Feasibility studies and investment promotion may then be assumed to be part of industrial information.

Once the industry has been established, production and management are the main areas of activity, so that industrial information will cover actual production and maintenance, financing, marketing, productivity, labour relations, etc. Research and development will play an important part in information as soon as more advanced levels of industrialization have been reached.

In the definition of industrial information given above, the fact that it is not enough for knowledge to be generated, but that

it must then be communicated and put to practical application has been recognized.

The most common media used for communication at present are printed material, microphotos and films, but it is increasingly acknowledged that other media play an important part, for example, audio-visual means, including radio, television and technical films, and above all personal contacts, for example, through field personnel, workshops, conferences, etc.

Recognizing the importance of industrial information for developing countries, the Seminar was concerned with pinpointing the principle requirements of industrial information services and integrated information systems. The requirements may differ from country to country, depending on the prevailing level of industrialization and the political, economic and social structure.

After lengthy discussion of the main issues, the participants formulated a number of recommendations which are set out in the body of this report.

## II. MAIN ISSUES OF THE DISCUSSION:

1. Easy flow of industrial information: unrestricted access to information material already available and recognition of the principle of reciprocity.

It is recognized that the flow of industrial information between countries is often obstructed by barriers such as industrial competition and language differences. The most important of these barriers is perhaps the general lack of adequate knowledge -

- especially among developing countries - of the existence of industrial information and of the means of acquiring it for immediate practical utilization. Within a given country, obstruction of the flow of information may occur as a result of competition between companies or even between government departments, or due to the existence of communication gaps between the centres which possess industrial information and the enterprises which could take advantage of it. Some differences of opinion were expressed during the Seminar discussions regarding the many ways in which an unhampered flow of information may be supplied by one country to another. The participants agreed on the general principle expressed in the following recommendation:

"Governments of industrialized and developing countries are requested to take pertinent measures for the removal of any barriers which obstruct the easy flow of information internationally, as well as within their own countries".

2. Industrial Property: promotion of measures facilitating the use of proprietary information and the reduction of financial burdens.

Industrial know-how and scientific, technical and economic information, while among the most important prerequisites for the industrialization of developing countries, are often extremely costly due to the protection of industrial property under national legislation and international agreements. The Seminar participants expressed their deep concern that such heavy financial burdens are at present involved in the transfer of industrial know-how and the acquisition of products that are highly priced because

of royalty payments as a result of industrial property rights being held by private corporations.

While realizing that existing legislation makes immediate liberalisation difficult, the participants felt that energetic efforts are required in order to improve the situation. The following recommendations were approved:

"Governments of industrialized and developing countries are requested to take steps to make patent rights and processing rights more readily available and to reduce the costs involved in industrial property transfer, particularly for the small and medium-sized industrial enterprises."

"It is recommended that UNIDO, in collaboration with industrialized countries which have the proper facilities for patent searching, should examine ways and means of extending such facilities free of charge or at reduced rates to developing countries."

1. pooling information and sharing facilities among developing countries: regional information and documentation centres and the creation or reinforcement of specialized centres covering the main branches of industry.

It is obvious that the cost of providing industrial information could be diminished if a number of countries co-operated in establishing or maintaining only one facility which could be used by several countries. The discussion showed that participants were more interested in specialized services dealing with industrial

branches in heavy , medium and small-scale industry, than in regional institutes covering the whole area of scientific and technical information. Cement, jute, rubber, textile and rice processing were among the industrial branches mentioned in this connection. The following recommendation was approved:

"Governments of developing countries are requested to take the initiative, with the assistance of UNIDO, towards the establishment or reinforcement of specialized information and documentation centres for industrial branches in different countries. The services of these branch information centres would be used by countries regionally as well as inter-regionally to serve the whole developing world".

4. The role of governments in organizing and ensuring the provision of adequate information to their national industries.

Scientific, technical and economic information is at present collected and disseminated by governmental, semi-governmental and private organizations. In recognition of the increasing importance and complexity of information supply systems and the resulting large expenditures, the role of governments in the supply and dissemination of industrial information has been under review in many industrialized countries lately. A substantial increase in government responsibility in the area of industrial information was the result of these reviews.

There was general agreement among the participants that both the public and the private sectors have their place in the collection and dissemination of scientific, technical and economic information. At the same time it was recognised that governments

should assume the role of promoters and co-ordinators of the various necessary industrial information activities. Reference was made to pertinent parts of UNIDO Monograph No. 13 (page 18, paragraphs 5 and 6) "Industrial Information" and the participants endorsed the statement that:

"Governments must accept responsibility for the transfer of information to industry in developing areas to the same degree and in the same spirit that they accept responsibility for economic development itself. Accordingly, Governments in developing countries should assume responsibility for the establishment and operation of effective local information transfer services. When setting up or reinforcing these services, the authorities should ensure that information activities are organized or co-ordinated centrally in order to make the maximum use of all local information resources, while catering for the needs of every type of industrial consumer in the country".

5. Choice of the appropriate institutional arrangement to ensure the effective provision of industrial information throughout a country.  
This calls for the <sup>designation of</sup> national clearing-houses for industrial information and their association with existing institutions such as ministries of planning and industry, management and productivity centres, chambers of commerce and industry, statistical offices, investment promotion centres, industrial research institutes, standards institutes and documentation centres.

The functions and attributes of a clearing house were



extensively discussed. It was pointed out that a clearing-house could either act as a national "switch-board", directing inquiries to the various sources of industrial information in the country, or as the co-ordinating and main reference centre serving a group of or even all developing countries in a particular branch of industry. National clearing-houses for industrial information, which should ideally be attached to the ministry of industry, do not necessarily require an extensive documentation centre of their own. In general, however, the administrative structure and size of a given country would determine which, if any, of the existing institutions should be designated for this function. The national clearing-house should not take over the functions carried out at present by existing bodies, but associate and activate their resources into a concerted national programme.

A comprehensive register of local sources of information would constitute the main tool of each clearing-house and, as part of its co-ordinating role, it would also perform the function of identifying uncovered subject fields and major shortcomings in the national information system.

The importance of providing a direct, comprehensive and rapid service to the inquirer was stressed. It was pointed out that long delays resulted in channelling inquiries through unnecessary intermediaries, as was the case when the sole function of the clearing-house comprised the transfer of inquiries to other institutions.

In conclusion, participants endorsed the recommendation that: "National authorities should, as soon as possible, designate a single national clearing-house which would be responsible for ensuring that industry be provided with the information it requires, making use of all accessible

local and international sources of information".

6. Role of Scientific and Technical Documentation Centres in the collection, processing and dissemination of industrial information.

"Documentation Centres" and "Information Services" have historically developed along different lines since each type of service has put the emphasis on different aspects of the information process.

Recognizing the intrinsic differences between, on the one hand, documentation centres which collect and handle documents and, on the other hand, industrial information services which do not necessarily concern themselves with the handling of documents but without question need them, the following recommendation was approved:

"Scientific and technical documentation centres, constituting a basic prerequisite for the industrial information process, should be strengthened and should become more user-oriented. In order to meet the needs of the industrial user, they should give priority to establishing a system of selective dissemination of information and to collecting and processing industrial feasibility studies and technical assistance reports".

7. Feasibility studies and investment promotion: the role of industrial information services.

Developing countries need to identify feasible industrial projects and to ensure their rapid assessment through feasibility studies. Investment promotion is an important aspect of the same activity, i.e. the establishment of new industrial enterprises. It was recognised that these activities form part of the provision of information for industry. However, more often than not, national

information services cannot take on this work, particularly the preparation of feasibility studies which is very costly and time consuming and requires special teams to undertake them. While a large enterprise has the means to pay for these facilities, the small industrialist is at a disadvantage, since he cannot afford the high consulting fees which this work entails. There was a consensus of opinion that investment promotion falls within the scope of comprehensive industrial information services, but it was recognized that new services might not be in a position to encompass this activity. The following recommendation was approved:

"Industrial information services should concern themselves with the provision of feasibility studies to industry as well as with investment promotion and should make feasibility studies selectively available to the small industrialist, either free of charge or for a nominal fee".

8. Scope of industrial information services in developing countries: should they serve small and medium-sized enterprises or extend their coverage to the industrial sector as a whole?

While it was generally recognized that industrial information services should serve the industrial sector as a whole, some participants expressed their preference for national services primarily designed to provide techno-economic information to small and medium-sized enterprises.

With particular reference to feasibility studies, the role of independent consulting firms was emphasized and attention was drawn to the financial implications of consultancy contracts which were often beyond the means of a small or medium-sized enterprise.

Other participants stressed the importance of an integrated approach to industrial development and its information requirements.

In conclusion, the view was endorsed that national industrial information services should, as a rule, give priority to the information needs of small and medium-sized enterprises which cannot afford to acquire techno-economic information without assistance. Due regard should, however, be given to the overall requirements of the industrial sector of the country as a whole.

9. Staff of industrial information services: its status, selection and training.

It has been observed that in developing countries the status of industrial information officers often does not reflect their importance to the economy of the country. The comparatively low salaries offered to industrial information officers make it difficult to attract competent personnel. Improvement in this situation is hampered by the fact that where industrial information officers are government employees, it is difficult, if not impossible, to change their salaries because of the general salary structure of the civil service. The discussion revealed that the situation is much better in industrialised countries where the salaries of information personnel are, on the whole, on a par with those of scientists, even if lagging somewhat behind salaries in industry. It may, therefore, be worthwhile to consider attaching industrial information services to semi-governmental organisations in certain countries.

In most countries, the education of industrial information officers consists of a university degree followed by extensive experience in industry. In special cases and in some countries, technical or economic university degrees may not be required for certain aspects of industrial information work, for example,

in certain extension services and in clearing-house functions. When selecting industrial information officers, it is important to look for the right personal attitude in addition to formal education.

The following recommendation was approved:

"Governments of developing countries should recognize and give credit to the importance of industrial information with respect to the economic development of the country. This recognition should be reflected in the compensation offered to personnel of industrial information services, including facilities and incentives, commensurate with their value to the economy and comparable to those of their counterparts in industry. In addition, well planned, up-to-date programmes for training of industrial information officers should be conducted on the national, regional and international levels."

10. The provision of industrial information free of charge or against payment.

The meeting agreed that, with regard to payment for industrial information, a distinction had to be made between the supply of information at the international and at the national levels.

As to the international exchange of information, reference was made to bilateral agreements for the exchange of technical know-how on a reciprocal basis and to the increasing value of industrial development experience which is being made available by developing countries to industrialized countries.

With regard to the provision of information at the national level, consideration was given to the psychological effects of

providing information free to industrialists who sometimes do not value material which they obtain free of charge. It was also mentioned that the introduction of cost/benefit principles into industrial information services might be instrumental in making them more efficient and businesslike.

However, the majority of participants strongly emphasized the promotional character of information, particularly in the initial stages of industrial development, and requested that the responsibility for the supply of information to industry be accepted by governments as a public service responsibility, similar to infrastructural development, education, etc. Exceptions to this approach were recommended only in respect of services which are relatively costly and require the input of a substantial amount of professional manpower, such as feasibility or marketing studies. Large private industrial enterprises should, in particular, continue to depend on commercial consulting companies for the preparation of such studies.

The following recommendation was adopted:

"Governments of developing countries are requested to make industrial information material accessible to national industry free of charge".

11. Follow-up of information provided and feed-back: evaluation of results and continuous improvement of industrial information services.

The discussion on the question of follow-up and feed-back of industrial information revealed that industrial information organizations invariably consider follow-up to be most important for evaluating their performance and for making improvements

where needed. Unfortunately budgetary restrictions often make comprehensive follow-up action difficult.

As far as developing countries are concerned, it was pointed out that they cannot afford the repetition of mistakes and that consequently feed-back is all the more important. UNIDO needs feed-back to become fully aware of the situation in, and problems encountered by, its member countries.

The following recommendation was approved:

"Follow-up of industrial information work and feed-back of information is recognized to be highly desirable, if not essential. Industrial information organizations should, therefore, institute follow-up procedures and plan for them from the outset when establishing new services".

12. Use of mass media to promote awareness of industrial information needs and available facilities among industrialists and to disseminate technical information.

Mass media may be used for the transfer of information to industry, as well as for the purpose of publicising local information facilities. Daily or weekly newspapers, specialised journals and radio and television could be used for this purpose, as well as for increasing the awareness of the public in general and the industrialists in particular of industrial progress and new technology.

In the information transfer process itself, it has been customary to use mostly written or printed material, but other media should also be considered, such as audio-visual means and personal contacts.

The discussion mainly dealt with films on technical

subjects. The consensus of opinion was that industrial films should be screened by UNIDO with regard to their technical content and their usefulness for developing countries.

The success of mobile units for displaying various technical and economic subjects by bringing the material directly to the user was also mentioned.

The following recommendations were approved:

"National Industrial Information <sup>services</sup> should make use of mass media to promote awareness of their need for information among industrialists, as well as to publicise locally available industrial information and documentation facilities. Mass media should also be used to disseminate technical information in a form which appeals to the general public and to encourage its exploitation."

"UNIDO is requested to obtain and view existing industrial films and screen those which are deemed suitable so far as their technical content is concerned, keeping the needs of developing countries in mind."

It is recommended that UNIDO, in co-operation with UNESCO and other relevant international organisations, examine the possibility of launching a programme to increase the supply of industrial journalists with a view to promoting the presentation of scientific and technological subjects in a language understandable to the layman."



13. The use of computers for the storage and processing of industrial data and documents: state of the art and future prospects.

Computers are increasingly being considered as a tool for the storage and retrieval of large holdings of industrial data and documents. However, the economics of using computers are necessarily debated, in view of the large expenditure involved in purchasing or renting them and in their operation and maintenance.

The discussion established that most developing countries do not question the usefulness of the computer per se, but are primarily concerned to know at what stage of development of an industrial information service a computer becomes necessary and/or economic.

The UNIDO experts pointed to the total facilities needed for the successful operation of computers. Specialists, such as systems analysts, programmers and computer technicians, are required. The general scarcity of such specialists in industrialized as well as in developing countries calls for the timely provision of education and training in developing countries. Basic computer concepts should be introduced in primary and secondary schools, and pertinent education provided in technical schools and universities. This should be supplemented by on-the-job training courses.

It was pointed out that several developing countries already operate computers at the government level for such purposes as development planning, statistical records, etc. In such cases, depending on the nature of existing facilities, it would be feasible to use these computers for information work. The following recommendations were accordingly approved:

"National industrial information services should, with the assistance of UNIDO, evaluate the effectiveness of current training schemes on the use of computers for industrial information and documentation and, if necessary, supplement these training schemes with additional expertise".

"UNIDO is requested to conduct a feasibility study on the use of computers for industrial information work in developing countries and subsequently to organize a seminar to discuss and study computer problems".

"UNIDO is requested to provide continuous advice to developing countries on the selection and use of computers for processing information".

14. Co-operation and mutual assistance among developing countries.

The meeting stressed the importance and particular value of the experience acquired in the more advanced developing countries for the development of new industry and called for an increased exchange of knowledge and skills between developing countries, in the following terms:

"UNIDO is requested to organize fellowships of study missions to, well-established industrial information services in industrialized countries as well as in developing areas, since the approach adopted and the problems solved by these services is of special value when setting up new services in countries facing similar conditions".

15. The assistance of industrialized countries in the provision of information material and training opportunities.

Participants reiterated their request to industrialized countries to facilitate free access to the entire fund of industrial literature, data, know-how and feasibility studies accumulated by industrialized nations. In this connection, emphasis was placed on the necessity of reducing the financial barriers now hampering the transfer of data on patents, know-how and products as a result of industrial property legislation. The following recommendation was approved:

"Governments of industrialised countries and UNIDO are requested to examine the present machinery for the transfer of proprietary and other industrial information and to take effective steps to improve this machinery?"

"Governments of industrialised countries are further requested to provide an increased number of training opportunities for industrial information and documentation officers from developing areas".

16. The assistance of UNIDO and other relevant international organizations in the sphere of industrial information: provision of liaison facilities, information material, equipment, experts, fellowships and other opportunities for staff upgrading, in particular training courses and study missions to well-established industrial information and extension services in industrialized as well as in developing countries.

Participants took note of the various types of technical and other assistance at present made available by UNIDO to developing countries (meetings, experts, advisory service and fellowships under

UN/Regional Programmes, UNDP/TA and SIS, and assistance in institutions establishing/under UNDP/SF) as well as of the possibility of obtaining equipment for information services through the Trust Fund for Voluntary Contributions to UNIDO.

The following specific recommendations were made towards the practical implementation and expansion of UNIDO's assistance:

1. "UNIDO is requested, in co-operation with UNESCO and other relevant international organizations, to develop model specifications for effective industrial information services, together with job descriptions of the personnel required, and to make this material available to developing countries in the form of a comprehensive manual".
2. "UNIDO is requested, in co-operation with UNESCO, to endeavour to finance the acquisition of industrial literature, pamphlets and documents of initial help in the establishment of new, and strengthening of existing, industrial information services in developing countries".
3. "UNIDO is requested to organize missions of study teams to well-established industrial information, promotion and extension services in developing countries as well as in industrialized countries".
4. "In co-operation with international liaison services for industrial information, UNIDO is requested to establish lists of addresses of the main sources (centres, institutes, agencies) of industrial information in each developing

country and make these lists available to all developing countries".

5. "UNIDO is requested to examine the possibility of issuing a liaison bulletin for industrial information services in developing areas to promote co-operation, exchange of information material and cross-fertilization of experience".
6. "UNIDO is requested to make a feasibility study on the choice and use of computers by industrial information and documentation services with emphasis on the question of the stage at which their use becomes economically feasible".
7. "UNIDO is requested to organize a seminar on the use of computers by industrial information and documentation services in developing areas".
8. "UNIDO is requested to make available its country studies on the present status of local industrial information facilities and their capacity to meet existing needs".
9. "UNIDO is requested to initiate the building up of a bank of industrial patents which can be made freely available to developing countries".
10. "UNIDO is requested to ensure the linkage of developing countries to the existing international networks of industrial information (UN, OECD, etc.) so that they can make full use of the information and data communicated in these networks".

11. "UNIDO is requested to help in the acquisition of industrial films and projection equipment to promote the use of this medium in developing countries".
  
12. "UNESCO is requested to examine, in co-operation with the International Federation of Documentation (IFD), ways and means for facilitating the full participation of developing countries in the work of IFD, for example, by holding more meetings in developing areas and by subsidizing travel costs for participants from developing countries."

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Pakistan	<u>WASI AHMED</u> Industrial Productivity Officer	PITAC (Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre), Ferozpur Rd. P.O.-332, Lahore 16, Pakistan	4A, Sadar Street, Muslim Town Ichhra, Lahore, Pakistan
Philippines	<u>PROILAN M. BACUNGAN</u> Executive Secretary and Editor, "Industrial Philippines"	Philippine Chamber of Industries Manila, Philippines	P.O. Box 3673, Manila, Philippines
Philippines	<u>SALVADOR MAHALO QUINIQUINI</u> Supervising Information Officer	Department of Commerce and Industry, Manila, Philippines	3124-Linay St., Marugait Subd., Tondo, Manila, Philippines
Singapore	<u>YEO SOO-JENG</u> Extension Officer	Economic Development Board, Light Industries Services, 179, River Valley Road, Singapore 6	44, Lichi Ave., Singapore 13
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	<u>KHALID HASSAN IDRIS</u> Industrial Inspector	Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources, P.O. Box 2184, Khartoum, Sudan	-

COUNTRY	NAME AND FUNCTION	OFFICE ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
Thailand	<u>CHATCHORN NUSIOCHAI</u> Senior Economist	Ministry of Industry, Bangkok, Thailand	296 Tsangnamnak, Bangkok, Thailand
Thailand	<u>CHATTIDA VICHIT-VADAKAN</u> (Mrs.) Economist	Board of Investment, Bangkok, Thailand	22 Soi 24, Sukunvit, Bangkok, Thailand
Turkey	<u>SEVIN KACAR</u> (Mrs.) Information Scientist	Scientific and Technical Information and Documentation Centre of Turkey, Bayindir sok. 33, Ankara, Turkey	1. cadde 20/18, Bahçelievler, Ankara, Turkey
Turkey	<u>TUNCER KURTUL</u> Marketing Specialist	Emarbank General Directorate, Research and Planning Department, Cankiri Cad., Ulus, Ankara, Turkey	75. Sok No. 54/4, Eski Mahallesi, Ankara, Turkey
Uganda	<u>GOVIND BHANUJAL KOTCHA</u> Project Engineer	Majibhai Madhvan and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 54, Jinja, Uganda	Residential Quarters, Block O-15-B, Madhvan Sugar Works Ltd., Kakira, Jinja, Uganda
United Arab Republic	<u>KAMEL MAHMOUD EL SHARAA</u> Director General Metallurgical Products	General Organization for Industrialization 6 Khalil Agha Street, Garden City, Cairo, U.A.R.	16, Dr. Mahmod Amr Street, Helmak, Cairo, U.A.R.



COUNTRY	NAME AND FUNCTION	OFFICE ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
UNIDO/ Expert	MUNIR D. <u>AMED</u> Director	Documentation Centre for the Contemporary Middle East, Deutsches Orient-Institut, Mittelweg 151 2 Hamburg 13, Fed. Rep. of Germany	Froebelstr. 17, 208 Pinnerberg-Theodor, Federal Republic of Germany
UNIDO/ Expert Rapporteur of the Seminar	FREDERIC G. <u>BLANG</u> Technical Information Officer	National Research Council of Canada, 100 Sussex Drive, Ottawa 7 Canada	3 Brasenar Street, Ottawa 7, Canada
UNIDO/ Expert	YURI VLADIMIROVICH <u>KARTSEV</u> Economic Affairs Officer	Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Industry and Housing Division, UNECA, P.O. Box 3005, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Neva-Cheremshi- kinskaya Street Apt. 49, Block 149, Moscow, USSR
UNIDO/ Expert	KIM SEMENOVICH <u>LEBEV</u> Head of Department	Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, (VINITI) Bityuskaya 14, Moscow A-219, USSR	Gostaldn 15 kv. 31, Moscow A-47, USSR

COUNTRY	NAME AND FUNCTION	OFFICE ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
UNIDO/ Secretariat  Director of the Seminar	<u>HANS EINHÄUS</u> Chief of Section	Industrial Information Section, UNIDO, Lerchenfelderstr. 1, 1070 Vienna, Austria	Kardlgasse 35, 1070 Vienna, Austria
UNIDO/ Secretariat	<u>VLADIMIR PAVLOV</u> Industrial Development Officer	Industrial Infor- mation Section, UNIDO, Lerchenfelderstr. 1, 1070 Vienna, Austria	Favoritenstr. 30 Neubauplatz 5/1/4 1040 Vienna, Austria

OBSERVERS

Iran	<u>F. SID ASKARI</u> Managing Director	Technolog Inc., 435 Takhte-Jamshid Avenue, Tehran, Iran	
Iran	<u>MOHAMMAD DANESH- MEHZADI</u> Economist	Ministry of Economy, Tehran, Iran	
Iran	<u>JOHN F. HARVEY</u> Technical Director	Iranian Documentation Centre, (IRANDOC) Tehran, Iran	

COUNTRY	NAME AND FUNCTION	OFFICE ADDRESS	HOME ADDRESS
Iran	<u>ZIA ROVAJESD</u> Physicist	Documentation Centre, Ministry of Higher Education and Science, Tehran, Iran	
Iran	<u>GAREK OBIAGLIANS</u> Management Consultant	SCICOM International Scientific Control Systems Inter. Ltd., Dezrooke House, Tahito-Jamshid 140 Forest North Tehran, Iran	44 Safagour Ave., Kobrookah Street, Tehran, Iran
Iran	<u>SH. SAHAGIAN</u> Pharmacist	Scientific Infor- mation Service, K.B.C. Industrial Group, 267 Haderoi Ave., Tehran, Iran	
Iran	<u>HARVEY TAJAKHI</u>	Foreign Trade Department, Ministry of Economy, Tehran, Iran	

Annex 2. TIMETABLE OF THE SEMINAR

DATE	MORNING 9.00	AFTERNOON 15.00	EVENING 13.00
Mon. 14/9	Opening Session	Working Paper No. 2 Doc. ID/WG.77/5	
Tues. 15/9	Country Reports: Sudan, Uganda, Nigeria	Country Report: Ethiopia Doc. ID/WG.77/8	
Wed. 16/9	Doc. ID/WG.77/7 Parts I and II Country Reports: U.A.R., Turkey	Country Reports: India, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Pakistan	
Thur. 17/9	Country Reports: Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Philippines, Singapore	Free	
Fri. 18/9	Working Paper No. 1 Doc. ID/WG.61/DP.4 Industrial Information (Monograph No. 13)	Free	
Sat. 19/9	Visits: National Library and Irandoc	Visits: Industrial Development and Renovation Organization	Cocktails in the UNDP Office
Sun. 20/9	Working Paper No. 1 Doc. ID/WG.61/DP.4 Industrial Information (Monograph No. 13)	Visits: ARJ (refrige- ration plant) and Iran National (truck factory)	Visits: Government Handicrafts Shop
Mon. 21/9	Discussion of the framework of the Report: main issues	Doc. ID/WG.77/6 Note on UNIDO activities	
Tues. 22/9	Discussion of main policy issues	Free (drafting of Final Report)	Reception given by the Chairman of the Seminar
Wed. 23/9	Free (drafting of Final Report)	Adoption of Final Report	Opera: Flying Dutchman
Thur. 24/9	Adoption of Final Report	Visits: Crown Jewels and Bashagh Jafari (wrestling)	
Fri. 25/9	Closing Session		

Annex 3 - LIST OF DOCUMENTS

1. Provisional Annotated Agenda (ID/WG.77/1)
2. List of Participants (ID/WG.77/2)
3. Note for Participants (ID/WG.77/3)
4. Provisional List of Documents (ID/WG.77/3)
5. Industrial Information Services in Asia and the Far East - Munir D. Ahmed, Director, Documentation Centre for the Contemporary Middle East, Deutsches Orient-Institut (ID/WG.77/5)
6. Information and Documentation Services and their Part in International Co-operation - UNESCO (ID/WG.77/6)
7. Information and Documentation Services for Industry in CMEA Member Countries - K. Lossev, Head of Department, Institute of Scientific and Technical Information of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (VINITI) (ID/WG.77/7 Part I)
8. Information and Documentation for Industry in OECD Member Countries and in some Latin American Countries - K. Lossev, VINITI (ID/WG.77/7 Part II)
9. Industrial Information Services in Industrialised Countries (outside the COMECON Area) and Co-operation between such Services and their Counterparts in Developing Countries - F.G. Halang, National Research Council of Canada. (ID/WG.77/8)
10. Observations on Industrial Information for Developing Countries: a Discussion Paper - H. Schaefer, Adviser to the Director, Industrial Services and Institutions Division, UNIDO. (Working Paper No. 1)
11. Research and Information Services in some African Countries: a Discussion Paper - Y. Kartsev, Industry Department, ICA (Working Paper No. 2)
12. Establishment of Industrial Information Services in Developing Countries - Mrs. Susan Lévai, General Director, TECHNOLFOUN, Hungarian Central Technical Library and Documentation Centre (CHKE) (ID/WG.61/EP.4)



13. Industrial Information. Monograph No. 13  
in the series: UNIDO Monographs on Industrial  
Development - Industrialization of  
Developing Countries: Problems and Prospects (E.69.II.B.39, Vol.13)

BACKGROUND PAPERS:

- 14 \* Guide for an Introductory Course on  
Information/Documentation - Parts I and II  
A.I. Mikhailov and R.S. Giljarevskij,  
VINITI, USSR
15. UNIDO Programme of Work for 1971,  
Group 9: Industrial Information (ID/B/54/Add.9)
16. Outline of Programme of Work for 1972,  
Group 9: Industrial Information (ID/B/69)
17. Seminar on Government Responsibilities  
for Information in Industry, Note by  
the Secretariat (DAS/STINFO/70.10)  
Organization for Economic Co-operation  
and Development
18. Seminar on Government Responsibilities  
for Information in Industry, Programme  
of the Seminar. Organization for Economic  
Co-operation and Development.
- \*) The Guide was prepared for the UNIDO/UNESCO Inter-regional Training  
Course for Industrial Documentalists and Information Officers,  
Moscow, USSR, 28 September - 23 December 1970.

COUNTRY REPORTS:

	(ID/WG.77/CP.1)
Afghanistan	" 2
China, Republic of	" 3
Ethiopia	" 4
Hong Kong	" 5
India	" 6
Indonesia	" 7
Iran	" 8
Malaysia	" 9
Nigeria	" 10
Pakistan	" 11
Philippines	" 12
Singapore	" 13
Sudan, Democratic Republic of	" 14
Thailand	" 15
Turkey	" 16
Uganda	" 17
United Arab Republic	" 17

Annex 4 : TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATIONS

to

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY  
MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI  
SHAHANSHAH ARYAMEHR

WE RESPECTFULLY REQUEST YOUR MAJESTY TO ACCEPT OUR FELICITATIONS  
AND CONGRATULATIONS ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE  
30TH YEAR OF YOUR MAJESTYS ASCENDANCE TO THE THRONE STOP A DAY  
WHICH SYMBOLIZES YOUR MAJESTYS EARNEST DEDICATION OF THREE  
DECADES TO RAISE THE LEVEL OF YOUR PEOPLE TO A HIGH STANDARD  
STOP WE WISH YOUR MAJESTY AND THE ROYAL FAMILY A LONG AND  
PROSPEROUS LIFE SO THAT YOUR PEOPLE MAY CONTINUE TO PROGRESS  
UNDER YOUR LEADERSHIP STOP

AND SIGNED

SAMER	OF AFGHANISTAN	AIBED	OF PAKISTAN
WANG	OF CHINA	BACUNGAN	OF PHILIPPINES
SIRAK	OF ETHIOPIA	QUINIGUINI	OF PHILIPPINES
CHAN CECIL	OF HONG KONG	KING	OF SINGAPORE
CHAN SIU-KAN	OF HONG KONG	IDRIS	OF SUDAN DEM. Rep.
VERMA	OF INDIA	MUSIOCHAI	OF THAILAND
GUNADI	OF INDONESIA	VICMIT-VADAKAN	OF THAILAND
HARJATNO	OF INDONESIA	KACAR	OF TURKEY
BIGLARPOUR	OF IRAN	KURTUL	OF TURKEY
RASSEKH	OF IRAN	EL SHAMAA	OF U.A.R.
ODJAGHIAN	OF IRAN	ZACHLA	OF U.A.R.
ABU KASSIM	OF MALAYSIA	KOTICHA	OF UGANDA
OGUNDIFE	OF NIGERIA		

CHAIRMAN OF THE SEMINAR: ORDOOBADI ABBAS OF IRAN

UNIDO EXPERTS: ABDOU  
HALANG  
KARTSEV  
LOSSEV

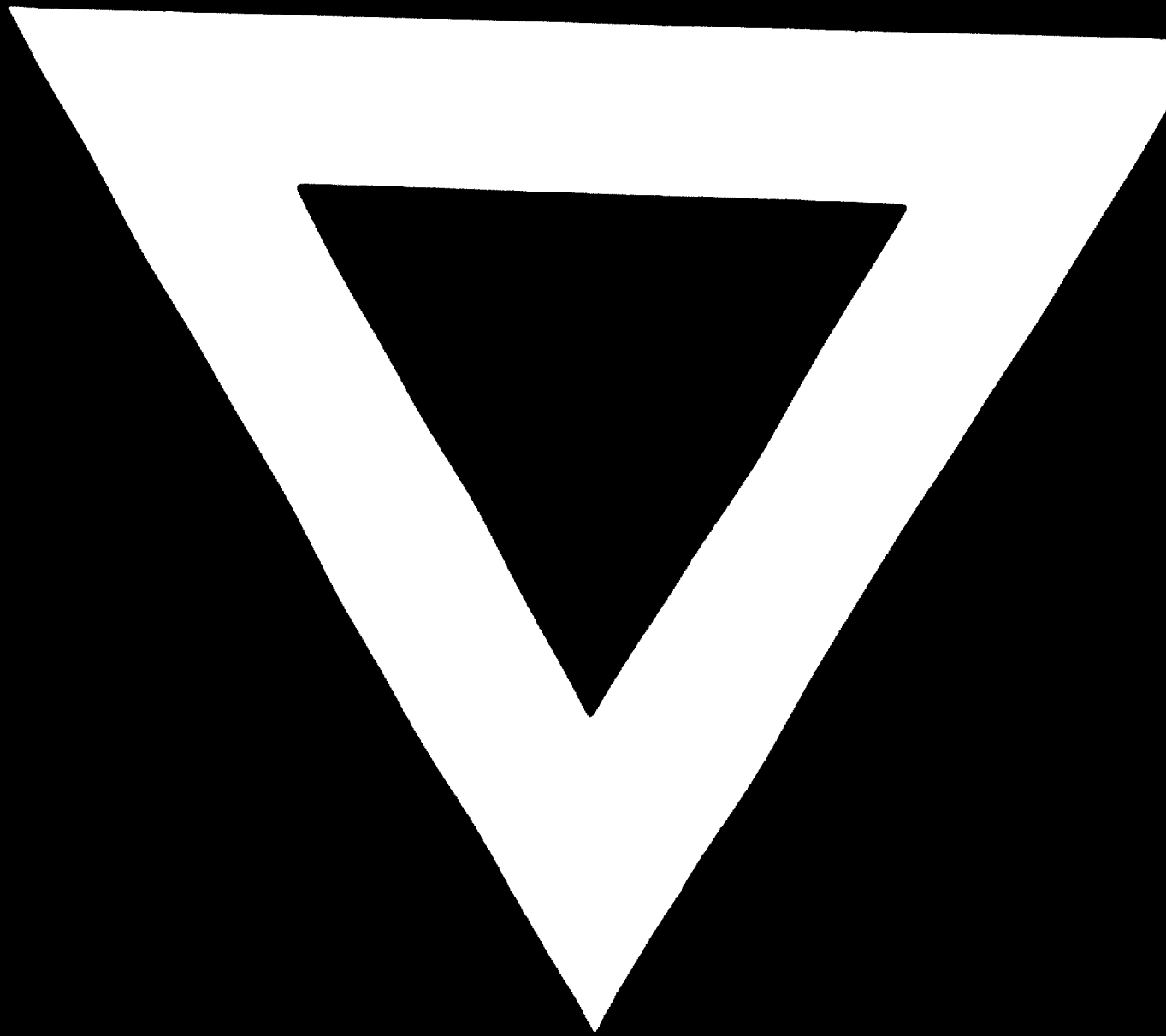
UNIDO OFFICIALS: EINHAUS  
PAVLOV

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY'S ANSWER

CHAIRMAN OF UNIDO SEMINAR  
MESSRS EINHAUS AND PAVLOV

"HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAHANSHAH ARYAMEHR IS GRACIOUSLY PLEASED TO COMMAND ME TO EXPRESS HIS HIGH APPRECIATION OF THE KIND FELICITATIONS AND FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS WHICH YOU AND ALL THE PARTICIPANTS AT THE UNIDO SEMINAR HAVE CONVEYED ON THE OCCASION OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE 30TH YEAR OF MY AUGUST SOVEREIGN'S REIGN STOP HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY HAS FURTHER COMMANDED TO CONVEY HIS BEST WISHES FOR YOUR HAPPINESS AND THAT OF YOUR COLLEAGUES AS WELL AS FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE SEMINAR STOP WITH WARM REGARDS".

NOBRATOLLAH MOJIBIAN PRIVATE SECRETARY OF HIS  
IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAHANSHAH ARYAMEHR



18 . 12 . 73