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- D02890



Distr.
LIMITED
ID/WG.103/6
24 September 1971

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Seminar on Industrial Information
(for Latin American countries)

Lima, Peru, 13 - 24 September 1971

DRAFT REPORT

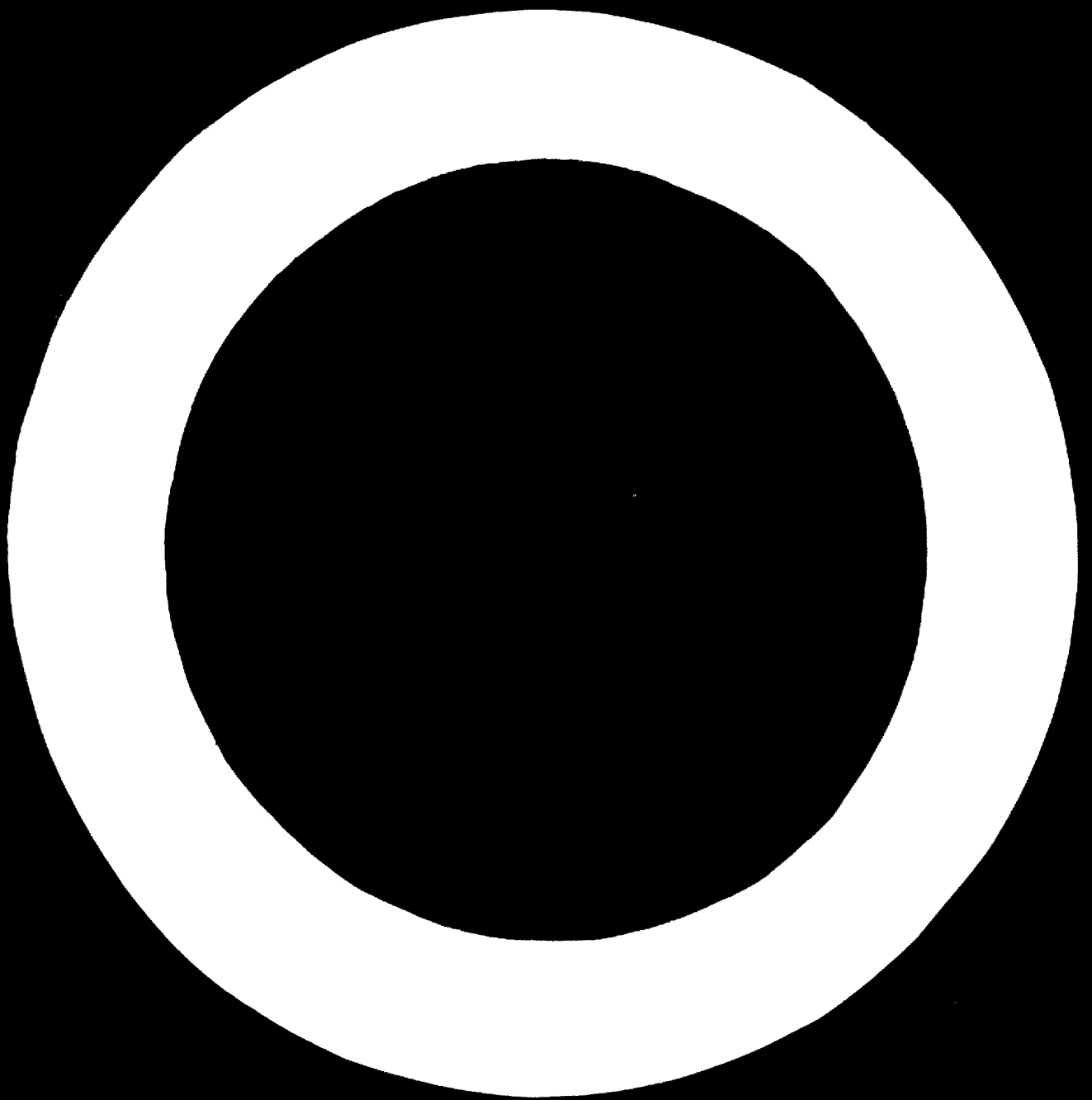
PART I 1

1 Country reports will be compiled in Part II.

id.71-8317

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



P R E F A C E

The Seminar on Industrial Information held in Lima from 13 to 24 September 1971 was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Government of Peru for the purpose of bringing together policy-making and other responsible officials from the countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, to determine the most efficient way of promoting the flow of scientific, technical and economic 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 ECLA region. Twenty-three participants representing 14 governments (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela) took part in the meeting in addition to a number of observers among whom were two members of the Secretariat of the Cartagena Agreement. (For names, functions and addresses of participants see Annex I).

Appropriate documentation was prepared for the Seminar. This included: papers on the present status of industrial information services in the ECLA region (country reports and a paper prepared by UNIDO expert Mr. von Ledebur); reports on industrial information services in industrialized countries (surveys by UNIDO experts Messrs. Halang and Lossey); and three policy documents on the main issues to be considered by countries when establishing and operating industrial information services (UNIDO monograph No. 13 on "Industrial Information" and papers by Messrs. Einhaus and Schwoerbel). The complete list of documents is attached in Annex III.

In the absence of H.E. Rear-Admiral Alberto Jiménez de Lucio, Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Seminar was opened, on his behalf, by Dr. G. Indacochea, Director-in-Chief of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, in the presence of Mr. A. Aizenstett, Director of the UNIDO Liaison Office in New York and Mr. A.E. Balinski, Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Peru.

The chairmanship of the Seminar was assumed by Mr. Guillermo van Oordt of Peru; Mr. Iván Suárez Camacho, of Colombia, served as Vice-Chairman and presided over the working sessions.

The highlights of these working sessions consisted of the presentation of the country reports and the discussion of the main issues which emerged from them, the expert papers and the policy documents submitted by the Secretariat.

The programme of the Seminar further provided for visits by the participants to local industrial organizations and documentation services. Following an invitation from the Latin American Commission of the International Federation for Documentation, (FID/CLA), participants in the Seminar attended the opening session of the Third Regional Congress on Documentation for Latin America. In addition a joint meeting was organized between six officials of the Seminar and the Bureau of the Third Regional Congress to consider ways to secure improved co-operation. A summary report on this meeting is attached in Annex IV.

A table giving the detailed programme of the Seminar is attached in Annex II.

Guillermo van Oordt
Chairman of the Seminar

On behalf of all participants, the Vice-Chairman would like to take this opportunity, to thank the Government of Peru for its generous hospitality and the excellent facilities provided for the Seminar. This recognition is also extended to UNIDO for giving us this excellent opportunity to meet around a table to discuss and analyze issues which are of such interest to the economic and industrial development of the Latin American countries.

Ivan Suárez Camacho
Vice-Chairman

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I. INTRODUCTION: DEFINITION OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION AND RECOGNITION OF ITS IMPORTANCE

1. For the purpose of the Seminar, industrial information is defined as:

"Those specific items of scientific, technical and economic knowledge which can be communicated and applied in industry in order to facilitate and accelerate the process of economic growth".

2. The recognition of industrial information as an essential prerequisite for economic growth and higher standards of living is in line with this definition. Obviously, however, the impact of information on any given national economy will depend on the degree to which it is applied by the industry of the country.

3. Before new industries can be established it is necessary to carry out technico-economic studies. The supply of data for feasibility studies and investment promotion may thus be assumed to be part of industrial information.

4. Once the industry has been established, production and management are the main areas of activity, so that industrial information will need to cover production, maintenance, financing, marketing, productivity, labour relations, etc.

5. With regard to the definition of industrial information given above, it is a generally recognized fact that it is not enough for knowledge to be generated: it must then be communicated and put to practical application.

6. The most common medium of communication at present is printed material, but it is increasingly acknowledged that an important part is played by other media such as audio-visual means, including radio, television and technical films, and above all personal contacts such as visits to personnel in the field, workshops, conferences, et

7. Recognizing the special importance of industrial information for the developing countries of Latin America, the Seminar was concerned with pin-pointing the principal issues and problems arising in connexion with the setting up and operation of industrial information services. After they had identified four main areas for consideration, the delegates formulated a number of conclusions and recommendations which are listed in the following body of this report.

II. MAIN ISSUES OF THE DISCUSSION

A. Functions and objectives of industrial information services:

- Place of industrial information services in the institutional infrastructure of a country;
- Role of industrial information services in investment and export promotion;
- Information and advice on the acquisition of industrial property;
- Information to assist in the selection of appropriate technology.

8. There was general agreement that the effective and aggressive transfer of useful knowledge and its practical application in industry should be the primary function of industrial information services.

9. In accordance with the definition of industrial information given in the introduction, this information should comprise all types of economic and technological knowledge and data of potential interest for the setting up and successful operation of industrial enterprises.

10. The main objective of the service should therefore be to compile, select and present information in a form easily assimilable by industry and to work towards meeting specific industrial needs. All accessible Documentation Centres, Research Institutes, Statistical Offices, as well as any other sources of knowledge within the country or outside, should be mobilized to this effect.

11. In particular, it was stressed that the assembly of know-how and data of use for investment and export promotion, as well as for the evaluation and appropriate selection of alternative technologies, should become an essential part of the functions to be carried out by industrial information and extension services.

12. Similarly, the importance of patent information and advice on all questions related to the transfer of industrial property (licensing) was recognized and the suggestion made that the developing countries and UNIDO should strengthen their co-operation with UNCTAD and WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization), in order to assure better protection of the vital interests of Latin American countries in the area of the transfer of technology.

13. In accordance with these multidisciplinary and co-ordinating functions, industrial information services should have a central place in the institutional framework of a country. Ministries of planning and/or industry, national councils, institutes for research and development, and productivity centres were mentioned in this respect.

14. The extension aspect and the need for regional decentralization of industrial information services were strongly emphasized and the suggestion made that the staff of established area institutions, such as Chambers of Commerce, association of industrialist, etc., be associated with this work in the capacity of standing correspondents.

15. Reference was made in this connexion to the frequent reluctance of private industry to place full confidence in government services and the resulting advantage of using independent institutions for extension work.

Recommendations:

"It is recommended that:

- (1) "Governments should 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, in so far as these meet the needs of each type of industrial user in the country.
- (2) "National authorities should, as soon as possible, designate a single national clearing-house for industrial information, including use of all accessible local and international sources of information.
- (3) "Developing countries and UNIDO should reinforce their co-operation with UNCTAD and WIPO in the field of patents and industrial property transfer".

B. Building up and operation of industrial information services:

- Basic tools of the service : register of information sources and user profiles;
- Staff of industrial information services;
- Documentation - a supporting service to information.

The meeting agreed that industrial information services could either be set up by expanding the functions of existing institutions such as national research councils, productivity centres, documentation centres, etc., or by creating the services as new independent units.

From the outset the services would mainly require specialized information personnel (information officers) in proportion^{2/} to the number of industrial enterprises to be covered and a register of sources of information as its main working tools.

In addition, in order to form a comprehensive register of individual and institutional sources of information in the country and abroad, a file of potential customers of the service should be established, to comprise eventually the profiles of interest of all the industrial organizations and enterprises in the country.

It was stressed that, rather than to begin with the establishment of a collection of information material, the service should start with the identification of specific information needs in order to build up its information fund in accordance with planned priorities, so as to meet the requirements of its users.

Great emphasis was also placed on the dynamic and aggressive approach the service should take in contacting its potential users as well as in activating local and foreign sources of information.

With regard to the selection, training and status of industrial information officers, it was observed that, as a rule, they would be expected to have training in engineering and economics followed by extensive experience in industry. In special cases and in some countries, technical or economic university degrees might not be required for certain aspects of industrial information work, such as for example, in certain functions in extension services and clearing-houses. When selecting industrial information offices, it was important to look for the right personal attitude in addition to formal education.

^{2/} An indicative figure of one officer for every 400 to 800 enterprises was mentioned.

On the question of status and remuneration it was stated that the status of industrial information officers should reflect their importance to the economy of the country and should allow them to meet their entrepreneurial and managerial counterparts in industry on "equal terms". In view of the frequent and considerable discrepancies between the salary structures of the civil service and industry in some countries, it may, therefore, be worth-while considering attaching industrial information services to independent semi-governmental organizations.

With regard to the subject of staff turnover and the tendency of staff to look for positions in industry, it was pointed out that - subject to the signing by staff of initial contracts tying them to the service for two or three years - this tendency should be encouraged because it represented an incentive in the work and helped to strengthen contacts with industry.

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 unquestionably need them, the following recommendations were approved:

"It is recommended that:

"Governments of developing countries should recognize the importance of industrial information to the economic development of their countries. This recognition should be reflected in the compensation (including benefits and incentives) offered to personnel of industrial information services, which should be commensurate with their value to the economy and comparable to those of their counterparts in industry.

"Well-planned, up-to-date programmes for training and upgrading of industrial information officers should be conducted at the national, regional and international levels.

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

C. Promotion and publicizing of industrial information services:

- Provision of industrial information free of charge or against payment;
- Evaluation and follow-up.

Mass media may be used for the transfer of information to industry, as well as for the purpose of publicizing local information facilities. Daily or weekly newspapers, trade journals, posters, radio and television^{3/}) should be used for this purpose, as well as for keeping the public in general and industrialists in particular up to date on industrial progress and new technology.

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

With regard to the provision of information at the national level, some doubt was expressed concerning 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 the cost/benefit concept 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 responsibility for the supply of information to industry be accepted by governments as a public service responsibility, just like the provision of the infrastructure, education, etc. Exemptions to this approach were recommended only for the provision 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, however, should continue to depend on commercial consulting companies for the preparation of such studies.

The discussion on the question of follow-up and feed-back revealed that, to be effective, industrial information services must continuously evaluate their performance in order to improve their services and make them more user-oriented.

^{3/} The script of a programme on industrial information broadcast on television in Mexico was distributed to participants.



The following recommendations were approved:

"It is recommended that:

"National industrial information services should make use of mass media to promote awareness of the information needs of industrialists, to keep the latter up to date, and to publicize locally available industrial information and documentation facilities. Mass media should also be used to disseminate technical information in a form which gets it across to the general public and encourages its application.

"UNIDO, in co-operation with UNESCO and other appropriate international organizations, should examine the possibility of launching a programme to increase the supply of industrial writers with a view to promoting the presentation of scientific and technological subjects in language understandable to the layman.

"Governments of developing countries should be urged to make information material freely available to national industry.

"Follow-up of industrial information work and feed-back and checking of information should be recognized as essential. Industrial information organizations should institute procedures designed to plan this from the outset when establishing new services (for example, by enquiries, visits, etc.).

"Periodic evaluation of the effects achieved by industrial information services as far as the promotion of the economic development of the country is concerned is also recommended".

D. Co-operation:

- Mutual assistance among developing countries;
- Utilization of the information and documentation facilities of industrialized countries;
- Assistance by UNIDO and other relevant international organizations.

The meeting stressed the importance and particular value of the experience acquired in the developing countries, especially those which are more advanced in the development of new industries and called for an increased exchange of knowledge and experience between developing countries.

Attention was drawn to the need for industrialized nations to provide greater free access to the entire fund of industrial literature, data know-how and feasibility studies accumulated in their research and documentation centres. In this connexion, special emphasis was also placed on the necessity of reducing the financial barriers now hampering the transfer of patents, know-how and products as a result of present-day industrial property legislation.

Participants took note of the various types of technical and other assistance now extended by UNIDO to developing countries (meetings, assignment of experts, group training opportunities and individual fellowship under regional programmes of the United Nations, UNDP/TA and FIS, a programme within the framework of UNDP/SF), as well as of the possibilities of obtaining some equipment for information services through the UNIDO General Trust Fund.

Participants were also invited to make full use of UNIDO's Industrial Inquiry Service and were informed that answers, advice and information material was provided free of charge under this service in response to specific requests addressed directly to UNIDO by any individual or organization associated with the industrial development of developing countries.

The following recommendations were approved:

"It is recommended that:

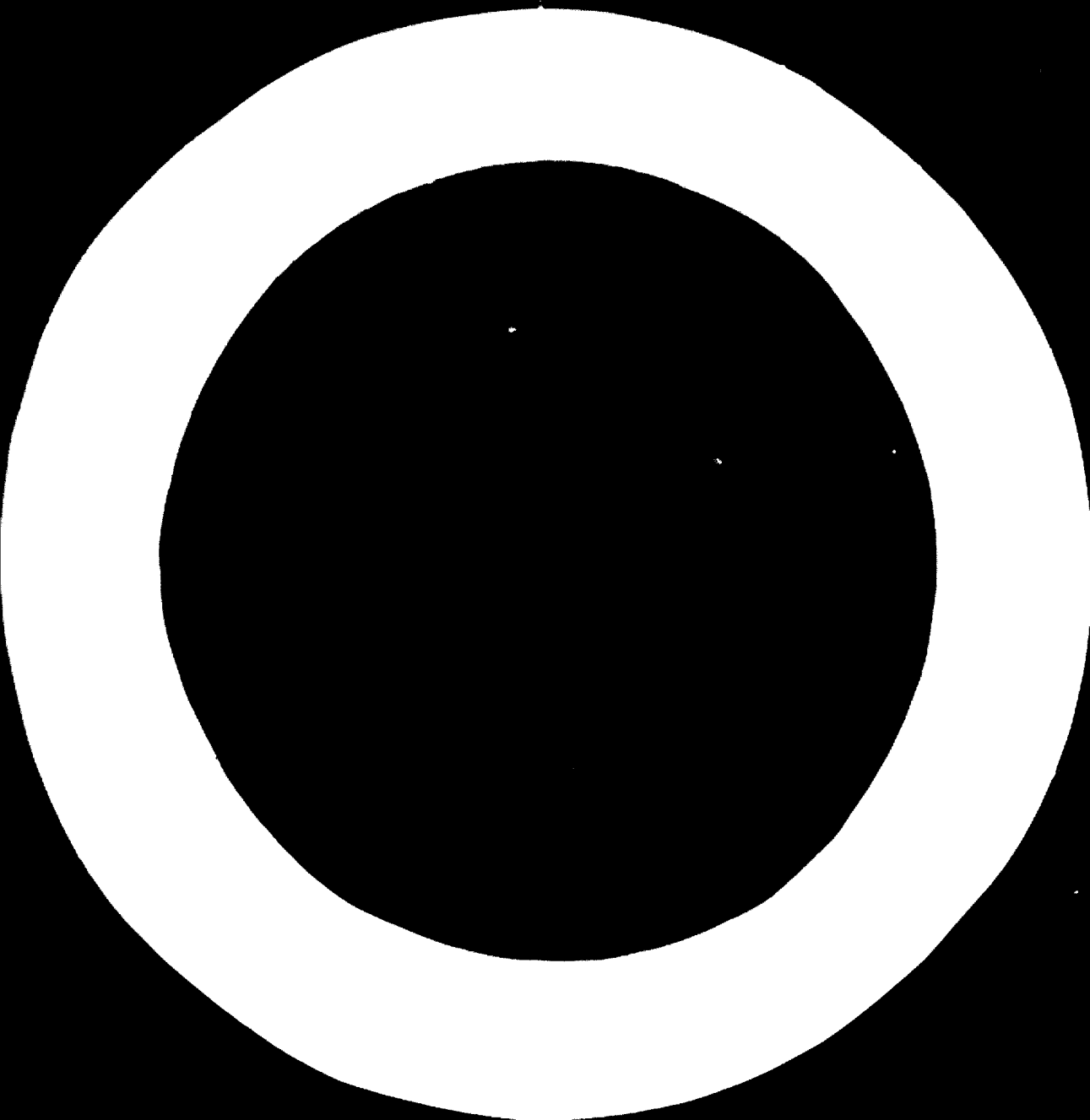
"UNIDO should be requested to organize fellowships and study missions to functioning industrial information services not only in industrialized countries but also in developing areas, since the approach adopted and the problems solved by these latter services are of special value when setting up new services in countries facing similar conditions.

"Governments of industrialized countries and UNIDO should be requested to examine the present machinery for the transfer of industrial property and other industrial information and to take effective steps to improve this machinery.

"Governments of industrialized countries should be further requested to provide an increased number of training opportunities in industrial information and documentation work for the staff of industrial information services in developing countries.

"UNIDO should organize diagnostic missions made up of highly-qualified experts in industrial information and technology transfer to visit developing countries wishing to review their present institutional facilities and services in order to propose action to make them more effective.

"UNIDO should publish liaison bulletins for industrial information services in developing areas to promote co-operation, exchange of information material and greater cross-fertilization of ideas and experience".



ANNEX I

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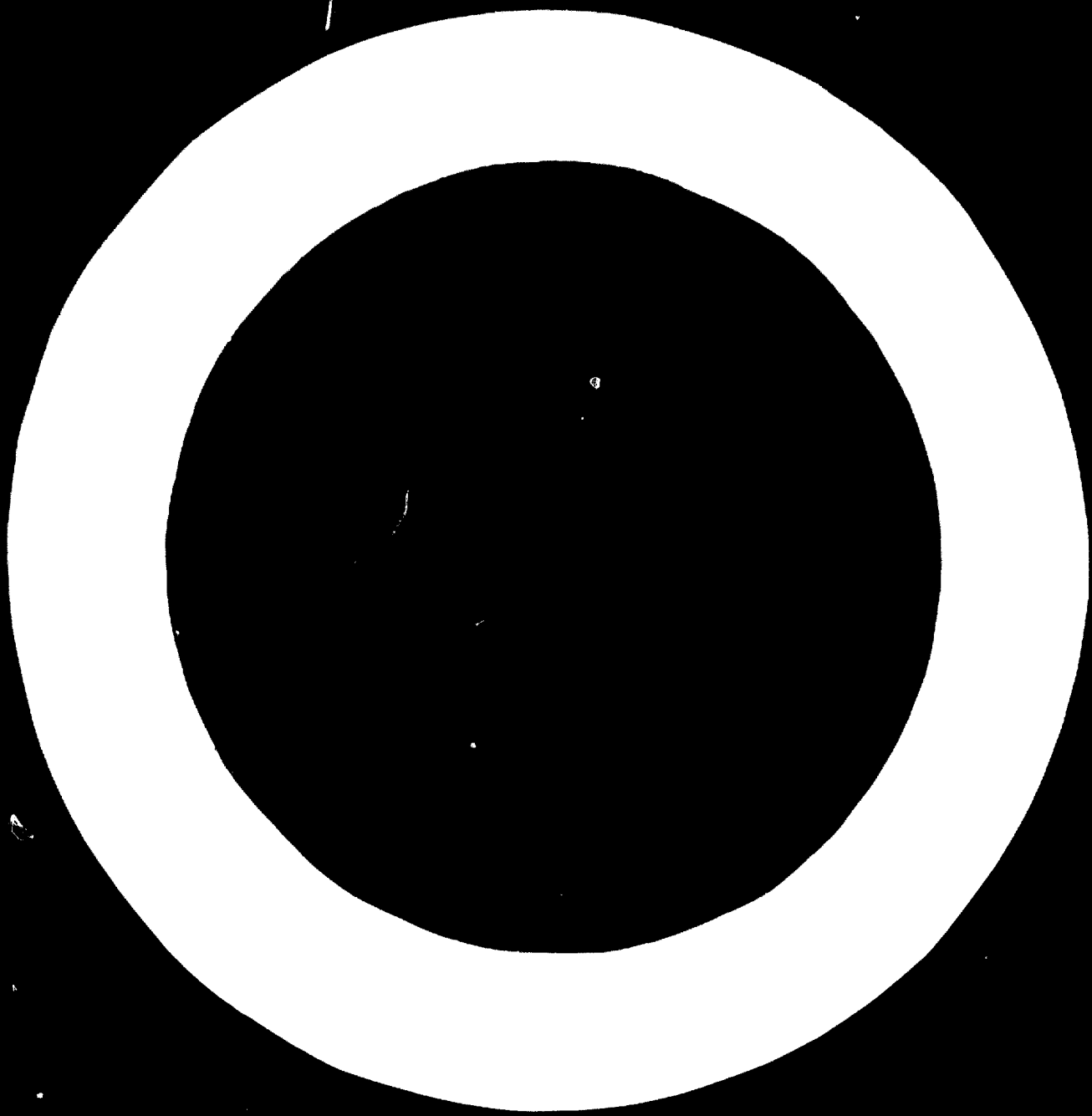
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ANNEX II

WORK SCHEDULE OF THE SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES,

Lima (Peru), 13-24 September 1971

Date	Morning, 9.30 a.m.	Lunch, 12.30 p.m.	afternoon, 3.30 p.m.	Evening 6 p.m.
Monday, 13 September	10 a.m.: Registration of participants		4 p.m.: Opening meeting - Statements by: 1. The Chairman of the Seminar, Mr. R. Guillermo van Oordt, Acting Director-General of the Sectoral Planning Office, Ministry of Industry and Commerce 2. Dr. Gil Indacochea, Director-General of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce 3. Mr. A.E. Balinski, UNDP Resident Representative 4. The Director of the Seminar, Mr. V. Pavlov, UNIDO representative	Reception given by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Tuesday 14 September	Presentation and discussion of paper ID/WG.103/5 (Mr. von Lederbur)		Presentation and discussion of country reports: Chile, ID/WG.103/CR3.	
Wednesday, 15 September	Presentation of country reports for discussion: Argentina, ID/WG.103/CR1A Country reports: Brazil, ID/WG.103/CR2A Argentina, ID/WG.103/CR1B Brazil, ID/WG.103/CR2B Ecuador, ID/WG.103/CR5		Country reports: Guatemala, ID/WG.103/CR7 El Salvador, ID/WG.103/CR6 Venezuela, ID/WG.103/CR13 Panama, ID/WG.103/CR10	

Date	Morning 9.30 a.m.	Lunch, 12.30 p.m.	Afternoon, 3.30 p.m.	Evening, 6 p.m.
Thursday, 16 September	Country reports: Mexico, ID/WG.103/CR9A Mexico, ID/WG.103/CR9B Honduras, ID/WG.103/CR8 Trinidad and Tobago, ID/WG.103/CR 4		Country reports: Uruguay, ID/WG.103/CR12 Colombia, ID/WG.103/CR4 Peru, ID/WG.103/CR11	Visit by those Seminar participants who work in produc- tivity centres in their own countries to the Peruvian National Produc- tivity Centre (CENIP) and reception arranged by the Centre.
Friday, 17 September	10 a.m.: Visit to the Peruvian National Productivity Centre. General discussion of the activities of the Centre.	Lunch at the plant	1 p.m.: Visit to an industrial plant in Lima (Industrias Reunidas, S.A.)	
Saturday, 18 September	10 a.m.: Visit to the Headquarters of the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. General discussion of the main activities of the organization. 12 p.m.: Visit to the "Museo del Oro" of Peru.	Lunch at the "Granja Azul"	Visit to the ruins of Puruchuco. Tour of Lima.	
Sunday, 19 September	Free			Free

Date Morning, 9.30 a.m. Lunch, 12.30 p.m. Afternoon, 3.30 p.m. Evening 6 p.m.

Monday,
20 September

Description of UNIDO's activities in the field of industrial information (Mr. V. Pavlov)
ID/B/69; ID/B/80;
ID/WG.77/6; Working Paper No. 1
(Mr. Schwoerbel);
Monograph No. 13;
UNIDO publications, etc.
Presentation of paper ID/WG.77/7, parts I and II; ID/WG.77/8
(Mr. Lossev); presentation of paper ID/WG.103/4 (Mr. Einhaus)
Discussion of UNIDO's activities and the documents presented in that connexion. Discussion of the structure of the Report of the Seminar
12 p.m.: Participation in the opening meeting of the Third Regional Congress on Documentation (at the invitation of FID/CLA).

(Reception arranged by FID/CLA)

Discussion of the main policy questions

Date	Morning 9.30 a.m.	Lunch 12.30 p.m.	Afternoon, 3.30 p.m.	Evening 6 p.m.
Tuesday, 21 September	Discussion of the main policy questions		Discussion of the main policy questions	Visit to the Information and Documentation Centre of the National Society of Industries (SNI). Reception arranged by SNI.
Wednesday, 22 September	9 a.m.: Joint meeting of FID/CLA and the officials of the UNIDO Seminar on Industrial Information. Discussion of problems of co-operation. Visit to a Lima industrial plant - "Chrysler Peru"		2 p.m.: Discussion of the main policy questions	Reception arranged by the Director of the Seminar.
Thursday, 23 September			Afternoon free for participants (drafting of the Report of the Seminar by the Officers)	
Friday, 24 September	Approval of the Final Report 1 p.m.: Closure of the Seminar.		Lunch at the "Rosita Rios" restaurant, arranged by the participants in honour of the Officers of the Seminar.	
Friday and Saturday				Departure of the participants.

ANNEX III

FINAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title and author</u>
1. ID/WG.103/1	PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA
2. ID/WG.103/2	LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
3. ID/WG.103/3	PROVISIONAL LIST OF DOCUMENTS
4. ID/WG.103/4	TECHNOLOGICAL TRANSFER THROUGH INFORMATION - SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS - Hans Einhaus, Chief, Geneva Branch, UN Office for Science and Technology
5. ID/WG.103/5	INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION PROBLEMS IN LATIN AMERICA AS RELATED TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF DEVELOPMENT POLICY AND THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION - E. J. von Ledebur, German Foundation for Developing Countries
6. ID/WH.103/6	REPORT OF THE SEMINAR
7. ID/WG.77/6*	INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION SERVICES AND THEIR PART IN INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION - contributed by UNESCO
8. ID/WG.77/7 part I*	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)
9. ID/WG.77/7 part II*	INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION FOR INDUSTRY IN OECD MEMBER COUNTRIES AND IN SOME LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES - K. Lossev, VINITI
10. ID/WG.77/8*	INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICES IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES (OUTSIDE THE COMECON AREA) AND CO-OPERATION BETWEEN SUCH SERVICES AND THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN DEVELOP- ING COUNTRIES - F.G. Halang, National Research Council of Canada
11. Working Paper No. 1*	OBSERVATIONS ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A DISCUSSION PAPER - H. Schwoerbel, Assistant to the Director, Industrial Services and Institutions Division UNIDO

12. ID/WG.61/DP.4** ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - Mrs. Susan Lévai, General Director, TECHNOINFORM Hungarian Central Technical Library and Documentation Centre (OMKDK)
13. *** AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE ON INFORMATICS/DOCUMENTATION by A. I. Mikhailov and R. S. Giljarevskij
14. ID/B/80/Add.2**** PROGRAMME OF WORK FOR 1972, REPORT OF ACTIVITIES IN 1970 AND UPDATING OF 1971 PROGRAMME, PART TWO, INDUSTRIAL SERVICES AND INSTITUTIONS DIVISION (Group 7-11)
15. ID/B/69* OUTLINE OF THE 1972 WORK PROGRAMME OF UNIDO
16. ID/40/13 UNIDO MONOGRAPH ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INDUSTRIALIZATION OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS - MONOGRAPH No. 13, INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION
17. ID/WG.103/CR1A LOS ORGANISMOS DE DESARROLLO, COMO CONDUCTOS PARA LA INFORMACION EN EL NOROESTE DE LA ARGENTINA - Durval José Palomo
18. ID/WG.103/CR1B SUMARIO DEL INFORME SOBRE LA ARGENTINA - Ivone A. de Gueudet
19. ID/WG.103/CR2A INFORMAÇÃO INDUSTRIAL NA BAHIA. RESUMO DE UMA EXPERIÊNCIA Francisco Liguori, Leiz Correia Lima
20. ID/WG.103/CR2B TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION IN BRAZIL - Teodoro Oniga
21. ID/WG.103/CR3A IMPORTANCIA Y NECESIDADES DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL DESDE EL PUNTO DE VISTA DE LA PLANIFICACION (Chile) - Federico Margarit Tacussis
22. IS/WG.103/CR3B LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL PRESTADOS POR EL INSTITUTO TECNOLOGICO DE CHILE, AMPLIACION Y COORDINACION NACIONAL A TRAVES DEL SUBSISTEMA DE INFORMACION TECNOLOGICA INDUSTRIAL - María Angélica Moreno
23. ID/WG.103/CR4 PRINCIPALES ORGANISMOS DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN COLOMBIA - Héctor Julio Molina
24. ID/WG.103/CR5 DOCUMENTO PRELIMINAR SOBRE EL SISTEMA DE ORGANIZACION, ADMINISTRACION E INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN EL ECUADOR - Hernán Peña
25. ID/WG.103/CR6 MONOGRAFIA SOBRE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION EN EL SALVADOR - Ing. Leonel Edgardo Preza Quezada
26. ID/WG.103/CR7 LABOR DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN GUATEMALA - Roberto Corado Castellanos

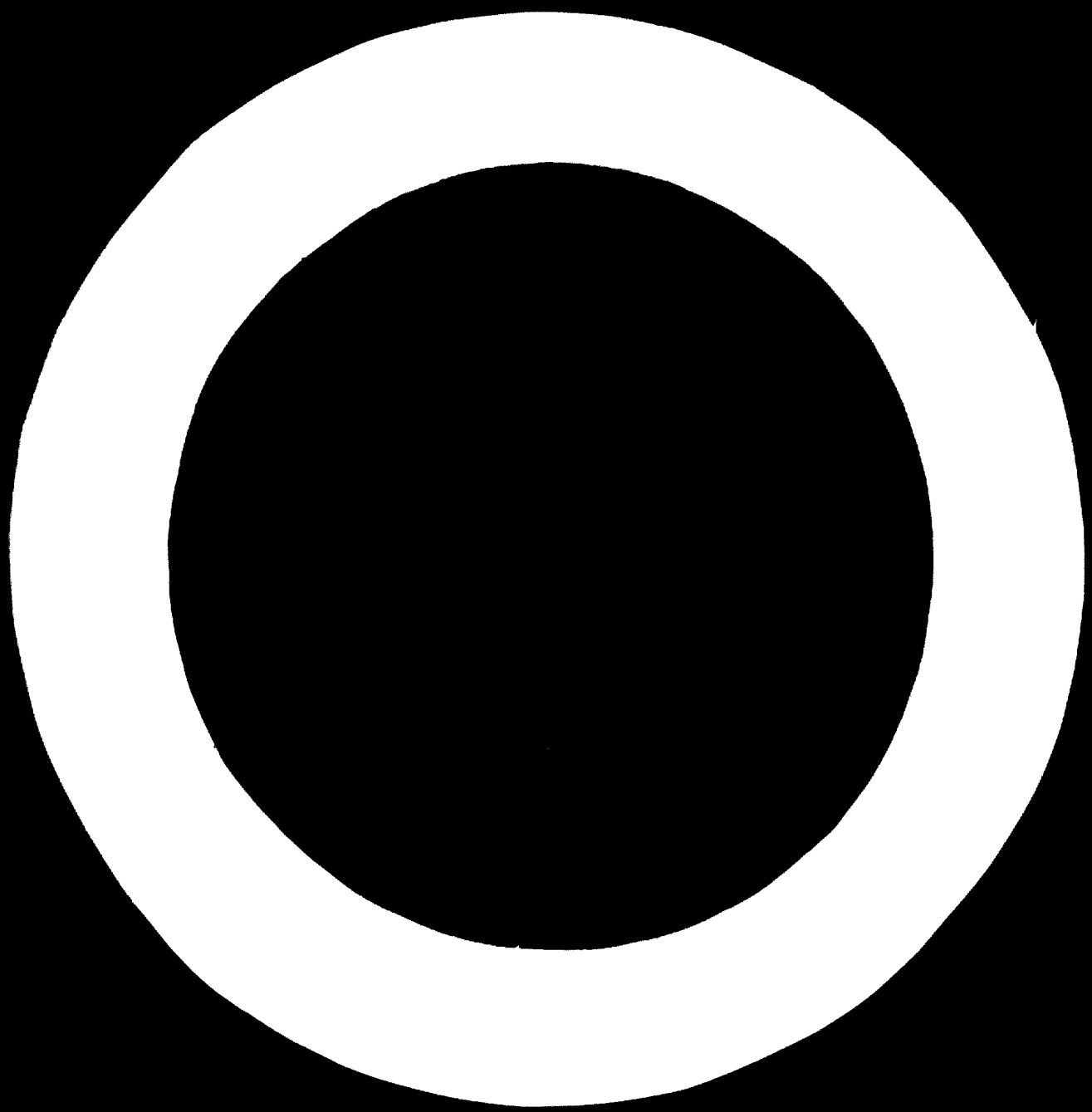
27. ID/WG.103/CR8 SERVICIO DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN HONDURAS -
Alfonso B. Bennaton Pineda
28. ID/WG.103/CR9A PROMOCION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL
EN MEXICO - David Galván Haro
29. ID/WG.103/CR9B LA INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN MEXICO - José Quevedo
30. ID/WG.103/CR10 EL CENTRO DE DESARROLLO Y PRODUCTIVIDAD INDUSTRIAL DE
LA REPUBLICA DE PANAMA -- Alvarez Añorbes
31. ID/WG.103/CR11 SITUACION DE LOS SERVICIOS DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL
EN EL PERU - Carmen López y Julio Castro O.
32. ID/WG.103/CR12 ANALISIS DE LOS MEDIOS DE INFORMACION INDUSTRIAL EN
EL URUGUAY - Marta Díaz
33. ID/WG.103/CR13 ALGUNOS ASPECTOS SOBRE INFORMACION PARA TRANSFERENCIA
DE TECNOLOGIA EN VENEZUELA - Ing. Iván Gazmenda Suárez
34. ID/WG.103/CR14 COUNTRY REPORT, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO - Chandra Aleong

* All these documents were used in the Seminar on Industrial Information, Teheran, Iran, 14-25 September 1970.

** This report by Mrs. Lévai was prepared for the UNIDO Seminar on the organization and Administration of Industrial Services in Asia and the Middle East, Tashkent, USSR, 12-26 October 1970.

*** This report was prepared at the request of UNESCO by A.I. Mikhailov and R.S. Giljarevskij of VINITI, USSR.

**** This is a document of the fifth Session of the Industrial Development Board, 24-28 May 1971, Vienna



ANNEX IV.

SUMMARY REPORT ON THE MEETING OF OFFICIALS OF THE UNIDO
SEMINAR ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION IN LATIN AMERICA
WITH FID/CLA MEMBERS AND OBSERVERS

(22.9.1971 - Riviera Hotel, Lima)

The aims of this meeting were:

- To establish contacts and to provide mutual information about the purpose of the UNIDO Seminar and about the Third FID/CLA Regional Congress on Documentation.
- To identify ways and means for closer co-operation and co-ordination between UNIDO and FID/CLA.

For this reason, three main items for discussion were proposed and accepted:

- (1) Brief report by the Vice-Chairman of the UNIDO Seminar on the objectives and work of the Seminar.
- (2) Training opportunities offered by UNIDO.
- (3) Other areas of co-operation in the field of industrial information.

It was stated that documentation must serve information. One of the essential factors in the development process of a country or region is that documentation and information should be designed to meet the priorities and needs of the potential users (e.g. policy decision-makers, scientists, technicians, etc.).

In Latin America, priority is given to the development of industry. Therefore, the documentation and information sources should concentrate on channelling modern knowledge and experience to build up industries in the country.

At present there are some well established documentation and information centres in some Latin American countries. But some countries have neither documentation nor information resources, nor do they know how to handle information.

The following conclusions were reached:

- Latin American countries which have the information material required should make it available to those which do not have access to it in their country.
- The Building up of industrial information services (I.I.S.) in Latin American countries or regions takes preference. In any case, there should be close co-operation between national and regional documentation centres.

- Industrial information services should be considered as important means of bringing about economic results through information supplied in personal dialogues between highly qualified information officers and industrialists. Industrial information services act as clearing houses linking information sources with information users and perform a service of dissemination within the national information systems.
- Special attention should be given to the training of users and personnel in the field of documentation and information. In Latin America there is a need of 5,000 persons to fill the gap in the next five years. It should be considered that, besides seminars in industrialized countries for highly qualified personnel; there should be more medium-level courses on the spot, i.e., in the developing countries.
- Close co-operation between FID/CLA and UNIDO is necessary to co-ordinate ways and means for the most effective transfer of information within national, regional and international systems.

JOINT MEETING OF MEMBERS OF FID/CLA AND UNIDO

Participants from FID/CLA

1. Dr. CELIA RIBEIRO ZAHER
President of FID/CLA and IBBD
Instituto Brasileiro de Bibliografia e Documentação (IBBD)
(Brazilian Institute of Bibliography and Documentation)
Av. General Justo 171 - 4º andar
Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

2. ABNER L.C. VICENTINI
Advisor and Chief of Documentation
Ministerio de Minas e Energia
(Ministry of Mining and Power)
Esplanada dos Ministerios
Brasilia, Brasil

3. JOSE ARIAS O.
Instituto Colombiano para el Fomento de la Educación Superior
(Colombian Institute for the Promotion of Higher Education)
Apartado 1827
Bogotá, Colombia

4. BETTY JOHNSON DE VODANOVIE
Director, Centro Nacional de Información y Documentación (CENID)
(National Centre for Information and Documentation)
Apartado 297 - V, Correo 15
Santiago, Chile

5. ANGEL FERNANDEZ
Director, Central Library
Faculty of Agronomy and Veterinary Science
Avda. San Martín 4453
Buenos Aires, Argentina

6. Ing. JOSE REATEGUI CARDENAS
Chief, Documentation Centre
Consejo Nacional de Investigación
(National Research Council)
Javier Prado Oeste 682, Magdalena del Mar
Lima, Peru

7. Dr. ALICIA PERALES DE MERCADO
General Directorate of Libraries
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México
Ciudad Universitaria
Mexico 20, D.F., Mexico

8. SOFIA MARECKI
Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones (ANTELCO)
(National Telecommunications Administration)
Haedo 1023
Asunción, Paraguay

9. RUTH GARAICCA
Casa de la Cultura
(House of Culture)
Guayaquil, Ecuador

10. PABLO VELASQUEZ
Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología
(National Council for Science and Technology)
Insurgentes Sur, 1677
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

11. YINDA SALAS DE OSORIO

Oficina Central de Coordinación y Planificación
(Central Office for Co-ordination and Planning)

Esq. de Bolero - Av. Urbancta

Caracas, Venezuela

12. ELBA GOMEZ

Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones

Científicas y Tecnológicas

(National Council for Scientific and Technological Research)

Altos de Cosucán, edificio Asovincar

Caracas, Venezuela

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIDO SEMINAR
ON INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

Mr. IVAN SUAREZ CAMACHO

Dr. JAIME ROBLES

Dr. JOSE QUEVEDO

Mr. H. EINHAUS

Mr. E.J. von LEDERBUR

Mr. V. PAVLOV

ANEX V

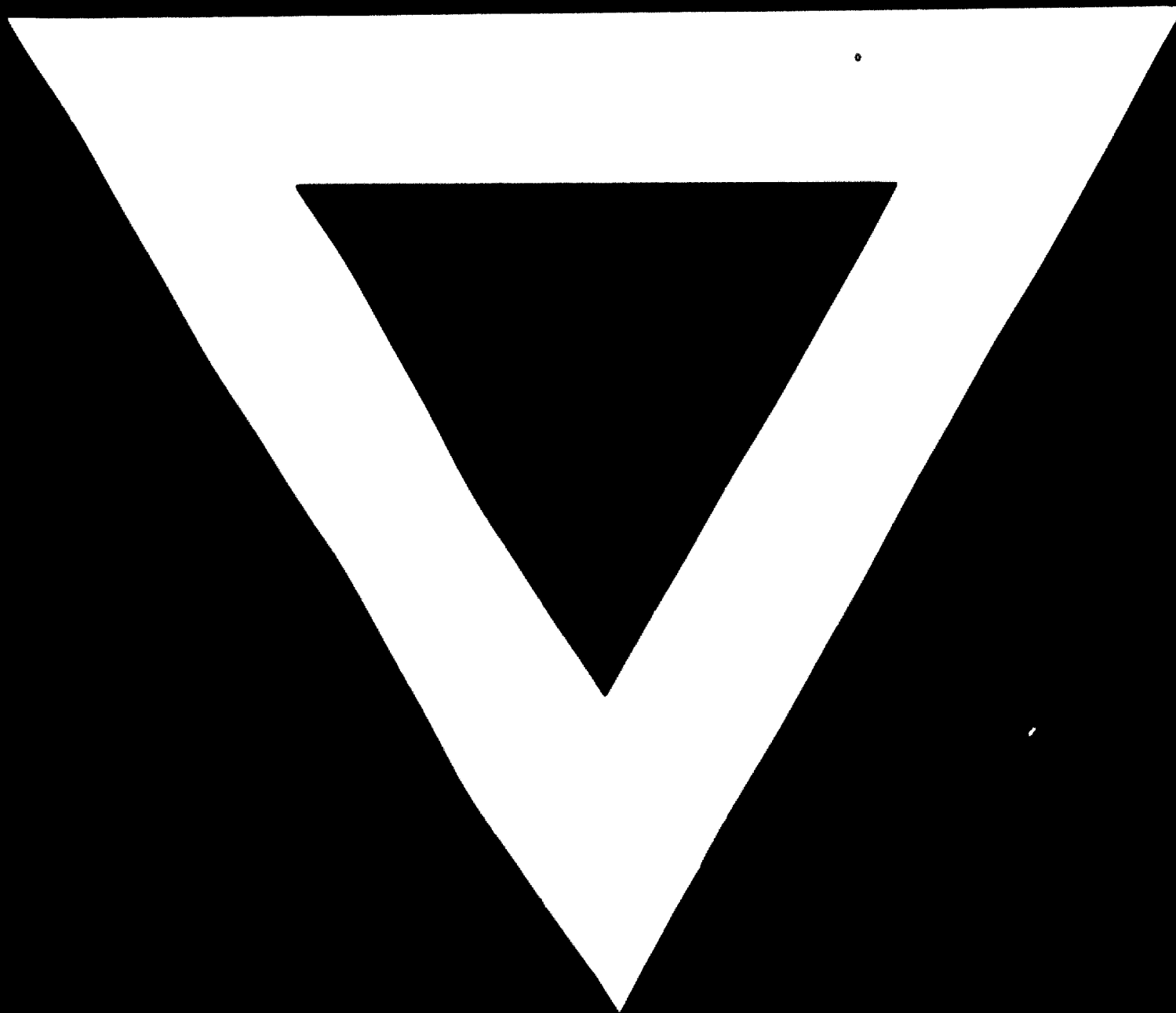
LIST OF INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION CENTRES (INSTITUTIONS) IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES WHICH CAN ACT AS COLLECTION, PROCESSING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTRES WITHIN THE UNIDO INFORMATION SYSTEM

N ^o	Country	Name of Centre (Institution)	Address
1	ARGENTINA	CID (Centro Investigación Documentaria) del Sistema del Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial (Documentary Research Centre of the National Institute of Industrial Technological System)	Libertad 1235 Buenos Aires Argentina
2	BRAZIL	CIT - Centro de Informacao Tecnológica, Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia (Technological Information Centre of the National Institute of Technology)	CIT/INT Avenida Venezuela N ^o 82 Rio de Janeiro ZC-05 Brazil
3	CHILE	Centro de Información Instituto Tecnológico de Chile (Information Centre of the Chilean Technological Institute)	Casilla 667 Santiago de Chile Av. Santa María 6500 Santiago de Chile
4	COLOMBIA	Ministerio de Desarrollo, Oficina de Divulgación División de Programación Sectorial (Ministry of Development, Office for Dissemination of Information, Sectoral Programming Division)	Edificio Bochica Piso 10 Bogotá Colombia S.A.
5	ECUADOR	Comisión de Valores-Corporación Financiera Nacional "CU - CFF" (Securities Commission, National Finance Corporation)	Patria N ^o 350 Quito Ecuador

N ^o	Country	Name of Centre (Institution)	Address
6	EL SALVADOR	Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI) (Salvadorean Institute of Industrial Development)	Calle Rubén Darío 628 San Salvador El Salvador, C.A.
7	GUATEMALA	Centro Nacional de Adiestramiento y Productividad - CENDAP (National Training and Productivity Centre)	4 ^a Calle 5-10, Zona 1 Guatemala, Guatemala, C.D.
8	HONDURAS	Centro Cooperativo Técnico Industrial - CCTI (Co-operative Centre for Industrial Technology)	Apto. N ^o 703 Ave. La Paz N ^o 407 Tegucigalpa, Honduras, C.A.
9	MEXICO	Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología. Departamento de Servicios de Información a Sectores Productivos e Investigación CENTRO 9 (National Council for Science and Technology. Department of Information Services for the Production and Research Sectors)	Av. Insurgentes Sur 1677 4 ^o Piso México D.F. México
10	PANAMA	Centro de Desarrollo y Productividad Industrial Ministerio de Comercio e Industria (Centre for Industrial Development and Productivity, Ministry of Commerce and Industry)	Apartado 7639 Zona 5 Panama City
11	PERU	Dirección de Estadística y Computación Ministerio de Industria y Comercio (Directorate of Statistics and Computation, Ministry of Industry and Commerce)	Av. República de Chile 262 Lima Perú

N ^o	Country	Name of Centre (Institution)	Address
12	TRINIDAD-TOBAGO	Caribbean Industrial Research Institute	U.M.I. Post Office, St. Augustine, Trinidad
13	URUGUAY	Centro de Productividad del Uruguay (Uruguayan Productivity Centre)	Sarandí 690 D. 2 ^o Entrepiso Montevideo
14	VENEZUELA	Centro de Información de CONICIT (CONICIT Information Centre)	A/C Dirección de Promoción IN-PRO Av. Libertador Edif. Nuevo Centro Chacao Caracas Venezuela





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