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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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2 February 1968
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Industrial Development Board

Second Session

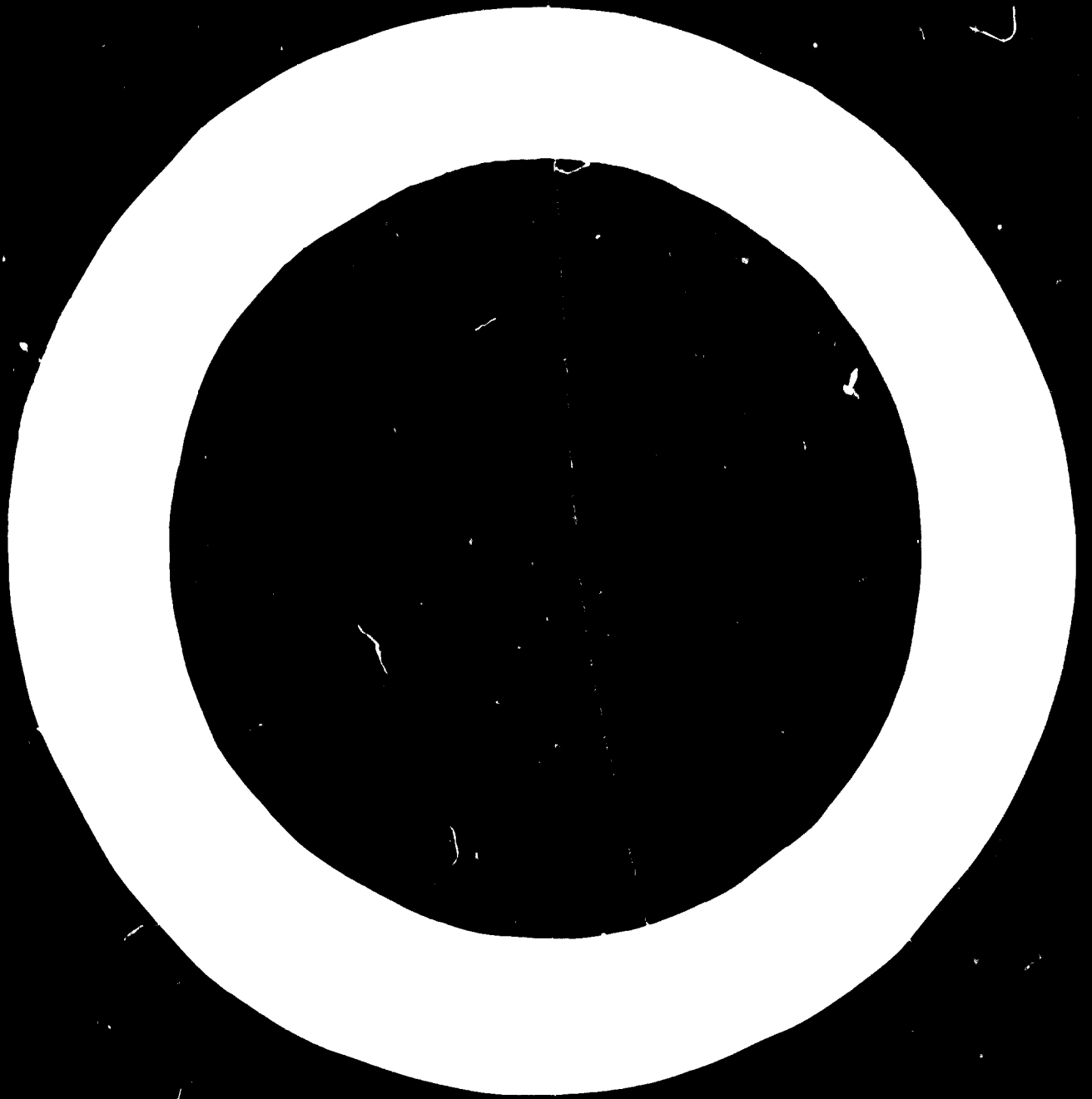
Vienna, 17 April - 14 May 1968

Agenda item 11b.

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

1. Applications have been received from the following international non-governmental organizations:
 - a) International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
 - b) International Christian Union of Business Executives
 - c) European Centre of Industrial and Overseas Development ^{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 these applications in accordance with Rule 76 of the Rules of Procedure.

^{1/} At the first session of the Board, the application of the European Centre of Industrial and Overseas Development was examined and the decision deferred to the next session pending receipt of further information. (General Assembly Official Records (XXII) - A/6715/Rev.1, para.314.)



International Federation of Christian Trade Unions
(IFCTU)

- Secretariat: 26 rue Juste Lipse, Bruxelles, Belgium.
- History: The IFCTU was founded in 1920 in The Hague, Netherlands, as an international federation of national trade union organizations and trade internationals whose activities are based on general christian principles, grouping 10 European countries. Since World War II, the movement has extended to Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- Aims: The IFCTU aims at penetrating international economic and social life with the requirements of Christianity and defending workers' interest in these fields.
- Members: The IFCTU has national confederations in 57 countries.
- Structure: The Congress is the legislative body of the IFCTU. It elects the Executive Committee. The Council meets annually.
- Finance: Contributions by affiliated organizations based on membership.
- Activities: The IFCTU represents the Christian trade union movement to the international institutions. It organizes seminars and training courses for trade union leaders for Africa, Asia and Latin America. It gives technical assistance to federations in developing countries.
- Relations with intergovernmental organizations. The IFCTU has consultative status with ECOSOC (category A), ILC, UNESCO (category A), FAO, UNICEF, IAEA and the Council of Europe.

International Christian Union of Business Executives
(UNIAPAC)

Principal Office: 49 avenue d'Auderghem, Brussels 4, Belgium.

Regional Office: Av. Pte. Roque Saenz Pena 831, 4^o, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

History and general purposes:

UNIAPAC was founded in Rome in 1931. It has a permanent international secretariat in Brussels since 1957. The aims of the Union are as follows:

- i) studying and propagating in economic and social life the principles and applications of the social Christian doctrine;
- ii) acting as link between national associations of business executives having the same aims, and promoting such organizations in countries where they do not yet exist;
- iii) developing, and co-ordinating in the international field, with other such international organisms, the measures which are likely to promote the above mentioned aims.

Structure:

The General Assembly as the legislative body of UNIAPAC. It meets, in principle annually and is composed of two members per association.

The Directing Committee, as the administrative body of UNIAPAC. It consists of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and a number of members nominated by the General Assembly, all of whom have a two-year period of office. The Secretariat headed by a Secretary General is nominated, and his powers fixed, by the General Assembly which may, however, entrust him with a general delegation of powers.

Finance: Expenditure for 1965: \$120.000.

Relations with Inter-Governmental Organizations: Liaison status with F.A.O., and Consultative status with UNESCO (Category C).

Relations with other Non-Governmental Organizations:

Friendly relations with, but not a member of the International Organization of Employers.

Friendly contacts with the Federation of Christian Trade Unions.

Activities:

UNIAPAC strives to educate a business elite by means of international meetings, seminars, study tours, exchange programmes between national associations of employers, and centres for management training specially in developing countries.

European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development
(CEDIMOM)

Head Office: 12 rue de Berri, Paris (8^e), France.

History: The Association, originally known as "Information Centre for Overseas Mining Industries", was created in 1957.

General Purposes:

CEDIMOM is a non profit-making private company whose members are European organizations and concerns associated with basic economic activities: research and operation of mines and oil wells, treatment of metals, power, heavy industry transport, finance and engineering. Through these various activities, the members contribute to industrial and economic development in developing countries.

Structure and Administration:

The administration of CEDIMOM is as follows:

- i) A Board of Directors made up of:
 - Representatives of member companies and organizations;
 - Prominent figures chosen according to their top responsibility in industry.The Board of Directors is divided into:
 - Sections corresponding to the different types of activities represented;
 - Specialized committees responsible for the formation of medium and highly trained experts, steel industry, new techniques, and liaison between agriculture and industry.
- ii) A Managing Committee elected by the Board of Directors and made up of the President of the Board of Directors, a first Vice-President, three Vice-Presidents and the chairmen of the various sections.
- iii) A Treasurer and two Auditors
- iv) A Secretariat directed by the Secretary General and composed of the following sub-committees: cultural relations and training courses, economic and technical studies, information, external relations and information.

Activities of CEDIMOM

Information:

CEDIMOM has made available for its members and those foreign associates who specialize in problems of development the following information: bibliographies, specialized dossiers, and summaries of lectures delivered.

Publications:

Publications are grouped under five headings:

1. Studies and Documents: brochures publicizing the main present day problems affecting relations between Africa and Madagascar and Europe.
2. Promotion of Industry in Africa: booklets dealing with problems of industrialization.
3. Technical aid and development: a series of publications dealing with the relationship between industrialization and the agricultural and tertiary activities in countries in the process of development.
4. Conferences and seminars: booklets covering lectures, discussions and conclusions of the conferences and seminars organized by CEDIMOM.
5. CEDIMOM features: sheets reproducing the texts of lectures delivered in the course of the specialized study sessions organized by CEDIMOM. In addition, CEDIMOM makes available to its members and, upon request, to non-members, periodical information sheets.

Study Missions:

CEDIMOM brings together leading African and European figures in order to exchange ideas and set up conclusions on problems involved in development in the fields of education, scientific and technical research in developing countries, technological possibilities of modern industry, methods of planning, conditions of technical aid etc.

Working Sessions:

These sessions cover specific topics which are dealt with by members of CEDIMOM, leading figures from countries in process of development, senior international civil servants, foreign experts, students and young European and African engineers.

Seminars:

They are set up for students and those following training courses and aim at complementing in a practical inter-discipline manner the normal university courses. They are usually made of series of lectures and technical discussions coached by a specific staff chosen for their professional knowledge and experience.

Activities (Cont'd)

Training Courses:

The technical and professional training of the labour force and of staff is a particularly acute problem in developing countries and constitutes accordingly one of CEDIMOM's main activities. Each year are organized:

- Various training courses of the classical type for students from countries in process of development. These courses are sometimes replaced by a period spent in a series of different enterprises, each of which has complementary activities.
- Traditional type individual training periods for European students who have graduated from specialized schools; groups of trainees are also made up, mixing students or young engineers whose activities are complementary in order to bring them together.



**IDB**

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Industrial Development Board

Second Session

Vienna, 17 April - 14 May 1968

Agenda item 11b

Consideration of Applications of International Non-governmental Organizations

1. Since the circulation of Document ID/B/32, the Secretariat has received applications for association with the activities of UNIDO from the following international non-governmental organizations:

(a) International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises;

(b) International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property.

2. A summary of the aims, the structure and the activities of these organizations is contained in the following pages.

3. The Board is requested to consider these applications in accordance with rule 76 of the rules of procedure.

International Association of Crafts and Small
and Medium-Sized Enterprises

Headquarters:

1, rue Pierre Fatio
Geneva 1204, Switzerland

Foundation:

The International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises was founded in 1947 in Paris.

Aims:

The Association bases itself on the principles of private enterprise, individual initiative and independence for enterprises operated under the full responsibility of their principals.

The Association encourages efforts to provide training for members of affiliated organizations and to improve their professional skills, and endeavours to maintain and develop individual work and services of high quality in all countries. It aims to ensure freedom for individual initiative in the economic system.

With these purposes in view, the International Association, and the international federations which constitute it have, inter alia, the following task:

- (a) To encourage the organization of crafts and small and medium-sized industrial and commercial enterprises in each country, both nationally and regionally (horizontal organization) and on the basis of particular trades (vertical organization);
- (b) To represent all the various crafts and all small and medium-sized industrial and commercial enterprises in the participating countries;
- (c) To promote collaboration at the international level among all the affiliated national associations, their members and their specialized institutions, and to co-operate with all national and international organizations basing themselves on the same principles as the International Association;
- (d) To collect, formulate and express the views of these economic sectors on all international matters concerning them directly or indirectly, and to seek practical solutions facilitating international trade in the products in question;
- (e) To encourage exchanges of ideas, experience, information and documentation among the affiliated national associations and to enlighten the public opinion on all problems relating to crafts and small and medium-sized industrial and commercial enterprises;
- (f) To organize and encourage international exchanges of trainees in order to broaden their horizons and develop their general knowledge and their professional capacities;
- (g) To co-operate with all other international bodies and with national research institutes in fields of interest to the affiliated national associations;

- (h) To undertake, on its own initiative or at the request of the affiliated associations, any other task, study or endeavour directed towards safeguarding the common interests of craftsmen and small and medium-sized industrial and commercial enterprises.

The International Association contributes towards the maintenance of peace and friendly relations among different countries.

It refrains from engaging in any activity of a political or confessional nature and observes strict neutrality in such matters.

Members

The International Association is composed of active members grouped together in its constituent, international federations and co-operating members.

Active members

Membership in the International Association is open to the national employers' associations most representative of crafts, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises and small and medium-sized commercial enterprises whose purpose is the safeguarding of the economic, social and taxation interests of their members and which have no political or confessional aims.

The list of countries whose associations may belong to the International Association is drawn up periodically.

International professional associations representing one or more crafts or branches of small or medium-sized industry, commerce or other similar activities may also join the International Association.

In each country, only one national inter-professional organization representing crafts, small and medium-sized industry and small and medium-sized commerce may become an active member. However, in the absence of an organization of that nature, and pending the establishment of such an organization, the most representative national association of crafts, small and medium-sized industrial enterprises, and small and medium-sized commercial enterprises, and the central organization of the trade associations of a particular country, may belong to the International Association.

Co-operating members

Scientific research institutions and national or international study centres which devote themselves to the particular problems of crafts and small and medium-sized enterprises may also join the International Association.

Structure

The organs of the International Association are:

- A. The International Congress
- B. The Central Committee
- C. The Bureau
- D. The Secretariat
- E. The auditors.

A. The International Congress

The International Congress is convened, whenever the need arises, by the Bureau or at the request of at least three active members. The date of the Congress and the agenda must be circulated to all members at least two months in advance.

The International Congress expresses its views through the procedure of voeux.

Each active member and each co-operating member may participate in the International Congress with an unlimited number of delegates.

A quorum is constituted when the delegates participating represent at least half of the active members.

Decisions on questions submitted to the Congress are taken by a majority of the delegates participating and present. If a voeu is not adopted unanimously, a vote is taken by country and a two-thirds majority of the countries represented is required. When the vote is taken by country, the vote of each country is announced by a single delegate designated by the active member or members from the country concerned.

B. The Central Committee

The Central Committee is composed of the president of the International Association, one or two deputy presidents, three presidents of international federations, a vice-president of each constituent international federation, and a regular representative and from one to three alternate representatives designated by each active member.

The Central Committee is the supreme organ of the International Association. It draws up guidelines for its activities and deals with all matters which are not explicitly within the competence of another organ.

The Central Committee is convened by the Bureau or upon a request, with reasons stated, from a president of an international federation or at least three active members.

The Central Committee draws up the list of countries whose national associations may ask to join the International Association. Its decision is final regarding the admission or exclusion of active members and co-operating members.

The decisions of the Central Committee are taken by a majority vote of the regular delegates present. The deputy presidents may vote. In the case of a tie in votes, the president has a casting vote.

C. The Bureau

The Bureau is composed of the president of the International Association, the vice-president or vice-presidents, and the president and one vice-president of each constituent international federation. Only these regular members have the right to vote. Each of them may be accompanied by an alternate who has the right to vote only in the absence of the corresponding regular delegate.

The Bureau carries out the decisions of the Central Committee. It appoints the secretary-general.

The decisions of the Bureau are taken by a majority vote of the regular delegates present. The deputy presidents may vote. In the case of a tie in votes, the president has a casting vote.

D. The Secretariat

The secretary-general, who is appointed by the Bureau, attends all the meetings of the organs of the International Association, in which he has a consultative voice.

The secretary-general carries out all the tasks entrusted to him by the Central Committee or by the Bureau and ensures the implementation of the decisions adopted. He keeps the minutes of the meetings and the accounts and organizes the archives.

The Secretariat assumes the functions of liaison and co-ordination.

E. The auditors

The Central Committee appoints two auditors and two alternates for a term of three years. One of the auditors must be from Switzerland. The auditors submit their report and their proposals to the Central Committee in writing.

Finances

Each year, the Central Committee, on the advice of the Bureau, fixes the contributions of the active members and the co-operating members on the basis of the requirements of the budget of the International Association.

The contributions of the international professional associations are fixed in each case on the basis of their membership and their economic importance.

Activities

The activities of the International Association centre on the following points:

- International exchanges of young craftsmen and businessmen. Following the conclusion of a number of intergovernmental reciprocity agreements, these exchanges were converted into international exchanges of trainees.
- Systematic international exchanges of documentation among affiliated organizations.
- Housing policy in different countries.
- Progressive relaxation of legal regulations governing rents in order to hasten a return to normal conditions in the housing market.
- Tax regulations governing co-operative societies and their tax privileges.
- Equality of tax treatment between private commercial enterprises and consumers' co-operatives.
- Taxation policy concerning crafts, private commerce and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Functions and possibilities for development of organizations for joint buying and selling in the field of crafts and independent commerce.
- Credit establishments and mutual guarantee societies in the field of crafts and independent commerce.
- Social insurance in the field of crafts and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Social security problems.
- Price and wage problems.

- The first European regional ILO conference (1955).
- Legal working hours in different countries.
- The social aspects of economic co-operation.
- The relations between affiliated associations and the central employers' organizations in each country.
- The representation and participation of national associations of crafts and small and medium-sized enterprises at International Labour Conferences.
- Intra-European economic exchanges.
- The export of the products of craftsmen and small and medium-sized enterprises to the dollar area.
- Measures for maintaining and developing crafts and small and medium-sized enterprises within the economy of each country.
- Courses abroad for the improvement of professional skills.
- Access to professions and certificates of professional skill.
- Advisory services with regard to crafts and small and medium-sized enterprises.
- Financial management of factories and public administrations.
- National control of cartels and similar arrangements.
- Sales accompanied by free gift offers, voluntary association in multiple-shop organizations, and retailers' co-operatives.
- The training of cadres in the United States.

Relations with international inter-governmental organizations

The Association enjoys consultative status with the International Labour Organisation, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the Council of Europe.

International Association for the Protection
of Industrial Property (IAPIP)

Secretariat: Mühlebachstrasse/Kirchenweg 5
Zürich 8, Switzerland

1. History

The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property was founded in 1897 at Brussels.

2. General aims

The Association has the following objects:

1. To propagate the idea of the need for the international protection of industrial property (inventions, trade marks, designs and industrial models, trade names, suppression of unfair competition etc.)
2. To study and compare existing laws with a view to taking steps to perfect and unify them.
3. To work for the development of international conventions concerning the protection of industrial property and in particular for the enlargement of the Union of 20 March 1883.
4. To distribute publications, to make representations and to organise periodical congresses with the object of raising discussions and proposing resolutions on outstanding questions relating to this subject.

3. Membership

The Association is composed of the following:

1. (a) Members belonging to national groups, the constitution of which has been approved by the Executive Committee. The respective national groups have the power to admit such members. (Regional groups comprising members of two or more countries are placed on the same level as the national groups, provided that no national group exists in those countries.)
(b) Members residing in countries where there is no national group. The Executive Committee decides as to their admission, upon the proposal of two existing members.
2. Corporate bodies, admitted as members and represented by their respective presidents or such delegates as they may appoint.
3. Donor members admitted by the Executive Committee on their prior recommendation of their respective groups and upon making a donation of at least 500 gold francs.

4. Honorary members elected by the Executive Committee on the prior recommendation of their respective group.

There are at the present time approximately 3,800 members in 32 groups and 90 individual members in 37 countries.

4. Structure

The Association is managed and administered by an Executive Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Rapporteur général, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer General, and, if required, an Assistant Rapporteur général, an Assistant Secretary-General and delegate members representing the national groups and, if necessary, the individual members in countries where there are no national groups.

The Honorary Members of the Association as well as the representative of the Bureau of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property are members of the Executive Committee as of right. The President is elected by the General Assembly from among the members belonging to the country in which the next Assembly is to be held.

The President of each national group or his deputy fulfils the function of Vice-President within the Executive Committee.

The Vice-President appointed by the national group of the country in which the next congress is to be held is responsible for taking the place of the President in case of need during the latter's term of office.

The General Assembly meets on the occasion of the Congress. The Executive Committee meets also at the Congresses and between the Congresses once a year.

During the periods between the meetings of the Executive Committee, the Association is administered by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI).

5. Officers

President:	Mr. Giovanni AGNELLI Corso Marconi 10 Torino.
Rapporteur général:	Mr. Paul MATHELY 10, Square Henry-Paté Paris 16e.
Secretary-General:	Mr. Rudolf E. BLUM Mühlebachstrasse/Kirchenweg 5 8008 Zürich
Treasurer-General:	Mr. Stephen P. LADAS 10, Columbus Circle New York, N.Y. 10019

6. Finance

The main source of income of the Association consists of the members' yearly dues.

7. Relations with inter-governmental organizations

United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property,
Geneva

United Nations Economic and Social Council (Consultative status category B,
1960)

Council of Europe (Consultative status category I, 1962).

8. Relations with non-governmental organizations

International Chamber of Commerce, Paris

Association Littéraire et Artistique Internationale, Paris.

9. Activities

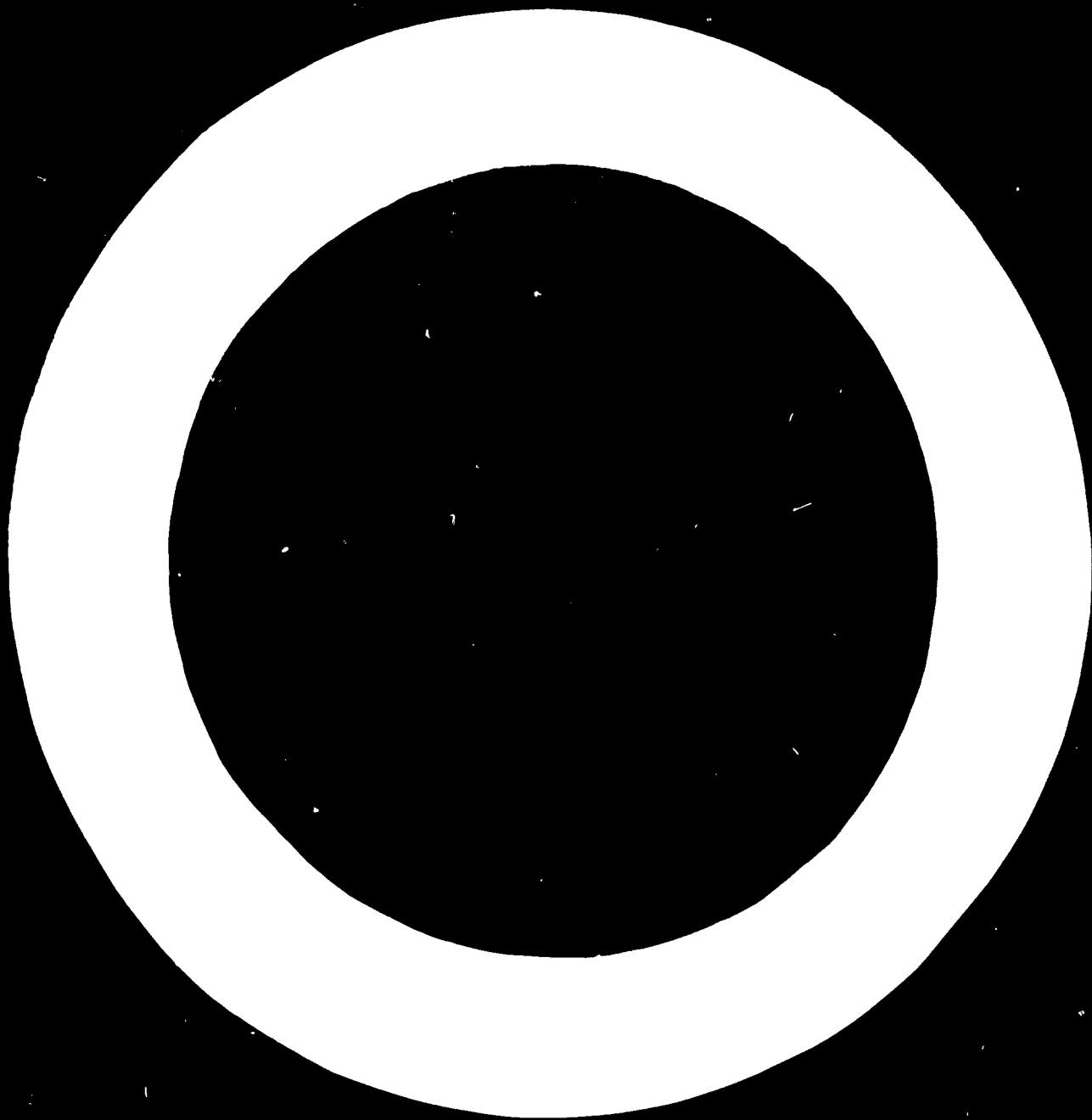
Organization of Congresses, co-operation with the United International
Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, Geneva.

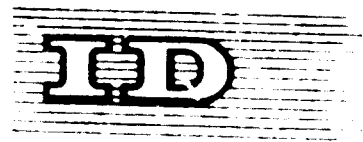
Non-voting member (observer) of the

preparative committee and the
Lisbon Diplomatic Conference (1958) and the
Stockholm Diplomatic Conference (1967)

on the revision of the following international conventions:

- Union Convention of Paris for the Protection of Industrial Property
- Arrangement of Madrid for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin
- Arrangement of Madrid concerning the International Registration of Trade Marks
- Arrangement of The Hague concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs or Models
- Arrangements of Lisbon concerning the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration.





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Agenda item 11b

Consideration of applications of international non-governmental organizations

Corrigendum to Addendum I

Page 8. Section 4 Structure

Delete the final paragraph under "Structure".

Substitute the following:

" During the periods between the meetings of the Executive
Committee, the Association is administered by the Bureau."





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