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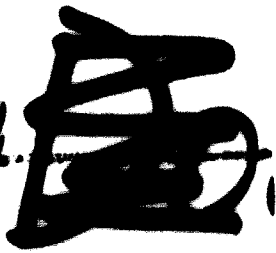
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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

**Industrial Development Board**

Third Session  
Vienna, 24 April - 15 May 1969

Agenda Item 7(a)

CENTRAL ROLE OF UNIDO IN CO-ORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE  
FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Submitted by the Executive Director

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.



~~Document~~

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## Industrial Development Board

Third Session  
Vienna, 24 April - 15 May 1969

CENTRAL ROLE OF UNIDO IN CO-ORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE  
FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

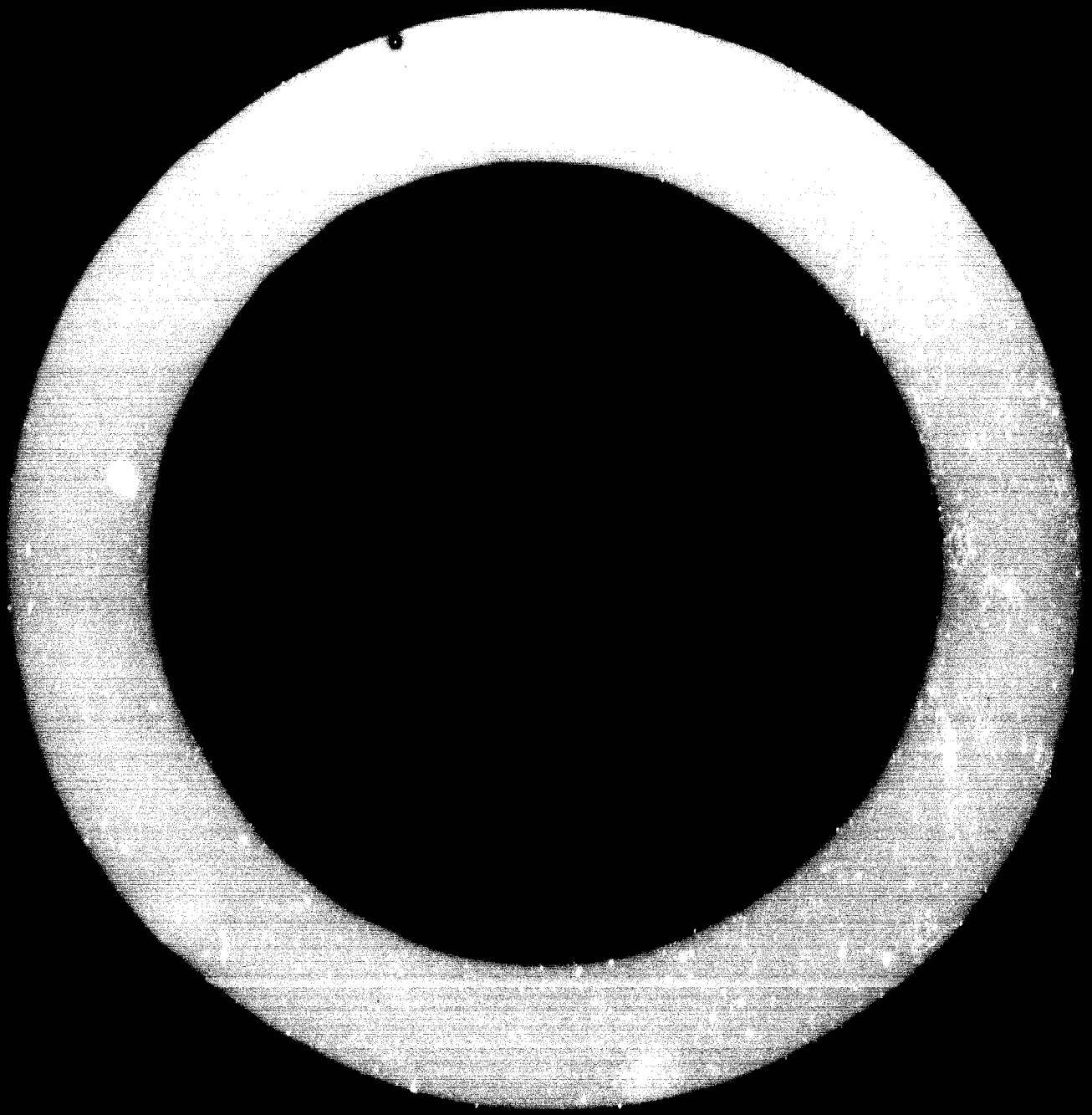
Principles and Procedures of Co-operation between UNIDO and ECLA

Submitted by the Executive Director

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The present document on principles and procedures of co-operation between UNIDO and ECLA is presented in the form of an addendum to document ID/B/55. Since the writing of paragraph 33 of the above document, UNIDO and ECLA have formally agreed on 15 April 1969 on the following principles and procedures of co-operation.

id.69-1556



PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN UNIDO AND ECLA

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization have consulted on matters of common interest between their two respective organizations. Both the Industrial Development Board and the Economic Commission for Latin America have repeatedly stressed the importance of establishing full harmonization and co-operation between the Secretariat of the two organizations in matters related to their programmes of work so as to utilize fully the resources available at the disposal of the organizations to give maximum help to the industrial development of Latin American countries.
2. It has been noted that UNIDO and ECLA have co-operated in a number of projects and that the present programmes of activities include further cases of close collaboration. The purpose of the present Note is to strengthen this collaboration and to establish general procedures and instruments for harmonizing programmes and projects of the two organizations.
3. It is realized that five Regional Advisers are currently financed by the Regular Programme of Technical Assistance of UNIDO while three additional posts of Regional Advisers are financed through the UNDP/TA Programme of Industry. It has been agreed that the work of these advisers will continue to be jointly managed by the two organizations and that their financing, duties and travelling will be arranged primarily to fulfil activities and studies in the ECLA region as indicated by the approved programmes of the two organizations. UNIDO will increase the number of Regional Advisers as its resources permit, with a view to providing the Latin American countries with a flexible type of technical assistance, collaborating on a broader scale in regional studies of industry and co-operating in planning the industrial development of the different countries during the next Development Decade.
4. UNIDO has recently established a number of posts of Industrial Field Advisers financed by the UNDP in order to promote the operational activities of UNIDO in Latin American countries. One adviser is currently in Santiago

liaison officer for UNIDO with ECLA and the Economic Commission for Latin America and Social Planning. Another UNIDO adviser will be stationed in Mexico and will act as liaison officer for UNIDO with the ECLA office in Mexico and in the Caribbean. A third adviser will be stationed in Brazil and will co-operate with the ECLA Office in Pto within his area of competence. The Industrial Field Advisers of UNIDO will keep ECLA and its sub-regional offices fully informed of their activities and will help to harmonize the actions and programmes of the two organizations.

5. Since the programmes of work for 1969 of the two organizations have been already approved and the programmes of work for 1970 will shortly be submitted to the respective legislative bodies of the two organizations, there will be need for exchange of views and information so as to harmonize the activities of the two organizations during the implementation of the programmes of work for 1969 and 1970. However, for later years there will be opportunity for exchange of views so as to attain gradually a larger degree of harmonization of activities. In particular since the current efforts for the establishment of the Second Development Decade documentation will continue for 1969 and 1970 the two organizations will co-operate together in the studies for the Second Development Decade and they have from such co-operation to evaluate appropriate guidelines of work in the context of the problems facing Latin American countries.

6. The two organizations recognize the importance of the co-operation in the field of export promotion where there is a great need not only to improve the marketing and instruments related to expansion of trade but also to examine continuously the necessary restructuring of existing industry of the criteria for establishing new industries so as to make the Latin American countries more capable of realizing larger volume of exports of manufactured goods.

7. It is also recognized that economic development in Latin American countries calls for balance and harmonization between agricultural development and industrial development within the context not only of the present political and economic situations but also in view of establishing an effective policy for Latin American economic integration. For this purpose the two organizations will give priority to activities in supplying the necessary industrial inputs

agricultural development. In particular, attention will be given to the development of fertilizer industry, pesticides and insecticides, the production and utilization of agricultural equipment. Particular attention will be a priority as well as industrial utilization of forest products. In all these matters related to food and agriculture, UNIDO and ECLA will co-operate on the basis of their respective agreements with the FAO.

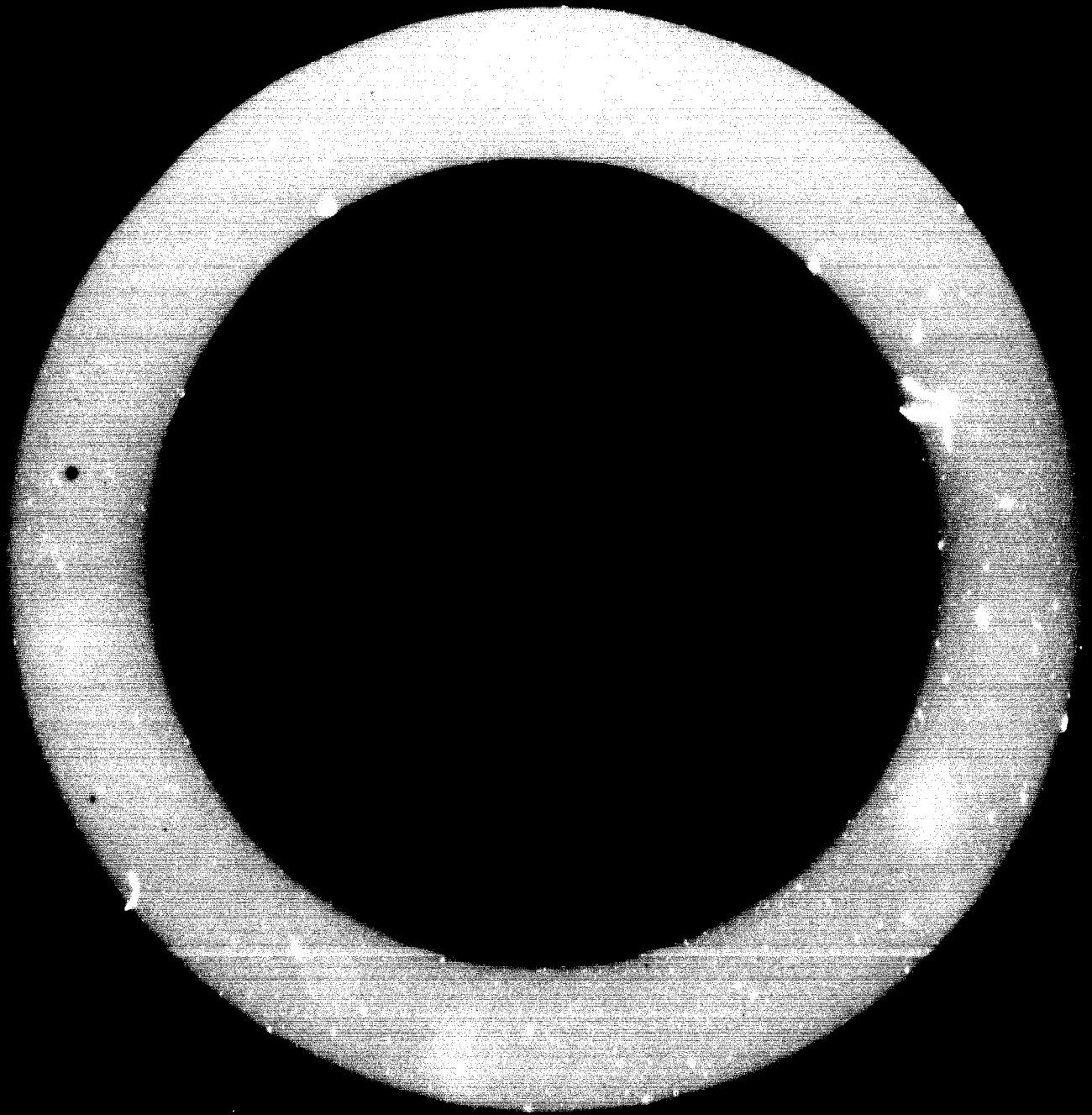
8. ECLA will continue working on industrial sectors, concentrating its attention mostly in the restructuring of industries and creation of new ones with the aim of facilitating integration and the exports of manufactures.

9. Particular attention of the two organizations will be directed to the specific problems of the small and relatively less developed countries of the region taking into account the activities of the regional and sub-regional organizations which have been active in this field.

10. UNIDO will inform ECLA periodically of the progress of its programme of Technical Assistance in Latin American countries and will seek the advice and participation of ECLA in these programmes as appropriate. ECLA will keep UNIDO informed of its progress in implementing its programmes of activities including advisory services to member countries and will seek the advice and participation of UNIDO in these activities as appropriate.

11. In connexion with the proposed project for the establishment in Quito of a Latin American Center for Small Scale Industry, it was agreed that ECLA will participate in the project as co-operating agency in case it is approved by the Special Fund. It has been agreed also that ECLA will co-operate with UNIDO in the identification, preparation and implementation of other Special Fund projects at the regional level in the field of industry.







*Draft*

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**Industrial Development Board**

Third Session

Vienna, 24 April - 15 May 1969

Agenda item 7(a)

**GENERAL ROLE OF UNIDO IN CO-ORDINATING THE ACTIVITIES  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE  
FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**



Since the distribution of document ID/B/55, the second part of which deals with the relations between UNIDO and the National Committees for UNIDO, the Governments of Ecuador, Iran and Poland have notified the Secretariat of the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO in each of their countries. On 15 April 1969 the number of national committees for UNIDO thus reached twenty-five.

The Secretariat begs to inform the Board that it has received the following notes from the Governments of Ecuador, Iran and Poland concerning their Committees:

#### Ecuador

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador announced to the Secretariat by letter dated 24 February 1969 that the Ministry of Industry and Trade of Ecuador had decided to assign the functions of the Ecuadorian Committee for UNIDO to the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Industrial Development, the office of which is in the Ministry.

#### Iran

The Ministry of Economy of Iran informed the Secretariat by letter dated 5 April 1969 that the Board of the Research Centre for Industrial and Trade Development had been instructed to perform the functions of a National Committee for UNIDO.

The Chairman of the Board is the Deputy Minister of Economy in charge of economic affairs, and its members are the Director of the Centre and representatives of the following bodies:

- (a) The Plan Organization;
- (b) The Industry Division of the Ministry of Economy;
- (c) The Department of Industrial Statistics of the Ministry of Economy;
- (d) The Iranian Standards Organization;
- (e) The Industrial Estate Authority;
- (f) The Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran;
- (g) The Industrial Credit Bank;

(h) The Manufacturers and Mining Organization.

The following will also participate in a non-voting capacity:

(a) Resident Representative of the United Nations  
Development Programme or his representative;

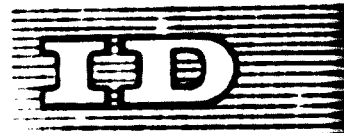
(b) Project Manager/Chief Adviser.

Poland

The Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of Poland to UNIDO notified the Secretariat by letter dated 11 February 1969 of the appointment of a Polish National Committee for UNIDO as part of the Committee for Economic Co-operation with other Countries. The Secretary-General of this committee, Mr. Franciszek Fabijanski, will sit as Chairman of the Polish National Committee for UNIDO.



~~Development~~



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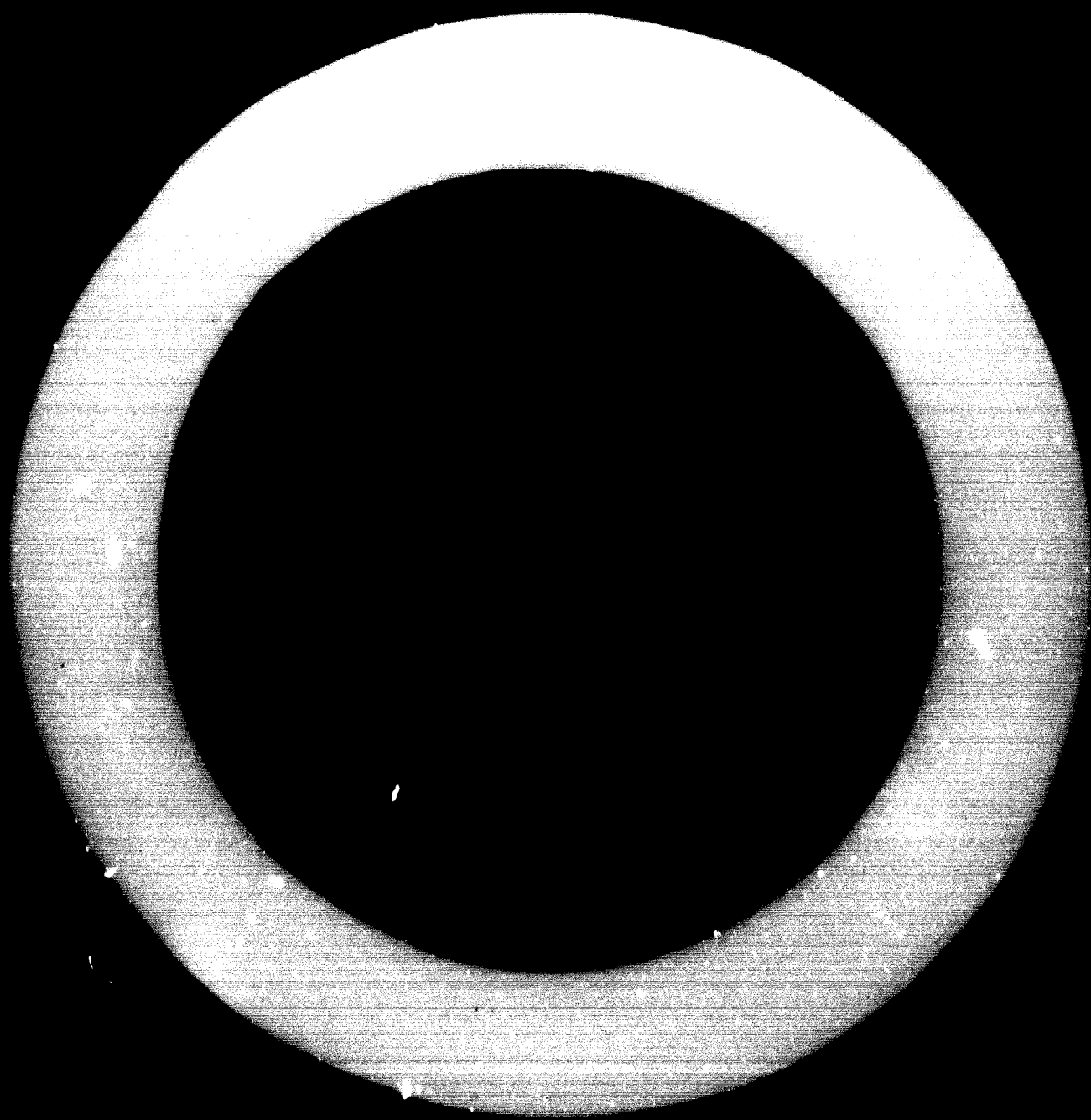
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## Industrial Development Board

Third Session

Vienna, 24 April - 15 May 1969

CENTRAL ROLE OF UNIDO IN CO-ORDINATING  
THE ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
SYSTEM IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT



1. Since the distribution of document TD/7/55/Ann. 2, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has informed the Secretariat of the establishment of a Czechoslovak National Committee for UNIDO. On 30 April 1969, the number of National Committees for UNIDO thus reached twenty-six.
2. The functions of the Czechoslovak National Committee for UNIDO is to act in advisory capacity both to the Government and to the other institutions in all questions related to the activities of UNIDO.
3. The composition of the Czechoslovak National Committee for UNIDO is as follows:

**Chairman:** Zdeněk ŽEDIVÝ, CSc.,  
Deputy Minister, Ministry of Planning of  
the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

**Vice-Chairmen:** Ing. Drahoš SCHNEJDL  
Director of the Foreign Economic Relations Department,  
Ministry of Planning of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Ing. KOLÁŘ  
Director of the Foreign Economic Relations Department,  
Ministry of Planning of the Slovak Socialist Republic

Dr. L. KADLEC  
Head of Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

**Members:** Dr. V. NOVOTNÝ  
Head of Division of Foreign Relations,  
Federal Committee of Industry  
Prof. Ing. Ján BUDA, CSc.,  
First Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry of the  
Slovak Socialist Republic

Ing. J. ČERNÝ  
Deputy Resident Representative of the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic to the IAEA and UNIDO

Ing. V. VIK  
Presidium of the Government of the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic

Ing. J. STAHL  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

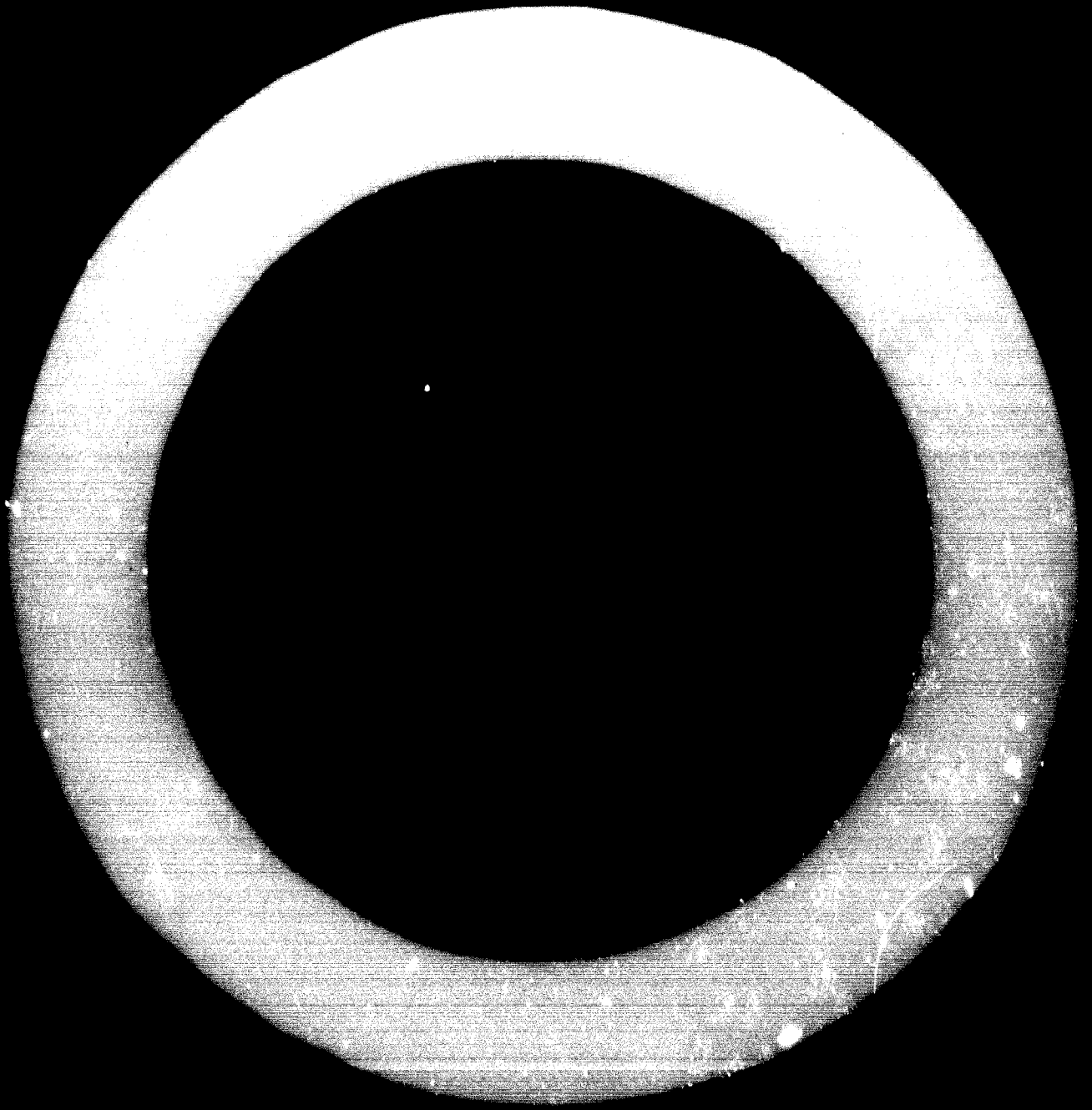
Ing. L. HÁGY  
Head of Department of Foreign Economic Relations,  
Ministry of Planning of the Slovak Socialist Republic

Ing. S. HAVEL  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

Dr. E. VALENTÍK  
Head of Division, Ministry of Planning of the  
Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

**Secretary:** Ing. L. DVORÁČEK  
Ministry of Planning of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic





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PART ONE - CO-OPERATION OF UNIDO WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES,  
OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES AND THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC  
COMMISSIONS

Introduction

1. The need for co-ordinated action to increase the effectiveness of the activities undertaken by United Nations bodies was recognized by the General Assembly in resolution 2152(XXI). In the same resolution, UNIDO was assigned a central role in that co-ordination and was given the responsibility of reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.
2. A report on the role of UNIDO in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system<sup>1/</sup> with the aim of promoting and accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries was submitted by the Executive Director to the Board at its second session. The report reviewed, in particular, the preparatory steps taken towards establishing closer co-operation in the field of industrial development with certain specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions, UNESOB and other United Nations bodies. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue his consultation with the above-mentioned organizations with a view to harmonizing activities in fields of common interest and co-operation so as to promote and accelerate the industrial development of the developing countries.<sup>2/</sup>
3. Bilateral discussions were held with the organizations concerned to explore the possibilities for establishing joint programmes in fields of common interest and for harmonizing activities in fields where there appeared to be conflicts of competence. These exchanges of views were intended to lead to agreements that would formalize the relationship between UNIDO and the various organizations concerned.

<sup>1/</sup> Document ID/B/27.

<sup>2/</sup> Industrial Development Board resolution 4(II).

4. As a result of these contacts, provisional agreements in the form of notes of understanding were signed by the Executive Director and the Directors-General of ILO and UNESCO, respectively, and it is hoped that a similar agreement with FAO can be finalized before the third session of the Board. UNIDO and WHO explored further the areas of collaboration in fields of mutual interest which offer some scope for the establishment of programmes of joint action. Bilateral discussions have also been initiated with UNCTAD/GATT/ITC, and similar discussions are in progress with IAEA and ITU. As regards the regional economic commissions, agreement has been reached with ECA and ECE on principles and procedures of co-operation, and a preliminary understanding has been established with ECAFE. Discussions are also under way with the secretariat of ECLA.

5. The Board is aware of the fact that, in addition to the contacts and agreements referred to above, a certain number of instruments have been evolved for dealing on a continuing basis with co-ordination problems within the United Nations system of organizations. These instruments are:

- The Consolidated Report, which is a compilation of industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations during the year under review (document ID/B/56);
- The Analytical Report, which is a review and analysis of the major features of the activities contained in the Consolidated Report (document ID/B/57);
- The Annual Review of the Future Programmes of Activities, which provides an orientation of future trends and activities (document ID/B/58).

A measure of the increasing effectiveness and scope of these instruments for promoting co-ordination of industrial development activities of the United Nations system of organizations is reflected in the growing number of organizations contributing to the above reports and the number of projects reported by them. During 1966, the number of participating organizations rose from thirteen to nineteen<sup>3</sup> and the number of projects reported from approximately 550 to over 1250.

<sup>3</sup> The six additional organizations covered in the reports for 1968 are: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

6. As regards the question of establishing a Sub-committee on Industry of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination at its forty-sixth session in October 1968 decided to postpone the question until 1969.

Co-operation with the specialized agencies and  
other United Nations bodies

7. Bilateral discussions, initiated in 1967, have been actively pursued during the past year between UNIDO and the specialized agencies concerned (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO) on co-ordinated action and co-operation aimed at promoting the industrialization of the developing countries. These discussions were intended to lead to agreements that would formalize the relationship between UNIDO and the specialized agencies concerned within the context of General Assembly resolution 2152(XII). As a result of these exchanges of views, action has already been initiated in certain fields and a number of activities were identified which were complementary to those of UNIDO. In areas where there was an overlapping of activity and a consequent conflict of competence, procedures had to be developed and intersecretariat machinery established for the co-ordination of activities through a more precise definition of the respective competence of each organization.

8. Provisional agreements in the form of memoranda were signed between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Directors-General of ILO and UNESCO in April 1968. The texts of these memoranda are submitted to the Industrial Development Board in accordance with resolution 4(II). Discussions with FAO are under way, and it is hoped that it will be possible to submit to this session of the Board a formal agreement between the two organizations. Discussions of a similar nature are in progress with WHO.

9. The understandings reached with ILO and UNESCO and the one that is at the present time under discussion with FAO are intended to establish procedures and machinery for co-ordination and harmonization of activities and for direct collaboration in fields of joint interest. They have already made possible the establishment of close co-operation on the working level between the responsible officers of the organizations concerned in matters of day-to-day co-ordination of activities and development of joint projects.

10. The guidelines for practical co-operation between UNDP and ILO were contained in a memorandum signed in April 1967 by the Executive Director of UNDP and the Director-General of ILO (Annex I). The memorandum outlines the areas of interest of the two organizations and provides machinery for co-operation and consultation in those areas. Machinery in the form of an intersecretariat working party has been established to implement the understanding and to examine the various possibilities of joint action in the fields under discussion. The joint working party has held four sessions in the course of the year. In a joint communication to the UNDP Administrator the heads of the two organizations informed him of the progress made, and expressed the hope that the two organizations would be able to count upon the co-operation of the UNDP in furthering the action they had initiated. The Administrator was also requested to transmit this information to the UNDP resident representatives so as to enlist their full support in this field.

11. Joint action has been undertaken on thirteen projects, among which are three UNDP approved projects (one in Singapore and two in Turkey), four projects under preparation (Ghana, Pakistan, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic) and six envisaged projects (Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Poland and Zambia). Additional projects or plans for projects are being regularly reviewed by the working party. The measures for intensifying collaboration provide for the reciprocal briefing of ILO regional advisers and UNDP field advisers, an arrangement that would also be gradually extended to experts going on missions.

#### UNESCO

12. The memorandum of guidelines for co-operation (Annex II), signed on 4 April 1968 by the Executive Director of UNDP and the Director-General of UNESCO, provides for co-operation and co-ordination of activities between the two organizations and identifies their respective fields of competence and the areas where joint action is desirable. In the memorandum it is recognized that a number of UNESCO activities in the fields of education, training, science and technology relating to industry are, generally, complementary to those of

UNIDO, and set forth a list of activities in which the two organizations are cooperating, in particular their financial help. The two organizations have also agreed to consultations with the aim of introducing the principles of the memorandum in projects already established. The two organizations have also recognized, after consultation, that one or the other might assume the primary role in a certain activity or UNDP/SF project. The memorandum also provides that the two organizations are to establish joint machinery for consultation and co-ordination, and are to exchange information and documentation, including early drafts and plans, to harmonize their future activities.

13. Co-operation between the two organizations is reflected in five projects in which the two organizations are participating, or will do so in the near future. UNIDO is contributing to a UNESCO project in mechanical engineering and development in India and is also associated with a project on the strengthening of basic science teaching and research in Brazil. UNIDO and UNESCO are forming a joint mission to visit Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to examine the situation created in East African countries by the change from the imperial to the metric system of weights and measures. The mission will also advise and assist the governments in the preparation of a request for UNDP/SF assistance to a standards, metrology and instrument centre. Two projects are still under consideration by UNDP: one is to be a joint UNIDO/UNESCO project on industrial standards in Iran, the second relates to the establishment of a metallurgical research and development institute in the United Arab Republic and the government request is now being revised.

14. UNIDO will also participate in the preparatory work of the International Education Year which the General Assembly decided to observe in 1970.<sup>4/</sup> The scope and nature of the activities and participation of UNIDO envisaged within the broad framework of the International Education Year programme of activities are under study and will form part of the concerted effort to be undertaken by the United Nations and its organs.

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<sup>4/</sup> General Assembly resolution 2412 (XXIII) and ECOSOC resolution 1455 (XLV).

FAO

15. Consultations between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Director-General of FAO revealed that the interpretation of the constitutional mandate of the two organizations gave rise to some problems of overlapping and co-ordination. As regards these problems it was recognized that ad hoc arrangements, recognizing in particular the experience of FAO in certain areas, were required on both sides to harmonize the activities of the two organizations. An informal understanding between the heads of the two organizations established certain guidelines in this respect. At the same time agreement was reached on the establishment of joint programmes in certain areas such as planning of balanced development of industry and agriculture, industrial inputs in agriculture (fertilizers, insecticides, agricultural machinery) and enlisting the private sector for promotion of projects relating both to industrial and agricultural development. Provision was made for senior secretariat members to meet and develop programmes of collaboration in these areas for consideration by their respective organizations.
16. It was agreed that UNIDO and FAO would identify UNDP/SF projects and other technical assistance projects that might be handled by the two organizations within their respective fields of competence. Such projects and programmes were the subject of discussions at the secretariat level. Arrangements were made to ensure continuous consultations and formulation of joint programmes and co-operation in field projects.
17. UNIDO and FAO are already co-operating on a number of projects approved by the UNDP Governing Council or which are expected to be approved by the Council at its January 1969 session. These projects cover four countries: Cameroon, Mexico, Pakistan and Yugoslavia. Co-operation is also foreseen in projects likely to be on the programme of future sessions of the Council. These include projects in Ghana and Togo. Additional projects in the "pipeline" will serve to ensure an even closer co-ordination of the efforts of the two organizations in promoting a balanced development of industry and agriculture in developing countries. This co-operation will also continue to apply to non-operational activities.
18. It is hoped that a formal agreement can be reached in early 1969, and that it can then be submitted to the current session of the Industrial Development Board.



The two organizations have agreed that the contacts established should be continued as specific questions arose, particularly in the field of water supply projects. WHO will look into the possibilities of adding an element of UNIDO assistance to existing projects and will establish contacts at the planning stage of new projects. Similarly, UNIDO will consult with WHO when the field of interest of the latter appears to enter into UNIDO activities. In instances where projects are still in the planning, design or feasibility stage, the contribution of UNIDO would become effective at the construction stage. The two organizations will also co-operate in advising Governments on the manufacture of supplies and equipment needed for municipal water and sewerage projects carried out by WHO, mainly under UNDP programmes. Co-operation in this field would also apply to the determination of the quantity and standard of water supplies for new industries UNIDO might undertake.

20. The two organizations agreed that the contacts established should be continued as specific questions arose, particularly in the field of water supply projects. WHO will look into the possibilities of adding an element of UNIDO assistance to existing projects and will establish contacts at the planning stage of new projects. Similarly, UNIDO will consult with WHO when the field of interest of the latter appears to enter into UNIDO activities. In instances where projects are still in the planning, design or feasibility stage, the contribution of UNIDO would become effective at the construction stage. The two organizations will also co-operate in advising Governments on the manufacture of supplies and equipment needed for municipal water and sewerage projects carried out by WHO, mainly under UNDP programmes. Co-operation in this field would also apply to the determination of the quantity and standard of water supplies for new industries UNIDO might undertake.

21. There has also been increasing co-operation in the field of pharmaceuticals. Consultation with WHO preceded the SIS mission to Ethiopia on assistance to the Ethiopian drug manufacturing industry. After arrangements have been completed with the Government concerned on a project under preparation on the establishment of a pharmaceutical plant in East Africa, UNIDO will consult with WHO on its implementation. WHO will also participate in the UNIDO meeting of experts on the establishment of pharmaceutical industries in developing countries which is included in the 1969 work programme of UNIDO. WHO has been consulted on the nature and content of this programme.

The meeting of the Executive Board of UNIDO, held in Geneva in 1968, adopted the Executive Director's report on the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1967. The report emphasized the need for a coordinated effort in which all interested organizations in the United Nations system would participate to ensure harmonious utilization of all existing facilities and efforts in the field of export promotion. Under this programme, UNIDO is active in promoting assistance to developing countries in the planning, establishment and operation of export oriented industries.

23. During 1968, UNIDO continued close co-operation with UNCTAD and with the newly established UNCTAD/GATT/ITC (International Trade Centre) with respect to technical assistance to the developing countries in export promotion. This co-operation is of particular significance since the expansion of exports, especially of manufactured goods, has been given prominence in recent years in the development programmes of the developing countries. As a result of the establishment of the joint UNCTAD/GATT/ITC, which integrated the export promotion activities of both organizations, certain export promotion projects, originally conceived as joint projects between UNIDO and UNCTAD, became joint projects of UNIDO and the ITC. This procedure will apply to all future technical assistance projects.

24. A number of joint projects were implemented in 1968. A training course was organized by UNIDO and ITC in Zagreb, Yugoslavia for the training of more than twenty high-level participants from developing countries on export promotion techniques and export marketing practices. A UNIDO/ITC/UNDP/ECAFE mission visited six Far Eastern countries and discussed with the appropriate authorities the nature and scope of technical assistance required within the framework of their industrial policies to stimulate and develop export-oriented industries and to promote exports. Other exploratory missions of experts to selected countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America to establish the areas in which technical assistance could most usefully be provided in order to increase and diversify exports are also under consideration by UNIDO and ITC. An Expert Working Group, jointly organized by UNIDO and UNCTAD in Rome, discussed the application and effectiveness of incentives to

...enter ...  
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... countries, such as experts based in ex-manufacturing countries,  
... metalworking industries as potential exporters of machinery and  
equipment components for export to developed countries and agreements with  
industries in these countries. A joint UNIDO/ITC mission to examine export  
possibilities in selected industries will start its operation in Argentina  
in early 1969.

#### Consultations with UNDP

25. Operative paragraph 3 of resolution 4(II) of the Industrial Development Board invites the Executive Director to consult with the Administrator of the UNDP on the preparation of a detailed analysis of the experience of UNDP in dealing with the problem of co-ordination. In compliance with this request, the UNDP was approached by the Executive Director to invite its collaboration in this matter. Consultations between UNIDO and UNDP were still under way at the time of the preparation of this report.

#### Co-operation with the regional economic commissions

26. In General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI) the central role of UNIDO was emphasized in the promotion and co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. More specifically, it was stated that "the Organization shall establish a close and continuous working relationship with the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut". The subject of co-ordination and harmonization of activities between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions has been further emphasized in the resolutions adopted by the first and second sessions of the Industrial Development Board.

27. At the meetings of the Executive Secretaries, held in Geneva in August 1968 and in New York in January 1969, the Executive Director of UNIDO called the attention of the participants to the substance of the resolutions

See Industrial Development Board resolutions 4(II), 5(II) and 6(II).

... with their specific ... were also ... of long-term pro- ... for the Second Development Decade. The General Assembly, in resolution 2000 (XXII), called for the formulation of long-term programmes of work, and as a part of this exercise an effort has been made to associate with the regional economic commissions in the formulation of programmes of work for 1970 and 1971 in the field of industrial development. Detailed discussions were held with ECA, ECAFE and UNESOB with a view to gaining an understanding of the nature of the work and of harmonizing the activities undertaken in the field of industry in order to develop joint programmes, where possible. It was evident from this exercise that review of work programmes, discussions of specific points and development of joint programmes require a considerable amount of preparation, time and understanding at the policy and working levels. This activity is to continue in 1969 and will become a useful instrument in the harmonization of activities of the organizations concerned.

#### ECA

28. As a result of the discussions and consultations mentioned above, agreement has been reached between UNIDO and ECA on principles and procedures of co-operation (the text of the agreement is contained in Annex III). The agreement also provides for: continuous exchange of information between ECA and UNIDO on programmes of work including field activities; co-operation of ECA in implementing operational projects in the region; intersecretariat meetings to review the activities, operational and non-operational, of both organizations; and further consultations between the heads of ECA and UNIDO at the time of the meeting of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions.

29. The agreement spells out the role of the regional advisers and field advisers as required by the pertinent resolution of the Board. In addition to working on various problems in Africa within the framework of the ECA work programme, the regional industrial advisers will keep in touch with substantive

staff to research technical problems. The regional adviser will be responsible for the regional extension of the functional units of UNIDO. In the event of a request from ECA, UNIDO would also use the services of the regional adviser for operational work in Africa as and when required. The industrial field advisers will be located in the offices of the UNDP resident representatives, one of them being located in Addis Ababa so that he could maintain the necessary contacts with ECA on matters of mutual interest.

#### ECAFE

30. Discussions between UNIDO and ECAFE, started in August 1968, are under way. Understandings have been reached between UNIDO and ECAFE on certain points, and it is hoped that the agreement could be finalized in the course of 1969.

#### UNESOB

31. The co-ordination of activities between UNIDO and UNESOB has been the subject of continuing discussions and consultations. UNIDO has increasingly relied on UNESOB as a focal point of its activity in industry in the region served by UNESOB. UNESOB actively co-operated with UNIDO in the symposium on industrial development in Arab countries held in Kuwait in 1966. The regional adviser and the staff of UNESOB have participated in joint studies and in significant operational programmes. The regional adviser also functioned as industrial field adviser pending the arrival of the latter. UNESOB placed greater emphasis on its work in industry during 1968 and intends to accelerate this work during 1969 and 1970. In order to assist UNESOB in this task, UNIDO has outposted two staff members who will form the nucleus of an industry unit in the office of the Director of UNESOB. It is hoped that this unit will contribute to the work of UNESOB generally in the field of industrial development. It will work under the Director of UNESOB who will be in touch with UNIDO on matters of policy, programme, formulation and implementation. Guidelines for future co-operation between UNIDO and UNESOB are contained in Annex V.

## ECE

... arrangements were made with the Secretariat of the ECE for the staff and operational arrangements for the co-operation between the two organizations (Annex IV). In order to facilitate and make more effective the work of the two secretariats in the implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the respective governing bodies, it was agreed to make the necessary practical arrangements that would enable the two secretariats to keep each other continually informed of the relevant developments in their respective programmes of work. In particular, the ECE secretariat will be informed of meetings organized by UNIDO so that ECE can contribute from its experience and also from the experience of the countries of its member states. ECE, on its part, will inform UNIDO of its technical meetings and seek the participation of UNIDO. As regards co-operation in the field of technical assistance, it was agreed that the ECE Technical Assistance Office would continue to carry out administrative work connected with the placement of UNIDO fellows in ECE countries until the secretariat of UNIDO would be ready to take over this function. It was also agreed that the secretariat of UNIDO would keep the ECE secretariat informed of its technical assistance programmes in the developing countries of the ECE region. It was felt that advance consultation between the two secretariats on the implementation of these programmes would be useful in order to determine the practical contribution the ECE secretariat could make in the sectors of activity common to both secretariats, including the possibility of appropriate help in the recruitment of experts as well as in the study and analysis of request for technical assistance in the field of industrial development by the Governments of the developing countries in the ECE region.

## ECLA

33. The formalization of arrangements with ECLA has not progressed as far as with other regional commissions. On the other hand, both organizations have been co-operating fully in all matters of substance and operational activities. ECLA and UNIDO have actively collaborated in organizing a high level policy mission to the English-speaking countries in the Caribbean to

advise the Governments in the region on policy matters and on the industry for regional co-operation, selection of projects and on the problems of industrial policy in the region. In the Central American region the industrial field adviser has been instrumental in developing operational activities which involve collaboration and co-operation of the two organizations. These projects are intended to assist the Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in promoting regional co-operation in specific industrial branches. The UNIDO industrial field adviser located in Santiago, Chile, has acted as a liaison officer between the two organizations. Discussions are under way between the two organizations to collaborate on the preparation of material for the Development Decade and for the world plan of action called for by the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology.

#### Role of the programme of industrial field advisers in co-ordination

34. The programme of the UNIDO industrial field advisers, initiated in the latter part of 1967, was intended to assist the local resident representatives on matters relating to the operational activities of UNIDO at the country level, and, at the same time, to maintain liaison with the regional economic commissions. By participating in the preparation of technical assistance programmes in the industrial field, the field advisers contribute substantially to the promotion and co-ordination of technical projects through their contacts with the national authorities and institutions dealing with industrial development.

35. In addition to developing operational activities of UNIDO in collaboration with UNDP, it is expected that the field advisers will become increasingly instrumental in establishing better co-ordination, at the country level, of the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development in each of the developing countries. Following the approval of the UNDP Governing Council of the financing of these advisory posts, a number of candidatures was submitted in the latter part of 1968 for posts in all four regions. When filled, these posts should bring the total number of

The... of... the... of... developing...

With the establishment of a... programme with the specialized agencies, the clarification of competence and the operation of the programme of industrial advisers, UNIDO will have developed the basic machinery to carry out its mandate of promoting the industrial development of the developing countries and to fulfil effectively its central role as regards the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the industrial field.



PART TWO - RELATIONS BETWEEN UNIDO AND NATIONAL  
COMMITTEES FOR UNIDO

37. In the course of the second session of the Board (document ID/B/41, para. 316) a number of delegations felt that the secretariat should provide the Board with information regarding the relationship it envisaged between UNIDO and the national committees established pursuant to the recommendation adopted by the International Symposium on Industrial Development held at Athens from 29 November to 19 December 1967. This recommendation is worded as follows:

"It is recommended that Member States consider the establishment of National Committees for UNIDO, composed of representatives of government departments and agencies as well as representatives of academic and research institutions and public and private industrial and business establishments concerned with industrialization. The National Committees would serve in an advisory capacity to the Governments and to the member institutions in regard to all questions related to the activities of UNIDO. Member States might assign the functions of National Committees to already existing organizations in their countries with any additional mandate as may be appropriate to enable them to perform their functions in an adequate manner".

38. Referring to the recommendation of the Athens Symposium, the secretariat sent a circular to all member states on 25 February 1968 emphasizing the advisability of establishing national committees for UNIDO which would not only serve in an advisory capacity to Governments but would also strengthen in general the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO, particularly at the intergovernmental level, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2152(XXI).

39. During the months following the second session of the Board, the secretariat took certain steps with the purpose of encouraging the establishment of national committees in countries where they did not yet exist, and facilitating the work of existing national committees and strengthening their links with the UNIDO secretariat.

40. Within the framework of these measures, the Secretariat of the Industrial Development Board, during missions carried out in Africa from June to October 1968, reminded the Governments of the countries visited, inter alia, of the recommendation of the Athens Symposium regarding the establishment of national committees, and, in this respect, emphasized the importance that the Industrial Development Board attached to the promotion of these bodies. Before and during these missions, a number of countries had set up national committees, or had expressed the intention of setting them up as soon as possible or of assigning their functions to existing organizations.

41. The UNIDO field advisers actively pursued their approaches to the Governments of member states in their respective regions with a view to encouraging the establishment of national committees.

42. The secretariat, taking into account the opinion expressed by some delegations at the second session of the Board, brought to the notice of the member states by circular letter dated 9 September 1968 all the information passed on to it by Governments on national committees that had already been established, particularly with regard to the status, composition and functions of these committees.

43. Furthermore, the secretariat, in circulars dated 18 September and 13 December 1968, notified existing national committees of some proposals and information that might help them to clarify their task in their dealings with their Governments and to strengthen relations with the UNIDO secretariat.

44. The secretariat also drew the attention of the national committees to a number of areas in which they would be particularly qualified to support action by their respective countries in questions concerning UNIDO, inter alia:

- In advising their respective Governments on all questions related to industrial development in general, particularly by participating in the promotion, study and submission of technical assistance projects;
- By co-operating with professional institutions in their respective countries, such as chambers of commerce and industry, economic groupings and trade unions, in order to interest them in the activities of UNIDO and to induce them to support the promotional activities and projects of UNIDO in their respective spheres of interest;

- By contributing towards making UNIDO activities more effective in academic institutions, research institutions, as well as in institutions and organizations concerned with industrial development;
- By keeping abreast of the activities and projects undertaken by UNIDO, particularly in the areas of: industrial information and promotion, economic studies, manpower training programmes, future programmes of UNIDO to assist developing countries in setting up specialized repair shops and maintenance centres for industrial and agricultural equipment, and preparation for the United Nations Second Development Decade;
- By co-operating with the United Nations Information Centres in their respective countries in order to ensure a wide distribution of information on the activities of UNIDO and of the national committees themselves.

45. For its part, the secretariat has already taken the necessary measures for systematic notification of national committees on all the activities of UNIDO that might be of interest to them, placing at their disposal all the basic documentation of UNIDO. Arrangements have also been made to give the committees sufficient advance notice of all missions that the secretariat intends to send to their respective countries. They will also be kept informed as far as possible, of any missions and study tours that inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with UNIDO may undertake in their countries. Furthermore, the national committees have been informed of the training programmes of the secretariat in the field of industry as well as of the coming scientific meetings including symposia, seminars, workshops and meetings of expert working groups.

46. The action taken by the secretariat for the benefit of national committees has also received the active support of international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with UNIDO. For example, during a visit to UNIDO headquarters in November 1968, a delegation of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM) indicated that the Secretariat General of that Organization intended to encourage the establishment of national committees in those member states of OCAM in which such bodies did not yet exist and to help in promoting and extending the activities of existing committees. In this regard, the secretariat of OCAM expressed its intention of organizing meetings of the national committees of its member

stated for exchanges of views on the activities of UNIDO and indicated that the UNIDO secretariat would be invited to attend such meetings. The Secretariat General of OCAM also intends to assign one of its officers to the task of keeping abreast of the activities of the national committees and of providing liaison with the UNIDO secretariat in this respect.

47. A delegation from the Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC), during a visit to UNIDO headquarters in November 1968, expressed its intention of giving active support to the efforts of the secretariat to encourage national committees. The delegation considered that, in the near future, co-operation between UNIDO and the national committees might be strengthened through wider participation by these bodies in the consideration and development of national industrial development policies.

48. By 31 December 1968, the Governments of the following 22 member states had informed the secretariat that they had set up national committees for UNIDO or entrusted bodies already in existence with the functions of such committees: Chile, China, Cuba, Honduras, Hungary, India, Kuwait, Laos, Lesotho, Madagascar, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, the Philippines, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Rwanda, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic.

49. Twelve countries stated that they did not intend to set up national committees, being generally of the opinion that bodies already in existence were capable of exercising the functions envisaged by the Athens Symposium without any need for the establishment of special committees for this purpose. Some twenty countries reported that the establishment of national committees for UNIDO was currently being considered and that a favourable decision could be expected in the near future.

50. Because of the short lapse of time between the communication of the recommendation of the Athens Symposium and that of the second session of the Industrial Development Board to Governments of member states, no detailed assessment by the secretariat of the situation with regard to the committees is really possible. In the same way, any information that could be given on the activities and future prospects of the committees established would only be of a very general and theoretical nature. This difficulty results from the relatively short period since the establishment of the present committees

and the time required for them to become familiar with the reports of UNIDO and to be able to comment on, and express reactions to, the preliminary suggestions made to them by the secretariat. The relatively small number of countries where national committees for UNIDO exist is another factor which should be taken into consideration.

51. Furthermore, in the arrangements which the UNIDO secretariat is currently making to try to stimulate the activities of the committees and in the additional suggestions which it proposes to make with regard to these activities, the secretariat should bear in mind the differences between the various committees, both in their organization and in the functions which have been assigned to them. These differences are undoubtedly due to considerations that are a matter for the involved countries themselves. But this fact perhaps gives grounds for planning for the future in such a way that the secretariat can act directly to encourage the work of the committees and to help them continually to increase their efficiency where this would be likely to improve its own activities.

52. At the present phase of its existence, the secretariat is becoming increasingly aware of the important part that the national committees are capable of playing in the life of UNIDO, particularly in the implementation of its programmes and in co-ordinating United Nations activities in the industrial sector. The secretariat considers that, wherever it may prove necessary, the form of relations and frequency of exchanges between the secretariat and the committees may need further thought. Thus there may appear to be a need to review the present mandates of committees, or to reduce the difficulties resulting from the difference in their structure, which varies considerably from one country to another.

53. Up till now, no minutes of a national committee meeting have been made available to the secretariat. Although this may be explained in the light of paragraph 50 above, it nevertheless underlines the need for each committee to establish its own secretariat which would function on lines defined by itself. At all events, it seems desirable that such secretariats should work full time, both in order to ensure rapid contact with local authorities and to maintain regular links between the committees and the UNIDO secretariat. This could lead to more regular meetings of national

...the... effective  
...participation  
...each other's activities.

11. Annexed to this present document is a list of national committees for UNICEF in existence at the present time and of bodies entrusted with the functions of such committees (Annex VI). This list was drawn up as of 31 December 1960 and includes information communicated to the secretariat by the Governments concerned on the structure and composition of the committees.

ANNEX I

MEMORANDUM OF GUIDELINES FOR CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN ILO AND UNIDO

Joint Note

Mr. David A. Morse, Director-General of ILO, and Mr. I.H. Abdel-Rahman, Executive Director of UNIDO, following on previous bilateral discussions that have taken place between their respective Organizations in recent weeks, have agreed together on the enclosed Memorandum of Guidelines for Co-operation between ILO and UNIDO, of 3 April 1968, and will proceed to the implementation of the principles of this Memorandum.

David A. Morse  
Director-General  
of ILO

I.H. Abdel-Rahman  
Executive Director  
of UNIDO

Geneva, 3 April 1968



ILO  
UNIDO  
1968

Memorandum of Guidelines for Co-operation between  
ILO and UNIDO

Geneva, 3 April 1968

1. Recognizing that both ILO and UNIDO which by their constitutions, relevant resolutions and decisions of their respective organs are interested in giving the best and most effective service to the developing countries in the field of industrialization;

Recognizing that both Organizations have already developed programmes of activities, mostly financed by the UNDP, in training, management, productivity, small-scale industries and entrepreneurship;

Recognizing the central role of UNIDO in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations family in the field of industrial development;

The two Organizations wish to co-operate fully in all of these areas and for this purpose are establishing through the present memorandum certain machinery of consultation and co-operation according to the guidelines hereafter given.

2. The ILO will be responsible for activities in vocational training. This arrangement is understood to be subject to change on the basis of subsequent mutual agreement between the two Organizations. Training for personnel above the level of technicians will be conducted by the two Organizations.

3. (a) In the field of management and productivity ILO has established a large number of institutions in different countries. ILO will have the principal role in general management and productivity operations, while certain economic and technological activities will be conducted by UNIDO in these two areas whether independently or in conjunction with the ILO projects already established. Advisory services and feasibility studies on industrial development will be conducted by UNIDO and UNIDO may develop such activities within the existing ILO Special Fund projects.

(c) For the purpose of the above, the two Organizations shall work in partnership to examine the existing institutions of the recipient countries in the developing countries and to suggest modifications or additions to these institutions in a way that will better serve the interests of the recipient countries. The joint working party may also suggest the establishment of new institutions, if this seems desirable.

4. (a) In the area of development of specific industries in the developing countries UNIDO will have the principal role in establishing institutions that would examine economically and technically the necessary policies and measures for the development of that specific branch of industry, while ILO will have an essential role in such institutions as regards matters falling within its competence. Since a relatively small number of such institutions have emerged so far this area can be effectively the subject of joint work by the two Organizations to develop such institutions in many countries according to the above arrangement.

(b) The two Organizations will establish a joint working party to review the existing Special Fund projects in the light of the guidelines given in the preceding paragraph and to suggest a general pattern that would ensure full co-operation of the two Organizations in the further development of such projects in the developing countries.

5. (a) In the field of small-scale industries and the development of entrepreneurship, the two Organizations will in general work jointly. Development of handicrafts will be the exclusive area of ILO, while industrial estates will be the exclusive area of UNIDO.

(b) The two Organizations will establish a joint working party which would meet periodically to review the operational activities of the two Organizations in the field of small-scale industries and development of entrepreneurship. The joint working party will report to the executive heads of the two Organizations, proposing measures for fuller co-operation and collaboration.

6. The two Organizations will consult about all Special Missions operations and activities of joint interest and will keep the LEOP informed of the results of the consultations.

7. The above-mentioned guidelines and machinery are hereby established to develop better understanding and collaboration between the two Organizations, and to gain experience which will give the two Organizations the practical basis for arriving at a more detailed agreement which is already in process of negotiation. This agreement, when completely negotiated, will be formally submitted to the respective competent bodies of the two Organizations for approval.



ANNEX II

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON GUIDELINES FOR CO-OPERATION  
AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES BETWEEN UNESCO AND UNIDO

### Education and Training

1. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is responsible for the activities related to establishment and management of all educational facilities including industrial vocational education, university and other institutions of high education. UNIDO will at the request of UNESCO advise about certain aspects on the planning of such institutions and curricula inasmuch as this would be related to industrial development.
2. UNIDO would also help in creating links between such institutions and industrialists and business community for mutual benefit.
3. In many developing countries the staff and laboratories of educational facilities may be profitably used for specific industrial consultations and in such cases UNIDO and UNESCO will co-operate in developing such projects.
4. In post-graduate work in engineering the problems studied may in certain cases relate to the development or improvement of specific industries. UNIDO will in such cases, in consultation with UNESCO, establish such arrangements as may increase the usefulness and applicability of the post-graduate studies and secure support for them from industry.
5. Educational facilities which are outside the school and university system would also fall under the competence of UNESCO. Training facilities which are designed to develop skills in industry outside the school system would however be examined by UNESCO and UNIDO to ascertain the co-operation between the two organizations in the development of such institutions. It is to be noted that such institutions may also perform work in the field of vocational training and industrial training in general in which co-operative arrangements with ILO would be taken fully in consideration.

### Functional literacy

6. UNESCO is responsible for the establishment and the development of functional literacy projects. UNIDO will, at the request of UNESCO, advise on the planning and participate in the implementation of projects linked with industrial development. UNIDO in view of its competence in industrialization in general and small industries and industrial training in particular will, at the request of UNESCO, co-operate in the activities of functional literacy.

UNIDO will consult with UNESCO and coordinate its activities with UNESCO for the development of industry where a functional literacy programme is required. Co-operation will also be developed between the two organizations to carry out manpower surveys intended to concentrate manpower resources on vital points for economic development with particular reference to industrial vocational training for illiterate and new-literate adults.

8. In addition, UNIDO will contribute at the request of UNESCO, to the evaluation of experimental functional literacy projects in what concerns their influence on industrial development.

#### Industrial research and application of technology to development

9. General scientific research is the responsibility of UNESCO. UNESCO is also responsible for studies and research related to particular techniques which may find application in medicine, agriculture, industry, transport, mass media etc. The development of techniques may include chemical or physical measurement and analysis, specific procedures of utilization or detection as well as the early stages of development of new techniques. UNIDO will be responsible for activities related specifically to the development of a specific branch of industry or industrial processes including the introduction and improvement of techniques.

10. Institutions which may perform both functions, namely development and application of techniques and development of industrial branches and processes are the joint concern of the two organizations and will be subject of mutual consultations.

11. All activities related to the design, development and production of products and equipment would be the responsibility of UNIDO, though such functions may be included in the work of institutions responsible also for research or technology.

12. Advice to industry about economic, technological or other questions is the responsibility of UNIDO. Scientific and technological research institutes may, however, establish advisory facilities and co-operative programmes with industry in consultation with UNIDO. The development of such co-operative programmes is to be encouraged since it leads to mutual benefits to scientific institutions and industry.

13. The two organizations will consult about activities that relate to metrology as a science and to specifications as an industrial problem. However, close collaboration will be sought in the developing countries and to ensure co-operation with the educational and scientific institutions.

14. Industrial test laboratories and instrument facilities including those within industrial establishments will be the responsibility of UNIDO which will seek the co-operation in such facilities as appropriate by scientific and research institutions in consultation with UNESCO.

Standards, industrial specifications and testing laboratories

15. UNESCO will be responsible for the establishment and development of primary and secondary standards. UNIDO will be responsible for the establishment and implementation of industrial standards and specifications of products including the functioning of the necessary machinery and legislation. The two organizations will consult about activities that relate to metrology as a science and to specifications as an industrial problem.

16. Engineering codes as well as uniform procedures related to industrial activities and construction fall within the competence of UNIDO. In the development of such codes and procedures close consultation is necessary not only with industry but also with official organizations and economic institutions in the country. UNIDO will ensure through consultation with UNESCO the full participation of the technical and scientific community, both nationally and internationally, in such activities.

17. UNIDO will be responsible for the establishment and functioning of laboratories for controlling such economic and industrial activities as assaying measurement certification, detection and arbitration. It is recognized that the basis of such activities in many cases involve scientific principles or advanced techniques which could only be properly utilized through co-operation with scientific and technological institutions. For this purpose consultation with UNESCO will be established as appropriate.



UNESCO is responsible for the development of science policies, science planning and the application of science to development. UNIDO is responsible for industrial policies and the planning of industrial activities. The two organizations recognize the close connexion between science and technology on one side and manufacturing industry on the other. They will consult in questions that would lead to mutual benefit and greater co-operation in these two areas.

20. UNESCO is responsible for development of science policies, science planning and the application of science to development. UNIDO is responsible for industrial policies and the planning of industrial activities. The two organizations recognize the close connexion between science and technology on one side and manufacturing industry on the other. They will consult in questions that would lead to mutual benefit and greater co-operation in these two areas.

21. In educational planning which is the responsibility of UNESCO estimates and projections would be reviewed as regards the future development of industry and its need for trained personnel. UNIDO will at request of UNESCO advise in this respect so as to ensure the proper planning of educational facilities particularly institutions of engineering and technological education.

22. UNIDO is responsible for systems of patents, know-how and industrial technology transfer, UNIDO is also responsible for developing co-operation in industrial property questions. UNESCO is responsible for activities related to copyright, convention and protection of authorship. It is recognized that these two areas are not overlapping but there will be consultations between the two organizations in all questions of common interest in this respect particularly as regards international conventions and legal and practical aspects of implementation of such conventions.

#### Scientific and technological policies

development and social aspects of industrialization. UNESCO will continue to be consulted and will be invited at the request of UNESCO whether in the preparation of such plans or in the determination and utilization of funds which may be related to manufacturing industry.

#### Professional and international organizations

25. UNESCO has established an effective programme of support and co-operation with professional and international scientific organizations, in particular, ICSU and other international bodies. UNIDO is developing co-operations and close relations with industrial, financial and technological organizations. The two activities are complementary but in many cases the one and the same organization may be performing functions of interest both to UNESCO and UNIDO. In such cases consultations for co-operation between the two organizations will be established.

#### Procedures for co-operation and co-ordination

26. The two organizations will maintain their responsibilities as regards their present programmes of activities including Special Fund projects and other field operations.
27. The principles enumerated above will be applied as regards new programmes and new operational activities in particular those financed by UNDP.
28. The two organizations will, however, consult so as to introduce the principles of this agreement as appropriate in the projects already established.
29. For closer co-operation the two organizations will recognize after consultation that one or the other may assume the primary role in a certain activity or Special Fund project while the other would participate according to a specific agreement.

32. The two organizations will continue to cooperate in the field of technical assistance and will continue to coordinate their activities in the field of technical assistance to the ACP.

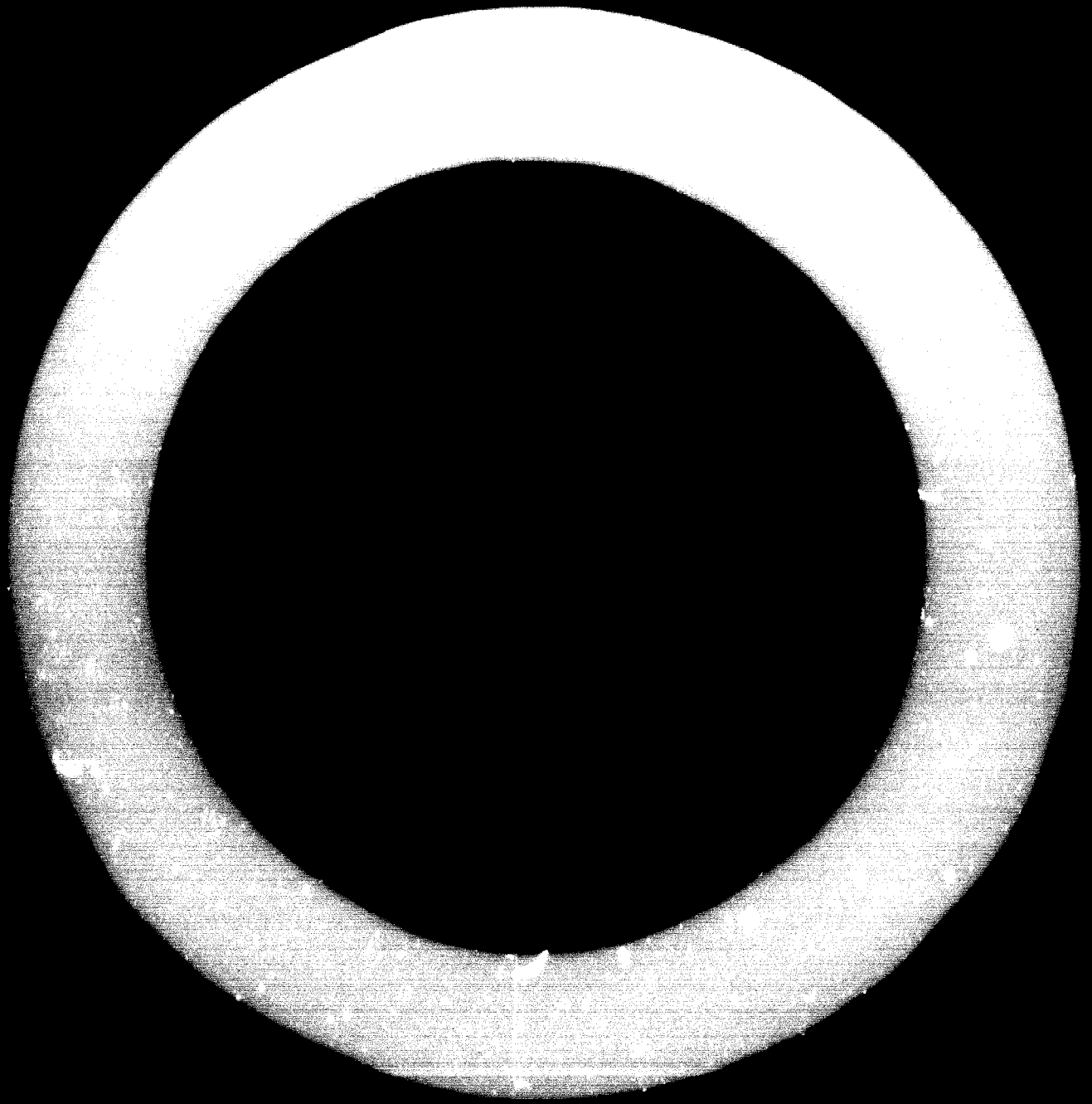
33. The consultations for co-operation between the two organizations may also be conducted at the regional level, particularly in the Regional Commissions and other regional bodies, regional and national banks and inter-governmental organizations. At the request of member states the two organizations may establish consultations at the national level in collaboration with the UNDP resident representatives in order to develop co-operation and co-ordinate activities at the national level.

34. The two organizations will agree to exchange information and documentation including early drafts and plans as may be appropriate to harmonize their future activities.

René Maheu  
Director-General  
of UNESCO

I.H. Abdel-Rahman  
Executive Director  
of UNIDO

Geneva, 4 April 1968



ANNEX III

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN ECA AND UNIDO

... the work programme of both UNIDO and ECA in the field of industrial development, and to establishing certain procedures and instrumentalities of action to facilitate the harmonization of programmes and thus bring about the full utilization of the resources available and at the disposal of the Organizations to promote industrial development in Africa.

2. The discussions related to the following:

- (a) Establishment of general procedures and instrumentalities to harmonize programmes and projects, including operational activities;
- (b) Appreciation and understanding of programmes of work of both Organizations in industry, both in their short and long-term aspects;
- (c) Discussions of specific projects requiring immediate attention.

Mr. Gardiner indicated that the work of ECA during the last few years has been geared to the identification of the general industrial opportunities. He was desirous of taking this work to the next step, namely, the operational stage whereby such opportunities need to be translated in terms of concrete projects, or providing priority to existing project data so that action could be initiated by the governments for the setting up of industries.

Mr. Abdel-Rahman indicated that UNIDO is ready to provide all possible assistance in this matter and work closely with ECA. In making such projects operational and to bring them within the framework of UNDP procedures, the request for assistance will have to come from the countries. UNIDO will examine available proposals and data and initiate action. This would require keeping each other informed. Mr. Abdel-Rahman mentioned the following as a basis for co-ordination and further co-operation. There are at present five regional advisers financed by UNIDO and attached to ECA. These advisers, in addition to working on various industrial development problems in Africa within the framework of ECA work programme, should also keep in touch with

... industrialization of UNIDO and the recruitment of specialists in various  
general activities are specialists in iron and steel, machinery, etc., and there are corresponding specialists in UNIDO, there could be a certain exchange of information between the two. These advisers, in effect, will be the personal contacts of the functional units of UNIDO and also provide a functional continuity of work between UNIDO and ECA. UNIDO could also use the services of these specialists for operational work in Africa as and when required and with the concurrence of ECA. Mr. Gardiner in agreeing to this arrangement further suggested that UNIDO should consider ECA staff in industry as an arm of UNIDO in Africa. In this way he felt that full utilization of scarce resources available for work on industrialization in the United Nations could be attained.

4. Mr. Abdel-Rahman mentioned that three industrial field advisers will soon be appointed within the framework of agreement between UNDP and UNIDO for work in Africa. These advisers will be located in the offices of the Resident Representatives in three selected places in Africa and will travel to various countries for promoting and assisting in the implementation of the technical assistance projects in industry in Africa. They will keep ECA informed of their activities and in turn be briefed by ECA on industrial opportunities in Africa. One of these field advisers will be located in the office of the Resident Representative in Addis Ababa and he, in addition to his functions, will be in touch with ECA and will thus provide an additional channel of contact and liaison between UNIDO and ECA on matters of mutual interest.

5. Mr. Gardiner took the occasion of his visit to consult with the Executive Director and technical divisions of UNIDO on the general approach and orientation of the long-term programme of work of ECA. He felt that it would be useful to discuss this since UNIDO was also currently engaged in the preparation of its programme of work for 1970 and 1971. Exchange of views took place in clarifying various ECA projects and putting them in perspective of the programme of work of UNIDO, keeping in mind the needs of Africa in particular. The discussions on various projects provided a firm basis for continuing co-operation and exchange of information between the two

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arrangements. It was noted that an exchange of information on projects will take place as the occasion requires and in accordance with the progress of the implementation of respective work programmes.

6. Mr. Gardiner discussed with the Directors of the Divisions certain matters that require attention for the implementation of work programmes. The discussion in particular was related to development of small industries, preparation of the material for the Second Development Decade and the establishment of industrial investment promotion centres in Africa.

7. Following the discussions and exchange of views mentioned above, the agreement was reached between UNIDO and ECA on the following:

- (a) Continuous exchange of information between ECA and UNIDO on programmes of work including field activities. UNIDO welcomes suggestions from ECA on field projects which could be brought under the framework of UNIDO/UNDP assistance.
- (b) UNIDO in implementing its responsibilities in operational projects will seek the co-operation of ECA.
- (c) In order to facilitate the above, inter-secretariat meetings will be arranged in which the activities of both Organizations (both operational and non-operational) will be reviewed and recommendations will be submitted to heads of both Organizations.
- (d) These matters will be further taken up between the heads of ECA and UNIDO at the time of the meeting of Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions.

8. With the above-mentioned arrangements it is hoped that the activities of both Organizations in Africa will be co-ordinated and harmonized.

Mr. Gardiner further indicated that the subregional offices of ECA in Africa will be involved in all co-operative efforts with UNIDO. Thus the network of ECA offices along with the regional industrial advisers and industrial field advisers will form an adequate structure to implement, in full co-operation the work programmes - operational and supporting activities - of both Organizations in Africa.

Robert Gardiner  
Executive Secretary  
of ECA

I.H. Abdel-Rahman  
Executive Director  
of UNIDO

Vienna, 8 November 1968

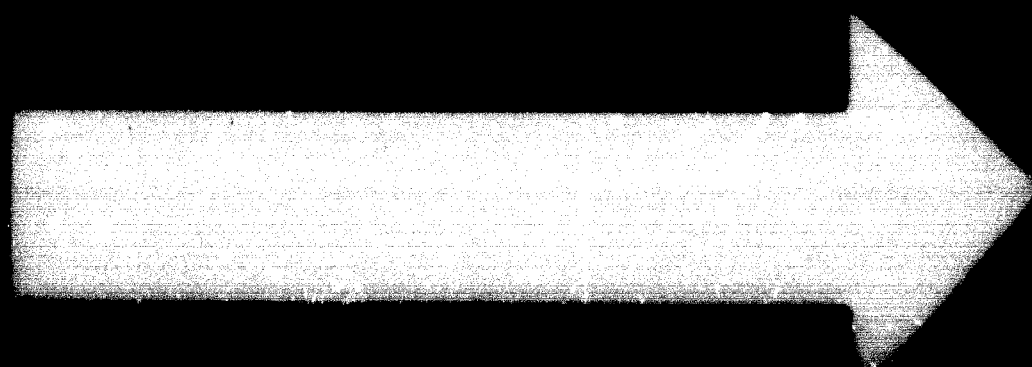


ANNEX IV

NOTE ON CO-OPERATION BETWEEN THE  
SECRETARIATS OF ECE AND UNIDO

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1/ As agreed in discussions between the Executive Secretary of ECE and the Executive Director of UNIDO on 1 August and 9 December 1968.



**17.7.74**

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1. In order to facilitate and make more effective the work of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the secretariat of UNIDO in implementing the relevant resolutions adopted by their governing bodies, it was agreed to make the necessary practical arrangements that would enable them to keep each other informed of relevant developments in their programmes of work. This should be done, as appropriate, first through exchange of information and views among the officials concerned at all levels and through direct day-to-day contact; secondly in joint inter-secretariat consultations convened from time to time to evaluate the possibilities of co-operation on specific projects and to agree on the practical ways of carrying them out. In this connexion the usefulness of co-operation in general research studies and related activities was also recognized, particularly for projects concerned with problems of inter-enterprise relationships and the various forms of industrial co-operation.
2. It was agreed that programmes of meetings should be exchanged regularly to enable the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECE to make the necessary arrangements for the participation of the officials concerned from each secretariat. It was noted in this connexion that participation by UNIDO officials in ECE meetings would give them an opportunity to establish informal contact with governmental experts and rapporteurs from ECE countries, with a view to exploring the possibilities of extending, as appropriate, the co-operation of their countries in the programmes of work of UNIDO.
3. As regards co-operation in technical assistance, it was agreed that the ECE Technical Assistance Office would continue to carry out administrative work connected with the placement of UNIDO fellows in ECE countries until the secretariat of UNIDO should be ready to take over this function. It was also agreed that the secretariat of UNIDO would keep the ECE secretariat informed of its technical assistance programmes in the developing countries of the ECE region. It was felt that advance consultation between the two secretariats about implementing these programmes would be useful in determining the practical contributions the ECE secretariat could make in activities common to both secretariats, including help in the recruitment of experts and in the study and analysis of requests for technical assistance in the field of industrial development by the Governments of the developing countries in the ECE region.

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF CO-OPERATION  
BETWEEN UNESCO AND UNIDO

1. The work of UNESOB on industrial development has, up to 1969, consisted primarily of: assistance in the preparation and follow-up of the Kuwait Conference on Industrial Development in Arab States; participation in the International Symposium in Athens; organization of two seminars on industrial estates and small-scale industry; participation in or contribution to, other UNIDO activities in the area; and the rendering of advisory services through the regional adviser in industrial development, financed by UNIDO and attached to UNESOB.

2. The work of UNESOB on industrial development has, up to 1969, consisted primarily of: assistance in the preparation and follow-up of the Kuwait Conference on Industrial Development in Arab States; participation in the International Symposium in Athens; organization of two seminars on industrial estates and small-scale industry; participation in or contribution to, other UNIDO activities in the area; and the rendering of advisory services through the regional adviser in industrial development, financed by UNIDO and attached to UNESOB.

3. For the period 1969-1971, the UNIDO industry unit outposted to UNESOB, together with the regional adviser in industrial development, are expected to carry out a work programme that is an integral part of the UNIDO work programme, and that emphasizes the following areas:

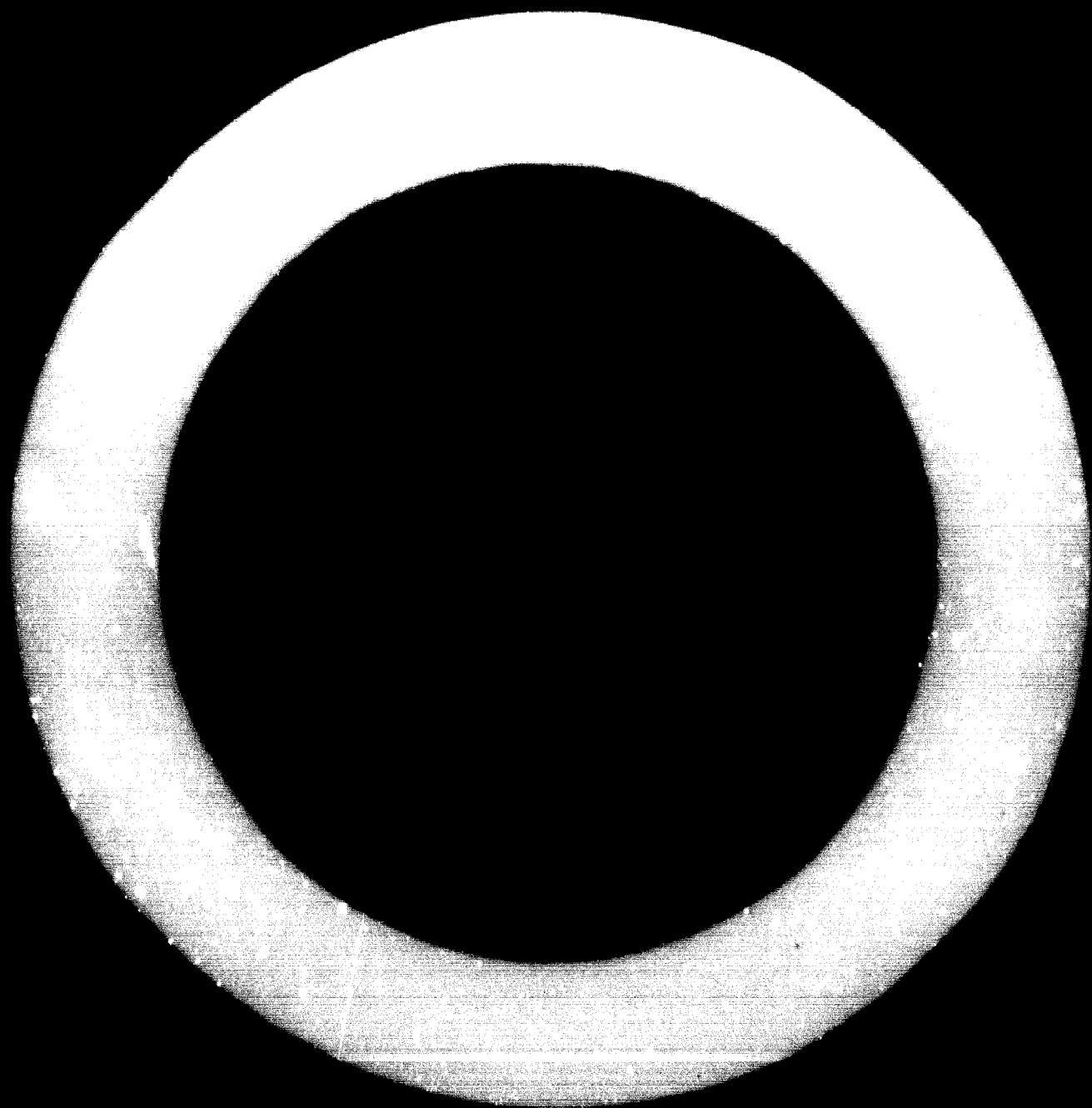
Industry profiles in a multi-national perspective for the engineering and food processing industries;

Supporting and operational work consisting of collection and analysis of data needed for backstopping activities; provision of advisory services; preparation, organization and follow-up of workshops, seminars and expert meetings on industrial costs and productivity, industrial repair and maintenance and industrial standardization.

4. It was also noted in the discussion that the UNIDO/UNDP industrial development field adviser would work in close contact with the industry unit in UNESOB and with the regional adviser in industrial development attached to UNESOB, so that their activities would be mutually supporting and complementary.

10/17/54  
UNESCO  
Beirut

1. The Director of UNESCO will be responsible to the Executive Director of UNIDO for the activities on industrial development carried out by the Beirut office. He will report to the Executive Director on these activities, and receive policy guidance from him as deemed appropriate by the Executive Director.





ANNEX VI

NATIONAL COMMITTEES FOR UNIDO ESTABLISHED  
AS OF 31 DECEMBER 1968

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### Chile

1. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Chile to UNIDO has informed the secretariat that the National Planning Office (ODEPLAN) is the institution in Chile responsible for maintaining contact, through its Department of International Technical Assistance, with all international agencies concerned with international technical assistance, and that this Department co-ordinates all business pertaining to UNIDO activities; the Office has undertaken the task of strengthening ties with these agencies, particularly with UNIDO.
2. All problems of industrial development requiring special attention are studied by the Department of International Technical Assistance in co-operation with the Chilean institutions concerned with industrial development and particularly the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO), the Ministry of the Economy, the Technical Co-operation Service, the National Institute of Professional Training, the Chilean Steel Institute, the Central Bank, the State Bank, the universities and industrial associations in the private sector. To this end the Department of International Technical Assistance of ODEPLAN has set up joint working system or systems for permanent co-operation with these institutions, providing for exchanges of information on industrial problems or for direct contacts between the responsible officials in the various institutions concerned with the industrial development of the country.

### China

3. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China informed UNIDO on 8 June 1968 that "the Government of the Republic of China has assigned the function of the National Committee for UNIDO to the Council for International Economic Co-operation and Development, Executive Yuan".

### Cuba

4. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba informed the secretariat that the Government of Cuba has decided to establish a National Committee for UNIDO. Its headquarters will be located in the premises of the National Commission of Economic, Scientific and Technical Collaboration, in the Palace of the Revolution, Havana. The Commission is in charge of all matters connected with UNIDO and the President of the Committee, Mr. Carlos

Rafael Roldan, Minister of the Revolutionary Government, will preside over the Committee during its work. In addition, the Ministries (Social Relations, Basic Industry, Mines and Metallurgy, Light Industry, Food Industry and Education) and the Central Council of Planning will participate.

#### Honduras

5. On 27 May 1968 the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras informed UNIDO of the establishment of a Commission for Industrial Development, within the framework of the Office of the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs and Finance, composed of: (a) one representative and one alternate representative of the Ministry of Economic and Financial Affairs; (b) one representative and one alternate representative of the Higher Council of Economic Planning; (c) three representatives and three alternate representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and the National Association of Industrialists; (d) one representative and one alternate representative of the Industrial Development Department of the National Development Bank and (e) one representative and one alternate representative of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration.

#### Hungary

6. The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic informed UNIDO on 10 December 1968 of the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO. The twelve member Committee is presided by the Vice-Minister and Head of the Secretariat for International Economic Relations to the Board of Ministers and includes representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the ministries responsible for heavy and light industries, metallurgical industries, commerce, agriculture and food industries, the National Planning Office and institutions concerned with scientific, economic, industrial and technical affairs.

#### India

7. The Government of the Republic of India announced on 6 April 1968 the establishment of an Indian National Committee for UNIDO. The Chairman of the Committee is the Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. The new Committee, which held its first meeting on 8 April 1968, includes: members of the standing committee of the Central

Adviser Council for Industry; and the Council of Ministers of the State of Kuwait dealing with departments of industrial development, external affairs, economic affairs, commerce, petroleum and minerals, agriculture, mineral resources and the planning commission; and the Director-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Technical Development.

#### Kuwait

8. The Permanent Mission of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations Office at Geneva informed UNIDO on 10 June 1968 "that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the Government of the State of Kuwait now has a committee entitled: 'Committee on Industrial Development', composed of the representatives of eight different organizations in the public and private sectors of industry under the chairmanship of the Minister for Commerce and Industry. The powers of the Committee are as follows:

- "To study industrial organization and consider any suggestions regarding industrial development and the protection and promotion of national industry and to make the necessary recommendations;
- "To consider applications for industrial licences and to make final recommendations on each application on its merits;
- "To make recommendations regarding measures and specifications pertaining to industrial production and means of combating fraudulent products, pending the promulgation of laws in this field."

#### Laos

9. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Laos informed UNIDO on 13 May 1968 that "the Royal Government of Laos has designated the Industry and Handicrafts Service to be the liaison agency between UNIDO and the National Commission on Mining and Industry, which is considered to be equivalent to a National Committee for UNIDO. The National Commission, which comprises representatives of all the main economic agencies concerned and also representatives of private concerns, the public administration and the finance and town planning departments, has the functions of advising the Government on all questions pertaining to the industrialization of Laos".

#### Lesotho

10. The Ministry of External Affairs of the Kingdom of Lesotho informed UNIDO on 12 May 1968 of the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO. The Prime Minister heads the Committee, which is composed of members of the Council of Directors of the Lesotho National Development Corporation. The Committee itself consists of representatives of the Government as well as of governmental, academic and development organizations.

#### Madagascar

11. The Government of the Malagasy Republic informed UNIDO on 24 December 1968 of the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO. The Committee is presided over by the Commissioner-General for Planning; other members are the Director of Industry and the Director of the Office for Industrial Development and Promotion. Representatives of public and private organizations concerned with industry will be invited to participate in the work of the Committee as required.

#### Morocco

12. In a letter received on 7 June 1968, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Morocco informed UNIDO that "the Reception Centre (Centre d'Accueil) is an institution that can discharge the functions of a National Committee for UNIDO at the national level" and that UNIDO "will receive from the Reception Centre all the co-operation that it would expect from a National Committee".

#### The Netherlands

13. In a letter dated 6 June 1968 the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the secretariat of UNIDO of the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO. The Committee is composed of eighteen members representing public and private bodies. It is chaired by the Director-General for International Co-operation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Philippines

14. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of the Philippines to the United Nations Office at Geneva informed UNIDO of the establishment of a National Committee for the promotion of industrialization, representing government departments and agencies, as well as academic and research institutions, public and private industrial and business establishments concerned with industrialization.

The Philippines

15. The President of the Republic of the Philippines by Executive Order No. 153 dated 15 October 1968 has created the National Committee on UNIDO Matters which "shall prepare studies, initiate action and follow-up measures for facilitating concerted actions for prompting and accelerating industrialization in the Philippines. The Committee shall be composed of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Chairman of the National Economic Council, Secretary of Commerce and Industry, Chairman of the Board of Investments, Chairman of the National Science Development Board, and the Director-General of the Presidential Economic Staff. In addition, the President of the Philippine Chamber of Industries shall be invited to join this Committee. The members of the Committee may designate qualified and competent representatives to act in their stead. The Chairman of the Committee shall be elected from among its members during its regular meeting in January. He shall be empowered to appoint members to a consultative board consisting of representatives from specialized governmental agencies, and from the private sector. The Presidential Economic Staff shall act as the Secretariat of the Committee and shall render the necessary staff support and technical assistance. The Committee and the Secretariat are hereby authorized to secure data and information directly from all government officers, agencies, corporations, and entities and to consult with officials and personnel thereof, on matters related to the above functions".

The Republic of Viet-Nam

16. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the International Organizations in Geneva informed UNIDO on 26 June 1968 that the Government of the Republic of Viet-Nam has decided to establish a National Committee for UNIDO and for ECAFE. The Chairman of the Committee is the Minister of Economy.

Rwanda

17. The Minister for International Co-operation and Planning of the Rwandan Republic has decided by ministerial decree, dated 30 March 1968, "to expand the attributions of the Sub-committee of Planning for Industry to consultative functions concerning all questions relevant to UNIDO and to set up this Sub-committee in a National Committee for UNIDO".

Singapore

18. The Government of the Republic of Singapore informed UNIDO on 26 December 1968 that it had designated the Economic Development Board to carry out the functions of a National Committee for UNIDO.

Somalia

19. The ten-member National Committee for UNIDO of the Somali Republic is headed by the Director-General of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and includes members of the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Finance, representatives of the Somali National Bank and the Development Bank, as well as representatives of the private industrial sector.

The Sudan

20. The Minister of Industry and Mining of the Republic of the Sudan announced on 29 January 1968 the establishment of a National Committee for UNIDO. The Committee set up by the Sudan is an advisory body with 38 members presided over by the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Mining. Its members include representatives of the government bodies concerned with industrial development, central and industrial banks, the Chamber of Commerce, federations of industries and trade unions, the state railways and the Institute for Industrial Research. Also on the Committee are the deans of the faculties of economics and engineering of the University of Khartoum and of the Technical Institute, as well as sixteen members chosen in their personal capacity to represent industry, business, banks and the press. The Secretariat of the Committee will be composed of a senior inspector and a number of inspectors from the Ministry of Industry. The Committee will hold quarterly meetings to advise on the use of UNIDO facilities and services to further the industrial development of the Sudan and will examine all other questions relating to the promotion of UNIDO objectives as a whole.

Thailand

21. At the suggestion of the Minister of Industry of the Kingdom of Thailand, and in accordance with a recommendation adopted by the International Symposium on Industrial Development, the Royal Thai Government has announced the appointment of a Thailand National Committee for UNIDO. The Minister of Industry and the Director of the Industrial Economics and Planning Division were appointed Chairman and Secretary-General of the National Committee which includes among its members representatives of the Ministries of Industry, National Development, Agriculture, Economic Affairs, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, as well as a representative of the Board of Investment and of the National Economic Development Board. The Committee serves as the co-ordinating agency for all matters pertaining to the activities of UNIDO in Thailand.

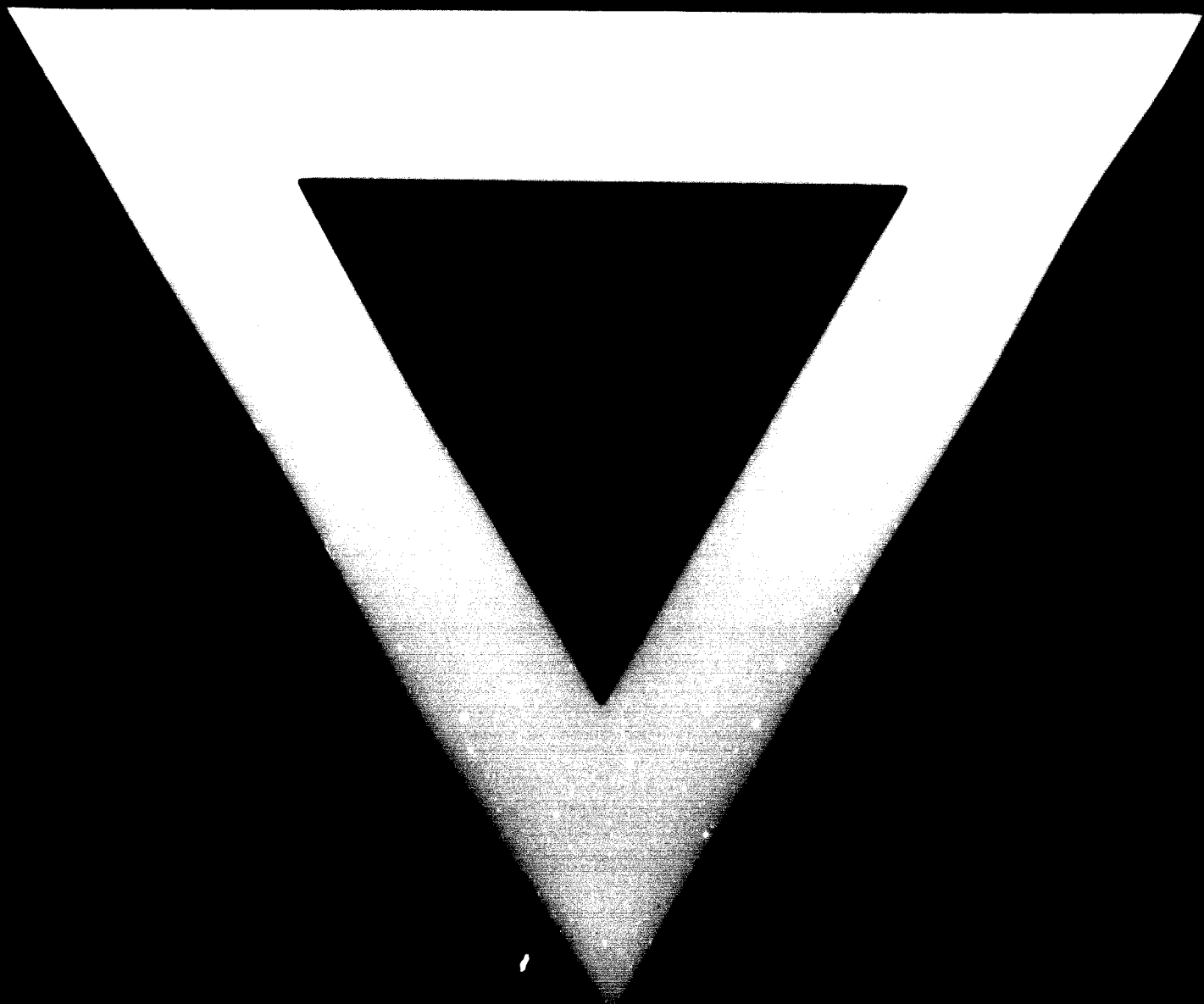
\* Tunisia

22. In a letter of 25 April 1968 the Secretary of State and of National Economic Planning of the Republic of Tunisia informed UNIDO that a National Committee for UNIDO had been established. The members of the Committee are the principal officers of sectoral industry committees responsible for the preparation of the next four-year plan. The members of the Committee have been chosen from personnel who, "by their function or their experience, can make a serious and effective contribution to the operation of UNIDO".

The United Arab Republic

23. In the United Arab Republic the Minister of Industry, Petroleum and Mineral Wealth has entrusted the Foreign Relations Department of the Ministry with the functions of the National Committee for UNIDO. The Foreign Relations Department, headed by the Under-Secretary of State for Industry, also deals with all matters concerning the United Nations Development Programme.





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