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A REVIEW OF FUTURE ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OF ORGANIZATIONS

Submitted by the Executive Director

id.69-778

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.

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I General background

1. The document ID/B/56 (consolidated report) contains a listing of activities in the field of industry undertaken by the organizations in the United Nations system in 1968. The analysis of these activities is contained in ID/B/57 (analytical report). The present document on future activities of the organizations in the United Nations system supplements these documents in that it provides a time dimension to the material contained in the above-mentioned documents and an over-all perspective of future action. The Industrial Development Board at its first session felt that the review of future programmes, together with the other two documents, were required to enable the Board to discharge its responsibility for the co-ordination of the activities of the United Nations system of organizations in the field of industrial development.

2. In an earlier document on the subject (ID/B/25), submitted to the second session of the Industrial Development Board, it was stated (para. 4) that in order for the report on future activities to be meaningful, it should: "(a) be structured according to the framework adopted in the classification of projects in the consolidated report;" and "(b) provide a clear and concise picture of the major trends in the past programmes and the anticipated trends in the future programmes." In resolution 4 (II), the Board invited "the members of the United Nations system of organizations concerned to extend their co-operation and assistance to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the timely preparation and distribution of the consolidated report, the analytical report and the [annual] review of future activities" in the field of industrial development.

II Collection of data on future programmes

3. In accordance with the decision of the Board, UNIDO requested the interested bodies of the United Nations system to submit information on their future programmes in the field of industry. In the guidelines on the subject communicated to these organizations, UNIDO requested that the information provided by them should, as far as possible:

- Be structured according to the classification adopted in the 1967 consolidated report;
- Provide a clear and concise picture of the anticipated trends in the future programme;

- Cover a period of three years ranging from 1969 to 1971;
- Cover headquarters as well as field activities.

4. In response to the request, UNIDO received the replies summarized below:

Summary of information on future activities
in the field of industrial development

<u>Organization</u> ^{1/}	<u>Title of paper submitted to UNIDO</u>	<u>Period covered</u>
BSA (Natural Resources)	Report of the Secretary-General - document E/4463/Add.5 (74 pages)	1969
BCA	Annotated list of projects for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 (173 pages)	1969-1973
BCAPE	Annual review of the future programme of activities for the period 1969-1971 (32 pages)	1969-1971
BCE	Review of BCE future programme activities in the field of industrial development (15 pages)	1969-1971
BCLA	Programme of BCLA in the industrial field - Industrial Development Division (8 pages)	1969 with some indications for 1970
UNESCO	Work programme (15 pages)	1969
UNCTAD	Work programme of UNCTAD and its budgetary requirements for 1968 to 1971 prepared for the Trade and Development Board, eighth session, January 1969 (133 pages)	1968-1971
UNITAR	Excerpt from the report submitted by the Executive Director to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly - document A/7263 (5 pages)	1969
ILO	Report to the Industrial Development Board on future ILO activities in the field of industrial development (64 pages)	1969-1971

^{1/} Abbreviations are identified in document ID/B/56, pages 8-10.

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Title of paper submitted to UNIDO</u>	<u>Period covered</u>
FAO	Activities of FAO in the field of industrial development (4 pages)	Not specified; essential guidelines and objectives only
UNESCO	Contribution of UNESCO to stage I of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development - document SC/WS/56 (87 pages)	1968-1972
WHO	Proposed 1969 and 1970 activities of WHO in occupational health, environmental physiology and ergonomics, of interest to UNIDO (39 pages)	1969-1970
IBRD	Letter dated 1 November 1968	No future programme available
ITU	Letter dated 3 December 1968	1969-1970
WMO	Review of future programmes of activities of WMO in the field of industrial development (7 pages)	1969-1971
INCO	Work programme of INCO for 1969-1971 relating to shipbuilding and maritime industry (3 pages)	1969-1971
IARA	Contribution of IARA to the UNIDO review of future programme of activities of the UN system of organizations in the field of industrial development (5 pages)	1969-1974
GATT	Activities of GATT relevant to the preparation of the UNIDO review of future programmes (3 pages)	Not specified; essential guidelines and objectives only

5. It can be seen from the above that there are differences in the periods covered by the document submitted to UNIDO, and that in most cases the draft programmes should be considered as preliminary, subject to approval by the respective governing bodies.

6. The information provided by the organizations failed in most cases to conform to the guidelines referred to in paragraph 3 above. Of the eighteen replies, only one conformed to the requested organization of the material along the lines of the classification adopted in the last consolidated report. One organization provided a comprehensive review of future programmes according to its functions and administrative structure. Many of the submissions were essentially documents prepared to conform with the requirements of the governing bodies of the respective organizations. The information contained in such submissions did not deal specifically with industry and it was difficult to extract in a meaningful way material that would fit the guidelines set out in paragraph 3 above. Moreover, the submissions reached UNIDO rather late and it was not possible in all cases to review the information with the organization concerned. However, since this is the first year of the preparation of the document on future programmes of activities, the collection and analysis of the information and the consequent preparation of the report could be considered, on the whole, as a useful exercise.

III A brief review of future programmes in the field of industry of the organizations of the United Nations system

7. An effort is made in the following paragraphs to synthesize the information received so as to provide, as far as possible, a picture of the major trends in the future work programmes in the field of industry of the organizations in the United Nations system. The information generally relates to headquarters activities; reference to operational activities is made when data are available. It should be noted that many organizations indicated their inability to estimate in a meaningful way the size of the operational activities in the coming years.

United Nations Secretariat

8. The work programmes of the United Nations regional economic commissions have been prepared in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2370 (XXII) and with the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/4193/Rev.1, chapter II). The programmes have been drawn up for the two-year period 1969-1970 and forecasts are provided for 1971. UNIDO has made a

similar effort and the report of the future programmes of UNIDO is contained in ID/B/45. This uniformity in programming procedures introduced in the United Nations system for the first time in 1969 provides some basis for a comparison of work programmes. It is also useful for the development of a co-ordinated effort in the field of industrialization.^{2/}

9. While UNIDO has discussed with ECA and UNESOB^{3/} and reached an agreement in principle on the harmonization of their future programmes, the information submitted by them does not as yet reflect the results of these discussions; it is to be expected that it will take some time before these results will be incorporated in the respective work programmes.

10. The programmes of the regional economic commissions represent in the main a continuation of past programmes and the strengthening of work in some selected areas. The work of the commissions is geared in general to regional and sub-regional industrial co-operation. Different aspects of this work are emphasized, depending on the economic and political factors peculiar to the regions. UNESOB stresses the role of comprehensive advisory services to Governments in formulating plans and policies. ECAFE attaches importance to the promotion of industrialization through the Asian Industrial Development Council. It initiated a number of fact-finding missions and is promoting joint action in industrial utilization of tropical products; this work is expected to continue. ECAFE is also engaged in the preparation of the second Asian Industrial Development Conference in 1970. The emphasis of the work of ECLA will continue to be on industrial policies and on studies of specific industrial branches. The work of ECE focuses on a number of selected industrial branches, e.g. steel, chemicals, building materials, wood industries etc. Other activities relate to problems of automation and the promotion of scientific and technological co-operation among the member states of ECE. The work of ECA lays stress on the organization of multinational centres for industrial co-operation. Emphasis is also given to problems of mobilization of funds for investment in industry and organization of training programmes to develop industrial centres in Africa.

^{2/} This effort to co-ordinate and harmonize the work programmes has been initiated in accordance with the agreements and understanding reached by UNIDO. The details of this work are contained in document ID/B/55.

^{3/} See document ID/B/55, annexes III and V.

11. The work of UNCTAD in industry relates to the promotion of export of industrial products from the developing countries, and its programme of work involves a review of systems of preference, tariff barriers, restrictive business practices and export policies. The Committee on Manufactures and the Special Committee on Preferences provide guidance to the secretariat in this respect. Co-operation with UNIDO, including joint programmes in the general area of promotion of exports of manufactures, will continue in the coming years. The two organizations will continue to keep each other informed of their activities and will explore, on a continuous basis, possibilities of co-operation in projects requiring a joint effort.

12. The work of UNITAR includes organization of training programmes and research on problems relevant to industrialization. A UNIDO/UNITAR training programme in industrial investment promotion will be held in Spanish for officials from the Latin American countries, following a similar course, organized in English, which was held in New York in 1968. UNITAR will continue its case studies dealing with the transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise. As a follow-up to its earlier report on the "brain-drain", UNITAR will undertake a long-range research inquiry into, and an analysis of, the conditions and motivations behind the "brain-drain" from developing to developed countries.

Specialized agencies

13. Within the framework of the recommendations of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in 1967, the future work programme of ILO consists of action in five areas, namely: human resources, conditions of work and life, development of social institutions, programmes of economic analysis, and industrial committees. The main emphasis of ILO during 1969-1971, and probably for some time thereafter, is to be on the World Employment Programme, which is to be launched officially in 1969. The aim of this Programme is to achieve the highest possible level of productive employment and increase the value and scope of employment through proper training and working conditions. Action in connexion with the World Employment Programme includes, inter alia, an exploration of the contribution that industrial development (including the development of small-scale industries) could make to an expansion of employment. Considerable emphasis is placed on determining and meeting the training needs of industrial development.

14. ILO technical co-operation activities in the field of economic development, which primarily concern the major ILO programme areas, have represented in recent years close to 80 per cent of the total programme of ILO carried out under the various programmes, and in particular the Technical Assistance and Special Fund programmes of the United Nations Development Programme. During the period 1965-1970, it is not expected to change significantly. In view of the rapid growth of the United Nations Development Programme, it is expected that the volume of the ILO programme will increase during the next five-year period. In monetary terms, the size of the ILO programme for economic development has grown from \$10 million in 1965 to \$17 million in 1968 and is expected to increase to \$22 million in 1970.

15. With regard to the development of social institutions, the work is geared to questions of employers' and workers' organizations, labour administration, and general problems of the participation of labour in management and industry. The work in economic analysis is directed to problems of employment, choice of techniques in relation of promotion of employment, occupational patterns, inter-industry shifts, labour productivity, and the number of meetings of the industrial committees are envisaged to deal with problems of labour, employment and conditions of work and the effects of technological changes on labour in specific industries. Meetings of the Iron and Steel Committee, the Metal Trades Committee and the Petroleum Committee are scheduled for 1969, 1970 and 1971 respectively. In the field of management development, work will consist of training in management, including electronic data processing, labour-intensive methods of production, and personnel management in public enterprises. In the field of small-scale industries, a number of meetings are planned for the review of projects in handicraft development, inter-firm co-operation and appropriate technology. Work is also envisaged on the Ottawa plan for human resources development, the Asian manpower plan and the African jobs and skills programme.

16. FAO attaches importance, in its future programmes of work, to activities related to increasing food-protein supply, high-yield agriculture, and the prevention of losses and waste in agriculture; and to the development of rural areas; and promotion of foreign exchange earnings from agricultural products.

development of these package programmes requires action in many sectors of industry and there is a need for simultaneous and integrated development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries and the industries based upon their raw materials.

17. With respect to prevention of losses and elimination of waste in food and agriculture, FAO considers the complete chain of operations as being important. For example, such a chain of operations may cover the introduction of high-yielding varieties of cereals, fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals for the control of weeds and diseases - all of which call for the manufacture of chemicals and other requisites such as tools and equipment. Attention is also given to improving the means of transport (including refrigerated transport), road development, water supply, storage facilities (including cold storage), structure of markets, and processing. Such simultaneous development is essential for the chain to operate effectively, thereby reducing losses at every point. In addition, the utilization of waste, by-products and residues may lead in turn to the establishment of many profitable complementary industries, such as animal feed, repair and maintenance and other service industries.

18. The work of UNESCO, undertaken within the framework of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, lays emphasis on increasing the supply of technical personnel, improving the quality of educational systems, and developing suitable institutions for technical and technological training. In addition UNESCO will undertake a number of activities to mobilize the interest and activities of international organizations and Governments under the programme of the International Education Year in 1970.

19. As regards the supply of technical personnel, UNESCO is the executing agency for a number of UNDP/SF and UNDP/TA projects. UNESCO is the executing agency for thirteen projects in Latin America, twelve in the Middle East and Europe, six in Africa and eleven in Asia. It is anticipated that while some of the above projects will be completed during the next few years, some thirty new projects will be entrusted to UNESCO for execution.^{4/} The supporting work

^{4/} UNESCO, document SC/WS/56, World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, pp. 17-18.

for these projects consists of improvement of syllabuses for engineering and technical education, seminars and meetings on engineering education and technological training, organizations of training centres etc.

20. The work programme of UNESCO in the development of scientific and technological information and documentation is oriented towards designing an internationally integrated system through which the users of scientific and technological information will have ready access to information. Towards this end, action is being taken to reduce the gap between the advanced and the developing countries in scientific and technological knowledge as well as to simplify the tasks involved in acquiring, processing, disseminating and utilizing scientific and technological literature. Another area of work relates to the promotion of technological sciences and applied research. UNESCO identifies research problems, participates in research activities, develops engineering codes and technical standards and establishes multi-disciplinary research facilities and metrology centres. Assistance is also provided in the improvement of research facilities in the universities and in the design and layout of equipment for applied research laboratories.

21. The work of WHO consists in providing assistance in organizing, developing and extending health services to industrial personnel in the developing countries. Work will be undertaken on respiratory diseases among textile workers, occupational exposure to toxic substances, functional changes in health and disease under conditions of work in heat stress etc. Assistance to the developing countries in the field of occupational health and industrial sewerage will be provided by the various WHO field offices.

22. WMO is making a study of atmospheric pollution which will provide a basis for choice of industrial location, and a study of the economic benefits of meteorology to industry. Another study is being carried out on the application of climatology to building, with possible implications for production of building materials.

23. The work of IMCO in the shipbuilding and maritime industry deals with studies on design and construction of ships carrying dangerous cargoes, of fishing vessels, tankers etc. Work on design and equipment is primarily related to safety of vessels, particularly under collision conditions. An international conference is being organized for 1969 to adopt an international convention on tonnage measurement of ships.

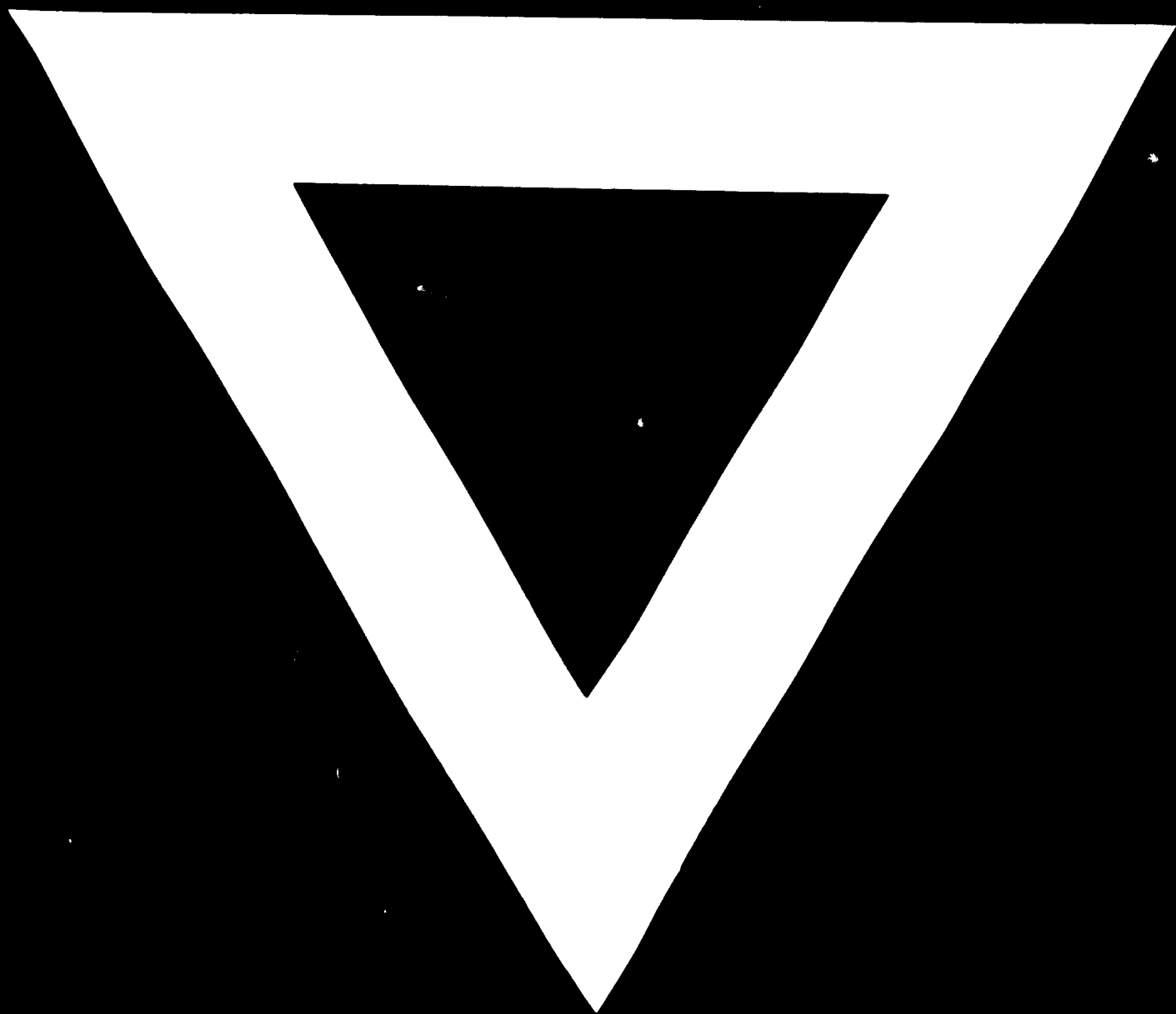
24. The work of IAEA in the coming years will be in three main areas: nuclear power production including desalting; industrial application of radioisotopes; and use of nuclear techniques for food preservation. The work of IAEA in nuclear power production consists in the organization of a number of meetings and studies dealing with: reactor systems, the utilization of nuclear fuels, the role of power in electric power systems; and the industrial application of radioisotopes in the oil industry, civil engineering, environmental control, mining ore processing, and metal industries. Emphasis is also placed on the role of nuclear techniques in food preservation, particularly with respect to products of marine origin, inactivation of viruses in meat products and microbiological aspects of food irradiation. Training courses will be undertaken on compilation of directories and dissemination of information in the above-mentioned fields.

25. The work programme of GATT relates, inter alia, to the following: advance implementation by developed countries of tariff concessions on products of export interest to developing countries; examination of problems relating to quantitative restrictions by developed countries on certain industrial products of particular interest to developing countries, problems relating to trade in cotton textiles and steps taken by importing countries to facilitate adjustments in their domestic textile industries. The Committee on Trade in Industrial Products is charged, in the main, with exploring possibilities for further liberalization of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures. In particular, it will undertake an analysis of the tariff situation when all Kennedy Round concessions have been fully implemented, and an analysis of problems relating to non-tariff and para-tariff barriers.

IV Concluding remarks

26. The brief review of the programmes contained in the above paragraphs is of too general a nature for significant conclusions to be drawn as regards the possibilities of co-ordination. However, the exercise provided a useful opportunity to gain a first insight into the problems as a starting point for a more elaborate approach in the future, when the information submitted by the various organizations improves in content and uniformity of coverage, as described in document ID/B/25 submitted to the second session of the Board.





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