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Industrial Development Board

Third Session
Vienna, 24 April - 10 May 1960

Agenda item 3(b)

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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Introduction

1. Since the second session of the Board, applications have been received from the following international non-governmental organizations:

Pan-American Federation of Engineering Societies

World Federation of Engineering Organizations

Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne

Union Internationale des Architectes

International Federation of Automatic Control

2. Pursuant to the procedure for granting consultative status to international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development (Annex 4 of document ID/B/41) "at each session of the Board, an ad hoc Committee composed of the members of the Bureau of the Board and the Executive Director shall review applications for consultative status from non-governmental organizations under Rule 7C of the Rules of Procedure and submit a report to the Board during the same session".

3. The above applications are submitted to the Board in compliance with the above procedure.

Pan-American Federation of Engineering Associations
(UPADI)

History

4. UPADI was founded on 19 July 1948 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and formally organized on 21 April 1951 in Havana, Cuba, with the adoption of an interim constitution by the representatives of the engineering societies of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, the United States of America and Uruguay, and with the further concurrence of authorized representatives of the engineering societies of Chile and Mexico. The formal constitution was adopted on 27 August 1952 in New Orleans, United States.

Purpose

5. UPADI was founded for the purpose of promoting unity among engineers and progress in science and technology for the benefit of mankind. It seeks to encourage, promote, expand, orient, guide and standardize the efforts and practices of the engineers of the Americas. The aims of UPADI are:

- To promote and co-ordinate periodic Pan-American engineering congresses, conventions and exhibitions; and the general relations with other Pan-American associations or agencies in the various branches of engineering.
- To encourage individual or collective visits to member countries and to other places of interest; the interchange of teachers, lecturers, engineers and students among the universities, schools and engineering associations; and personal contacts among the engineers of different countries.
- To organize relations between engineering associations on administrative levels; technical, professional, economic and social interchange, either individually or collectively, among the members of the constituent organizations; and competitions in various technical fields among engineers and engineering students of the Americas.
- To develop rules of professional practice and codes of professional ethics.
- To promote the study of public works and of technical and economic problems of an inter-American character.

- To contribute to the enhancement of status of the engineering profession; to the increased usefulness of the profession in problems of public interest; to the strengthening of the cause of peace, and of the ties between nations; to closer technical relations between American countries; and to the economic development of the American countries.
- To dedicate the heritage and talents of the engineering profession to the welfare of mankind through the easing and advancement of human labour, and through broader utilization of natural resources.

Administration

6. The constitution of UPADI provides for a Board of Directors composed of a President, a Vice-President and representatives of nine members elected by majority vote of the convention of UPADI. In the composition of the Board of Directors, a criterion of just and reasonable distribution prevails to assure a fair representation of the members. The Board of Directors elects from its members a Secretary and a Treasurer whose duties shall be as defined in the by-laws.

7. The Board, which guides the general policies and actions of UPADI by means of recommendations to the members, is the executive body of UPADI. It holds regular meetings at least once a year, issues an annual report and a balance sheet about its activities to all the members, and submits to each convention a report of its activities since the preceding convention.

Activities

8. UPADI is concerned with industrial problems that fall within the field of competence of UNIDO. One of the projects at present being undertaken is the exchange of engineering. Within the framework of this project, experts are sent on missions to acquaint UPADI members with the most recent information on modern technology. In order to promote its aims, UPADI has, inter alia, held nine Pan-American conventions which dealt with administration, budget, legislation, relationships and technical matters.

9. Five standing committees have been set up on particular subjects, leading later to the establishment of permanent organizations. This was the case with the Pan-American Committee on Technical Standards (Comité Panamericano de Normas Técnicas), which was organized within UPADI in the manner described and is now an autonomous body. The same is true to a certain extent of the Standing Committee of UPADI for the Teaching of Engineering, which has

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already held its third congress in Panama in August 1968 concurrently with the tenth convention of UPADI.

10. Among the other aspects of the work of the conventions are the round tables dealing with specific subjects (the use of atomic energy for civil purposes; co-ordination of the activities of inter-American organizations; the participation of engineers in development plans; results of the International Geophysical Year; the engineer and the conquest of space; links between UPADI and UNESCO etc.).

11. As to its future plans regarding conventions, UPADI adopted the following programme at Mexico City in 1968:

"That the participation of engineers in the planning of economic development and the consideration of the related problems should not be limited to the question of the application of technology but should be increasingly related to the needs of the people, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of the courses of action adopted;

"That it follows from the foregoing that a goal of our meetings should be increased knowledge of the advances achieved, experience gained, and systems developed, and of deficiencies in the products of and the systems developed by engineering, which should be seen as a dynamic set of realizations devoted to the promotion of the socio-economic activities directed towards the rational utilization of natural resources and the derivation of maximum advantage from factors of production, particularly those which are most scarce in any of our countries;

"That the creation of the public works and installations required for economic development does not proceed in a balanced way, since there are significant differences in degree of development in the various countries, differences which we must attempt to reduce in order to strengthen our continent as a whole, and which point to the need to exchange knowledge regarding the existing situation, to utilize experience in certain fields and to offer it in other fields with the object of reducing the large differences existing.

"It therefore proposes:

"To hold, beginning with the agenda of the Mexico City Convention, a series of Conventions designed to provide the associations which make up UPADI with increasingly full knowledge of the socio-economic situation of the countries of the continent, to keep abreast with the best technical and scientific progress in the various fields, and to attain the widest of agreements.

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...the ... of ...
...the ... of ...

13. Relations with international organizations and other bodies

13. UNPAD is a member of the World Federation of Public Administration (WFPA) and has permanent relations with organizations in Asia and Europe.

14. Financial situation

14. The budget of expenditures for 1960 amounts to \$17,000, which will be covered by the following contributions:

Basic contributions of Members	\$15,170
Contribution of the UNPAD Fund	1,500
Special contributions of the members participating in the programme of studies	100
Voluntary contributions of Members	1,200
Share of proceeds from sale of books for UNPAD and others	1,000

Secretary-General

Dr. P. M. Van Gansbeke
Secretary-General
UNPAD
Geneva, Switzerland

Executive Officer

Mr. P. M. Van Gansbeke
Executive Officer UNPAD

World Federation of Engineering Organizations
(WFEO)

History

15. WFEO was founded by a constitutional resolution of 4 March 1968. The current statutes were adopted on 6 March 1968. WFEO is composed of national and international organizations, under the designations national members and international members, which represent engineers of a high level of technical competence.

Purpose

16. The aims of WFEO are to advance engineering as a profession in the public interest and to act as a spokesman in matters on which a group opinion is possible. It will further the exchange of information and foster co-operation among engineering organizations and with organizations outside the engineering field. These aims are implemented, inter alia, by sponsoring meetings, by encouraging national and regional associations of engineers, by furthering the exchange of information, by initiating special projects relating to the professional interests of the member societies and by promoting co-operation with governmental and non-governmental organizations. The ultimate aim of these activities is to increase the competence of engineers through education and training.

Administration

17. The management of WFEO is carried out by an Executive Committee acting under the instructions of WFEO. The Committee is composed of a President; a Vice-President; three members nominated, respectively, by the Pan-American Union of Engineers Associations (UPADI), the Commonwealth Engineering Conference (CEC), and the European Federation of National Associations of Engineers (FEANI); five members nominated by the national members; and two members co-opted by the Executive Committee during the first year of WFEO. The nomination of the representatives of the national members is made by WFEO, which also has power to change the numbers and the structure of the Executive Committee at any time. The Executive Committee appoints its own Chairman and its Secretary and establishes its own procedure.

18. Each national member has one vote at the WPED meetings, and non-national members have no votes. Each member of the Executive Committee has one vote at meetings of the Executive Committee.

Activities

19. A programme of work has been agreed upon, extending into the following fields, each of which is covered by a special committee:

- The qualification and continuing development of professional engineers and their technical supporting staff;
- The establishment of an eventual world-wide register of professionally qualified engineers;
- Information retrieval and dissemination;
- An international code of professional conduct for engineers.

20. The next general assembly of WPED will be convened in 1969; thereafter at biannual intervals.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

21. The constitutive and first general assembly of WPED were held with UNESCO support, and took place by invitation of UNESCO at its headquarters, Paris. An application for consultative status B has been lodged with UNESCO.

Relations with international non-governmental organizations

22. Close and continuing liaison exists between WPED and ICSEI.

Financial situation

23. Each national member agrees to accept one to twenty units of the expense of WPED. General expenses incurred in the administration of WPED are shared by all national members in proportion to the respective number of units they have accepted. Social projects are financed through voluntary contributions from any interested societies or agencies. The travelling and subsistence expenses incurred by delegates attending WPED meetings are the responsibility of the organizations which they represent.

24. Every two years the Executive Committee shall prepare a budget of all administrative expenses for the next period, to be approved by the members within this budget.

Budget of general expenses for 1968-1970Directorate and secretariat

	<u>US\$</u>
Travelling expenses	15,000
Office expenses	5,000
Postage and telephone charges	2,500
Printing and stationery	1,500
Entertainment of government and international officials etc.	1,000
Contingencies	<u>2,000</u>
	27,000

General assembly

Accommodation	3,500
Interpretation and public address	7,000
Translation and provision of papers and transactions	5,000
Contingencies	<u>2,500</u>
Total	<u>45,000</u>

Headquarters

World Federation of Engineering
Organisations,
Savoy Place
London W.C. 2, United Kingdom

Officials

Dr. E. Choisy, President;
Dr. R. Gibrat, Vice-President;
Dr. G. F. Gainsborough, Secretary-
General.

Union des Industries de la Communauté Européenne
(UNICE)

History

25. When the European Economic Community was established, the national central federations of industry, comprising employers' associations in all sectors of industry in each member country, felt the need to set up an organization which would represent them at the level of the Community and within which the general problems involved in the application of the Treaty of Rome would be discussed. UNICE was established on 1 March 1958.

26. The following organizations are members of UNICE:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| Belgium | - | Federation of Belgian Industries (Fédération des Industries Belges) |
| France | - | National Council of French Employers (Conseil National du Patronat Français) |
| Federal Republic of Germany | - | Federal Association of German Industry (Bundesverband der Deutschen Industrie)

Federal Union of German Employers' Associations (Bundesvereinigung der Deutschen Arbeitgeberverbände) |
| Italy | - | General Confederation of Italian Industry (Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana) |
| Luxembourg | - | Federation of Luxembourg Industrialists (Fédération des Industriels Luxembourgeois) |
| Netherlands | - | Federation of Netherlands Undertakings (Verbond van Nederlands Ondernemingen)

Federation of Catholic and Protestant Christian Employers Unions (Federatie van de Katholieke en Protestants-Christelijke Werkgevers Verbonden) |

urpose

1. The aims of UNICE are to maintain and promote a spirit of solidarity and close relations between members; to stimulate the elaboration of a policy for industry in a European spirit; to act as official spokesman for the industries of the six countries vis-à-vis EEC institutions on all matters of general interest and on questions of principle concerning the common policy of the official central federations of industry.

2. To further these aims, UNICE maintains permanent contact with the official EEC institutions; examines the problems that arise in connexion with the EEC; co-ordinates, as far as possible, the attitudes of the national central federations of industry on all matters related to European integration; and encourages common attitudes through studies and exchanges of opinion.

Administration and structure

3. The Council of Presidents is composed of the presidents of those national central federations of industry which are members of UNICE; this decision-making body of UNICE meets every two months. The Secretariat General, responsible for the day-to-day management of the Union, carries out the decisions

of the Council of Presidents. The Committee of permanent delegates comprises one member nominated by each national federation. The Committee, in constant contact with the Secretary General, meets twice a month, represents UNICE vis-à-vis the European institutions on matters relating to certain topics and follows the progress of the work of the European Commission.

4. With UNICE various expert commissions were set up, composed of representatives of the affiliated national federations. The commissions meet as necessary and examine various problems with which industry is concerned relating to the EEC.

Activities

1. Among the expert commissions is one set up to study the particular problems of assistance to developing countries. This commission has given close attention to the implementation of Part Four of the Treaty of Rome and to the conclusion of the First Convention of Association and of the Yaoundé Convention. The following studies referring to developing countries have been

- L'investissement dans les pays associés à la C.E.E. (Capital investment in the associated countries of the EEC)
- La coopération technique dans les pays en voie de développement (Technical co-operation in the developing countries)
- La coopération entre l'industrie des pays de la C.E.E. et les pays associés en voie de développement (Co-operation between industry in the EEC countries and the associated developing countries)
- Octroi éventuel de préférences tarifaires pour les produits manufacturés et semi-manufacturés des pays en voie de développement (Possible preferential tariff treatment for manufactured and semi-manufactured products of the developing countries)

32. Another commission is responsible for studying the problems of export credit insurance. On this subject, the following papers have been submitted to the EEC institutions:

- Prise de position au sujet de l'assurance-crédit à l'exportation et du financement des exportations (Views on the matter of export credit insurance and export financing)
- Note relative au financement des crédits à l'exportation (Note on the financing of export credits)

This commission has also appeared before the Co-ordination Group for Credit Insurance, Financial Credit and Guarantees of the EEC Council.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

33. UNICE has consultative status with UNCTAD.

Financial situation

34. Every year, before the end of February, the Council of President's approves by a two-thirds majority of members present or represented the accounts for the previous fiscal year and the draft budget for the current year presented by the Secretary General. All receipts and expenses must be estimated for each accounting period and shown in the budget.

35. Apart from any other income, the budget receipts comprise the financial contributions from affiliated federations, apportioned on the following:

Belgium	1.0 %	Italy	28.0 %
France	24.0 %	Luxembourg	0.2 %
Federal Republic of Germany	24.0 %	Netherlands	1.1 %

In countries where there are several central industrial federations, these federations are jointly responsible for the payment of the subscription due from the country to which they belong.

Headquarters

Union des Industries de la
Communauté Européenne
4 rue Ravenstein
Brussels 1, Belgium

Liaison officer

Miss H.M. Claessens, Secretary-
General

Union Internationale des Architectes
(UIA)

History

36. On the initiative of the Société Centrale des Architectes the Comité International des Architectes was established in Paris in 1900, subsequently becoming the Comité Permanent International des Architectes. In 1932 the Réunions Internationales d'Architectes was instituted in Paris. At the meeting of the management committee of the Réunions Internationales d'Architectes in London, September 1946, the establishment of an Union Internationale des Architectes (International Union of Architects) was decided upon. In May 1947 a meeting of the preparatory committee took place in Brussels for setting up the Union Internationale des Architectes, with the participation of the President of the Comité Permanent International des Architectes. The amalgamation with the Comité Permanent International des Architectes was decided upon in principle. A provisional committee consisting of representatives of both associations was set up. In June 1948 the Comité Permanent International des Architectes and the Réunions Internationales d'Architectes were dissolved and the Union Internationale des Architectes (UIA) was established by the delegates of 23 countries.

37. UIA is a federation of national associations representing the following countries and groups of countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua), Chile, Republic of China, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania), Eastern Germany, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, the Netherlands, Nigeria, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Scandinavia (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden), South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Purpose

38. The aims of UIA are to link together, on a democratic basis, architects from all over the world; to strengthen friendly intellectual, artistic and professional contacts between architects of all countries, schools, training and views; and to develop progressive ideas in the field of architecture and town-planning and to apply these ideas for the good of the community.

39. To further these aims, UIA maintains professional contacts between architects across national and political frontiers; collaborates with the major international organizations on all matters concerning architecture and planning, and establishes and maintains close liaison with the major international organizations of town-planners, engineers and technicians. It organizes congresses, conferences, meetings and study tours, open to architects from all countries; organizes, or participates in the organization of, international exhibitions; international competitions; and exchanges of teachers, lecturers, students or trainees. The UIA proposes to establish an international research, information and documentation bureau and to organize, or participate in the organization of, exchanges of professional information through the publication of periodicals, monographs, bulletins, press reviews, technical dictionaries, translations etc. It also plans to prepare and keep up to date an international register of architects; to participate, at the international level, in standardisation efforts; to set up an international bureau for the defence of architects' professional interests; and, generally, to undertake and support every kind of activity consonant with the purposes of UIA.

Administration and structure

40. UIA is composed of national and regional sections. The national section must represent the whole body of architects in each country. They have complete liberty in internal organization and administration, but their internal organization must conform to the spirit of the statutes of UIA. The architects of a number of countries not represented by any national section may form regional sections. These regional sections may be affiliated to UIA on the same conditions as national sections.

41. There are no individual members of UIA, but every architect represented by a member section has the right to benefit from the services provided by UIA and may participate in its activities. No honorary members are chosen outside the profession nor are there any life members. No office may be held beyond the limit fixed by the statutes.

42. The governing bodies of UIA are the Assembly and the Executive Committee. The Assembly is composed of delegates from the sections formally affiliated with UIA. It meets at least once every two years to elect the President, four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary General, the Treasurer and eight to fourteen members (sections) constituting the Executive Committee. It decides on the admission of new sections and on the number of delegates these sections can send to the Assembly, prepares the budget and fixes the financial contributions of the sections. The Assembly also appoints the auditor(s), determines the date, place and agenda for the next congress and discusses the matters submitted by the Executive Committee, in the manner prescribed by the rules of procedure.

43. The Executive Committee, which meets at least once a year, is composed of the President, four Vice-Presidents, the Secretary General, the Treasurer and eight to fourteen members. No section may be represented in the Executive Committee by more than one member. The members of the Executive Committee are elected for a period of six years.

44. The Secretary General is elected by the Assembly for a period of six years. The Secretary General directs and supervises the Secretariat and sees that the statutes, the rules of procedure and the decisions of the Assembly, the Executive Committee and the Bureau are carried out.

45. In carrying out their duties, the President and the Secretary General must not accept instructions from any section or from any authority outside UIA. They must abstain from any activity incompatible with the international character of their offices. Each section is therefore required to respect this international character.

Activities

46. Temporary and permanent working groups have been set up by the Executive Committee of UIA to study the many questions with which UIA is concerned.

47. Apart from working bodies concerned with the internal problems of the profession (architectural training, professional practice etc.), there are at present seven committees and working groups dealing with problems related to professional activities. Four working committees deal respectively, with housing, town-planning, schools and sports facilities. Four working groups deal with public health, industrialization of building methods and industrial architecture.

48. The standing group on industrial architecture, whose activities are of particular concern to UNIDO, is composed of the most eminent international specialists on the subject. Every two years this group organizes seminars, in different countries, open to all specialists in industrial matters. The number of participants varies from 50 to 100. Five seminars on industrial architecture have already been held:

~~The problems of industrial architecture, Kazimierz, Poland,
2-13 October 1960~~

Relation between town and industry; structure and architecture of industrial buildings; working conditions in industrial buildings, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 29 October - 11 November 1962

Town-planning and the establishment of industrial zones; form and method of industrial constructions, Lake Balaton, Hungary, 1-10 June 1964

Major tasks confronting the architect and town planner, Montreux, Switzerland, 17-21 May 1966

The influence of industrial architecture on man and his environment, Detroit, United States, 19-26 May 1968

49. The group on industrialization of building methods also arranges discussion meetings every two years. Three meetings have already been held:

The influence of the industrial outlook on architecture -
industrial methods in building, Delft, Netherlands,
6-13 September 1964

Adaptation of industrial building systems to architectural
planning, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, 11-18 July 1966

National economies, architecture and industrial building
methods, Barcelona, Spain, 22-27 April 1968

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

50. UIA has consultative status B with ECOSOC and with UNESCO. It has relations with ECE and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning in New York.

51. UIA has official relations with, and is represented by a delegate to, WHO. UIA also organizes seminars on public health in conjunction with WHO. UIA is represented at the meetings of the Executive Committee and of the assemblies of WHO and at the sessions of regional committees and meetings dealing with hospital building and town-planning problems.

52. UIA has a permanent delegate at ILO. It also has relations with, and maintains a delegate at, IAEA, EEC and ISO.

Relations with international non-governmental organizations

53. UIA has relations with the following organizations:

International Federation for Housing and Planning
The Hague, Netherlands

International Council for Building Research,
Studies and Documentation
Rotterdam, Netherlands

International Union of Family Organizations
Brussels, Belgium

International Group for Co-operation and Research in Documentation
(Groupe International de Coopération et de Recherche en
Documentation)
Paris, France

World Federation of Engineers' Organizations
(Fédération Mondiale des Organisations
d'Ingénieurs)
Paris, France

International Olympic Committee
Lausanne, Switzerland

International Council of Monuments and Sites
Paris, France

International Council of Museums
Paris, France

International Council of Professional Associations
for Industrial Aesthetics (Conseil International des
Groupements Professionnels d'Esthétique Industrielle)
Brussels, Belgium

International Union of Architectural Students
Madrid, Spain

Pan-American Federation of Architects' Associations
Montevideo, Uruguay

Financial situation

54. The 1968 budget of UIA amounted to US\$52,000 as shown in the balance sheet below.

<u>Income</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>US\$</u>
UIA Sections' contributions	28,000	Administration and supplies	4,500
Arrears from previous years	1,000	Maintenance of premises etc.	4,500
UNESCO	6,000	Postage, telephone etc.	3,000
Congresses (estimated)	6,000	Travel	2,000
Competitions (estimated)	6,000	Staff	22,000
Miscellaneous	5,000	Meetings at UIA headquarters	1,000
		Secretary General's honorarium	1,500
		Publications	4,500
		Auditing, bank charges	2,000
		Miscellaneous and contingencies	1,000
	<hr/> 52,000		<hr/> 52,000

Headquarters

Union Internationale des
Architectes
4, Impasse d'Autin
Paris 8, France

Liaison officer

Professor Karl Schwanzler
Member of the Executive Committee
Seilergasse 16
1010 Vienna, Austria

International Federation of Automatic Control

(IFAC)

History

55. IFAC was founded in 1957; its constitution and by-laws were adopted by a general assembly in London on 21 June 1966. IFAC comprises at present 33 national member organizations from the following countries: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, North Korea, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yugoslavia.

Purpose

56. The purpose of IFAC is to promote the science and technology of automatic control in all systems whether engineering, physical, biological, social or economic, through the interchange and circulation of information on automatic control activities and international congresses, and through such other means as may be considered desirable.

Administration and structure

57. The General Assembly is the supreme body of IFAC and consists of delegations of the member organizations, each member organization being entitled to one vote.

58. The management of IFAC is vested in the Executive Council which is as widely representative as possible. The number of ordinary members is not less than four nor more than one fifth of the total number of member organizations. Members of the Executive Council serve in a personal capacity without reimbursement and not as representatives of any member organization. The members of the Executive Council are elected by a majority vote of the General Assembly. A candidate for election to the Executive Council may only be nominated with the approval of the member organization of his own country.

59. The Executive Council, assisted in its work by an Advisory Committee, establishes technical and special committees to deal with special subjects. All services of the members of advisory, technical and special committees are voluntary and unpaid.

Activities

60. At present there are seven technical committees on applications components, education, terminology, theory, space, systems and engineering. The duties of the technical committees include the preparation of programmes of activities in the field of automatic control including congresses, symposia, and other special meetings and the preparation of periodic reviews of the technical state of the art in automatic control and associated fields.

61. So far, IFAC has held three international congresses, the first in Moscow (1960), the second in Basel (1963) and the third in London (1966). Since 1964 the following symposia have been sponsored by IFAC:

Sensitivity Analysis, Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, August 1964

Applications of Digital Computers to Process Control, jointly with IFIP, Stockholm, Sweden, September 1964

Automatic Control in the Peaceful Uses of Space, Stavanger, Norway, June 1965

Systems Engineering for Control System Design, Tokyo, Japan, August 1965

Second IFAC Symposium on the Theory of Self-Adaptive Control Systems, Teddington, United Kingdom, September 1965

Microminiaturisation in Automatic Control Equipment and Digital Computers (in conjunction with IFIP), Munich, Federal Republic of Germany, October 1965

Digital Computer Applications to Process Control (in conjunction with IFIP), Menton, France, June 1967

The Problems of Identification in Automatic Control Systems, Prague, Czechoslovakia, June 1967

Computer Control of Natural Resources and Public Utilities, Haifa, Israel, September 1967

Automatic Control in Space, Vienna, Austria, September 1967

Pulse-rate and Pulse-number Signals in Automatic Control, Budapest, Hungary, April 1968

Digital Control of Large Industrial Systems, (in conjunction with IFIP), Toronto, Canada, June 1968

Optimal Systems Planning, Cleveland, United States, June 1968

In addition, the IFAC Components Committee was responsible for a section at the INEKO Conference in Stockholm, September 1964, devoted to the border questions of measurement and automation.

62. In support of UNIDO activities IFAC nominates qualified candidates for teaching posts in developing countries. In July 1968, IFAC provided four candidates volunteering for a mission to Bulgaria (Research Institute for Instruments Design).

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

63. IFAC is a member of the Union des Associations Techniques Internationales which is associated with UNESCO. IFAC co-operates with UNESCO by proposing candidates for missions (an IFAC candidate was sent on mission to South American countries in 1968). IFAC also co-operates with UNESCO through the IFAC Committee on Education.

Relations with international non-governmental organizations

64. IFAC maintains relations with the following non-governmental organizations:

- International Association for Analog Computation (AICA)
- International Astronautical Federation (IAF)
- International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP)
- Internationale messtechnische Konföderation (INEKO)

Financial situation

65. The capital resources of IFAC amount to US\$19,000. Its annual income of US\$12,000 includes US\$11,000 from subscription fees from member organizations and the rest is derived from royalties.

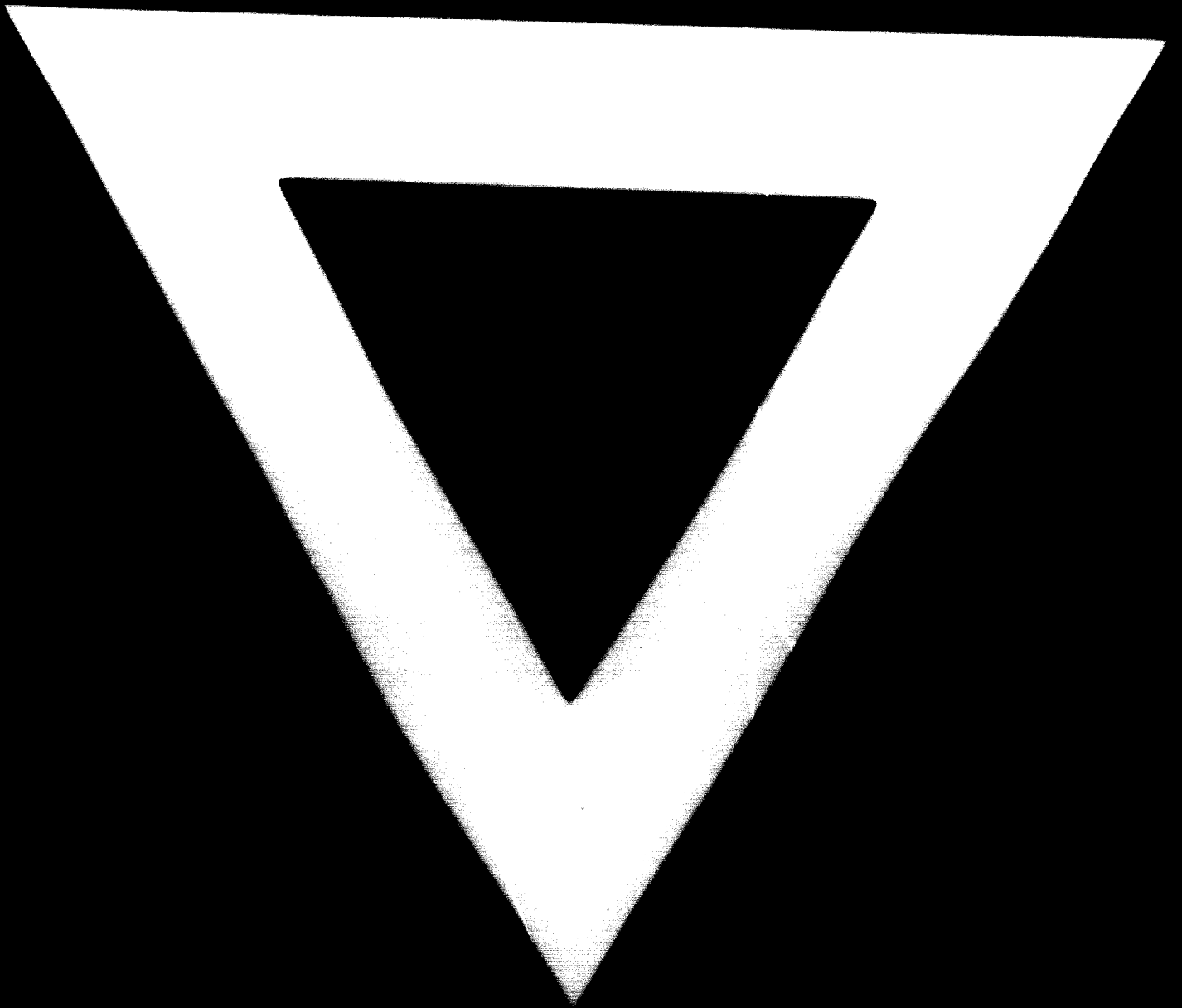
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