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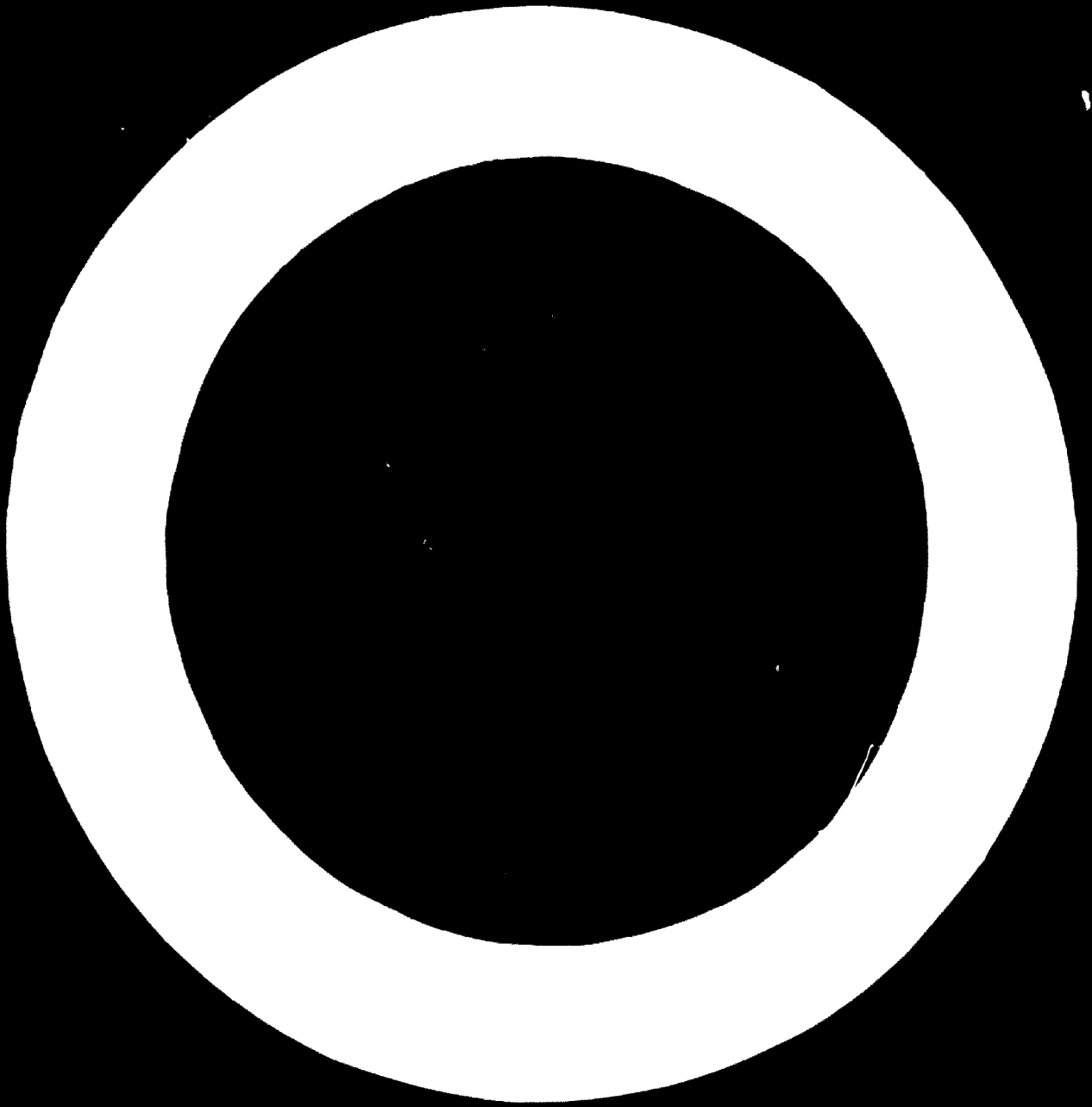
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Agenda item 6

ROLE OF UNIDO IN
CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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Contents

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
Introduction and summary	1 - 20	7
CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES	<u>21 - 96</u>	16
Introductory note	21 - 23	16
International Labour Organisation	<u>24 - 41</u>	16
Salient features of the work of ILO in industry	24 - 30	16
Arrangements for co-operation between ILO and UNIDO	31 - 41	19
Food and Agriculture Organization	<u>42 - 65</u>	27
Salient features of the work of FAO in industry	42 - 50	27
Arrangements for co-operation between FAO and UNIDO	51 - 61	30
Co-operation between FAO and UNIDO in operational and headquarters work programmes	62 - 65	33
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	<u>66 - 81</u>	38
Salient features of the work of UNESCO in industry	66 - 73	38
Arrangements for co-operation between UNESCO and UNIDO	74 - 81	42
World Health Organization	<u>82 - 85</u>	44
Arrangements for co-operation between WHO and UNIDO	83 - 85	45
International Atomic Energy Agency	<u>86 - 88</u>	48
Arrangements for co-operation between IAEA and UNIDO	87 - 88	48
International Telecommunication Union	89	50
World Meteorological Organization	90	50

3. fi th pu re UN al ma po pa		<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
	World Food Programme	91 - 93	50
	World Bank Group	94 - 96	51
	CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES WITH THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC COMMISSIONS AND UNESOB	<u>97 - 158</u>	54
	Introductory note	97 - 99	54
	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East	<u>100 - 114</u>	55
	Salient features of the work of ECAFE in industry	100 - 105	55
	Co-operation between ECAFE and UNIDO	106 - 114	57
	Economic Commission for Africa	<u>115 - 128</u>	65
	Salient features of the work of ECA in industry	115 - 118	65
	Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO	119 - 128	66
	Economic Commission for Latin America	<u>129 - 143</u>	75
	Salient features of the work of ECLA in industry	129 - 133	75
	Co-operation between ECLA and UNIDO	134 - 143	77
	Economic Commission for Europe	<u>144 - 151</u>	84
	Co-operation between ECE and UNIDO	145 - 151	85
	United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut	<u>152 - 158</u>	89
	CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS	<u>159 - 186</u>	94
	United Nations Development Programme	159 - 165	94
	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	166 - 168	96
	UNCTAD/GATT - International Trade Centre	169 - 173	97

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	174 - 176	101
United Nations Institute for Training and Research	177 - 179	102
United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning	180 - 182	103
Other organizations and functional committees	183 - 186	104
CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	<u>187 - 208</u>	106
Intergovernmental organizations	187 - 197	106
International non-governmental organizations	198 - 208	110
CO-ORDINATION AT THE FIELD LEVEL	<u>209 - 225</u>	114
Introductory note	209	114
Industrial development field advisers	210 - 216	114
Regional industrial development advisers	217	119
UNIDO National Committees	218 - 225	119
CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS	226 - 233	123

List of tables

1. Special Fund projects involving co-operation between ILO and UNIDO	22
2. Meetings, studies and survey missions involving the participation of ILO and UNIDO	25
3. Special Fund projects involving co-operation between FAO and UNIDO	34
4. Meetings involving the participation of FAO and UNIDO	35
5. UNIDO studies and missions carried out in consultation with FAO	37
6. Projects involving co-operation between UNESCO and UNIDO	40

3.
fi.
th.
pu
re
UN
al
ma
po
pa

List of tables (cont'd)

	<u>Page</u>
7. Meetings involving the participation of UNESCO and UNIDO	41
8. Projects involving co-operation between WHO and UNIDO	46
9. Meetings and exploratory missions involving the participation of WHO and UNIDO	47
10. Meetings involving the participation of UNIDO and IAEA	49
11. World Bank loans and IDA credits for industry	52
12. ITC commitments by type of business	53
13. UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECAFE	61
14. 1969 meetings in which ECA and UNIDO participated	68
15. UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECA	69
16. UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECLA	78
17. Projects involving co-operation between ECE and UNIDO	87
18. Projects for implementation by UNIDO Industry Unit located at UNESOB	92
19. Projects involving co-operation between UNCTAD, UNCTAD/GATT/ITC and UNIDO	98
20. UNIDO projects involving the participation of inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations	107
21. List of meetings attended by UNIDO industrial development field advisers	116

Annexes

Annex I	Agreement between FAO and UNIDO	1 - 15
Annex II	Agreement between ECAFE and UNIDO	1 - 3
Annex III	Implementation of operational projects in industry in the United Nations system in 1968	1 - 13

Introduction and summary

1. In accordance with the resolution 14 (III) adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its third session, the present document is submitted to the fourth session of the Board for its consideration.^{1/} This document deals in the main with co-operation and the co-ordination of activities related to industrial development among the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, the specialized agencies and the IAEA, as well as among other United Nations bodies. The document provides an account of activities initiated by UNIDO to eliminate duplication and to avoid overlapping of industrial activities in the United Nations system. It also provides an account of co-operative programmes of action undertaken by UNIDO in 1969 and those planned for 1970 and 1971, in collaboration with United Nations bodies and with intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. Emphasis is placed on two aspects of the function of co-ordination, namely to establish joint programmes of activities and to provide effective and harmonious services to the developing countries.

General background

2. General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), under which UNIDO was established, stated that the purpose of UNIDO is "to promote industrial development ... , and by encouraging the mobilization of national and international resources, to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector". UNIDO was assigned the central role in reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrialization.

^{1/} In compliance with the recommendations made by the Industrial Development Board at its third session concerning the volume of documentation for submission to its fourth session (A/7617, para. 443), the present document ID/B/65 covers the salient points of four documents previously submitted to the Board, i.e. the central role of UNIDO in co-ordination (ID/B/55), the fourth consolidated report (ID/B/56), the analytical report (ID/B/57) and the review of future activities in the field of industrial development (ID/B/58).

The operative paragraphs 27 to 36 of resolution 2152 (XXI) cover the relationships of UNIDO not only with the organizations in the United Nations system but also with the intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development. The resolution further called for close and continuous working relationships with the UNCTAD, the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, the specialized agencies and the IAEA, including the relevant intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. The Industrial Development Board, which is charged with the function of formulating principles and policies to achieve the purposes of the organization, was assigned this task of co-ordination at the intergovernmental level.

3. The Industrial Development Board reviewed, during its previous sessions, the work of the organizations in the United Nations family and made recommendations to UNIDO and other organizations for work in this area.^{2/} The predecessor legislative body of the Industrial Development Board, namely the Committee for Industrial Development, had also reviewed the activities of the United Nations bodies in industry. The Committee, which had received separate reports from different agencies, requested at its fifth session in 1965 the preparation of a consolidated report.^{3/} Four consolidated reports were prepared: one for the consideration of the sixth session of the Committee and one for each of the three sessions of the Industrial Development Board. The number of organizations contributing to the consolidated report increased over the years and the fourth consolidated report (ID/B/56), submitted to the third session of the Board, included contributions from nineteen organizations on their work in industry. At the request of the Board, UNIDO prepared in 1969 an analytical report (ID/B/57), based on information contained in the fourth consolidated report, and a brief review of future activities in the field of industrial development of the United Nations system (ID/B/58) to provide the Board with a perspective to examine the future work in industry of the organizations in the United Nations system.

^{2/} Resolutions 1 (I), 4 (II) and 14 (III).

^{3/} ECOSOC resolution 1081D (XXXIX), para. 3.

4. In reviewing the above-mentioned documentation on co-ordination, the Industrial Development Board made a number of recommendations. In resolution 4 (II), adopted by the Board in 1968, the Executive Director was requested to take a number of actions in the field of co-ordination of activities in industrial development. These related to the need for drawing up suitable arrangements and appropriate procedures for the review and co-ordination of operational field activities in the area of industrial development undertaken by the members of the United Nations system; undertaking consultations with the relevant specialized agencies with a view to establishing joint programmes and harmonizing activities in fields of common interest in order to increase the efficiency of the over-all effort being made to further industrial development; and making efforts to bring about closer co-operation between UNIDO and the international, regional and national financial institutions with a view to giving an impetus to the promotion of financing of industrial projects in the developing countries on conditions acceptable to these countries. In 1969, the Board, at its third session, adopted resolution 14 (III) requesting the Executive Director to continue his efforts to conclude agreements with other United Nations organizations, to elaborate on the existing arrangements, as appropriate, and to examine the need for reaching long-term agreements with the organizations concerned.

Co-ordination and co-operation at the inter-secretariat level

5. In accordance with the recommendations of the Board, UNIDO views co-ordination as an instrument for bringing about co-operation between the various organizations for the maximum benefit of the developing countries. Information is provided in the following chapters on the nature of co-operation between UNIDO and the organizations with regard to research and studies, participation in meetings, field activities financed by UNDP and promotional activities in industry.

6. Since the last session of the Board, UNIDO has concluded two additional agreements: one with ECAFE and one with FAO. The texts of these agreements are contained in annexes to this report.^{4/} UNIDO and the IAEA held joint meetings in September 1969 to discuss projects of common interest. The two

^{4/} See ID/B/55 and Add.1 for texts of other agreements signed by UNIDO as of March 1969.

organizations agreed that the records of these and subsequent meetings will serve as a basis for formulization of arrangements for co-operation between the two organizations. In October 1969, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) discussed the possibilities of co-operation between the respective organizations, including the provision of assistance by UNIDO to the annual economic missions of the World Bank to the developing countries. The President of the World Bank gave his assurance that the group would do its utmost to co-ordinate its activities with those of UNIDO.^{5/} The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD have consulted with each other on the formalization of an agreement between the two organizations. UNIDO has further evolved procedures for undertaking joint action with all the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, with most of the specialized agencies that are engaged in the work of industrial development and with some intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations engaged in promoting industrial development. UNIDO is now working within the framework of the agreements and arrangements for co-operation outlined above, not only to avoid overlapping and duplication, but also to develop harmonized programmes of work and to identify further areas of joint action.^{6/}

7. During 1969, the ILO/UNIDO Working Party held two meetings, as compared to four held in 1968. During these meetings, 63 operational projects were discussed and sub-contracting arrangements for seven UNDP/SF projects were agreed upon. Agreement was reached on joint development of a number of projects. The FAO/UNIDO Inter-Secretariat Committee held its first session in October 1969 in Vienna and agreed on working procedures for the future meetings. The next meeting will be held in Rome in February 1970. Discussions were also held on an ad hoc basis with UNESCO on co-operation in operational projects in which both organizations have an interest.

^{5/} See statement by the President of the World Bank to the resumed forty-seventh session of ECOSOC (E/SR/1639, p. 7).

^{6/} See document A/7617, para. 43 - 44. See also para. 209-225 of the present document.

8. In regard to the supporting activities, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Director-General of ILO held discussions in 1969 on the nature of co-operation between the two organizations in connexion with the ILO World Employment Programme. Consultations are also in progress on the contribution of UNIDO to the International Education Year of UNESCO. UNIDO is co-operating with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations in the preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade. It is also participating in the United Nations Export Promotion Programme and in the joint missions of UNCTAD/ITC/GATT/regional economic commissions on exploring the possibilities of exports of manufactured goods from the developing countries. Arrangements for co-operation have also been worked out with the United Nations Centre for Housing, Planning and Building for developing projects in the field of building construction.
9. At the invitation of the Executive Director of UNIDO, representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB visited UNIDO for discussions in November and December 1969 and January 1970, when the work programmes of UNIDO for 1971 were being formulated. The discussions served to bring about an increasing involvement of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB in the over-all programme of activities of UNIDO. The exchange of views and ideas between representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB and UNIDO proved to be mutually beneficial. As a result of these discussions, it was possible to evolve a list of specific projects to be implemented in close collaboration during 1970 and 1971. Through subsequent discussions of this type, and with the experience gained from such meetings, it is hoped that a joint programme of action will eventually be evolved in the field of industry in the respective regions.
10. The basic objective of UNIDO in co-ordination is thus to ensure through co-operation a maximum of benefits and services rendered to the developing countries by the organizations of the United Nations family and other organizations contributing either directly or indirectly to industrial development. While the agreements signed by UNIDO with other organizations represent a starting point in co-operation, they need to be kept under review in the light of new situations and changing circumstances.

Co-ordination at the field level

11. The co-ordination of the activities of UNIDO in industrial development at the country level has been facilitated by the work of UNIDO's industrial development field advisers in the Asian, African and Latin American regions. There were, as of November 1969, three advisers in Latin America, three in Asia, two in Africa and one in the Middle East. It is expected that the number of these field advisers will increase to twenty in 1970. They are located in the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives, and four of the advisers act additionally as UNIDO liaison officers to the regional economic commissions and UNESOB.

12. The field advisers, under the direction of the UNDP Resident Representatives, have updated the 1970 and 1971 operational programme of UNIDO and, in some cases, made forecasts for technical assistance needs for 1972. They have participated in the preparation of a long-range programme of technical co-operation with the countries; in the UNDP-initiated programme review meetings; as well as in some of the country programming missions organized by the Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) of United Nations Headquarters. In the countries covered by them, the field advisers have established working relations with the experts and officials of United Nations agencies, bilateral programmes, financing institutions etc.

13. The recent creation by member States of National Committees for UNIDO has added another dimension to the work of UNIDO at the level of the countries. By bringing together the officials of the governments, representatives of different institutions and organizations concerned with industrial development in a particular country, the National Committees have provided a focal point for co-ordination of the work of UNIDO at the level of the countries. The Committees facilitate the flow of information about UNIDO to the relevant institutions and organizations in the respective countries. They are also instrumental upon request, in providing to the interested organizations in the particular countries data obtained from UNIDO on technological processes and experiences of other countries in the establishment of their manufacturing enterprises. The National Committees are also potential sources of information on the specific needs of the countries in industrial development.

Long-term programmes of technical co-operation
between UNIDO and the developing countries

14. During 1969, UNIDO initiated action to prepare long-term programmes of technical co-operation in Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Similar programmes are planned in 1970 for countries in the Asian, African and Latin American regions. The activities of UNIDO in the formulation of these long-term programmes of technical co-operation in the developing countries have consisted of a number of actions. These involved initial discussions between UNIDO and government officials at the highest levels, appreciation of the organization and functioning of the industrial sector, examination of the national plans of development, evaluation of the role of the business community and of the scope and content of the external bilateral assistance to industry. On the basis of these discussions and of a general evaluation of the elements mentioned above, UNIDO has evolved requirements for assistance to the selected developing countries. It has also examined current operational projects, including pipeline projects, in the context of the over-all needs of the countries, thus providing a basis for follow-up of action. The experience gained has emphasized the need for co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral forms of assistance in industry.

15. At the request of the Office of Technical Co-operation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNIDO participated in 1969 in a long-range technical assistance programming mission to Ceylon and Tunisia and was involved in elaborating the specific needs of technical assistance in the industrial sector of these countries. UNIDO will also provide, on request, assistance to the annual economic missions, to be organized by the World Bank in 1970, to a number of developing countries. It has offered to provide the World Bank with all available documentation of interest to the work of these missions, including the assistance of the UNIDO field advisers covering the countries concerned.

16. UNIDO has endeavoured to bring about the co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance through consultations in the field and at the level of the donor countries. UNIDO industrial development field advisers have maintained contacts with the officials of the bilateral programmes of assistance and have participated in meetings of UNDP officials and the officials

of the bilateral programmes of assistance. The Executive Director has discussed with senior officials of the aid-giving organizations in Europe and America the possibilities of comparing and exchanging information on the respective operational programmes in industry in the developing countries. UNIDO has also initiated projects involving the elements of co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance. For example, the establishment of the Centre for the Development and Training of Small-scale Industries in Ghana involves a contribution in equipment and expert services by the Government of India, with the corresponding physical facilities provided by the Government of Ghana. UNIDO and ECA will be providing expert and advisory services to the Centre. The interregional training programmes in textiles and electronics represent another element in the co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral programmes. These projects involve contributions by the Governments of Poland and the Netherlands as well as by the UNDP. UNIDO's programmes of industrial promotion have also provided for bilateral discussions of investment possibilities for the benefit of the developing countries.

17. In all these instances, the role of the developing country as the beneficiary of services is crucial. The work of UNIDO can be effective only if active participation is ensured in the developing countries by government departments, industrial organizations, research institutes and by leaders of industry. Furthermore, effective efforts in industrialization, along a broad strategy such as may be conceived for the Second Development Decade, will need the kind of partnership between industrialized and industrializing countries that has been advocated by the recent report of the Pearson Commission. Close co-operation between developed and developing countries will be needed to help the latter achieve a level of industrialization necessary for self-sustained and continuing growth.

Outline of the document

18. An attempt has been made in the following chapters to provide information on joint projects in industry, both headquarters projects (supporting activities) and field projects (operational activities), in which UNIDO and other organizations of the United Nations family co-operated during 1969 and are planning to

co-operate in 1970 and 1971. The chapters on the specialized agencies, the regional economic commissions and other organizations of the United Nations contain a brief account of the work undertaken by them in industry and provide a perspective to the co-operation involved at the level of specific projects.

19. The chapter on the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations contains a brief account of UNIDO's co-operation with them during 1969. In the chapter on co-ordination at the field level, information is provided on the role of the UNIDO industrial development field advisers, regional advisers and the National Committees. The final chapter provides an indication of the expanded role that UNIDO is expected to play in the field of co-ordination in the coming years.

20. The analysis contained in the present document is based on:

Information provided by the organizations in the United Nations system (programmes of work and information on specific projects undertaken in 1969 and planned for 1970 and 1971);

Programme discussions with representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, and brief visits and discussions with some specialized agencies on joint projects;

Information available at UNIDO headquarters on joint projects (operational and supporting). This material was supplemented wherever possible by information received from the agencies;

Information supplied by UNDP on actual expenditures in 1968 on SF and TA projects in industry;

Information provided by the UNDP Resident Representatives and UNIDO field advisers.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

21. UNIDO is now entering into the second phase of its work in co-ordination, as the first phase, namely establishing agreements and arrangements for co-operation, is almost completed. The work in the second phase consists of developing co-operation on specific projects within the framework of agreements, to identify areas of joint action and to promote co-operation among organizations in the implementation of projects related to industrial development. This process has already begun in the case of the specialized agencies. The policy discussions at the level of heads of the organizations, programme consultations at the level of secretariats and regular discussions through the joint working parties have all provided increased opportunities for co-ordination and co-operation.

22. The agreements entered into by UNIDO with ILO, UNESCO and, more recently, with FAO, also provided for a formal machinery of co-operation through the establishment of inter-secretariat working parties. The Joint Working Party between ILO and UNIDO has been functioning since 1968. The FAO and UNIDO Inter-Secretariat Committee was established last summer and held its first meeting in Vienna from 27 to 29 October 1969. The establishment of a similar formal machinery between UNESCO and UNIDO will be reviewed at a later date.

23. An effort has been made to provide brief information in this chapter on the work of the specialized agencies in the field of industrial development and more particularly on the nature of co-operation between UNIDO and the respective agencies in regard to field (operational) and headquarters (supporting) activities. This information is presented in abridged form to provide a link to the relevant information presented in four documents^{7/} to the third session of the Board.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Salient features of the work of ILO in industry

24. In the coming years, the main emphasis in the programme of work of ILO in the field of industrial development, will be on the World Employment Programme

^{7/} Documents ID/B/55, ID/B/56, ID/B/57 and ID/B/58.

which was officially launched in 1969 on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization. The aim of this programme is to achieve the highest possible level of productive employment in the developing countries. The objective is to be pursued through vocational training, development of small handicraft industries, youth employment schemes, vocational counselling, efficient organization of the employment market, man-power planning and programmes of management training. Work will consist of appropriate action by ILO under three major technical programmes relating to human resources, conditions of working life and development of social institutions, respectively, as well as under the programmes of economical analysis and industrial committees.

25. Management training covers the technical planning, execution and control of management development activities, involving training for managerial posts in all economic sectors except public administration. It includes the execution and technical supervision of projects relating to small-scale enterprises and handicrafts and aims at upgrading the professional knowledge and skills of managerial personnel at all levels. It provides support for technical co-operation by supplying improved teaching materials and developing teaching methods and syllabuses adapted to the needs of the countries being served. In 1970 and 1971, work under this programme will be directed increasingly towards the implementation of the World Employment Programme.

26. The Management Development Programme comprises two main parts: management development and management aspects of employment development. It is based essentially on technical co-operation activities which are mainly financed from extrabudgetary sources. All research within this programme is designed either to support or to promote technical co-operation projects, and in this sense the whole programme is operational, whether carried out at Geneva or in the field. By 1970, the management development component will have reached a turning point in that centres devoted wholly or mainly to management development and training will have been set up, generally with the co-operation of ILO, in most of the countries having sufficient industry to support them.

27. Work under the programme of Industrial Committees Services includes the preparation of general reports for meetings of industrial committees and ad hoc tripartite technical meetings. It provides for the continuous review and analysis of technical, economic and social problems in the various industrial sectors,

so as to deal with them effectively. Thus it strives to be abreast of developments in the industrial field, including the public services, and of research into industrial matters, and to disseminate the information so obtained as well as to initiate additional studies.

28. The work of ILO in the field of vocational training consists of research on problems of organization, administration, methodology etc. and operational activities in general vocational training, vocational training for industry, vocational training for rural and forestry occupations and vocational training for clerical, commercial and service occupations. The operational part of the programme consists of some 100 UNDP-financed projects involving about 270 man-years of expert assistance. It is expected that there will be a slight shift in emphasis from instructor training towards the strengthening of national vocational training institutions created and developed during the past ten years. Attention will also be given to youth employment and training schemes which will involve the collaboration of UNESCO, UNICEF, FAO and UNIDO.

29. In the field of small-scale and handicraft industries, action-oriented research is being carried out in a number of areas to support the regional employment programme of ILO. These studies relate to the nature of small enterprise, account being taken of major variables such as cultural and social factors in human resource utilization, size of establishment and the nature of applied technology. The research also includes a study of characteristics of the small entrepreneur, with a view to determining the extent to which public action may influence structural change in the small enterprise sector and assist in the promotion facilities, industries and controls. Further, research is undertaken in the field of appropriate technologies in order to determine factors in technological choice and levels of applied technology that are commensurate with the prevailing resource endowments in developing countries, with special emphasis on employment creation and economic growth.

30. As a result of the discussions in the ILO/UNIDO Joint Working Party in December 1968, action was started with the purpose of promoting industrial extension services for small industries. Two joint fact-finding missions (each of three weeks' duration) will be undertaken in the Democratic Republic of Congo and in Nigeria in 1970. The experience gained from these missions will be utilized for expanding joint action in this field to other regions in 1970 and 1971; six more missions will be organized for this period.

Arrangements for co-operation between ILO and UNIDO

31. The Memorandum of Guidelines for Co-operation between ILO and UNIDO, signed by the Director General of ILO and the Executive Director of UNIDO on 3 April 1968, called for the establishment of joint working parties on:^{8/}
- (a) management and productivity;
 - (b) development of specific industries;
 - and (c) small-scale industries and development of entrepreneurship.
32. It was later agreed by the respective organizations that a single Joint Working Party, in which specialists from the technical branches concerned would participate as necessary, was a practical means of implementing the principles of the Memorandum of Guidelines. The Working Party so constituted held six meetings; the first meeting was in Vienna on 6 and 7 May 1968 and the last one in Geneva on 15 May 1969. In these meetings, a pragmatic approach was adopted with a view to obtaining practical solutions and early results by drawing upon the experience of both organizations.
33. In their discussions, the representatives of both organizations examined the various possibilities of joint action such as: (a) strengthening existing operational projects through the introduction of new elements by either organization; (b) identification of new projects suitable for joint action; and (c) exploration of possibilities for fruitful co-operation in the future. The discussions have been marked by a positive attitude on the part of both secretariats in order to achieve effective collaboration in fields of common interest, particularly as regards operational activities. The meetings of the working parties also provided an opportunity for personal contacts at a working level between the staff of the two organizations.
34. During the six meetings of the ILO/UNIDO/Joint Working Party, 63 projects were discussed, related to 41 countries (fourteen in Africa, ten in Asia, eight in the Americas, five in Europe and four in the Middle East). The Joint Working Party discussed 33 UNDP/SF projects to be executed by ILO (19 approved by UNDP, 14 in preparation) and 30 UNDP/SF projects for UNIDO (9 approved by UNDP, 21 in preparation). Of the 35 projects in the preparatory stage, 18 were subsequently approved by UNDP with nine projects assigned to ILO and nine to UNIDO. This

^{8/} For the text of the Memorandum, see document ID/B/55, annex I.

represents an indication of a shift in the discussions of the Joint Working Party from existing to planned projects. The action undertaken by the Joint Working Party can be described under three main categories: (a) action on approved projects; (b) joint development of projects that were initiated with the assistance of ILO or UNIDO; and (c) joint planning of new projects of common interest, initiated jointly.

35. Action on approved projects. Subcontracting and related arrangements for co-operation on approved UNDP/SF projects are given in table 1 below. In addition to these projects, the Joint Working Party discussed six projects; the final arrangements for these projects will be decided upon in subsequent meetings.

36. Joint development of projects. Joint consultations were carried out in the case of eleven projects which had been initiated with the assistance of either UNIDO or ILO. Of these, five projects have been approved by UNDP and allocated to UNIDO.

37. Joint planning of new projects. The Joint Working Party also discussed eleven projects which were developed through joint efforts of the two organizations. Two of these projects were approved by UNDP; one was assigned to ILO (i.e. Assistance to state-owned enterprises, MLI-11) and the other to UNIDO (Development of small-scale industries, ZAM-6). One project in Brazil (The industrial development centre, Feira de Santana, BRA-44) was due for consideration in January 1970 by the UNDP Governing Council for possible assignment to UNIDO in association with ILO. A project in Cambodia on industrial management and productivity (CAM-14) was also due for consideration in the January 1970 session of UNDP Governing Council for possible assignment to ILO. Joint planning is continuing for projects in the Dominican Republic, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Niger and three regional projects based in Ecuador, Jordan and Uruguay. Joint ILO/UNIDO missions were organized and carried out in seven countries: Brazil, Cambodia, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Uruguay and Zambia.

38. A number of projects were undertaken under the SIS programme and ILO has been consulted. For example, UNIDO provided the services of eight experts under the SIS programme to the Government of Singapore for assisting the light industries service unit. Some of these UNIDO experts have been briefed in Geneva on the work to be done in the field. ILO has also agreed to brief

the experts within its field of competence regarding a project in Poland on support of management and development. There is also continuous co-operation between UNIDO and ILO experts in the field.

39. The Joint Working Party of UNIDO and ILO also dealt with the possibilities of ILO/UNIDO co-operation in the following areas: the ILO World Employment Programme; ILO programmes in the field of social institutions development and working and living conditions; UNIDO industrial information service and industrial extension services for small enterprises; and the UNIDO programme for the maintenance and repair of equipment and other machinery.

40. Table 2 below provides information on the nature of co-operation between the two organizations with regard to headquarters activities. ILO participated in the UNIDO seminar on the establishment and development of the automotive industry in developing countries held in Karlovy Vary, CSSR, in 1969. ILO contributed a paper to the seminar and also provided a discussion leader. UNIDO at the request of ILO, provided information concerning its activities relating to the leather and footwear industries for the presentation to the ILO tripartite technical meeting for the leather and footwear industry held in 1969 at Geneva.

41. The above-mentioned account of co-operation during the past year shows that the involvement of the two organizations has yielded satisfactory results towards providing expanded services to the developing countries. The two organizations have gained experience in working jointly. Consultations at a very early stage of project planning are becoming current practice at the secretariat level and are followed by consultations by responsible officials in the field. There is a two-way flow of information not only on technical problems and procedures, but also on long-term objectives and philosophy, with mutual benefits to the two organizations and to the developing countries concerned. A pattern has been established for joint action in which UNIDO performs the role of a co-ordinator in the field of industrial development, utilizing ILO experience and making use of the complementary competence of the two organizations. Thus, the work accomplished so far provides a sound basis for further development along the lines indicated by the Memorandum of Guidelines for Co-operation between the two organizations.

Table 1
Special Fund projects involving co-operation between ILO and UNIDO

Country and project no.	Project title and purpose	Executing agency	Duration (in years)	UNDP allocation (US\$)	Nature of co-operation
Algeria (ALG-18)	<p><u>Centre for industrial and technological studies.</u> Purpose: To assist in the establishment of an autonomous body to evaluate industrial feasibility studies and advise on projects to be carried out under the national industrial development programme. The project was approved in January 1968 and became operational in February 1969.</p>	UNIDO (ILO participating)	3	820,700	ILO is providing an expert for 12 m/p to train personnel in mechanical industries
Jordan (JOR-13)	<p><u>Centre for industrial development</u> Purpose: To assist the Government to establish a Centre for Industrial Development to provide advice and assistance in formulation of industrial plans, prepare surveys, feasibility studies, formulate industrial project and establish standards and quality control of products. The project was approved in January 1967 and became operational in July 1968.</p>	UNIDO (ILO participating)	4	1,153,100	ILO is providing four experts, i.e. industrial engineer, cost accountant, marketing and sales expert and management development expert
Libya (LIB-12)	<p><u>Centre for industrial development and research, Tripoli</u> Purpose: To assist the Government to establish a Centre for Industrial Development and Research to advise on industrial development within overall planning. The project was approved in June 1969.</p>	UNIDO (ILO participating)	4	880,200	The nature of co-operation is under discussion
Pakistan (PAK-48)	<p><u>East Pakistan Centre for Organization and Development of Jute Industry</u> Purpose: To improve productivity of jute mills and to diversify the industry through research and new product development. The project was approved in January 1969.</p>	UNIDO (ILO participating)	4	593,000	ILO is to supply experts in up-grading of foremen and supervisors and in training of cost accountant and junior management

Table 1 (cont'd)

Country and project no.	Project title and purpose	Executing agency	Duration (in years)	UNDP allocation (US\$)	Nature of co-operation
Philippines (PHI-30)	<u>Metal Industrial Development Centre, Manila</u> Purpose: to assist the Government to establish a Centre to serve the needs of metals industry in fields of technical advisory services: quality control, management and technical training and to guide Government in formulating policies for expansion of industrial sector of national economy. The project was approved in June 1969.	UNIDO (in association with ILO)	3	913,600	ILO will provide three experts in vocational training, management training, and industrial engineering (production)
Tunisia (TUN-27)	<u>Centre for development of prototype tools, Sousse</u> Purpose: to assist in development of prototype production tools and to train personnel in tool-making. The project was approved in January 1969.	UNIDO (in association with ILO)	4	681,600	ILO will supply a tool and dye making training expert and consultant
Turkey (TUR-25)	<u>Small industries development programme</u> Purpose: to assist in establishment of small industries development centre in Ankara and demonstration industrial estate in Gaziantep to promote development of small-scale industries through training and demonstration. The project was approved in January 1968 and commenced under preliminary operations arrangement.	UNIDO (in association with ILO)	5	962,800	To be negotiated
Turkey (TUR-29)	<u>In-plant training centre for engineers, Kirikkale</u> Purpose: to provide intensive practical pre-employment and up-grading training for engineers. The project was approved in January 1968.	UNIDO (in association with ILO and UNESCO)	5	1,420,300	Both co-operating agencies (ILO and UNESCO) will provide experts, the number of which is not yet determined
Cameroon (CAM-12)	<u>Centre of assistance to small industries, Douala</u> Purpose: to assist in establishment and development of a centre for training and assistance to small enterprises. The project was approved in January 1969.	ILO (UNIDO participating)	2	336,800	UNIDO is to provide an industrial economist

Table 1 (cont'd)

Country and project no.	Project title and purpose	Executing agency	Duration (in years)	UNDP allocation (US\$)	Nature of co-operation
Chile (ChI-22)	<p><u>Department of small industries</u> Purpose: to expand and re-inforce existing facilities within National Productivity Centre for serving small and medium-scale industry development and to train national personnel to improve productivity through better management. The project was approved in January 1966 and became operational in July 1967.</p>	ILO (UNIDO participating)	5	1,036,000	One UNIDO expert in industrial estates
Singapore (SIN-7)	<p><u>Metal industries development centre</u> Purpose: to assist the Government to provide comprehensive and integrated services to the metal industries of the country, specifically in areas of foundry, metrology and quality control, tool and dye-making and metallurgical laboratory. The project was approved in June 1967 and became operational in July 1969.</p>	ILO (in association with UNIDO)	4	1,143,100	UNIDO is providing four experts in: machine tool maintenance, metrology, technical and financial industrial development
Uruguay (URU-12)	<p><u>Productivity centre</u> Purpose: to train management consultants in major enterprises or consultancy organizations, public, private or co-operative and to help improve national productivity through improved management in industry. The project was approved in January 1969.</p>	ILO (UNIDO participating)	2½	407,700	UNIDO is to provide two experts in textiles and shoe manufacturing
Singapore	<p><u>SIS projects</u> <u>Assistance to light industries service unit</u> Expert man/months 10/67. The project was approved in September 1968.</p>	-	-	-	Project continues work done under ILO/UNDP Special Fund project (started in 1963). UNIDO experts have been briefed in Geneva and in Vienna

Table 2

Meetings, studies and survey missions involving the participation of ILO and UNIDO

Title of meeting	Date and location	Nature of co-operation
<u>UNIDO meetings 1969</u>		
Seminar on the Establishment and Development of Automotive Industries in Developing Countries (1.05.01)	March 1969 Karlovy Vary, CSSR	ILO sent a representative
Expert Group Meeting on the Utilization of Excess Capacity for Export	March 1969 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	ILO sent a representative
Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development (13.02.01)	March 1969 Vienna	ILO sent a representative
<u>ILO meetings 1969</u>		
Second Session of the Inter-American Advisory Committee	January 1969 San Salvador	UNIDO sent a representative
174th Session of the Governing Body	March 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
53rd Session of the International Labour Conference	June 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
50th Anniversary of the International Labour Organisation	June 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
9th Session of the Board of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training	November 1969 Turin	UNIDO sent a representative
177th Session of the Governing Body of the ILO	November 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative

Table 2 (cont'd)

Title of meeting	Date and location	Nature of co-operation
<u>UNIDO meetings 1970 - 1971</u>		
Seminar on copper production and group study tour of copper plants in the USSR (2.02.02)	September 1970 USSR	ILO participation will be requested
Interregional symposium on repair and maintenance of equipment in developing countries (1.03.01)	November 1970 Vienna	ILO will be invited to attend
Meeting on preventive repair and maintenance of railway equipment (1.03.02)	1971 Federal Republic of Germany	ILO will be invited to attend
Seminar on the development of the industrial Production of leather, footwear and leather goods (6.04.01)	1970	ILO and FAO will be invited to attend
<u>Studies in consultation with ILO</u>		
Long-term programme for industrial training (10a.10.02)	1969	ILO was consulted on the draft report
Case studies on the role of co-operatives in the industrial development of individual countries	1970	Preliminary consultations have taken place
<u>Survey missions</u>		
Joint UNIDO/ILO missions for the establishment and strengthening of industrial extension service organizations (11.01.03)	2 in 1969 6 in 1970 8 in 1971	Joint missions

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Salient features of the work of FAO in industry

42. FAO, according to its constitution, is responsible for raising levels of nutrition and standards of living, securing improvement in production and distribution of all food and agricultural products. For this purpose, it promotes national and international action with respect to, inter alia, the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products.

43. The role of FAO in the field of industrial development is to assist member States in the promotion and establishment of a wide range of processing industries that use a variety of raw materials derived from agriculture, forestry and fisheries. In particular, FAO has undertaken work in the following areas:

- (a) Food and food products processing industries, including those based on both animal and plant products;
- (b) Industries processing agricultural products other than food;
- (c) Forestry and forest industries, including pulp and paper;
- (d) Fisheries industries;
- (e) Industries for the supply of essential requisites and inputs to develop agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The development of industries, especially those which are integrated with agriculture, forestry and fisheries, requires close co-operation with UNIDO, and the Agreement between FAO and UNIDO^{2/} spells out the areas and nature of such co-operation.

44. FAO assists member States in the above-mentioned areas by undertaking work in: the formulation of policies; review of plans; development of projects; training of personnel; establishment of demonstration projects and pilot plants; and providing assistance in the investments in industries related to its field of work. In these tasks, FAO gives support to, and co-operates with, other organizations in the United Nations system.

^{2/} For the text of this Agreement, see annex I.

45. FAO concentrates largely on field and action-oriented programmes and projects for which the majority of its resources are derived from Regular Programme, UNDP (SF and TA), trust funds, including those sponsored by the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign. The responsibilities for undertaking work in industry falls mainly within the following departments: Development, Agriculture, Fisheries, Economic and Social, and Forestry.

46. With regard to food processing industries and other processing industries, emphasis is placed on application of modern methods of processing, preservation, development of products and processes, prevention of waste and profitable utilization of existing resources. Attention is also given to training agro-industrial manpower, utilization of by-products and agricultural wastes, improvement of manufacturing processes and development of small-scale food processing industries suitable for rural communities. Assistance is given to governments, upon request, in improving existing industries and setting up of economically viable pilot and demonstration processing plants. The work in the field of dairy and meat processing industries is concerned with dairy technology and engineering, plant management, dairy education and training, and development of animal feed and feed-milling industries. FAO has undertaken considerable work in the promotion and application of fertilizers, including soil testing and fertilizer demonstration trials. The activity of FAO concerning application of pesticides and insecticides is carried out mainly through UNDP-financed projects in establishing pesticide laboratories to ensure safer and more effective use.

47. In regard to fishery industries, the work of FAO is concerned with the promotion of fishery industries and with specific activities leading to commercial development. The activities cover engineering, including fishing harbours and plant design, vessel design, fishing methods and gear, fisheries training, fish preservation and marketing of fishery products. Work in this field also includes analysis of cost and technological and engineering problems in the use of refrigeration in selected countries.

48. In the field of forestry industries, FAO promotes the improvement of techniques, equipment and transportation systems to facilitate the harvest and extraction of wood. FAO is generally concerned with the expansion of viable

forest industries, market prospects, raw materials and advising governments on the preparation of forest industry development. In this field, FAO co-operates with the regional economic commissions, UNESOB, UNCTAD and UNIDO. A number of regional advisory groups on forest industry development have been organized to provide advice and assistance at the regional and country levels and to secure harmonization of development strategies in the regions. FAO prepares annual surveys of pulp and paper production and investigates, in co-operation with UNESCO, the production, demand and supply of cultural papers with a view to securing improvements in the supply of printing paper, particularly for educational purposes in the developing countries. It provides, through joint action with UNDP, the World Bank, UNIDO and the regional banks, development and advisory services to governments in the development of pulp and paper industries. The technological development in that area is kept under review, and information on changes in equipment and techniques are disseminated. FAO has undertaken work in regard to sawmilling, wood preservation, wooden houses and other forest products.

49. In the coming years, FAO plans to concentrate in five areas, namely, high yielding varieties of basic food crops, filling the protein gap, war on wastes, mobilization of human resources for rural development and earning and saving of foreign exchange. The work of FAO in these five areas will be developed with reference to the needs of individual countries. These activities will have corresponding demands in the field of industrial development. The development of the package programmes in the five areas of concentration requires action in many sectors of industry, and there is a need for simultaneous and integrated development of the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sectors with the variety of industries using raw materials from these sectors.

50. In order to enlist the co-operation of private industries and business sectors and to promote investment in food and food products industries, the FAO/Industrial Co-operative Programme was established. The Programme aims at the expansion of industries in the developing countries by co-operating with governments to facilitate investment in food projects and to plan raw material studies in support of applied research through field and pilot plant demonstrations. Through this Programme, a forum is provided for discussion of concrete projects and review of programmes as presented by experts from industry, FAO and other organizations and by governments.

Arrangements for co-operation between FAO and UNIDO

FAO/UNIDO Agreement

51. Following a series of discussions between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Director General of FAO, broad lines of co-operation between the two organizations were agreed upon as contained in an Agreement signed by them in Geneva on 9 July 1969.^{10/} The attention of the Board is drawn to this Agreement for endorsement, as mentioned in paragraph 32 of the Agreement. The Agreement was put into operation immediately.

52. Three areas of co-operation were referred to in the Agreement, namely: complementary areas; areas of joint interest concerning non-edible and some edible raw materials; and areas of joint interest dealing with edible raw materials such as milk and milk products, livestock products, fruits and vegetables and fisheries products which are normally bulky and of a perishable nature.

53. Arrangements for inter-secretariat consultations were agreed upon and the two organizations set up a joint Inter-Secretariat Committee which will meet alternately in Rome and Vienna for two or three days as frequently as required. The functions of this Committee are to assist the Director General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNIDO in implementing the provisions contained in the Agreement and its annex.

Complementary areas

54. The following four areas have been identified as offering scope for promoting joint action:

- (a) Production of agricultural, fisheries and forestry equipment and machinery, which would be the responsibility of UNIDO in close consultation with FAO on requirements of designs and utilization;
- (b) Industries producing agricultural requisites such as pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers, in which FAO has interests in use and applications and UNIDO in the production aspects;

^{10/} For the text of this Agreement, see annex I.

- (c) Planning to promote balanced development of agriculture and industry in developing countries - an area in which UNIDO and FAO could assist each other in their activities with special reference to the preparatory work of the Second Development Decade;
- (d) Mobilizing the co-operation of industrial and business institutions, particularly in the developed countries, to explore investment possibilities, transfer of technology and other forms of aid for developing countries.

The manner in which the two organizations will co-operate in the above-mentioned areas is spelled out in the Agreement with regard to: equipment and machinery for agriculture, fisheries and forestry; industries producing agricultural requisites such as pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers; planning; and activities within the framework of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme and UNIDO industrial promotion activities.

Areas of joint concern

55. Complex problems are involved in developing effective co-operation between the two organizations with respect to industries for processing agricultural and food products and fisheries industries and forest industries. The different commodities involved have been divided into two groups, namely, Group I dealing with non-edible and some edible commodities, and Group II comprising bulky and perishable food commodities.

56. Group I includes nineteen non-edible and edible products. The responsibilities of the two organizations as regards these products are presented in tabular form in the annex to the Agreement, except for forestry products, which are an integral part of the Agreement. The co-operation in forestry products will be re-examined every six months by the Inter-Secretariat Committee in order to resolve this matter as soon as possible.

57. Group II comprises the following: milk and milk products, livestock products, fruits and vegetables, and fisheries products. Co-operation between the two organizations will be governed in accordance with the principles stated in paragraphs 16 to 21 of the Agreement.

Exchange of information on programmes

58. The principles of exchange of information, consultation and co-operation will apply to operational projects and to other relevant areas such as seminars, symposia, technical meetings and training courses. To enable the Inter-Secretariat Committee to perform its functions, the relevant services of the organizations will make available to it all necessary information. Such information will include proposed programmes and projects, plans for publications, studies, surveys, conferences, seminars, training centres and technical meetings covered by the Agreement. This information will also include relevant suggestions made by the industrial field advisers of UNIDO and by the field staff of FAO, so that co-operation envisaged in the Agreement will be extended to the field level and, as far as possible, to the stage at which programmes and projects are conceived.

FAO/UNIDO Inter-Secretariat Committee

59. The FAO/UNIDO Inter-Secretariat Committee, established in accordance with the Agreement between FAO and UNIDO, held its first session from 27 to 29 October 1969 in Vienna. It adopted the working procedures and discussed matters related to development of joint projects, FAO projects of interest to UNIDO, SIS projects, co-operation in complementary fields of activity and other matters such as UNIDO participation in the Protein Advisory Group.

60. The Inter-Secretariat Committee, discussed development of joint projects such as a food processing demonstration plant in Argentina, a feasibility study on pulp and paper production in Malawi, and a food industries development institute in the Sudan. These projects are in the early stages of development and exchange of views took place concerning the co-operation between the two organizations. FAO provided information on its projects in modern wool spinning, dyeing and finishing in Punjab and on land reclamation and development in the Sava river basin in Yugoslavia. The FAO Special Fund project in Turkey (with UNIDO as the participating agency) on a central research and training institute for hides, skins and leather was also discussed.

61. In regard to co-operation in complementary fields of activities, UNIDO provided information on its proposed programme for the manufacture of agricultural machinery in developing countries. The representative of FAO expressed interest in the programme and agreed to provide all available information on the subject. The next session of the Inter-Secretariat Committee was scheduled to take place in Rome from 4 to 6 February 1970.

Co-operation between FAO and UNIDO in operational and headquarters work programmes

Operational and headquarters programmes

62. UNIDO and FAO have co-operated in implementing a number of UNDP/SF projects, consulted with each other on SIS projects and participated in the meetings of the respective organizations. As indicated in table 3 below, the two organizations are co-operating in the implementation of four UNDP/SF projects in Pakistan, Togo, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

63. FAO has provided briefing to UNIDO experts and discussed with UNIDO the follow-up of a certain number of SIS projects. In the case of the fish protein concentrate plant in Morocco, FAO has contributed a review of the results of the project to an expert meeting.

64. Data are given in table 4 below on the participation of UNIDO and FAO in their respective meetings. During 1969, FAO participated in eight technical meetings organized by UNIDO, and similarly, UNIDO participated in five technical meetings organized by FAO. UNIDO plans to organize a number of technical meetings in 1970 and 1971 and FAO will be invited to attend them. Co-operation between the two organizations with regard to preparations of studies and surveys will be continuing during 1970 and 1971. UNIDO intends to consult with FAO on its studies on fertilizers, proteins from hydrocarbons and other projects, as given in table 5 below.

Table 3
Special Fund projects involving co-operation between FAO and UNIDO

Country and project no.	Project title and purpose	Executing agency	Duration (in years)	UNDP allocation (US\$)	Nature of co-operation
Pakistan (PAK-26)	<p><u>Pre-investment studies for the promotion of the fertilizer and petrochemical industries</u> Purpose: to assist the Government in developing the fertilizer and petrochemical industries and to promote the use of fertilizer and petrochemical end products. The pre-investment studies are to assist the Government in its negotiations with potential sources of investment financing. The project was approved in June 1965 and operations began in June 1967.</p>	UNIDO (FAO participating)	3	1,532,000	FAO is entrusted with the promotion and use of fertilizers aspects of the project
Togo (TOG-12)	<p><u>Fertilizer use, promotion, demonstration and production scheme, Lomé</u> Purpose: to assist the Government in launching an intensive fertilizer use campaign and to establish a fertilizer demonstration plant with an annual capacity of 14,000 tons for the manufacture of single superphosphate. The project was approved in June 1969.</p>	UNIDO (FAO participating)	3	944,900	A joint FAO/UNIDO preparatory mission took place; FAO was requested by UNIDO to comment on plan of operations; FAO suggested preliminary studies; UNIDO conferring with FAO concerning this suggestion
Turkey (TUR-30)	<p><u>Central research and training institute for hides, skins and leather, Istanbul</u> Purpose: To assist the Government in establishing the central research and training institute for hides, skins and leather. The institute would be concerned with hides and skins improvement; leather technology; leather utilization; and marketing and training and extension services. The project was approved in June 1969.</p>	FAO (UNIDO participating)	3	978,800	The plan of operation is under review by FAO; UNIDO contribution in man/months to be discussed
Yugoslavia (YUG-10)	<p><u>Development of forestry and forest industries</u> Purpose: To advise the Government in planning for sound economic development of forestry enterprises and forest industries enterprises in Republics of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro. The project was approved in January 1969.</p>	FAO (UNIDO participating)	3	983,200	UNIDO is to provide experts in quality control, integration and mechanization of forestry and forest industry enterprises and marketing

Table 4

Meetings involving the participation of FAO and UNIDO

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings</u>		
4.03.01	Expert Working Group Meeting on the Establishment of Pharmaceutical Industries in Developing Countries	May 1969 Budapest	FAO sent a representative and prepared a paper
1.01.01	Expert Group Meeting on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Developing Countries	August 1969 Vienna	FAO sent a representative and contributed a paper
3.02.01	Expert Working Group on Fibre-Cement Composites	October 1969 Vienna	FAO sent a representative
15b.02.01	Expert Group Meeting on Textile Industry during the Second Development Decade	November 1969 Vienna	FAO sent a representative
6.03.01	Study Group on Production Techniques in Wooden Houses under Conditions Prevailing in Developing Countries	November 1969 Vienna	Meeting organized in collaboration with FAO and the United Nations Centre for Housing, Building and Planning
6.02.02	Expert Group Meeting on Soya Bean Processing and Use	November 1969 Peoria, Ill. USA	FAO Protein Advisory Group sent a representative
6.02.01	Expert Group Meeting on Fish Protein Concentrate	December 1969 Rabat, Morocco	Joint UNIDO/FAO meeting
4.06.01	Expert Working Group on Manufacture of Chemicals by Fermentation	December 1969 Vienna	FAO sent an observer
5.01.05	Preparatory expert group meeting for the second interregional symposium on the production of fertilizers	October 1970 Vienna	FAO will be invited to attend

Table 4 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings (cont'd)</u>		
6.03.02	Expert working group on production of particle boards from agricultural wastes	1970 Vienna	FAO will be invited to attend
6.04.01	Preparatory expert group meeting for the seminar on leather and leather products development	1970 Vienna	FAO to prepare a paper and send a representative
5.04.03	Expert group meeting on future trends and competition between natural and synthetic rubber	1971	FAO will be invited to attend
5.03.03	Workshop on pesticides	1971 Vienna	FAO and WHO will be invited to attend and to contribute papers on the residual effects of pesticides
6.02.06	Seminar on industrial processing of rice	1971 Bangkok, Thailand	FAO will be invited to attend; details of the meeting to be finalized
	<u>FAO meetings</u>		
	Study Group of Jute, Kenaf and Allied Fibres, Seventh Session of the Consultative Committee	January 1969 Rome	UNIDO sent a representative
	Fifth Session of the General Committee FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme	March 1969 Rome	UNIDO sent a representative
	OECD/FAO: Annual Meeting of the Correspondents of the Developing Countries	March 1969	UNIDO sent a representative
	Fifteenth Session of the Conference of FAO	November 1969 Rome	UNIDO was represented
	Twelfth Session of the Executive Committee of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme	November 1969 Rome	UNIDO sent a representative

Table 5

UNIDO studies and mission carried out in consultation with FAO

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of study</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Nature of collaboration</u>
5.01.04	Study on underutilization of capacities in fertilizer and pesticide industries	1970 - 1971	The assistance of FAO in marketing of fertilizers to be requested
5.01.01	Survey of fertilizer production facilities in the Asian Region	1969	FAO will be requested to comment on the report
5.01.01	Survey of fertilizer production facilities in Latin America	1970	FAO will be requested to comment on the report
5.01.01	Survey on prospects of fertilizer development possibilities in the Middle East	1971	FAO will be requested to comment on the report
15a.01	Industrial development survey	1969 - 1971	FAO will be requested to exchange data and information
5.04.06	Study on proteins from hydrocarbons	1970 - 1971	Guidelines will be developed in co-operation with FAO and UNESCO
5.03.01	<u>Exploratory mission</u> Exploratory mission to investigate the availability of excess chlorine and its potential uses for pesticides production	1970 - 1971	This investigation will be undertaken in close collaboration with FAO and WHO

FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme

65. In the FAO/UNIDO Agreement the need is recognized for collaboration between the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme and UNIDO industrial promotion activities. The chairman and some members of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme visited UNIDO on 28 November 1969 and discussed projects of mutual interest with the Executive Director and UNIDO officials. The Executive Director briefed the FAO industry group on the work of UNIDO and provided information on UNIDO activities of interest to the group, particularly on industrial promotion activities. At the request of the chairman of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme, a representative of UNIDO attended the meeting of the Executive Committee in Rome on 5 December 1969 and gave further details about the programmes of UNIDO in the field of industrial promotion.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Salient features of the work of UNESCO in industry

66. UNESCO, within its over-all constitutional framework, has evolved a programme of work to support industrial development in the developing countries. It is working in a variety of areas related to industrial development, namely evolution of science policies, advancing educational development, training of scientific and technological personnel, promoting post-graduate and research institutions, developing standards laboratories and disseminating scientific and technological information.

67. The work of UNESCO, in evolving scientific and technological policies, is concerned with over-all science planning and application of science to development. It promotes the establishment of science policy-making organs which are concerned with the collection and publication of science statistics, scientific and technological documentation, the promotion of educational and training institutes and scientific and technological research and development. UNESCO also assists member States in developing special institutes for the education and training of scientific and technical manpower. Such institutions include schools and colleges, engineering and science faculties and institutions for the training of scientists.

68. With regard to education and training of technical personnel, UNESCO is the executing agency for over 40 UNDP/SF projects. It is anticipated that, while some of these projects will be completed during the next few years, some

30 new projects will be taken up for execution.^{11/} The supporting work for these projects consists of improvement of syllabuses for engineering and technical education, seminars and meetings on technical education and organization of training centres.

69. 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. To 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.

70. In promoting 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.

71. The long-term plan of work of UNESCO is spelled out in the contribution of UNESCO to the World Plan of Action. The major features of UNESCO's programme are: science policy development in the Second Development Decade; basic science advancement; multi-disciplinary research for development; environmental scientific research and development; science information development; international co-operation with UNIDO and other specialized agencies; and co-operation with international non-governmental organizations.

72. In developing the work in the above-mentioned fields, UNESCO will also be concerned with multi-disciplinary work for development and proposes to establish prototype institutions. In order to undertake work in environmental scientific research and development, which is now attracting the attention of governments and international organizations, UNESCO has established a department of environmental sciences to keep the problems of environment under continuous study.

^{11/} UNESCO document SC/WS/56, World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development, pages 17-18.

Table 6
Projects involving co-operation between UNESCO and UNIDO

Country and project no.	Project title and purpose	Executing agency	Duration (in years)	Governing Council allocation (US\$)	Nature of co-operation
Turkey (TUR-29)	<u>In-plant training centre for engineers, Kırıkkale</u> Purpose: to provide intensive practical pre-employment and up-grading training for engineers in the metalworking industries. The project was approved in January 1968 and preliminary operations began in December 1968.	UNIDO, (UNESCO and ILO participating)	5	1,420,300	Negotiations are to be concluded about the form of co-operation between UNESCO, ILO and UNIDO
India (IND-48)	<u>National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology at Ranchi (Bihar)</u> Purpose: to provide specialized training facilities in foundry and forge technology for foremen, technical instructors, technicians and engineers. The project was approved in June 1965 and became operational in 1967.	UNESCO (UNIDO participating)	4	871,400	Joint UNDP/UNESCO/ILO/UNIDO mid-term evaluation mission to NIFT September - October 1969
Iran (IRA-34)	<u>Institute of Standards and Industrial Research, Karaj</u> Purpose: to assist the Government to establish, equip and assist in the operation of a metrology centre within the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran at Karaj. The project was approved in June 1969.	UNIDO (in association with UNESCO)	5	951,700	Exact expert man-months distribution still to be discussed
Iraq (IRQ-16)	<u>Centre for Metrology Standards and Instruments Repair</u> Purpose: to assist in establishing the Iraqi Standards Laboratory as the official government institution within the Iraqi Organization for Standards of the Ministry of Industry. The project was officially submitted to UNDP for approval.	UNESCO (UNIDO participating)	5	823,000	Exchange of correspondence regarding recruitment of experts has taken place between UNESCO and UNIDO

Table 7
Meetings involving the participation of UNESCO and UNIDO

Title of meeting	Date and location	Nature of co-operation
<u>UNESCO meetings</u>		
Seminar on Multidisciplinary Research Activities in South Asia	November 1969 Bangalore	UNIDO sent a representative
Inter-Secretariat Meeting for the Preparation of International Education Year	July 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
<u>UNIDO meeting</u>		
Development Meeting on the Manufacture of Telecommunications Equipment (1.02.01)	October 1969 Vienna	UNESCO sent a representative

73. UNESCO has primary responsibility for the preparation and implementation of an international concerted programme for the International Education Year. The General Assembly, in resolution 2412 (XXIII) of 17 December 1968, declared 1970 as the International Educational Year. Under this programme, UNESCO, in co-operation with other agencies in the United Nations system, provides advice to governments on the principal objectives on which they should focus their attention and concentrate their efforts so as to contribute to the global strategy for education under the Second Development Decade. UNESCO will request interested agencies, including non-governmental organizations, to undertake activities contributing to the resolution of objectives of the International Education Year.

Arrangements for co-operation between UNESCO and UNIDO

74. A "Memorandum of Understanding on Guidelines for Co-operation and Co-ordination of Activities between UNESCO and UNIDO", dated 4 April 1968, has paved the way for increased collaboration between the two organizations.^{12/} There have been continuous consultations at the level of specific projects, and arrangements have been made for co-operation with regard to research projects, meetings, publications, dissemination of information and operational projects. Information on co-operation between UNESCO and UNIDO is given in tables 6 and 7 below.

75. UNESCO and UNIDO are jointly organizing in 1970 a training course of three months duration for industrial documentation and information officers from the developing countries. The training course will be organized in Moscow at the Institute of Scientific and Technical Information (VINITI) for 30 participants from the developing countries who will be instructed in the organization and operation of modern systems for handling scientific and technical information. UNESCO will contribute to the course to the extent of \$10,000 and the local costs for the course will be met from the rouble contribution made by the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to UNIDO. It is expected that arrangements will be made for the continuation of the course in 1971.

^{12/} For the text of this Memorandum, see ID/B/55, annex II.

76. UNIDO organized in October 1969 in Vienna a meeting on the manufacture of telecommunication equipment including low cost receivers for sound broadcasting and television. The initial study, made by UNESCO, on the role of radio and television receiving equipment in many countries was useful in the preparation of the meeting. The meeting was attended by eighteen participants from the developing countries and ten experts from the industrialized countries. Representatives of UNESCO, ILO and ITU also participated in the meeting and made useful contributions.
77. The report of the Expert Group Meeting for the Establishment of an International Association of Industrial Research Institutes, held in Vienna in May 1969, is being circulated for comments and reactions. In this project, UNIDO intends to draw on the experience of UNESCO which was instrumental in establishing the World Federation of Engineering Organizations (during the period 1965 - 1968). UNIDO plans to convene a meeting in October 1970 of the founding members of the International Association of Industrial Research Institute to adopt the constitution and decide on the structure of their secretariat etc. UNESCO will be invited to attend this meeting. In 1971, a meeting will be convened to outline the work programme of the Association and to decide on the elaboration of its budget.
78. UNIDO is planning to organize a ten-day training workshop for industrial information officers from Africa and Asia towards the end of 1970. Co-operation of UNESCO and the regional economic commissions will be sought in this meeting. It is expected that some twenty-five participants from the developing countries in Asia and Africa will attend the workshop.
79. UNESCO has consulted with UNIDO about a science policy symposium on international aspects of technological innovation. UNESCO organized in December 1968 an international conference on trends of teaching of engineering in which UNIDO participated.
80. A basis for co-operation between UNIDO and UNESCO has also been evolved with regard to UNDP/SF projects. In Iran, a centre of metrology is to be established following the recommendation of a joint UNIDO/UNESCO mission. The project, entitled Institute for Standards and Industrial Research (IRA-34), and approved by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1969, is designed to assist the Government to strengthen the industrial standards, testing and metrology activities within the Institute of Standards and Industrial Research at Karaj, Iran.

The project is to be executed by UNIDO in association with UNESCO, and negotiations are underway as regards the contribution of UNESCO on fundamental physical metrology at the centre. In Iraq, a centre for metrology standards and instruments repair (IRQ-16) was requested by the Government as a result of studies carried out by UNESCO. Under this project, the Iraqi standards laboratory will be established as the official Government institution within the Iraqi Organization for Standards in the Ministry of Industry. Pending the approval of the project by the Governing Council of UNDP, an exchange of information is taking place about the co-operative arrangements between UNESCO and UNIDO as regards the recruitment of experts so as to provide the Government of Iraq with the benefit of experience of both organizations. In Turkey, the in-plant training centre for engineers is to be carried out by UNIDO in association with UNESCO and ILO. Negotiations are soon to be concluded about the form of co-operation between UNESCO, ILO and UNIDO. Consultations between UNESCO and UNIDO also took place on recruitment of experts for the UNDP/SF project on the mechanical engineering research and development organization in India.

81. In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1968, UNIDO and UNESCO have consulted with each other in order to establish the forms of co-operation on new projects as indicated above. The establishment of a joint machinery for consultations and co-ordination will be considered as the co-operation between the organizations in specific projects increases.

World Health Organization (WHO)

82. As a part of its over-all objective of attaining the highest levels of health for all, the work of the World Health Organization in industry is concerned with the health of persons working in the industrial sector. For many years, WHO has encouraged and assisted national authorities - in particular, those responsible for policy planning and its implementation - to organize, develop and extend health services effecting the health of workers and management. Many of the preventive and curative activities of WHO have a direct bearing on the health of persons belonging to the industrial community. Some of the environmental physiological activities of WHO, such as those related to the organization of many occupational health institutes, benefit persons in the industrial sector. WHO will intensify its work during the coming years, beginning in 1971, in the fields of occupational health, community water supply and

sanitation, nutrition and production of edible protein, study of relations between work and health and education and training of professional and auxiliary personnel in occupational health and environmental health.

Arrangements for co-operation between WHO and UNIDO

83. Consultations at the secretariat level between UNIDO and WHO are serving to explore the areas of collaboration in fields in which the activities of the two organizations are complementary. The discussions between the representatives of the two organizations have concentrated on fields of joint interest which offer scope for co-operation in the establishment of future programmes of action. The recent appointment of a WHO liaison officer to UNIDO has facilitated continuous contact between the two organizations.

84. At the request of WHO, UNIDO agreed to provide the services of a chemical engineer to investigate feasibility of production of chemicals for water treatment and to participate in the over-all objectives of the UNDP/SF project on public water supply in Ceylon (CEY-16). At the request of UNIDO, WHO has commented on a number of UNIDO operational projects. The Industrial Inquiry Service of UNIDO has benefited from the information made available by WHO on such subjects as drug safety, food additives and water pollution. WHO has also briefed UNIDO experts prior to their assumption of duties, see table 8 below.

85. WHO has participated in a number of meetings organized by UNIDO as shown in table 9 below. WHO made extensive contributions to the UNIDO meeting on pharmaceutical industries in developing countries, held in Budapest; WHO contributed four papers and was represented by three persons at the meeting. The twenty-second session of the World Health Assembly passed a resolution (WHA 22.54) on 25 July 1969 requesting "the Director-General to study ... and to report to the Executive Board and the World Health Assembly concerning the course to be taken in further co-operation between UNIDO and WHO, in the establishment of pharmaceutical production in the developing countries". This resolution is a further confirmation and support of the policy and actions that have been initiated recently between WHO and UNIDO in the field of pharmaceutical industries. UNIDO and WHO will work closely in implementing the requests for technical assistance from the developing countries in the field of pharmaceutical industries. UNIDO will request the collaboration of WHO in the planned exploratory mission to investigate the availability of excess chlorine and its potential use for pesticides production as well as in the planned workshop on pesticides in 1971.

Table 8

Projects involving co-operation between WHO and UNIDO

<u>Country and project no.</u>	<u>Project title and purpose</u>	<u>Executing agency</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>UNDP allocation (US\$)</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNDP/SF projects</u>				
Ceylon (CEY-16)	<u>Public water supply, drainage and sewerage for the south-west coastal area</u> Purpose: to prepare a plan, organizational recommendations and feasibility reports for water supply, drainage and sewerage systems in the south-west coastal area of Ceylon and to train technicians and professional staff of the ministry of local government. The project was approved in June 1968.	WHO (UNIDO participating)	3 years	1,462,400	WHO requested UNIDO to provide a chemical engineer to investigate feasibility of local production of chemicals for water treatment
	<u>SIS projects</u>				
Ethiopia (ETH-8)	<u>Assistance to drug manufacturing</u> Expert man/months 1/0.5. The project was approved in July 1968.	UNIDO (WHO participating)	2 weeks	-	Exploratory mission: UNIDO staff member briefed by WHO in Geneva and Alexandria
Guinea (GUI-6)	<u>Study on the feasibility of composting town's garbage at Conakry</u> Expert man/months - consulting firm. The project was approved in April 1969.	UNIDO (WHO participating)	2 months	-	WHO was consulted on the project and will brief expert as well as comment on final report

Table 9

Meetings and exploratory missions involving the participation of WHO and UNIDO

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings</u>		
6.02.09	Expert Group Meeting on Scientific Approaches to the Problems of Preservation and Refrigeration of Food in Developing Countries	February 1969 Vienna	WHO representative attended
4.03.01	Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of Pharmaceutical Industries in Developing Countries	May 1969 Budapest	Three representatives from WHO attended and gave four papers
4.06.01	Expert Working Group on Manufacture of Chemicals by Fermentation	December 1969 Vienna	WHO submitted a paper; FAO and IAEA participated
5.03.03	Workshop on pesticides	1971 Vienna	WHO and FAO will be invited
	<u>Exploratory mission</u>		
5.03.01	Exploratory mission to investigate the availability of excess chlorine and its potential use for pesticides production	1970	This investigation will be effected in close collaboration with FAO and WHO

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

86. The objectives of the International Atomic Energy Agency, established in 1957, are as follows:

To encourage and assist research on, and development and practical application of, atomic energy for peaceful purposes throughout the world;

To perform any operation or service useful to such research and development including the making of provision for materials, services, equipment and facilities;

To act, upon request, as an intermediary for the purposes of securing the performance of services or the supplying of materials, equipment or facilities by one member of the Agency to another;

To encourage the exchange and training of scientists and experts in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy;

To apply safeguards, upon request, to any bilateral or multilateral arrangement, or to any State's activities in the field of atomic energy.

Arrangements for co-operation between IAEA and UNIDO

87. In September 1969, IAEA and UNIDO explored in a preliminary way areas of co-operation between the two organizations. It was noted in the discussions that co-operation on administrative matters and the common services was developing satisfactorily. It was agreed that there should be full and continuing exchange of information on headquarters activities and research projects of mutual interest. It was also agreed that each organization would provide the other with lists of relevant reports of technical assistance experts, lists of meetings etc. It was noted that consultations at the planning stage would provide a basis of co-operation at the time of implementation on technical assistance projects of mutual interest.

88. It was agreed that there should be further meetings between the two organizations to review programmes of work and to discuss operational projects. Table 10 below provides a list of meetings of the two organizations in which respective representatives participated.

Table 10

Meetings involving the participation of UNIDO and IAEA

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO Meetings</u>		
3.02.01	Expert Working Group on Fibro-Cement Composites	October 1969 Vienna	IAEA sent a representative
5.04.01	Interregional Petrochemical Symposium on the Development of Petrochemical Industries in Developing Countries	October 1969 Baku, USSR	IAEA sent a representative
6.03.01	Study Group on Production Techniques in Wooden Houses under Conditions Prevailing in Developing Countries	November 1969 Vienna	IAEA sent a representative
4.02.02	Expert working group on water salt chemicals complex	1971 Vienna	IAEA and the United Nations Resources and Transport Division will be invited to send representatives
	<u>IAEA Meetings</u>		
	Symposium on Utilization of Large Radiation Sources and Accelerators in Industrial Processing	August 1969 Munich	UNIDO sent a representative
	Thirteenth Regular Session of the General Conference	September 1969 Vienna	UNIDO sent a representative
	Symposium on the handling of nuclear information	February 1970 Vienna	UNIDO will send a representative

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

89. The International Telecommunication Union is concerned with the promotion of international co-operation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds and with the development of technical facilities with a view to improving the efficiency of telecommunication services, increasing their usefulness and making them generally available to the public. UNIDO and ITU have held consultations in regard to manufacture of telecommunications equipment in the developing countries, and ITU participated in an expert group meeting organized by UNIDO on the subject in Vienna in 1969. UNIDO intends to establish guidelines for two-way communications equipment and low-cost radio and television receivers in developing countries in co-operation with ITU and its study groups. These guidelines are intended to expedite the manufacture of an increasing range of components of low-cost radio and television receivers.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

90. The World Meteorological Organization is concerned with facilitating world-wide co-operation in the establishment of networks of stations for making meteorological observations and other geographical observations related to meteorology. WMO has undertaken the following studies which directly or indirectly affect industrial development: Economic benefits of meteorology to industry; Application of climatology to building; and Urban climatology and air pollution factors relevant to industrial location policies. WMO attended the UNIDO Development Meeting on the Manufacture of Telecommunications Equipment, held in Vienna in October 1969.

World Food Programme (WFP)

91. The World Food Programme was established jointly by the General Assembly (resolution 1714 (XVI)) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Conference resolution 1/61) in 1961. The aims of this programme are to promote the welfare of the developing countries by providing food in support of economic and social development projects undertaken by governments of these countries and to bring relief in the form of food to victims of natural disasters or man-made emergency situations that occur in such countries.

92. Though the activities of the WFP are not directly related to industrial development, WFP contributes indirectly to the industrial development of the developing countries by improving the diet of, and by actually feeding, trainees, students and workers. Thus, in 1969, WFP contributed to the following sectors:

- Vocational training;
- Upgrading and re-training of skilled workers;
- Chemicals and pharmaceuticals;
- Food processing industries;
- Mining and mineral resources based industries;
- Energy and power based industries;
- Other industries (food assistance to a pulp and paper factory in Turkey).

93. There were no joint WFP/UNIDO projects during 1969. The details on the individual WFP projects which contributed towards industrial development were included in the fourth consolidated report (ID/B/56) and similar projects will be included in the next consolidated report.

World Bank Group (IBRD, IFC and IDA)

94. The work of the World Bank Group is designed to assist the developing countries in providing basic physical infrastructure facilities and to facilitate the development of an economic climate conducive to further growth through new and productive investment. The work is also oriented towards the creation of a favourable environment for foreign private capital loans into the developing world for the establishment of new industries and the consequent much needed diversification of the economies of developing countries. The interest of the World Bank Group in industrial development has been reflected by the establishment, in 1969, of a new industrial projects department, with a view to evaluating industrial projects submitted to the Bank or the International Development Association (IDA) for financing. Previously, such work had been undertaken by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on behalf of the World Bank. The new department will appraise the economic, financial, managerial, organizational and technical aspects of industrial projects. It will also make recommendations to the developing countries as to how they can best accelerate their industrial growth. The department will

co-operate with the IFC and will develop a closer relationship with other international agencies including UNIDO which are concerned with industrialization of the developing countries.

95. As at 30 June 1969, the cumulative total of World Bank loans for industry was approximately \$2 million and IDA credit totalled \$46 million. The share of total loans provided to the development finance corporation amounted to 45 per cent of the total loans provided by the Bank/IDA to industry. Much of the Bank/IDA financing in 1968-1969 was devoted to development finance and industrial corporation to provide subsequent loans to the industrial establishments in the respective countries. Loans were made by the Bank and IDA in 1968/1969 to countries such as Colombia, Finland, Iran, India, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Turkey and Yugoslavia. IFC commitments to industrial enterprises amounted to about \$365 million for the fiscal period 1967 to 1969. The IFC made 27 commitments totalling \$92.9 million, in 16 countries in 1968/1969. Tables 11 and 12 below provide a summary of the financing provided by the World Bank Group.

Table 11
World Bank loans and IDA credits for industry^{a/}
(in million of US dollars)

Industry	Bank (US\$)	IDA (US\$)	Total Bank/IDA (US\$)
Iron and steel	399.0	-	399.0
Pulp and paper	133.7	-	133.7
Fertilizer and other chemicals	141.3	-	141.3
Other industries	246.2	6.4	252.6
Mining, other extractive	154.1	-	154.1
Development finance companies	857.3	39.7	897.0
TOTAL	1,931.6	46.1	1,977.7

^{a/} Cumulative total as of 30 June 1969; initial commitments net of cancellations and refundings.

96. The representatives of the World Bank and IFC attended the UNIDO Seminar on the Establishment and Development of Automotive Industries in the Developing Countries, held in Karlovy Vary in Czechoslovakia in February and March 1969. The IFC also sent a representative to the UNIDO Interregional Training Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development, held in Vienna in March 1969. As mentioned earlier, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the President of the World Bank discussed matters of common interest and co-operation between their organizations in October 1969.

Table 12

IFC commitments by type of business
(fiscal year 1967 through fiscal year 1969)

<u>Manufacturing</u>	<u>US\$</u>
Iron and steel	54,617,602
Fertilizers	53,623,016
Cement and other construction materials	44,345,503
Paper and other paper products	39,813,633
Textiles and fibres	23,361,779
Food and food processing	24,164,148
Machinery	17,406,488
Chemicals and petrochemical products	13,334,816
Other manufacturing	4,843,395
<u>Other</u>	
Tourism	16,830,283
Utilities, printing and publishing	19,000,000
Mining	24,344,015
Development finance banks	28,985,594
TOTAL	<u>\$364,670,272</u>

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
ACTIVITIES WITH THE REGIONAL ECONOMIC
COMMISSIONS AND UNESOB

97. The Industrial Development Board, in resolution 6 (II) on the co-operation between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB, invited the Executive Director to continue his activities for developing co-operation and to provide particulars of the measures of co-operation that had been implemented or that were proposed in agreement with the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions and the Director of UNESOB. In accordance with this resolution, UNIDO has entered into agreements with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB; the first agreement was concluded with ECA on 8 November 1968, and the last with ECAFE on 14 July 1969. These agreements were reported to the Board at its third session and were included in document ID/B/55. The agreement signed with ECAFE on 14 July 1969 is contained in annex II to this document.

98. Following these agreements, action was initiated to facilitate harmonization of programmes of work and to prepare a basis for joint action in industry in the respective regions served by the regional economic commissions. The subject of co-operation between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB was recently discussed in the meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in Geneva in July 1969. The Executive Director indicated that UNIDO adhered to a policy of close co-operation with the regional economic commissions and stated that in keeping with the agreements, UNIDO would be ready to utilize as far as possible the services offered by the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. The Executive Director emphasized the fact that in order to achieve more effective assistance with the limited resources at the disposal of the United Nations family, close co-operation was called for between UNIDO and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB and that the assistance of the regional economic commissions would be welcome not only in regional projects but also in country projects. UNIDO, in turn, would assist similarly in regional projects.

99. The Executive Director had invited the representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB to visit Vienna during the third quarter of 1969 for discussions of programmes of work. Since the programme of work of UNIDO was being finalized at that time, the regional economic commissions had an opportunity in November and December 1969 to comment on the work programme of UNIDO at the time of its preparation and, at the same time, to compare it with the work programmes of the regional economic commissions so as to provide a link between them. The discussions were concerned with identification of projects for which each organization would be responsible for implementation and with reaching agreement on joint action with regard to specific projects for the years 1970 and 1971 in the respective regions. The discussions served to bring about an increasing involvement of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB in the over-all programme of activities of UNIDO. The exchange of views and ideas between representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNIDO proved to be mutually beneficial. As a result of these discussions, it was possible to evolve a list of specific projects to be implemented in close collaboration during 1970 and 1971.^{13/} Through subsequent discussions of this type, and with the experience gained from such meetings, it is hoped that a joint programme of action will eventually be evolved in the field of industry in the respective regions.

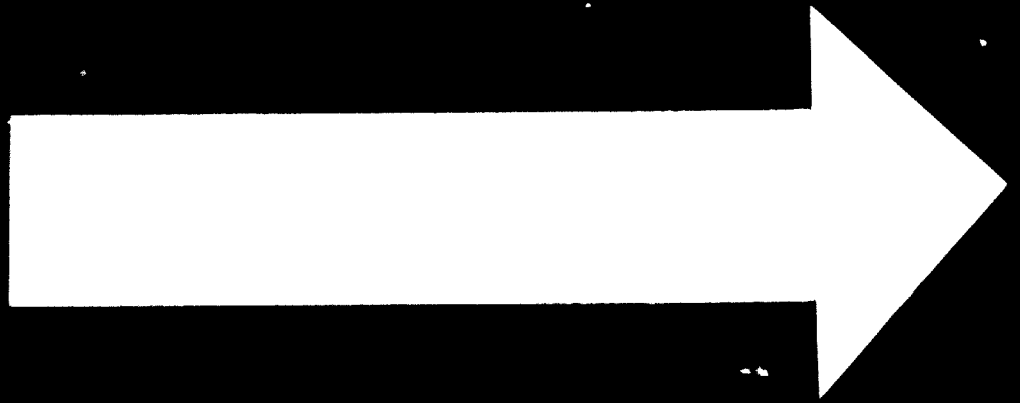
Economic Commission for Asia and
the Far East (ECAFE)

Salient features of the work of ECAFE in industry

100. In accordance with the resolutions entitled Tokyo Declaration and Anniversary Resolution, the work programme of ECAFE for 1969 and 1970 has been formulated to reflect the increasing emphasis on practical action as well as on regional co-operation.^{14/} The work programme of ECAFE covers a number of areas in industry such as planning for industrial development, development of specific industrial branches, industrial research, standardization, development of small-scale industries, application of science and technology and industrial investment.

^{13/} Specific action in regard to projects for 1970 and 1971 is subject to final approval by the organizations concerned.

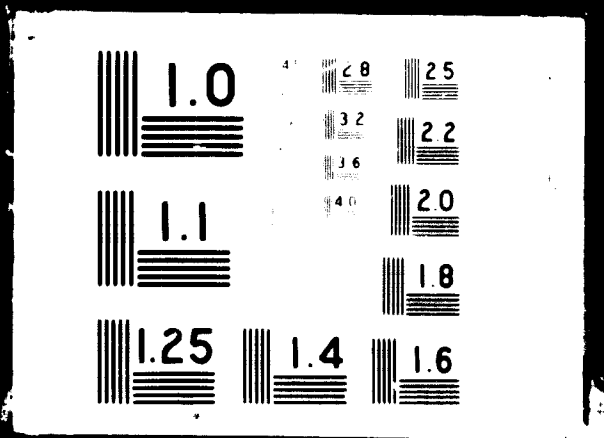
^{14/} Annual Report for 1968-1969 of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (E/4640; E/CN.11/868).



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101. In 1969, ECAFE initiated work, in co-operation with the Asian Development Bank and UNIDO, on the "Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation" covering the ECAFE region. The project was supported by grants from the Government of the Netherlands and from several governments in the ECAFE region. The survey is designed to provide an appreciation of the potential areas of industrial development in the ECAFE region, taking into account size of markets, availability of raw materials and production, and to make concrete proposals for the formulation of industrial programmes based on co-ordination of investments in all the countries of the area covered by the survey. The survey is also expected to assist governments and investment institutions in identifying investment opportunities in industrial development.

102. The Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC), which was established upon the recommendation of the First Asian Conference on Industrialization (organized by UNCID and ECAFE in 1965), assigned priorities to the work of ECAFE on iron and steel, engineering, fertilizers and other chemicals, petrochemicals, oils and fats, forest based industries and pulp and paper industry. Following the recommendations of AIDC, survey missions and feasibility studies were undertaken by ECAFE in a number of industrial branches. Missions were organized in the fields of iron and steel, pulp and paper, petrochemicals, agricultural machinery and forest-based industries. Work is expected to continue on other areas such as fertilizers, agricultural industries, coconut processing, newsprint, rice processing and rubber industries.

103. In the field of industrial research, ECAFE is concerned with the co-ordination of industrial research programmes among countries and institutes in the ECAFE region and with facilitating mutual co-operation in the implementation of research programmes. The second session of the Advisory Council for Industrial Research, held in 1969, examined country reports submitted by experts from fifteen countries in the ECAFE region and considered a proposal for an Asian model for industrial research and development. It also selected a number of research projects for regional co-operation. Following the recommendations of UNCTAD/GATT/ITC/UNIDO/UNDP/ECAFE Joint Export Promotion Mission for Asia and the Far East, ECAFE expects to undertake intensive studies on specific industries in which different countries enjoy comparative advantage.

ECAFE will continuously review action pertaining to trade in manufacture in semi-manufacture undertaken by UNCTAD and the developed countries. It is also acting as a clearing house for information in the Asian region on industrial exports.

104. The work of ECAFE in industrial investment promotion aims at promoting domestic and foreign capital in national and regional industrial enterprises and at directing and facilitating the flow of international finance towards industrial ventures within the region. Studies on investment laws and patents have been initiated. ECAFE is undertaking work in the field of industrial standardization and quality control and assists its member countries in the establishment of standards institutes and in the training of standardization personnel. Work with regard to development of industrial management techniques and productivity consists of investigating the productivity status of industries in the ECAFE region and of promoting institutions for training in industrial management.

105. The work of ECAFE in small industries is designed to assist promotion of small industries development programmes; to review facilities for training personnel for small industries; and to investigate the feasibility of establishing an Asian institute for small industries, management and consultancy training. At the Second Asian International Trade Fair, held in Teheran in October 1969, ECAFE made arrangements to promote exports of handicrafts from developing countries. ECAFE publishes periodically the Small Industry Bulletin for Asia and the Far East as well as the Asian Industrial Development News.

Co-operation between ECAFE and UNIDO

106. Co-operation between UNIDO and ECAFE continued in 1969. ECAFE organized a mission, in which UNIDO participated, on the possibilities of developing the agricultural machinery industry in the ECAFE region. In the meeting on the same subject, organized by UNIDO in 1969, ECAFE participated and submitted a paper. UNIDO is also co-operating with ECAFE in organizing a mission to examine the feasibility study on the manufacture of small gasoline and diesel engines. The two organizations will also co-operate in organizing a seminar in 1971

on the industrial processing of rice. This work is an extension of the project undertaken in Thailand in 1969 at the request of the Government by UNIDO and ECAFE in reorganizing and modernizing the rice processing industry.

107. A number of meetings are to be held by UNIDO in co-operation with ECAFE in 1970 and 1971.^{15/} The meeting of the heads of building materials research organizations, for instance, will be concerned with the problem of better exchange of research results among the countries of the region and will review the experiences peculiar to the country concerned. The workshop for industrial information officers in Africa and Asia will be concerned, in particular, with the methods of acquiring information from specialized sources in industrialized countries and with adapting this information to the local needs. Twenty-five participants will be selected on the basis of their qualifications from the African and Asian regions.

108. Joint studies and research projects include assessment of marine salt industries, surveys of special problems of industrial development of smaller developing countries, industrial location and regional development planning. ECAFE will co-operate with UNIDO in collecting data and examining reports on prospects of fertilizer development in Asia.

109. The two organizations co-operated in the formulation of requests to be financed by UNDP as well as by the SIS programme. Assistance is being given to governments in the region in formulating their requests in the field of agricultural machinery and implements, metallurgical industries, industrial management and consulting services, development of engineering industries and iron and steel industries. A number of UNDP/SF projects are also being formulated to serve the regional needs.

110. The UNIDO regional adviser on industrial standardization, who is assigned to ECAFE, advised the Government of Singapore on expanding the industrial research unit of the Economic Development Board. He prepared documentation concerning the introduction of the metric system and a regional study on co-ordination of standards. He also worked on a UNDP/SF project, drafting the plan of operations of an institute of standards and industrial research in

^{15/} See table B, p. 61-64.

Iran. Another regional adviser worked on the formation of the Asian Coconut Community and provided advisory services to the Governments of Ceylon and Iran.

111. The UNIDO industrial development field adviser located in the office of the UNDP Resident Representative in Bangkok serves as UNIDO liaison officer with ECAFE. He keeps in touch with the officials of ECAFE and is instrumental in facilitating the flow of information between ECAFE and UNIDO on respective work programmes. He has attended a number of meetings on behalf of UNIDO, such as the Asian Industrial Development Council, Committee for Industrial Natural Resources and Preparatory Committee for the Industrial Survey for Regional Co-operation, and a number of technical meetings on small-scale industries, standardization, development planning etc. He has made full use of the information available at the ECAFE secretariat in formulating requests for assistance from UNIDO by the countries he serves. He has also consulted with UNIDO regional advisers located at ECAFE headquarters concerning their work in the region.

UNIDO/ECAFE Agreement

112. On 14 July 1969, ECAFE and UNIDO signed an Agreement entitled Principles and Procedures of Co-operation between UNIDO and ECAFE.^{16/} The heads of the two organizations agreed that their respective organizations would co-operate in promoting full utilization of their resources at the country and regional level in the ECAFE region in order to ensure the maximum service to the ECAFE countries, individually and collectively. The Agreement noted that a considerable number of joint activities had been undertaken in many areas of mutual interest, in particular as regards the First and Second Asian Conferences on Industrialization, the follow-up of the activities and recommendations of the Asian Industrial Development Council (established as a direct outcome of the First Asian Conference on Industrialization, organized jointly by UNIDO and ECAFE in 1965), the industrial survey project for regional co-operation in Asia and a number of other projects. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE agreed that consultations between the organizations should

^{16/} For the text of this Agreement, see Annex II.

take place during the early phase of programme preparations, with a view to identifying projects of common interest and to obtaining gradually full harmonization as regards the programmes. It was also noted that UNIDO field advisers as well as UNIDO regional advisers attached to ECAFE would facilitate co-ordination and co-operation in the ECAFE region.

Discussions on programmes of work of UNIDO and ECAFE

113. Following the invitation of the Executive Director of UNIDO, the senior representative of ECAFE visited Vienna in August 1969 and again in November - December 1969 for discussions on the programmes of work of both organizations. ECAFE and UNIDO representatives reviewed the respective programmes of work for 1970 and 1971 with a view to developing a harmonized and co-ordinated programme of work in the ECAFE region. These discussions are the first in the series of efforts to evolve a unified and joint programme of work in the ECAFE region. During the meetings held in Vienna in November - December 1969, detailed plans of co-operation between the two organizations were agreed upon with regard to preparations for the ECAFE/UNIDO Second Asian Conference on Industrialization, to be held in Tokyo in 1970, the organization of the UNIDO industrial promotion meeting as an integral part of the Conference, as well as to a number of steps to be taken by the two organizations in the implementation of the regional industrial survey.

114. The discussions were also concerned with a detailed examination of the respective programmes of work and with outlining the specific nature of co-operation required in implementing projects. Information on the nature of co-operation with regard to studies, meetings and training workshops is given in the table 13 below. Discussions between the two organizations, have facilitated the evolvement of an integrated programme of work in industry in the ECAFE region. The programmes of work of UNIDO and ECAFE have been re-adjusted where necessary and will serve as a basis of action for the coming years.

Table 13

UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECAFE

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Studies and surveys</u>		
5.01.01	Survey of fertilizer production facilities in the Asian region	1969	As UNIDO is covering this area, ECAFE will not proceed with its own surveys
9.01.05	Studies on the promotion and organization of the exchange of industrial information	continuing	ECAFE to assist UNIDO in the implementation of the projects; ECAFE will participate in UNIDO inquiry service
10a.10.02	Draft report on a long-term programme for industrial training	1969 - 1971	ECAFE provided information to UNIDO consultant; ECAFE to comment on the final draft
11.01.06	Studies related to intensive modernization campaigns	1970	ECAFE will keep UNIDO informed of developments in the region
15a.01	Industrial development surveys	continuing	Exchange of data and information
	<u>Meetings and missions</u>		
1.01.01	Expert Group Meeting on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Developing Countries	1969	ECAFE contributed a paper and sent a representative
1.05.03	Utilization of idle shipbuilding and repair facilities	1970	ECAFE to brief the mission, attach to it expert staff member, utilizing ECAFE divisional travel funds
2.C1.01	Expert group meeting on alumina and aluminium production in Asia	1970	ECAFE to provide complete set of documentation and help negotiate host facilities
2.01.02	Seminar on complex titanium-iron ore processing	1971	ECAFE expressed interest to participate
2.02.02	Seminar on copper production and group study tour of copper plants in the USSR	1970	ECAFE expressed interest to participate

Table 13 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Meetings and missions (cont'd)</u>		
3.07.01	Meeting of the heads of building materials research and development organizations in Asia	1970	ECAFE will assist in organization of the meeting and will provide substantive information
4.C1.01	Interregional seminar on basic chemicals	1970	ECAFE to contribute documentation for the meeting
5.01.02	Identification, Promotion and Development of fertilizers and Pesticides Industries	1969	ECAFE sent representative
5.01.05	Second interregional symposium on the production of fertilizers	1971	ECAFE will collaborate fully with UNIDO as an ECAFE meeting on the same subject has been deferred. The venue of the meeting in a country in Asia to be considered.
5.04.03	Expert group meeting on future trends and competition between natural and synthetic rubber	1971	ECAFE will assist UNIDO in securing host facilities
6.02.06	Seminar on industrial processing of rice	1971	Specific nature of co-operation to be discussed
8.01.01	Conference of founding members of the International Association of Industrial Research Institutes	1970	Details of co-operation to be discussed
8.03.01	Regional workshop on the organization and administration of industrial services for Asia and the Far East	1970	ECAFE will make suggestions for the agenda and contribute a paper
11.01.08	Meeting on the financing of small-scale industries	1970 - 1971	ECAFE will assist

Table 13 (cont'd)

Project component	Title of project	Year of implementation	Nature of co-operation
12.02.02	<u>Meetings and missions (cont'd)</u> Working parties of experts on industrial project planning	1970 - 1971	ECAF will participate in the working party proposed for 1970
13.09.02	Regional meeting to promote specific industrial projects	1970	ECAF/UNIDO meeting as a part of the Second Asian Conference on Industrialization
15a.03	Industrial survey in Laos	1970	ECAF to brief mission and also attach a staff member to it
8.01.02	<u>Training workshops</u> Training workshop for managers of industrial research institutes	1971	ECAF to present papers and to send representative
8.02.05	Training workshop on metrology	1971	Specific nature of co-operation to be discussed
9.01.03	Interregional course for the upgrading workshop for industrial information personnel	1970	ECAF to send a representative
10a.03	In-plant training for food technologists	1970 - 1971	ECAF to suggest countries for participation UNIDO to provide to ECAF more details
10b.01.01	Meetings on the Use and Development of Consulting Services in Developing Countries	1969	ECAF sent a representative

Table 13 (cont'd)

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Expert (m/m)</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO regional advisers</u>		
RP-12-80	Adviser on industrial economies	1/12 (approved in 6/68)	The post was approved and established in 1968, and funds are available through 1970. The adviser works with ECAFE and submits periodic reports to UNIDO
RP-04-83	Adviser on oils and fats industries	1/12 (approved in 6/68)	The post has been requested by ECAFE through 1971. The adviser reports periodically to UNIDO
RP-12-80	Adviser on industrial standardization	1/22 (approved in 67)	The post will continue through 1970. The adviser assists ECAFE and reports periodically to UNIDO
RP-02-82	Engineering adviser on industrial projects	1/12 (approved in 6/68)	The post will continue through 1970. The adviser works with ECAFE on development of engineering industries and reports to UNIDO
RP-05-09	Adviser on fertilizer industry	1/12 (approved in 6/68)	The post was established during 1969. Due to changing priorities and delays in recruitment, it was not filled during 1969. The post is budgeted for 1970 and the adviser is expected to work with ECAFE and to report periodically to UNIDO

Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)

Salient features of the work of ECA in industry

115. The aims and objectives of the work of ECA in the field of industrial development are as follows:^{17/}

To prepare an industrial strategy for Africa on a subregional and regional basis and to formulate criteria for identifying viable industrial projects;

To build up an inventory of industrial establishments in Africa, prepare a report on industrial trends and report on the progress of industrialization;

To undertake feasibility studies of individual industries on a country, multinational and subregional basis and, where appropriate on a regional basis and to provide a follow-up of studies;

To study trends and current use of standards in African countries, together with procedures for widening the scope of standardization.

116. To fulfil the above-mentioned tasks, ECA has undertaken work such as harmonization of industrial development programmes, industrial development surveys, financing of industrial developments, development of industrial institutions and services and organization of industrial research and standardization in the African region. The work of ECA on the harmonization of industrial development programmes is undertaken under the general work within the framework of preparation of studies on the Second United Nations Development Decade. Subregional studies undertaken during 1969 and the first half of 1970 are concerned with interactions between industrial development in various countries of the subregions and with preparing a basis for early discussions with and between governments concerning integration. ECA will be undertaking a survey of government policies and institutions within and without the region to enable member States to draw upon the experience of other countries. Evaluation of national development plans relating to industrialization will be undertaken during the coming years.

117. In the field of financing industrial development, ECA will survey factors that are of interest to major investors, including an assessment of incentives and disincentives to investing in the African region relative to other areas of the world competing for investment and aid funds. A survey of the industrial

^{17/} See Programme of Work and Priorities for 1969-1971 (document E/CN.14/441).

promotion machinery is also being undertaken with a view to providing information on the work in other regions of the world. ECA plans to organize training courses in 1970 and in the coming years on the promotion and implementation of industrial investment projects. These courses will be organized jointly with IDEP, the African Development Bank, IBRD, UNIDO and other interested organizations.

118. ECA will be undertaking studies relating to model schemes for small-scale manufacturers with a view to defining specific technical approaches for reducing the required scale of manufacturing to an economic level of operation under African conditions. These studies will be undertaken on a product basis and will include a review of such problems as choice of technology. Training courses on the management of small enterprises are planned for the heads of small industries. In 1969, training programmes were provided to participants from selected countries and the programmes will be continued in subsequent years in collaboration with UNIDO and ILO. ECA will undertake a study of the standards that are currently in use in the African region with a view to widening the scope of standardization at the country, subregional and regional levels. In all these tasks, ECA will continue to provide advisory services using the services of UNIDO industrial regional advisers and those of staff available at the ECA headquarters.

Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO

Main features of co-operation in 1969

119. A Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in the African Countries was organized in October 1969 at Rabat, Morocco, by UNIDO, ECA and the African Development Bank. The objective of this investment promotion meeting was to provide a market place for individual discussion and negotiation of specific investment projects in African countries. The long-term object was the direct promotion of industrial investment in these countries, as a result of contacts made at the meeting. Seventy-three African participants, representing the public and private industrial sectors from twenty-three countries, attended the meeting as well as 175 participants from twenty industrialized countries, representing 118 industrial firms, 22 banks and other financial institutions and five international organizations. Within the framework of the meeting,

the development of fertilizer industries was also discussed. This meeting was attended by 58 participants from eleven countries and representatives of international contracting and engineering firms. In view of the interest shown in the Rabat meeting, and to provide a further stimulus to discussions already initiated, UNIDO, ECA and the African Development Bank will organize a follow-up meeting in October 1970 in Africa.

120. The Rabat meeting was preceded by a similar meeting at the country level in Tunisia in May 1969. The meeting was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with ECA and the Government of Tunisia and was attended by 70 industrialists, investors and financiers from sixteen industrialized countries. The meeting was the first experiment at the level of individual countries to promote investment in local projects to accelerate industrial growth. In meetings of this type, the role of UNIDO is that of a catalyst; the main work has to be done by the host authorities and representatives of the financing and business organizations.

121. In 1970, a centre for training and development of small enterprises will be established in Ghana as a co-operative effort between ECA, UNIDO and the Governments of India and Ghana. This centre will be equipped with machinery and equipment donated by the Government of India. The centre will also serve as a nucleus for developing, repair, maintenance and servicing facilities.

122. This project is an example of international co-operation between the developing countries themselves, and UNIDO and ECA provide assistance to foster such co-operation. UNIDO is increasingly involved in fostering co-operation of this type through the use of voluntary contributions made available to it through the Pledging Conference.

123. A training programme for African government officials in industrial development was organized jointly by UNIDO, ECA and IDEP in Nairobi in March 1969. Nineteen officials participated in the training programme. During 1969, ECA participated in a number of technical meetings organized by UNIDO (see table 14 below).

Table 14
1969 meetings in which ECA and UNIDO participated

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings</u>		
1.05.01	Seminar on the Establishment and Development of Automotive Industries in Developing Countries	February-March 1969 Karlovy Vary, CSSR	ECA sent a representative
1.01.01	Expert Group Meeting on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Developing Countries	August 1969 Vienna	ECA provided background studies from which UNIDO prepared a synopsis on engineering industries
5.04.01	Interregional Petrochemical Symposium on the Development of the Petrochemical Industries in Developing Countries	October 1969 Baku, USSR	ECA prepared a paper and sent a representative to the meeting
13.09.02	Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in African Countries	October 1969 Rabat, Morocco	Joint meeting sponsored by ECA, UNIDO and the African Development Bank
15b.02.01	Expert Group Meeting on the Textile Industry during the Second Development Decade	November 1969 Vienna	ECA sent a representative
	<u>ECA meetings</u>		
	Ninth Session/ECA Tenth Anniversary	February 1969 Addis Ababa	UNIDO was represented by the Executive Director and the UNIDO field adviser

Table 15

UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECA

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Mature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Studies and surveys</u>		
12.01.02	Monographs on problems and techniques related to selection of priority industries	1970 - 1971	ECA will comment on the draft monographs to be prepared by UNIDO
13.02.03	Directory of incentive measures in developing countries	1970 - 1971	ECA will provide UNIDO with results of surveys conducted in 1970 and will provide information to update 1969 data of UNIDO
13.04.01	Studies on policies for regional co-operation in the field of industrial development	1970	ECA and UNIDO to discuss specific nature of co-operation
15a.01	Industrial development survey	1970	ECA has been requested to provide UNIDO with data
15a.02.01	Study on special problems of industrial development of the smaller developing countries	1970 - 1971	ECA and UNIDO to discuss specific nature of co-operation
15a.02.03	Study on sectoral changes in manufacturing growth	1971	ECA is requested to provide data
	<u>Meetings, workshops and training programmes</u>		
13.09.02	Regional meeting to promote specific industrial projects in African countries	1970	Follow-up of Rabat meeting of 1969 to be held in October 1970. The plan of the meeting is to be discussed in Addis Ababa in January 1970
15a.03.01	Training workshop in methods of industrial surveys	1970	ECA requested to provide lecturer and UNIDO to provide for the cost

Table 15 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Meetings, workshops and training programmes (cont'd)</u>		
7.02.01	Training workshop for Industrial property officers	1971	UNIDO to send an aide-memoire, plan of action, to ECA for comments
8.02.01	Training of personnel engaged in standardization	1970 - 1971	ECA to participate in planning the programme, preparation of papers; UNIDO will finance consultant
8.03.05	Regional workshop for managerial staff of chambers of commerce or industry	1971	ECA to participate in planning the programme, preparation of papers; UNIDO will finance consultant
9.01.04	Workshop for industrial information officers in Africa and Asia	1970	ECA to provide paper and participate in the meeting
8.02.03	Training workshop in quality control	1971	ECA will comment on available studies and participate in planning of project
11.01.02	Training workshops on extension services for small industry for senior officials from the West and East African subregions	1970 - 1971	Joint planning and preparation; ECA to provide lecturer
1.03.01	Interregional symposium on repair and maintenance in developing countries	1970	UNIDO to finance ECA representatives' participation
2.02.02	Seminar on copper production and group study tour of copper plants in the USSR	1970	ECA will participate
1.06.01	Expert group meeting on development of engineering design capabilities	1970	UNIDO and ECA will exchange information
2.03.02	Workshop on ferro-alloys	1971	UNIDO and ECA will exchange information
2.03.03	Expert group meeting on direct production processes	1971	UNIDO and ECA will exchange information

Table 15 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Meetings, workshops and training programmes (cont'd)</u>		
3.01.01	Interregional seminar on manufacture of cement in developing countries	1971	UNIDO and ECA will exchange information
3.04.01	Regional workshop on the development of clay building materials industries in Africa	1970	ECA to prepare a paper and designate a representative; the possibilities of holding the meeting in Addis Ababa are being considered
3.05.01	Regional seminar on prefabrication	1970	UNIDO will pay the travel expenses of the ECA representative
4.01.01	Interregional seminar on basic chemicals	1970	UNIDO will pay the travel expenses of the ECA representative
4.05.01	Expert group meeting on pulp and paper	1971	UNIDO will pay the travel expenses of the ECA representative
	<u>Country missions</u>		
14.01.03	Joint ECA/UNIDO/ITC exploratory mission in exports of manufactures	1970 - 1971	Project under discussion
11.01.03	Joint UNIDO/ILO mission on extension services	1970	ECA will brief the mission
1.01.01	Fact-finding mission to East Africa in manufacture of agriculture machinery	1970 - 1971	ECA will provide staff member to join team provided travel costs are met by UNIDO
11.01.05	Small industry centres	1970 - 1971	ECA and UNIDO to explore possibility of establishing centres similar to Ghana

Table 15 (cont'd)

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Expert (m/m)</u>	<u>Other information</u>
	<u>UNIDO regional advisers assigned to ECA</u>		
RP-06-126	Adviser in industrial development (Forest-based industries)	1/24 (approved in 6/67)	Regional adviser works with ECA and sends periodic reports to UNIDO. (Regional adviser - mechanical forest industries, budgeted for 1970, 1/12 m/m)
RP-02-45	Industrial development adviser - iron and steel industry	1/12 (approved in 1/64)	Works with ECA, reporting periodically to UNIDO; post continues in 1970
RP-04-46	Industrial development adviser - chemical industries	1/12 (approved in 1/65)	Regional adviser works with ECA, reporting periodically to UNIDO; same post budgeted for 1970; 1/12 m/m
RP-11-44	Small-scale industry regional adviser	1/12 (approved in 1/65)	Works with ECA, reporting periodically to UNIDO; post budgeted for 1970; 1/12 m/m
RP-13-10	Industrial promotion, project evaluation and industrial financing	1/12 (approved in 6/68)	Posts not filled during 1969 but funds were used to finance consultants to advise ECA on small-industry projects for the manufacture of lead pencils and solar cookers, etc.

Table 15 (cont'd)

ECA Group no.	Title of project	Year of implementation	Nature of co-operation
11.a	<u>ECA projects in co-operation with UNIDO</u> Harmonization studies of industrial development	1970	ECA requires services of 3 experts; UNIDO and ECA to examine meeting this need from requests received from countries for technical assistance
11.b	Meeting of experts on industrial harmonization and evaluation of projects	1970	UNIDO staff member to assist ECA in evaluation of projects for one month
11.b	Establishment of multinational industrial promotion centres	1970 - 1972	UNIDO and ECA to collaborate in preparing Special Fund projects
13.a and b	Fostering developing of small-scale industries	1969 - 1970	UNIDO and ECA to co-operate in implementing project; UNIDO to receive data on terms of reference of the study
13.c	Training courses in industrial management	1970 - 1973	ECA to send detailed plans to UNIDO for comments and UNIDO will assist in preparation of courses
14.e	Training courses in project evaluation, implementation and financial analysis of industrial projects	1970 - 1973	UNIDO to send material to assist ECA in preparing courses in co-operation with IDEP
12.c	Comparative study of investor-related legislation and practices	1970 - 1971	UNIDO will provide ECA with information and comment on outline of study

124. There were four UNIDO regional industrial development advisers assigned to ECA in 1969. The fifth adviser is being appointed. The regional adviser in small industry advised the Governments of Togo, Upper Volta and Niger on the manufacture of enamelware, knitwear, batteries, confectionery etc. The forestry industry adviser made feasibility studies in Kenya and Uganda on the manufacture of fibreboard and assisted other governments with regard to saw-milling, veneer plant etc. The iron and steel adviser investigated the utilization of black sands (titanium) and the feasibility of establishing metal-working industries in a number of countries. The adviser on chemical industries examined the development of the chemical industry in the Maghreb countries and in Mauritius.

125. There were two UNIDO industrial development field advisers in Africa in 1969. They were located in the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives in Addis Ababa and in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo. The field adviser in Addis Ababa also acts as the liaison officer of UNIDO to ECA.

Programmes of work for 1970 and 1971

126. The discussions held in November and December 1969 between the representative of ECA and UNIDO officials on the programmes of work of both organizations have proved to be mutually beneficial. The discussions and the exchange of views resulted in establishing a basis for further co-operation between the two organizations. Further discussions of the programmes will, it is hoped, lead ultimately to a unified programme of action in the ECA region. The list of projects given in the table 15 above indicates the nature of co-operation envisaged for 1970 and 1971 between the two organizations.

127. ECA and UNIDO plan to collaborate in undertaking studies, organizing technical meetings and participating in joint missions along with other organizations. As mentioned earlier, UNIDO, ECA and the African Development Bank will be organizing a follow-up meeting on industrial promotion in Africa.

128. Training programmes will be organized by UNIDO in 1970 for patent offices officials, industrial information officers, officials engaged in standardization and training managerial staff working in chambers of industry. The training workshop for industrial property officials will be organized in co-operation

with BIRPI and OAMPI. UNESCO will be co-operating with UNIDO and ECA on the training of industrial information officers in Africa. Similarly, ISO will be co-operating with ECA and UNIDO in training of personnel engaged in standardization. In the training workshop for managerial staff of chambers of industry, UNIDO will be co-operating with AFRASEC and ECA. UNIDO and ECA will be organizing two training workshops in 1970 for senior officials on extension services for small industry for the West and East African subregions. Similar training workshops for the Central African and North African subregions are planned for 1971. The objective of the training workshops is to bring together senior officials of government departments and other agencies directly involved in small industry development and in the provision of extension services. The two organizations will examine training programmes in industrial management, project evaluation, implementation etc. in co-operation with IDEP. Emphasis will be placed on operational projects, training and, in particular, on stimulating the establishment of an institutional framework for promotion of industrial development in Africa.

Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Salient features of the work of ECLA in industry

129. The programme of work of ECLA in the field of industry has been gradually amplified and diversified over the years to reflect the changing needs of the region. From the beginning of the 1960s, the activities of ECLA in industry have been expanded to meet the requirements of the process of integration taking place in the region. As a part of its over-all work programme, ECLA has been seeking ways and means of facilitating the process of industrial integration, with due regard for the need to give preferential treatment to the relatively less developed countries of the region. At the thirteenth session of ECLA, held in Lima in 1969, the Industrial Development Division was asked to study possible alternatives for industrial strategy at the national, regional and subregional levels, so as to provide guidelines for action to governments and integration agencies. These studies will form part of the contribution of the ECLA secretariat to the definition of the United Nations development strategy for the 1970s.

130. The work programme of the Industrial Development Division of ECLA is concerned with four major fields of activity: industrial development policy, export of manufactures, transfer of technology and regional integration. The details of the activities undertaken by ECLA in these and other areas are contained in the Twentieth Annual Report of ECLA.^{18/}

131. During 1969, ECLA prepared a preliminary study on industrial development in Latin America as part of its work on strategy for development under the Second Development Decade. In this study, the industrial development objectives and instruments were examined with a view to evolving an industrial development strategy for the Decade. The programme of technical co-operation with the Government of Brazil was drawn up by ECLA following the study on promotion of export manufactures undertaken in that country. ECLA is co-operating with UNIDO and UNCTAD in implementing this project.

132. ECLA is undertaking work in Brazil, in co-operation with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions of the United Nations, on the problems of transfer of technology, on the basis of enterprise to enterprise agreements. ECLA is also collaborating with the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development in the preparation of the report on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

133. During 1969, ECLA continued its work in selected industrial branches such as iron and steel, forest industries, chemical industry and metal transforming industries. It plans to initiate work in the field of food industry in collaboration with FAO and UNIDO. In the field of iron and steel industry, a study was prepared, in co-operation with the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Latin American Iron and Steel Institute, on the present situation of technological research in the steel industry in the Latin American region. A study was also made of the development of the steel industry in the relatively less developed countries of the region. Work in the field of chemical industry is concerned with the questions of integration, exports and policies required in developing the chemical industry sector. Advisory services are provided to governments on request by the UNIDO regional adviser on chemical

industry. Work continued on metalworking industries, with particular attention being given to the motor vehicle industry and to problems of industrial integration of the Andean group of countries.

Co-operation between ECLA and UNIDO

134. During 1969 ECLA and UNIDO collaborated in a number of projects in areas such as industrial policy, export promotion, development of forestry industries and industrial development possibilities in the CARIFTA group of countries. The UNIDO regional industrial development advisers attached to ECLA continued to provide advice to governments upon request.

135. The ECLA office in Mexico initiated a study, in co-operation with UNIDO, on industrial planning and policy in Mexico. A meeting was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with ECLA in the Latin American region on excess capacity in the export-oriented industries. At the request of the Governments belonging to the Caribbean Free Trade Association (CARIFTA), UNIDO and ECLA investigated the possibilities of establishing a number of industries in the region. ECLA contributed studies to the final report on the development of pulp and paper and chemical industries in the region. The joint report will be considered at the CARIFTA meeting to be held in early 1970.

136. In the field of forest industries, the ECLA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Latin America continued to send advisory missions to countries in the region, including Brazil, Cuba, Honduras, and Venezuela, to examine the situation and recommend action in developing pulp and paper industries. Assistance was provided to SIECA by the Advisory Group in the development of prospects for the pulp and paper industry in the Central American region. A study on pulp and paper industry in the CARIFTA countries was also completed. This study supplemented other studies undertaken by UNIDO for the CARIFTA countries. Preparations are being made by ECLA for a Latin American conference on forest industries to be held in 1970 in Mexico. UNIDO will provide four discussion leaders for this conference.

137. UNIDO provided three regional advisers in 1969 who worked on problems of industrial integration in Central America. Two of them were attached to SIECA and one to the Mexican office of ECLA. In addition, there were four UNIDO regional advisers attached to the ECLA office in Santiago in the fields of mechanical industries, technological research, pulp and paper and chemical industries.

Table 16

UNIDO projects for implementation in co-operation with ECLA

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Studies and surveys</u>		
5.01.01	Survey of fertilizer production facilities in Latin America	1970	ECLA will provide information on its work in assisting integration agencies.
12.01.02	Monographs on problems and techniques related to selection of priority industries	1970 - 1971	ECLA will make suggestions on countries for studies
15a.03	Industrial survey in Brazil and Peru	1970 - 1971	ECLA will assist the mission and brief and de-brief experts
ECLA	Comparison of the cost structure in manufacturing industries in the Andean Region	1970 - 1971	ECLA requested assistance of UNIDO in undertaking this project; specific nature of co-operation to be discussed
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	Study on the food processing industry in Latin America	1970	Specific nature of co-operation being discussed
ECLA/UNIDO	Industrial policy and planning in Mexico	1969 - 1970	ECLA Mexico Office prepared a study in co-operation with UNIDO
ECLA/UNIDO	Chemical industry in the CARIFTA member countries	1969	ECLA prepared a study at the request of UNIDO and included it in over-all reports to CARIFTA
ECLA/UNIDO/ FAO	Pulp and paper industry in the CARIFTA member countries	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	Report on the newsprint industry in Latin America	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	The situation of Latin American pulp and paper industry	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper

Table 16 (cont'd)

Project component	Title of project	Year of implementation and location	Nature of co-operation
<u>Studies and surveys (cont'd)</u>			
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	Paper packing industry in Latin America	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	The sawmill industry in Latin America	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	The panel board industry in Latin America	1968	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	Preliminary study on the use of lumber for housing and construction in Latin America	1977	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO/ UNCTAD/GATT/ ITC	Overseas export prospects of selected forest products	1969	ECLA/FAO/UNIDO forest industries advisory group prepared a paper
<u>Meetings</u>			
1.05.01	Seminar on the Establishment and Development of Automotive Industry in Developing Countries	February-March 1969 Karlovy Vary, CSSR	ECLA sent a representative
14.03.02	Expert Group on the Utilization of Excess Capacity for Export	March 1969 Rio de Janeiro	ECLA sent a representative
13.02.01	Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development Thirteenth Session of ECLA	March 1969 Vienna April 1969 Lima, Peru	ECLA sent a representative UNIDO was represented

Table 16 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Meetings (cont'd)</u>		
2.02.02	Seminar on copper production and group study tour of copper plants in the USSR	1970 USSR	ECLA will provide study on copper transforming industries
2.03.04	Seminar on tin plate production	1970 Latin America	ECLA will suggest venue and prepare papers; details of seminar and co-operation to be discussed
5.01.02	Meeting for the development of fertilizer and pesticides industries in Latin America	1970 Brazil	ECLA will send information to UNIDO on its work in assisting integration agencies
9.01.03	Interregional course for up-grading of industrial information personnel	1970 Moscow	ECLA to assist in suggesting Latin American countries for participation
11.01.08	Meeting on the financing of small-scale industries in Latin America	1970 Chile	ECLA is unable at the present time to provide specific assistance in view of the lack of staff working in this field; ECLA to clarify this point
13.01.02	Seminar on selective aspects of industrial policy for Latin American countries	1970 Santiago (ECLA Headquarters)	Agenda and orientation of meeting will be discussed further between UNIDO, ECLA and ILPES
ECLA/FAO/ UNIDO	Meeting on forest industry	1970 Mexico City	ECLA requested financial and substantive co-operation. UNIDO submitting a paper and providing discussion leaders.

Table 16 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>Meetings (cont'd)</u>		
ECLA	Seminar on establishment and development of automotive industries in developing countries	1971	ECLA project with possible co-operation with IDB; also possible co-sponsorship by UNIDO. Will keep each other informed on development of project
8.02.01	Regional training workshop for personnel engaged in standardization	1971	ECLA will assist UNIDO by suggesting the host country, recommending participating countries etc.
8.03.01	Regional workshop on the organization and administration of industrial services	1971	ECLA will provide background information for the seminar as well as suggest the host country
9.01.04	Seminar for industrial information officers	1971	Joint meeting; ECLA to suggest host country, prepare documents on information and assist in the selection of participants
13.09.02	Regional meeting to promote specific industrial projects in Latin America	1971	UNIDO will co-operate with the Inter-American Development Bank; UNIDO suggested that ECLA co-sponsor the meeting and will provide ECLA with the necessary information
15.03	<u>Exploratory missions</u> Industrial survey in Ecuador	1969	ECLA provided briefing

Table 16 (cont'd)

<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Expert (m/m)</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO regional advisers</u>		
TA-68-01	Central American programming mission	3/96 (approved in 66)	Two experts in Mexico and one in Guatemala working on problems of regional integration
RP-08-110	Adviser on technological research for industry	1/12 (1969) 1/12 (1970) (started in 1/63)	Regional adviser periodically reporting to UNIDO
RP-04-109	Pulp and paper adviser	1/12 (1969) (approved in 66)	Regional adviser periodically reporting to UNIDO
RP-04-109	Adviser on chemical industries	1/12 (approved in 65)	Regional adviser periodically reporting to UNIDO
RP-02-108	Mechanical industries adviser	1/12 (1969) 1/12 (1970) (approved in 63)	Regional adviser periodically reporting to UNIDO

138. The UNIDO regional adviser on pulp and paper is a member of the joint team set up by ECLA, UNIDO and FAO. The work in this area has already been briefly described above. The regional adviser on technological research for industry has contributed to the project on transfer of technology through enterprise to enterprise agreements. He worked with the Organization of American States (OAS) in investigating the possibilities of organizing programmes for the steel industry on a regional basis. The regional adviser on mechanical industries prepared a document on Latin American strategy for the Second Development Decade in the field of mechanical industries. He advised the Governments of the Andean Group, particularly those in less developed countries, in the development of mechanical industries.

139. Work was undertaken by UNIDO in co-operation with ECLA for the establishment of a regional centre for small-scale industry. This project is concerned with mobilizing sources in the region to provide information and experience available inside and outside of the region. The regional centre will deal with research, technical co-operation, training and provision of information.

140. Three UNIDO industrial development field advisers are located in Santiago, Mexico City and Rio de Janeiro. The field adviser in Santiago acts as UNIDO liaison officer to ECLA headquarters and keeps in touch with the substantive officials of ECLA dealing with industrial development.

141. Following the visit of a representative of ECLA to UNIDO in December 1969 for discussion of programmes of work in industry of UNIDO and ECLA, a basis for further co-operation was laid. The discussions proved to be mutually beneficial and were a useful preliminary step towards evolving a unified action programme on industry in the ECLA region. As a result of the discussions, a number of actions were agreed upon. Table 16 above contains a summary of the nature of co-operation on specific projects.

142. A seminar on tin-plate production will be organized by UNIDO in the ECLA region in 1970. The seminar will be concerned with a review of recent technological developments in tin-plate production with particular emphasis on certain

developing countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Chile. The discussion will also be concerned with the evaluation of physical requirements for tin plate for use in food canning and other industries in the developing countries. Another seminar, on selected aspects of industrial policy, will be held at ECLA headquarters in Santiago, Chile, in 1970 in co-operation with ECLA and the Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (ILPES). The object of this meeting is to give officials of the countries concerned the opportunity to share and enrich their experience of formulating and implementing appropriate policies to promote, facilitate, guide and control the development of the industrial sector.

143. UNIDO will participate in the joint ECLA/FAO/UNIDO meeting on forest industries in Latin America, to be held in Mexico in 1970. UNIDO will contribute papers to, and discussion leaders for, the meeting. UNIDO will also participate in the ECLA study on the comparison of cost structure in manufacturing industries in the Andean region.

Economic Commission for Europe (ECE)

144. The work of ECE in industry is undertaken in accordance with ECOSOC resolution 36 (IV) and the resolution of the subsidiary organs of ECE.^{19/} The work of ECE in industry from 1969 through 1971 will consist of implementing the following projects; scientific and technological co-operation, promotion of industrial co-operation between Eastern and Western European countries, methodological study of factors affecting long-term growth, solution to problems of European steel industry and to problems in the fields of housing, building and planning and development of forest industries. The work programme of the Economic Commission for Europe includes a number of projects on which close co-operation has developed between the ECE and UNIDO secretariats over the past year. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECE agreed on 9 December 1968 on the appropriate measures designed to facilitate this co-operation including arrangements for effective mutual information and consultation, participation in and contribution to respective meetings held under the auspices of the two organizations, and co-operation in the field of

^{19/} See document E/4641, pp.115-116 and E/ECE/1574, pp.163-164.

technical assistance. The following is an account in which the co-operation between the two organizations has taken place in 1969 or is planned for 1970 and 1971.^{20/} The information on co-operative projects is given in table 17 below.

Co-operation between ECE and UNIDO

Industrial co-operation

145. UNIDO and ECE have consulted with regard to the implementation of the ECE project on the promotion of industrial co-operation. UNIDO provided ECE with the relevant documentation, in particular concerning Eastern European countries. In turn, ECE has sent all documents on this topic to UNIDO. ECE is also interested in the preparatory work for the UNIDO expert group meeting on industrial co-operation between developed and developing countries for exports, planned for 1970. The ECE secretariat is currently receiving the documentation for this meeting. At the joint invitation of UNIDO and OECD, ECE participated in an Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development, organized by the UNIDO in co-operation with the OECD Development Centre in Paris in 1969.

Steel and engineering industries

146. In 1969, UNIDO participated in the ECE Meeting of Experts on New Uses of Steel and in the thirty-seventh session of the Steel Committee. In 1970, UNIDO plans to participate in the ECE seminar, to be held in Hungary, on factors affecting labour productivity in rolling mills. ECE participated in the UNIDO Expert Group Meeting on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Developing Countries, held in Vienna in August 1969. Following this meeting, consultations took place between the officials concerned in the two secretariats on possible subjects in this field suitable for further co-operation. The consultations and co-operation will be expanded as the work in the field of agricultural machinery expands in response to requests of governments.

Chemicals and building materials and construction industry

147. ECE participated in the Interregional Petrochemical Symposium on the Development of Petrochemical Industries in the Developing Countries, held in

^{20/} The account of co-operation for 1970 and 1971 is based on consultations between UNIDO and ECE. A representative of the ECE was in Vienna in January 1970.

Baku, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in October 1969. Prior to the Symposium, the ECE secretariat took part in a preparatory meeting in Vienna, in connexion with the organizing of the Symposium. The UNIDO secretariat participated in the meeting of the ECE Working Party on the Chemical Industry, held in September 1969. At the request of the UNIDO secretariat, the ECE secretariat, with the assistance of expert consultants, prepared a comprehensive report on the development of the building materials and components sector. The material contained in this document will form a part of the documentation to be published by UNIDO in the form of a monograph on the subject.

148. UNIDO is following with interest the discussions in the Working Party on the Building Industry of the ECE Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (HOU/134/Add.1) on the following subjects: role of the construction industry in the national economy; institutions concerned with regulations, standardization, research and promotional activities in the construction field; design organization and management in building production; structure of the building materials and construction industries; trends in the use of building materials and components; development in construction technology.

Urban planning and development and problems of environment

149. Areas of interest common to UNIDO and ECE are to be found in the programme of work carried out or planned by the ECE Working Party on Urban Renewal and Planning of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning. For example, the problem of location of industry will be considered in connexion with a study on regional and national physical planning, which was recently included in the long-term programme of work of the ECE. The ECE work on environmental problems is of interest to UNIDO, in particular as a part of its contribution to the forthcoming International Conference on Human Environment to be held in 1972.

Table 17

Projects involving co-operation between ECE and UNIDO

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings</u>		
1.01.01	Expert Group Meeting on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Developing Countries	August 1969 Vienna	ECE contributed two papers and sent a representative
5.04.01	Interregional Petrochemical Symposium on the Development of Petrochemical Industries in the Developing Countries	October 1969 Baku, USSR	ECE participated
11.03.04	Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development	October 1969 Paris	ECE sent a representative
2.02.02	Seminar on copper production and group study tour of copper plants in the USSR	1970 USSR	ECE will be invited to send a representative
7.01.01	Expert group meeting on a manual on licensing practices	1970 Vienna	ECE will be invited to send a representative
14.02.01	Experts group meeting on industrial co-operation between developed and developing countries	1970	ECE will be invited to send a representative
	<u>ECE meetings</u>		
	Working Group on the Steel Market	June 1969 Geneva	UNIDO participated
	Meeting of Experts on New Uses of Steel	June-July 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
	Working Party on the Chemical Industry	September-October 1969 Geneva	UNIDO participated

Table 17 (cont'd)

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and Location</u>	<u>Mature of co-operation</u>
	<u>ECE meetings (cont'd)</u>		
	Thirty-seventh session of the ECE Steel Committee	October 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
	Meeting of government officials responsible for standardization policies	January 1970 Geneva	UNIDO to send a representative
	Seminar on factors affecting labour productivity in rolling mills	September 1970 Budapest	UNIDO will participate
	<u>UNIDO studies in consultation with ECE</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>	
12.01.02	Monographs on problems and techniques related to selection of priority industries	1970 - 1971	Studies to be submitted for comments to regional economic commissions
15a.01	Industrial development survey	Continuing	Exchange of data and information
15a.02.01	Study on special problems of industrial development of the smaller developing countries	1970 - 1971	Exchange of data; studies to be sent for information and comments
15a.02.03	Study on sectoral changes in manufacturing growth	1970 - 1971	Exchange of data, studies and comments with other agencies
15a.04	Organization of industrial statistics country file system	Continuing	Consultation with regional economic commissions

Woodworking industry, including forest product industries

150. The following projects included in the Timber Committee's long-term programme of work and priorities for 1969 to 1975 are of interest to UNIDO:

Symposium on the manufacture of an utilization in construction of mass-produced forest products, to be organized jointly with the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (scheduled for 1974/1975);

Study on the utilization of forest products in furniture (scheduled for 1970/1971);

Study on the utilization of forest products in joinery, doors and windows (scheduled for 1971/1972);

Study on the utilization of forest products in packaging, including containers, pallets etc. (scheduled for 1972/1973).

Technical assistance

151. During 1969, the ECE secretariat assisted UNIDO with regard to placement of approximately 300 UNIDO fellows in the European countries and to arrangements for their training. At the request of the UNIDO secretariat, the ECE secretariat has agreed to continue to provide these services in 1970. At the request of UNIDO, ECE has agreed to assist the UNIDO Industrial Inquiry Service by providing answers to inquiries from developing countries on the basis of the material at their disposal, i.e. studies and statistical data.

United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB)

152. The basic aims and objectives of the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB), which started as an outpost in the Middle East of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, are based on the implementation of the United Nations resolutions in the economic and social field. The role of UNESOB is to assist in the implementation of the United Nations resolutions aimed at fostering economic growth and social change in the developing countries, with particular reference to the countries that call upon its services. More specifically, the objective of UNESOB is to

contribute to economic and industrial progress within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The work programme of UNESOB deals with development planning, trade development and industrial development.

153. Following the agreement between UNESOB and UNIDO in January 1969, an Industry Unit was established as an outpost of UNIDO at UNESOB in that year. The establishment of such an UNIDO outpost was designed to put the work of industrial development, which had been carried out on an ad hoc basis by UNESOB, on a firm and continuous basis within the over-all framework of the work programme of UNIDO. The work of UNESOB in industrial development up to 1969 had consisted primarily of assistance in the preparation and follow-up of the Kuwait Conference on Industrial Development in Arab States; organization of two seminars on industrial estates and small-scale industry; provision of advisory services through the regional adviser in industrial development financed by UNIDO and attached to UNESOB; and provision of support to the UNIDO activities in the area as appropriate. In 1969 the UNIDO Industry Unit at UNESOB consisted of two professionals and a research assistant.

154. During 1969, studies on planning of industrial sectors in Iraq and Jordan were completed. These studies were prepared in connexion with the expert group meeting on the planning of industrial sectors, held in Beirut in 1969. A paper was prepared jointly by UNIDO and UNESOB on the development prospects of the petrochemical industry in selected countries in the Middle East for discussions at the UNIDO Interregional Symposium in Baku in 1969.

155. The industrial regional adviser who is financed by UNIDO and attached to UNESOB provides advisory services on general industrial problems to the governments in the region. In 1969, he assisted the Syrian Arab Republic to strengthen project evaluation and a feasibility studies unit and also aided in the establishment of a petrochemical research laboratory. At the request of the Government of Saudi Arabia, he evaluated projects in sulphur recovery, laying of gas pipeline etc. He also advised the Government on the methodology of evaluation of projects and submitted a report on the subject. Further, he advised the Government of Cyprus on the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers.

156. In November 1969, the Director of UNESOB visited Vienna at the request of the Executive Director of UNIDO, for discussions on the respective programmes of work for 1970 and 1971. On this occasion an operational programme of work of UNESOB in industry for the years 1970 to 1972 was formulated. The list of projects for implementation during the period 1969 to 1972 is given in table 18 below. In implementing the projects mentioned below, UNESOB will contribute an equivalent of three man/months for each of the projects.

157. The specific activities to be undertaken by UNESOB will be supplemented by the UNIDO Industry Unit which supports and elaborates UNIDO operational activities in the countries served by UNESOB. The UNESOB office will increasingly assist the operational work of UNIDO by providing briefing to technical assistance experts in Beirut, by providing information to UNIDO on the needs of the countries of the regions and by participating in the operational activities of UNIDO as appropriate.

158. In 1969, the UNIDO industrial field adviser provided UNESOB with information on the status of operational projects in the area covered by UNESOB. In addition to acting as a liaison officer to UNESOB, he also represented UNIDO at a number of meetings in 1969 such as the seventh Arab Petroleum Congress held in Kuwait.

Table 18

Projects for implementation by UNIDO Industry Unit located at UNESOB

<u>Comparable UNIDO project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of Implementation</u>
	<u>Surveys and studies</u>	
3.06.01	Study of country situations on building materials industries in the multinational perspective	1971
6.02.03	Survey of country situations on food processing industries in the multinational perspective	1971
7.03.01	Analytical and comparative survey of industrial licensing, patents and legislation	1971
12.01.01	Study of national industrial development plans of Iraq, Syria and Jordan	1969 - 1971
14.01.01	Production feasibility studies of export-oriented industries	1971
14.03.02	Excess capacity and export potential	1972
15a.01	Industrial development surveys of Syria	1970
15a.01	Industrial development surveys of Iraq	1971
	<u>Workshops, training and seminars</u>	
5.01.01	Development of Petrochemical Industries (participated in the Baku Meeting ^{a/})	1969
8.03.05	Training of Industrial administrators (4 weeks)	1971

a/ Interregional Petrochemical Symposium on the Development of the Petrochemical Industries in Developing Countries held in Baku, USSR in 1969, and also prepared a paper.

Table 18 (cont'd)

<u>Comparable UNIDO project component</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Year of implementation</u>
9.02.03	<u>Workshops, training and seminars (cont'd)</u>	1972
12.02.02	Meeting on methods and techniques of supply of industrial equipment	1971 - 1972
13.01.02	Development of national industrial programming data systems	1970
13.06.01	Seminar on the formulation of industrial policies (2 weeks)	1971
13.09.02	Workshop on financial planning and analysis of industrial projects	1972
(Swiss contribution)	Promotion of specific industrial projects (4 weeks)	1971
	Seminar on UNIDO operations	
	<u>Missions and advisory services to countries</u>	
12.03.04	Development of methodology for evaluation of industrial projects in Saudi Arabia	1969
1.01.01	Agricultural machinery and implements	1970
12.01.02	Selection of priority industries and study of techniques	1970 - 1971
12.03.04	Industrial project evaluation	1970 - 1971
12.04.02	Industrial project implementation	1970 - 1971
<u>Project number</u>	<u>Title of project</u>	<u>Mature of co-operation</u>
RP-12-2	UNIDO regional advisers - UME SOB (Europe and the Middle East)	
	Industrial planning and programming adviser	1/12 (approved in 69)

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES
WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

159. UNIDO is a participating agency in the United Nations Development Programme and is responsible for implementing UNDP-financed projects in the Special Fund and Technical Assistance sectors. By the end of 1969, UNIDO was responsible for the execution of 35 UNDP/SF projects. In addition, UNIDO was associated in the implementation of ten projects executed by other organizations in the United Nations system. The total value of the 35 projects assigned to UNIDO for execution is about \$85.5 million, of which \$35.5 million represent UNDP allocations to the projects. The participation of UNIDO in the Technical Assistance component of UNDP, which is devoted mainly to medium-term experts services and fellowships, was in 1969 some \$2.5 million, of which \$1.9 million represented expenditures on projects commenced in the course of the year and \$600,000 on continuing projects carried over from 1968. Beside the country projects, the UNDP/TA programme financed a number of interregional projects dealing with training courses, seminars and meetings. The total share of interregional projects from the 1969 UNDP/TA funds was about \$400,000.

160. The magnitude of the UNIDO share in the Special Fund and Technical Assistance components of UNDP has, so far, been small compared with other United Nations agencies.^{21/} With the increasing interest being shown in the allocation of funds for industry by all parties concerned and, in particular, the deliberations of the Industrial Development Board and in the Governing Council of UNDP, it is expected that the share of UNIDO in the UNDP programme will grow as new requests are received and approved for the coming years.

^{21/} Of the total number of Special Fund projects approved by the Governing Council during 1959 to 1969, amounting to 1,075, UNIDO was allocated 38 projects. During 1968, the share of UNIDO in UNDP/SF projects was, in dollar value, 2 per cent of the total. The share in UNDP/TA projects in the same year was 4 per cent of the total. (See tables 8 and 9 in: A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System, Vol. II, United Nations publication (DP/5), 1969.)

161. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Administrator of UNDP jointly approve requests from the developing countries for financing projects under the SIS programme. This programme was established in 1966 with total contributions to the SIS trust funds amounting to about \$9 million. Considering the value of projects approved and those under consideration by UNIDO and UNDP, it was found that the Fund would be depleted by the end of 1969. Working arrangements and procedures have been worked out therefore between UNIDO and UNDP for the continued financing and implementation of the SIS programme from the Revolving Fund of UNDP at an annual expenditure level of \$2 million and a programming level of \$4 million.

162. The Executive Director of UNIDO is a member of the Inter-Agency Consultative Board (IACB) of UNDP and participates in the meetings of the IACB. The contacts between UNIDO and UNDP at the policy and working levels, in addition to participation in the IACB, have been facilitated by the joint programming arrangements as well as by the annual review meetings of UNDP and UNIDO. The joint programming arrangements consist of continuous review of approved projects as well as of pipeline projects, particularly those in the Special Fund sector. This arrangement has expedited considerably the forward planning involving both the organizations and has facilitated action with regard to the preparation of projects for approval by the Governing Council of UNDP as well as initiation of action by UNIDO on implementation of projects. The annual review meetings between UNDP and UNIDO have served to consolidate and to reinforce the frequent consultations at the level of the secretariats.

163. The programme of industrial development field advisers was established following the agreement between UNIDO and UNDP on 11 October 1967. In accordance with this agreement, UNIDO industrial development field advisers are financed by UNDP and are located in the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives in selected countries.^{22/} As of 2 October 1969, there were nine industrial development field advisers in the field, and in accordance with the authorization by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1969, the number of field advisers will be increased to twenty in 1970.

^{22/} See para. 210 - 216 on the work of UNIDO Industrial Development Field Advisers.

164. The contacts between UNIDO headquarters and the offices of the UNDP Resident Representatives at the country level have been considerably strengthened by the location of the industrial development field advisers in the offices of the Resident Representatives. The UNDP Resident Representatives have visited UNIDO headquarters for discussions of programmes in their respective countries. These discussions have been useful in developing further the operational orientation of the activities of UNIDO.

165. At the request of the Commissioner of the Capacity Study, UNIDO supplied information on the special problems involved in providing speedy and adequate assistance to the industrial establishments in the developing countries.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

166. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as a permanent organ of the General Assembly to promote international trade and to accelerate economic development. Special emphasis is given by UNCTAD to the encouragement of trade between countries at different stages of development, between the developing countries themselves and between countries with different systems of economic and social organization, taking into account the functions performed by existing international organizations. UNCTAD reviews and facilitates the co-ordination of activities of organizations in the United Nations system in the field of international trade and initiates action, where appropriate, in co-operation with the competent organs of the United Nations for the negotiation and adoption of multilateral agreements in the field of trade and related development policies of governments and regional economic groupings.

167. In 1969, UNIDO and UNCTAD continued to maintain close relations. Frequent and systematic contacts at the working level facilitated the co-operation between the two organizations on a number of projects undertaken within the overall framework of United Nations Export Promotion Programme and of the preparatory work for the Second Development Decade. Discussions are being held between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the formulation of an agreement between the two organizations.

168. Following the establishment of the joint UNCTAD/GATT/International Trade Centre, 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 UNCTAD/GATT/ITC. This procedure will apply to all future technical assistance projects. Table 19 below provides information on the joint participation of UNCTAD, GATT, ITC and UNIDO in missions, training programmes, meetings and studies.

UNCTAD/GATT - International Trade Centre (UNCTAD/GATT/ITC)

169. The joint UNCTAD/GATT/ITC was established in 1967 in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 2297 (XXII) and the decision of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The assistance of the Centre to the developing countries is channelled through its four main services: Market Information Service; Publication Service; Training Programme; and Trade Promotion Advisory Service. The work programme and activities of the Centre are determined by the governing bodies of UNCTAD and GATT on the basis of recommendations made annually by a joint intergovernmental Advisory Group of Experts on Trade Promotion drawn from member States.

170. The Market Information Service provides trade and market data in response to enquiries from individual developing countries concerning products and markets of interest to them. The market reports cover such fields as assessment of market potential in importing countries, impact of commercial policy measures on trade, and marketing and promotional techniques. The market research work carried out by this service aims at providing exporters in developing countries with marketing information and trade data of immediate and practical utility in initiating commercial contracts in foreign markets with a full knowledge of the special requirements of each of these markets.

171. The programme of the Publication Service includes a series of trade promotion handbooks, technical handbooks and directories aimed at making known sources of trade information and trade promotion techniques. The Training Programme offers to appropriate personnel of developing countries facilities to improve their knowledge and skills in export promotion and marketing through participation in formal courses, seminars, trade study tours and in-service training both in the Centre and in institutions in the developed countries. These facilities are provided in co-operation with the governments of developed countries, foundations and export promotion councils, as well as directly by the Centre.

Table 19

Projects involving co-operation between UNCTAD, UNCTAD/GATT/ITC and UNIDO

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
	<u>UNIDO meetings</u>		
14.03.02	Expert Group Meeting on the Utilization of Excess Capacity for Export	March 1969 Rio de Janeiro	UNCTAD sent a representative
14.03.01	Interregional training seminar on utilization of excess capacity for export	1971	UNCTAD will be invited to attend
13.02.01	Interregional Training Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development	March 1969 Vienna	UNCTAD sent a representative
15b.02.01	Expert Group Meeting on Textile Industries during the Second Development Decade	November 1969 Vienna	UNCTAD sent a representative and contributed a paper entitled "Trade aspects of textiles from the developing countries"
	<u>UNCTAD meetings</u>		
	Special Committee on Preferences, second session	April-May 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
	Special Committee on Preferences, third session	June-July 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
	Trade and Development Board, ninth session and resumed ninth session	August-September 1969 Geneva	UNIDO sent a representative
	<u>Field missions</u>		
	Export Promotion Mission on Selected Manufactures	1959 Argentina	Consultations at planning stage, joint implementation UNCTAD/GATT/ITC/UNIDO

Table 19 (cont'd)

Project component	Title of meeting	Date and location	Nature of co-operation
<u>Field missions (cont'd)</u>			
14.01.03	Joint UNIDO/ITC/UNDP exploratory missions	1970 Africa, Middle East	Joint implementation
14.01.03	Joint UNIDO/ITC/UNDP exploratory mission	1971 Asia	Joint implementation
<u>Training projects</u>			
14.03.01	Training course in export production techniques	1970	Consultations during the planning stage, with the possibility of using UNCTAD/GATT/ITC instructors
14.03.01	Training course in export production techniques	1971	To be discussed
<u>Studies</u>			
15.02.01	Study on special problems of industrial development of the smaller developing countries	1970 - 1971	UNCTAD to provide data and comment on the draft
14.01.01	Feasibility studies for products identified as having definite export market prospects	1969 - 1971	Jointly formulated UNCTAD/UNIDO project
	World supply and demand (UNCTAD)	continuing	UNIDO co-operating with UNCTAD
	Surveys of export potentials and prospects of developing countries (UNCTAD)	continuing	UNIDO co-operating with UNCTAD
	Export policies (UNCTAD)	continuing	UNIDO co-operating with UNCTAD

Table 19 (cont'd)

Project component	Title of meeting	Date and location	Nature of co-operation
<p>69/581 MAR-8</p>	<p><u>SIS projects</u> Assistance in establishment of a free zone - exploratory mission</p>	<p>Approved July 1967 and continuing Mauritius</p>	<p>UNCTAD commented on report; phase II under discussion</p>
<p>68/127 ETH-1398</p>	<p>Feasibility study on the establishment of a plant for soluble coffee</p>	<p>Approved December 1968 and continuing Ethiopia</p>	<p>Expert briefed by UNCTAD and FAO in 1969</p>
<p>68/68/6</p>	<p><u>UNDP/TA projects</u> Assistance to National Centre for Expert Promotion</p>	<p>Approved July 1969 Costa Rica</p>	<p>Undertaken jointly with UNCTAD and UNCTAD/GATT/ITC</p>

172. The Trade Promotion Advisory Service provides experts to developing countries for the establishment or improvement of export promotion programmes, institutions and services. In response to requests made by countries for short-term assistance (3 to 6 months), fact-finding missions and other missions are undertaken by the Centre's own staff, by experts seconded to the Centre by its National Liaison Agencies in the developed countries, or by specialists recruited by the Centre itself. In 1969, the Centre gave special attention to the follow-up action on the report of the joint UNCTAD/GATT/ITC/UNIDO/ECAFE mission to Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. It is expected that assistance to these countries will be continued in 1970. The Centre also assists the Industrial Inquiry Service of UNIDO.

173. During the next few years, the Centre intends to emphasize assistance in the building up of national export promotion organizations and services in developing countries and, in certain cases, of joint promotional bodies between groups of developing countries with corresponding interests. It will provide package assistance involving the provision of simultaneous aid for the building up of national promotion and marketing services, for the training of personnel and for the identification and exploitation of market opportunities abroad. It will continue its collaboration with international agencies participating in the United Nations Export Promotion Programme.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

174. The activities of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, established in 1948, have undergone significant evolution during the last decade in the search for solutions to the trade and economic problems of the developing countries which now represent two thirds of its membership. In particular, a new part IV of the General Agreement, which entered into force in 1966, provides a contractual and legal basis for commitments looking towards the expansion of trade of developing countries through a more flexible application of the main principles of the Agreement in respect of such countries.

175. The activities of GATT in the field of industrialization are marginal to its normal activities in its endeavours to ensure free and equitable conditions for world trade and rapid implementation of the special conditions for developing countries as laid down in part IV of the Agreement. At the request of

individual developing countries, and within the framework of consultations on balance of payments held under article XVIII of GATT, the GATT secretariat has studied measures undertaken by governments to expand export earnings through, inter alia, the establishment and development of industries with an export potential, and has attempted to identify policies conducive to export growth in the industrial sector.

176. In relation to a GATT study of the tariff situation at the end of the Kennedy Round, the secretariat will by carrying out, as required, an analysis of value added in various industrial sectors with a view to estimating the protective incidence of existing tariff structures. The work of GATT in this area is directly related to its objective of promoting trade liberalization, particular attention being paid to the specific trade problems of developing countries. In pursuing these activities, the secretariat of GATT intends to make maximum use of data available in other organizations, including UNIDO.

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

177. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research, established in 1963 by General Assembly resolution 1934 (XVII), provides training at various levels to persons, particularly from developing countries, for assignments in the United Nations, in the specialized agencies and in their national services in so far as these are connected with the work of the United Nations. The programme offered by UNITAR includes: training of international officials; training in subjects directly relevant to the work of the United Nations system; and training programmes in support of the United Nations system's field work. UNITAR also provides advice and help in establishing training institutions and disseminates information on training undertaken on the above categories.

178. UNIDO collaborated with UNITAR on its seminar on major problems of technical and financial co-operation. UNIDO consulted with UNITAR on the preparation of a long-term programme in industrial training which is being prepared by UNIDO in accordance with resolution 8 (II) of the Industrial Development Board. UNIDO and UNITAR held consultations in 1969 on the follow-up of a joint UNITAR/UNIDO training programme in investment promotion, undertaken in 1968 for officials from the developing countries.

179. UNITAR has also developed a programme of research directed to evolving practical measures for enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations and related agencies. UNIDO and UNITAR have consulted with each other with regard to their research projects on criteria and methods of evaluation, the brain drain problem and transfer of technology from enterprise to enterprise.

United Nations Centre for Housing, Building
and Planning (UNCHBP)

180. The programme of work and area of responsibilities of UNIDO in the field of construction and building materials industries were defined and agreed upon between UNIDO and UNCHBP in 1968. These were further reviewed and adopted at the thirteenth session of the ACC Working Group on Housing and Urbanization, held in Vienna in February 1969.^{23/} At this meeting, it was also agreed that UNIDO and UNCHBP should consult informally on their respective draft programmes of work before their submission to the respective governing bodies for consideration. Accordingly, UNIDO has forwarded to the Centre its draft programme of work for 1970 and 1971 in the field of construction and building materials industries, including wood-based construction materials. Correspondingly, UNIDO will receive for comment the work programme of the Centre.

Areas of co-operation

181. In collaboration with FAO and UNCHBP, UNIDO convened in Vienna from 17 to 21 November 1969 a study group on production techniques on wooden houses under conditions prevailing in developing countries. Fourteen participants from the developing countries, seventeen observers and representatives of two international organizations attended the meeting. In its report, the study group recommended measures to be taken for the establishment and expansion of this industry in developing countries.

182. A workshop on clay building materials industries in Africa (3.04.01) and a regional seminar on prefabrication in Africa (3.05.01) are planned for 1970 in collaboration with ECA and UNCHBP. For 1971, two seminars are planned in co-operation with the Centre: an interregional seminar on the manufacture of

^{23/} Co-ordination/R.727/Corr.1.

cement in developing countries (3.01.01) and an expert group meeting on the use of plastics in the building industry (3.03.01). In co-operation with ECE, studies on the building materials industry (3.06.01) are planned, to be carried out in collaboration with UNCHBP. In 1969, the Centre contributed studies to the UNIDO operational guide to regional planning and industrial location. Discussions are under way between UNIDO, UNCHBP and the Office of Technical Co-operation of the Department of Social and Economic Affairs concerning co-operation on operational projects to be formulated for Malawi and Syria.

Other organizations and functional committees

183. UNIDO works closely with the secretariat of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). At the policy level, the Executive Director participates in the meetings of the ACC. UNIDO representatives have attended the meetings of the Preparatory Committee and have participated in the ACC sub-committees on the Development Decade, science and technology and computer users. UNIDO has supplied information to the ACC secretariat on request on matters which require action by the United Nations system as a whole. It has kept the ACC secretariat informed on the arrangements for co-operation between UNIDO and the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions and UNESOB.

184. UNIDO continues to provide the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science to Development with information on industrial development. At the request of the Advisory Committee, the Executive Director has attended its meetings and has provided it with information on activities of UNIDO of interest to the Advisory Committee. The ad hoc working group of the Advisory Committee on Science and Industrial Development met at UNIDO headquarters in Vienna in November 1969 and decided to initiate studies in co-operation with UNIDO on product and plant design and production technology appropriate for the developing countries as well as on the effective use of industrial research. Two studies, to be prepared by UNIDO, will be circulated to the regional economic commissions for comments and will be submitted to the Advisory Committee at its thirteenth session, in spring 1970.

185. UNIDO has participated in the preparation of documentation for the Second Development Decade. It is working closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations Secretariat, New York, in undertaking studies on development of industrial branches during the Second Development Decade.

UNIDO has participated in the ACC sub-committee on the Second Development Decade. At its recent meeting, held in New York in October 1969, the ACC sub-committee suggested that special attention needs to be given to industrial investment, training, transfer of technology, institutional set-up and appropriate fiscal policies. At the request of the Industrial Development Board (resolution 24 (III)), the Executive Director reported to the Preparatory Committee of the General Assembly for the Second United Nations Development Decade in July 1969 on the UNIDO programme of action for the next decade. He outlined the content of the preparatory studies undertaken by UNIDO and indicated that UNIDO intends to co-operate with the developing countries in helping them to design the appropriate industrial strategies, policies and institutions and to set up an effective mechanism of review and follow-up of their own industrial development during the successive years of the Decade. As regards the mechanism of implementation and follow-up on the international level, he indicated the readiness of UNIDO to contribute to the full extent of its possibilities to any machinery that may be established later.

186. The UNIDO New York Liaison Office participated in a number of activities involving relations between UNIDO and the substantive offices of the United Nations Secretariat in New York. UNIDO worked closely with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in matters such as development planning, development of natural resources, social and environmental problems, compilation and processing of statistical data, public finance, patents, investment promotion and science and technology. UNIDO collaborated with the Office of Technical Cooperation of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs in implementing a number of projects financed by UNDP. The Statistical Office continued to provide statistical data, needed for industrial studies and the periodic surveys of industrial development. Arrangements were also made with the Statistical Office for the compilation of detailed production and employment data for different countries and regions.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF
INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Intergovernmental organizations

187. The following intergovernmental organizations now have consultative status with UNIDO:

- Common Afro-Malagasy Organization, Yaoundé (OCAM)
- International Commission for Agricultural Industries, Paris (ICAI)
- European Economic Community, Brussels (EEC)
- Organization of American States, Washington (OAS)
- Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee, Tunis
- United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property, Geneva (BIRPI)
- African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office, Yaoundé (OAMPI)
- Asian Productivity Organization, Tokyo (APO)
- European Investment Bank, Luxembourg (EIB)
- Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration, Guatemala (SIECA)

188. In addition to the above-mentioned intergovernmental organizations having consultative status with UNIDO, the following intergovernmental agencies, not having consultative status, co-operated with UNIDO on certain projects:

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States (IDCAS)
- Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO)

189. Since the last session of the Industrial Development Board, co-operation between UNIDO and the associated intergovernmental organizations has taken the form, inter alia, of participation in, and assistance in the organization of, each other's meetings and the holding of consultations on certain activities of common interest.^{24/}

190. UNIDO and the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) organized jointly the Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development which

^{24/} Additional projects in which the organizations mentioned in this chapter co-operated, or will co-operate, with UNIDO during 1969 - 1971 are to be found in table 20.

Table 20

UNIDO projects involving the participation of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

<u>Project component</u>	<u>Title of meeting</u>	<u>Date and location</u>	<u>Nature of co-operation</u>
11.03.04	Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development	October 1969 Paris	OECD, ECE, ECAFE, EEC sent representatives. Joint UNIDO/OECD meeting with joint planning of agenda; papers from both organizations; joint financing and representatives from both organizations. (30 participants from developed and developing countries attended the meeting.) The report of the meeting and selected documents to be published in 1971
15a.03.01	Training workshop in industrial surveys methods (for English-speaking developing countries)	1970 United Kingdom	OECD, EDI (World Bank), ECE, IDS, Sussex University to participate. Provision of lectures by other organizations
15a.03.01	Training Workshops in methods of industrial surveys (for French-speaking developing countries)	1971	OECD, ECA, IDEP, African Development Bank to participate and to provide lecturers
7.02.01	Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices	October 1969 Vienna	Organized jointly by UNIDO and BIRPI (with BIRPI participation consisting of 2 members); BIRPI contributed towards the financing of the meeting
7.01.01	Expert group meeting on a manual on licensing practices	December 1970 Vienna	BIRPI, OAMP and International Patent Institutions (IIP) will prepare papers and send representatives
7.02.01	Training workshop for industrial property officers in Africa and the Middle East	1971	In co-operation with BIRPI, OAMP, ECA and UNE-SOB. Exact details to be decided on later. (Preparatory work will be undertaken in 1970 in some African and Middle Eastern countries.)

was held from 6 to 11 October 1969 in Paris. Both organizations have made arrangements for co-operation in the Industrial Inquiry Service of UNIDO which provides industrial information on request to the developing countries. UNIDO has also agreed to publish in its Industrial Research and Development News information concerning OECD Information Service.

191. The Expert Group Meeting on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices, which took place from 6 to 10 October 1969 in Vienna, was organized jointly by UNIDO and BIRPI. Among the participating bodies was the African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office.

192. UNIDO was represented, under the terms of its co-operation agreement with the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM), at the Symposium on Stock-raising in Tropical Countries, held by OCAM from 8 to 13 December 1969 at Fort-Lamy (Chad). UNIDO co-operated in the preparation of this symposium in respect of those fields of activity coming within its competence. Under the terms of their co-operation agreement, UNIDO and OCAM also co-operated in seeking appropriate ways and means of harmonizing meat industries and the meat market in the OCAM region. To this end, UNIDO provided OCAM with the services of a meat-processing expert whose duty it was to study all the reports and surveys available in Africa on the meat-processing industries and to make investigatory visits to those OCAM member countries having a particular interest in this matter. In addition, under the terms of the above-mentioned co-operation agreement, the UNIDO secretariat asked OCAM to consider the possibility of assisting UNIDO by: drawing the attention of the existing National Committees for UNIDO of the OCAM countries to the importance attached by UNIDO to all measures designed to bring about the closest possible collaboration between UNIDO and the National Committees; and by raising the question of setting up National Committees for UNIDO with those member countries which did not yet have such committees.

193. A number of meetings were held in Cairo in December 1969 between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of the Industrial Development Centre for the Arab States (IDCAS) concerning different aspects of co-operation between UNIDO and IDCAS. On the basis of these discussions, several projects were identified for co-operation between the two organizations.

These projects relate, in the main, to the establishment of industrial documentation and information centres in the area covered by IDCAS, joint participation in missions and expert meeting on textiles, fertilizers, petrochemicals and iron and steel industries, organization of training programmes in industrial profiles and technology and the organization of industrial surveys in five Arab countries. A joint review meeting is scheduled to be held in Vienna in early 1970 to discuss the details of the co-operative projects of UNIDO and IDCAS. In the implementation of the co-operative projects, UNDP will be involved either directly in specific programmes with IDCAS or the Arab countries, or indirectly through the bilateral programmes of IDCAS and the individual Arab States.

194. The Executive Director held discussions in December 1969 in Cairo with the Secretary-General of Arab Organization for Standardization and Metrology (ASMO) concerning the co-operation between the two organizations in their respective programmes of activities for 1970. Consideration was given to developing a number of activities involving co-operation between UNIDO, ASMO, the International Standardization Organization (ISO) and the International Electro-technical Commission (IEC) with a view to increasing the utilization of services of these organizations for the benefit of the member countries of ASMO.

195. UNIDO provided the Asian Productivity Organization (APO) with documentation for distribution among its member countries regarding the in-plant training course for engineers in the mechanical engineering industries which was held from 22 September to 29 November 1969 in Tokyo. APO participated as an observer in the UNIDO Expert Group Meeting on the Use and Development of Consulting Services in Developing Countries, held from 1 to 13 December 1969 in Tokyo. Consultations have taken place between the Secretary-General of APO and the Executive Director of UNIDO on the contribution by UNIDO to the Asian Productivity Year, to be organized by APO in 1970. UNIDO has offered to devote a special issue of the Industrial Research and Development News to the Asian Productivity Year. UNIDO will assist, at the request of governments, programmes planned as a part of the Asian Productivity Year in 1970 relating to quality control, small industry development etc.

196. The Rapporteur of the Parliamentary Conference of the Association of the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States visited UNIDO headquarters on 8 and 9 September 1969 in order to gather information on what UNIDO had achieved or planned to undertake in respect of the industrialization of the African and Malagasy countries associated with the European Economic Community. He expressed the hope that co-operation between UNIDO and the European Economic Community would be further strengthened, especially with regard to the industrial development of the African and Malagasy countries associated with the EEC.

197. Within the framework of its co-operation with the associated inter-governmental organizations, the secretariat of UNIDO requested on several occasions the support of the organizations for certain UNIDO initiatives concerning their member States. Thus, for example, the secretariat asked these organizations to examine the possibility of helping to ensure the success of the second Pledging Conference.

International Non-governmental Organizations

198. At its second session, the Industrial Development Board invited the Executive Director to establish close co-operation with the international non-governmental organizations associated with UNIDO and to report thereon to the Board at each session.^{25/}

199. The following international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been granted consultative status with UNIDO, thus enabling the latter to rely on these organizations for full co-operation.^{26/}

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, Cairo (AFRASEC)

European Centre for Industrial and Overseas Development, Paris
(CEDIMOM)

International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized
Enterprises, Geneva (ICAME)

International Association for the Protection of Industrial
Property, Zurich (IAPIP)

^{25/} Document A/7215, paragraphs 379 and 380; see also General Assembly resolution 2152 (XX), operative paragraph 36.

^{26/} See document ID/B/61.

International Association for the Promotion and Protection of
Private Foreign Investments, Geneva (APPI)
International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)
International Council for Scientific Management, Geneva (CIOS)
International Christian Union of Business Executives, Brussels
(UNIAPAC)
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Brussels (ICFTU)
International Federation of Automatic Control, Düsseldorf (IFAC)
World Confederation of Labour, Brussels (WCL)
International Organization of Employers, Geneva (IOE)
International Union of Architects, Paris (IUA)
Union of Industries of the European Community, Brussels (UNICE)
World Federation of Engineering Organizations, London (WFEO)
World Federation of Trade Unions, Prague (WFTU)

Seven of these organizations have appointed Permanent Representatives to UNIDO.

200. Since the last session of the Board, UNIDO continued its efforts to develop co-operation between UNIDO and the associated international non-governmental organizations. The principal fields for such co-operation have been: the exchange of industrial information and documentation; participation in, and assistance in the organization of, each other's meetings; and periodic consultation on certain activities of joint interest, inter alia on programmes of work, plans for the Second Development Decade, and the proposed association of research institutes.

Exchange of industrial information and documentation

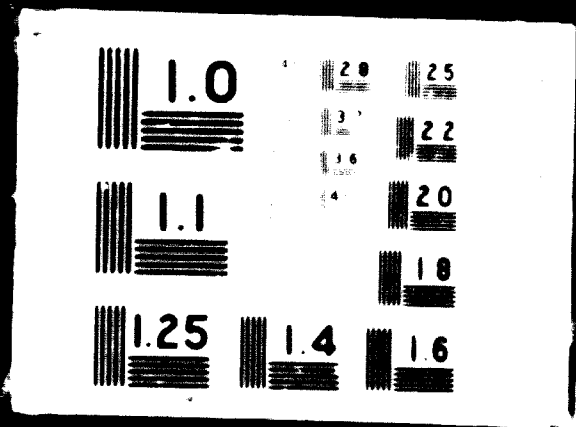
201. UNIDO continued to circulate to the non-governmental organizations all documents and other relevant publications of UNIDO on the same basis as to member States. It received in return various publications, reports and studies from these organizations dealing with the problems of industrialization. The International Chamber of Commerce and the International Christian Union of Business Executives stated their intention of preparing articles on their respective organizations for inclusion in the UNIDO periodical Industrial Research and Development News. Further, the International Chamber of Commerce and the International Organization of Employers offered to publish articles on UNIDO.



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3 OF 3

04178



Reciprocal participation in meetings and assistance in their organizations

202. The Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC) participated in the preparations for, and the work of, the Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in African Countries organized jointly by UNIDO, ECA and the African Development Bank, and held at Rabat, Morocco from 27 to 30 October 1969.

203. The International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises was represented at the Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development, organized jointly by UNIDO and OECD, and held in Paris from 6 to 11 October 1969.

204. The UNIDO secretariat, for its part, was represented at the following meetings:

The first Afro-Asian Conference on the Development of Small Industries, organized by the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC) with the collaboration of UNIDO; Cairo, 24 to 27 March 1969.

The twenty-second Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce on world economic expansion and the role, rights and responsibilities of international societies; Istanbul, 31 May to 7 June 1969.

The first African meeting of UNIAPAC on the enterprise and the entrepreneur in the economic development of the region organized by the International Christian Union of Business Executives; Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo, 7 to 9 July 1969.

Periodic consultation between UNIDO secretariat and the non-governmental organizations

205. The permanent representatives in Vienna of the non-governmental organizations associated with UNIDO were invited by UNIDO to attend several information meetings held at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna. These meetings provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on measures to ensure and strengthen close co-operation between UNIDO and the non-governmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of the programme of work of UNIDO, the exchange of information and the preparation of technical meetings. The discussions served to identify two areas, namely, industrial management and training and

small-scale industry, as offering scope for co-operation between UNIDO and the non-governmental organizations. In addition, the question of preparation of documentation for the Second Development Decade was also discussed and the assistance of the non-governmental organizations was requested.

206. The International Christian Union of Business Executives and the International Council for Scientific Management, in particular, helped to make a number of in-plant training courses organized by UNIDO in 1969 and 1970 better known by distributing details of these courses to their correspondents in the developing countries. These organizations facilitated the enrolment of trainees from developing countries in the in-plant training programme for engineers in the shoe industry, held at Prague and Gottwaldov, Czechoslovakia, from 3 September to 28 November 1969, and in the in-plant training programme for engineers in the mechanical engineering industries, held from 22 September to 29 November 1969 at Tokyo and Yokohama.

207. In the field of small-scale industry, co-operation with the International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-sized Enterprises was developed. This Association made a study on leasing and mutual indemnity financing in France for UNIDO and also prepared a paper for the Expert Group Meeting on the Role and Promotion of Subcontracting in Industrial Development which took place in Paris from 6 to 11 October 1969. UNIDO drew the attention of the non-governmental organizations to resolution 2 (I) of the Industrial Development Board and, in particular, to the resolutions in the Pledging Conference (10 (II) and 20 (III)). UNIDO suggested that they consider asking their national member bodies to draw the attention of the competent authorities of their respective countries to the importance which UNIDO attaches to large-scale participation by those countries in the second UNIDO Pledging Conference.

208. UNIDO and the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC) agreed to co-operate in disseminating information on UNIDO and its programmes and services in Africa and Asia, especially among the business communities, with particular emphasis on stimulating the interest of the business communities in the various member countries in regard to the establishment and function of UNIDO National Committees and on helping UNIDO to prepare and organize a training programme for the staff of chambers of industry and similar bodies in Africa. The assistance of the non-governmental organizations has been instrumental in furthering the aims and objectives of UNIDO in the promotion of industrial development of the developing countries.

CO-ORDINATION AT THE FIELD LEVEL

209. The UNDP Resident Representatives in the developing countries were requested to provide information on the problems and procedures involved in the co-ordination of programmes at the field level. The UNIDO industrial development field advisers were also requested to provide information on this matter. On the basis of the information received in reply to the request, an effort has been made in this chapter to describe the roles of the UNIDO industrial development field advisers and regional advisers of the National Committees for UNIDO. The UNDP Resident Representatives unanimously agreed that UNIDO industrial development field advisers facilitated the task of co-ordination in formulating and implementing operational programmes in the field. Comments were also made by the Resident Representatives on the role of the National Committees for UNIDO which, in their advisory capacity, contribute to a better understanding of the activities of UNIDO and to the over-all co-ordination of activities through the exchange of information, contacts with industry in the private sector and links with the industrial institutions.

Industrial development field advisers

210. The programme of industrial development field advisers was established following the agreement between UNIDO and UNDP on 11 October 1967 with the following objectives:

To achieve, with respect to the UNIDO field staff and activities, co-ordination with, and integration within, the offices of UNDP Resident Representatives, particularly in respect of efforts aimed at expanding operational activities in the industrial field;

To provide, as required, the services of qualified industrial development field advisers (UNIDO) on matters of technical co-operation both to the technical authorities of the recipient governments and to the Resident Representatives;

To assure UNIDO an adequate channel of communications with member States on matters outside the scope of UNDP-sponsored activities, as well as with the regional economic commissions and with other regional and subregional organizations.

211. As of October 1969, there were nine UNIDO industrial development field advisers in the field financed by UNDP. In accordance with the authorization by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1969, the number of field advisers will be increased to 20 in 1970. The field advisers who are under the policy guidance of the UNDP Resident Representatives, are located in, and are a part of, the offices of the Resident Representatives. With substantive and operational backstopping from UNIDO headquarters, the field advisers are fulfilling the objectives mentioned above. They have been instrumental in establishing working relations with the experts and officials of the United Nations agencies bilateral aid programmes, financing institutions etc. in the countries covered by them.

212. With regard to the promotion of the operational activities of UNIDO, the field advisers have assisted short and long-term technical assistance programming; provided UNIDO headquarters staff with an indication of the needs of the countries; provided representation at the country level for all substantive units in the UNIDO secretariat; and prepared the base for expanded and more effective activities in the future.

213. The field advisers, under the guidance of the UNDP Resident Representatives, have up-dated the 1970 programme, formulated the 1971 programme and, in some cases, have made forecasts for technical assistance needs for 1972. They have participated in the preparation of the UNIDO long-range programme of co-operation with the countries, assisted in UNDP-initiated country development and programme review meetings as well as in some of the country programming missions organized by the Office of Technical Co-operation (OTC) of the United Nations Headquarters. They will also provide the required co-operation for the World Bank annual economic missions planned for 1970. This offer of co-operation was extended by the Executive Director in his recent discussions with the President of the World Bank in October 1969.

214. The field advisers, through their contacts, appreciation of the field problems and information on bilateral programmes of assistance in industry in the countries they are serving have greatly facilitated the formulation of the operational programmes of UNIDO. Serving as a link between the UNIDO experts in the country and UNIDO headquarters, the field advisers have

Table 21

List of meetings attended by UNIDO
industrial development field advisers^{a/}

Industrial field adviser stationed at Bangkok (Thailand)

- Thirty-eighth Session of the Mekong Committee, Saigon,
23 - 28 January 1969
- Manila Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Asia
and the Far East, Manila, 9 - 13 February 1969
- Fourth Session of the Asia Industrial Development Council,
Bangkok, 12 - 18 February 1969
- Twenty-first Session of the ECAFE Committee on Industry and Natural
Resources, Bangkok, 19 - 26 February 1969
- Twenty-fifth Session of the ECAFE Meeting, Singapore,
15 - 28 April 1969
- Second Session, ECAFE/AIDC Asian Standards Advisory Committee,
Bangkok, 5 - 12 May 1969
- Ninth Session of the ECAFE Working Party on Small-scale Industries,
Bangkok, 17 - 23 June 1969
- Preparatory Meetings for AIDC (ECAFE), Asian Industrial Survey for
Regional Co-operation, Bangkok, 14 - 17 July 1969
- Fifth Meeting of the Regional Group for Asia of the Advisory
Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to
Development, Bangkok, 6 - 8 August 1969

Industrial field adviser stationed at New Delhi (India)

- Eleventh World Conference of the Society for International
Development, New Delhi, 14 - 17 November 1969
- UNESCO Seminar on Multidisciplinary Activities in South Asia,
Bangalore, 18 - 25 November 1969

Industrial field adviser stationed at Manila (Philippines)

- Third International Symposium on Regional Development, Tokyo,
16 - 18 September 1969
- Asian Electronics Conference, Taiwan, 23 - 27 November 1969

^{a/} Including the field adviser appointed in June 1969 and stationed at
Rio de Janeiro.

Industrial field adviser stationed at Santiago (Chile)

Thirteenth Session of ECLA, Lima, 10 - 23 April 1969
Fourth Meeting of the ACST Latin American Regional Group, Santiago,
18 - 20 August 1969 (attended by Mr. Ramiro V. Paz, on behalf of
Mr. W. Pflucker)
First Latin American Seminar of Plastics, Buenos Aires,
1 - 3 October 1969
Venezuela Country Development and Programme Review Meeting,
27 - 31 October 1969

Industrial field adviser stationed at Mexico City (Mexico)

ILO Second Session Inter-American Consultative Committee,
San Salvador, 13 - 21 January 1969
SID of Washington for Central America, Guatemala, 17 - 25 April 1969
Tenth Annual Inter-American Development Bank Meeting, Guatemala,
21 - 25 April 1969
Seminar on Integral Development of Industrial Projects Organized in
Querétaro by the Committee for Industrial Development,
16 - 17 May 1969

Industrial field adviser stationed at Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo)

Ninth Session/ECA Tenth Anniversary, Addis Ababa, 3 - 14 February 1969
UNIAPAC Seminar, Kinshasa, 7 - 9 July 1969

Industrial field adviser stationed at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)

Ninth Session/ECA Tenth Anniversary, Addis Ababa, 3 - 14 February 1969
Briefing of participants on 21 April 1969 in Addis Ababa - Regional
Seminar by UNITAR
ECA/UNIDO Meeting on Investment Promotion in Africa, Tangiers,
October 1969
African Round Table Meeting, Addis Ababa, 16 - 21 November 1969

strengthened the latter in the over-all management of the technical assistance projects of UNIDO. Staff members of UNIDO headquarters have been brought closer to field operations through the work of the field advisers.

215. The industrial development field advisers have provided to the various substantive units of the UNIDO headquarters links to corresponding substantive organizations in the countries. They have transmitted pertinent economic and industrial development information about each country, thus facilitating the preparation of action-oriented programmes by UNIDO. They have also assisted in the preparation of UNIDO-sponsored meetings on technical matters and have brought the recommendations of those meetings to the attention of relevant technical organizations. The field advisers have participated in a number of meetings, as indicated in table 21 below, and have provided to UNIDO representation to, and contacts with, the various countries.

216. Four UNIDO field advisers, in addition to their normal work, are accredited as liaison officers to ECA, ECAFE, ECLA and UNESOB and, in that capacity, act as links between UNIDO headquarters and the regional economic commissions. In preparation for the meeting between the UNIDO secretariat and the representatives of the regional economic commissions, held at UNIDO headquarters in November and December 1969 on the programme of work, the field advisers held advanced discussions with the substantive units of the regional economic commissions. Since the volume of work in implementing work programmes through the joint action of UNIDO and the regional economic commissions has increased, the work-load of the field advisers has increased correspondingly. It is now becoming more difficult for them to fulfil adequately the role of co-ordinator at the field level with the regional economic commissions. As these advisers also have their normal tasks, i.e. promotion of the operational activities of UNIDO in a number of countries, consideration is being given by UNIDO to reducing their present coverage of countries. With the additional number of field advisers being appointed, it is hoped that they will be able to fulfil adequately their role of liaison officers with the regional economic commissions.

Regional industrial development advisers

117. UNIDO has a number of regional industrial development advisers attached to the regional economic commissions. ECA and ECAFE each have five regional industrial development advisers attached to them, ECLA four and UNESOB one. The work undertaken by the regional industrial development advisers has been described in the section dealing with co-ordination and co-operation of activities of UNIDO with the regional economic commissions (para. 97 to 158). The advisers are financed under the UNIDO Regular Programme of assistance. As compared to industrial development field advisers, whose work is of a general nature, the regional industrial development advisers are specialists in different aspects of industrial development. While these advisers are under the day-to-day supervision of the regional economic commissions, they also receive substantive guidance from UNIDO headquarters. Their work consists of providing technical advice to governments, upon request, and of undertaking exploratory and advisory missions leading to the development of joint programmes between two or more countries in the region. They also undertake assignments at the request of UNIDO from time to time with the concurrence of the regional economic commissions to which they are assigned. The work of these advisers thus provides an additional element in enhancing the service provided by UNIDO and the regional economic commissions in operational matters relating to regional and country projects. By providing specialized advice, the advisers supplement the work of the UNIDO industrial development field advisers in developing an over-all programme of work by UNIDO and the respective regional economic commissions.

UNIDO National Committees

118. The establishment of the National Committees for UNIDO has added another dimension to the work of UNIDO at the country level. By bringing together the representatives of different institutions and organizations concerned with industrial development in their countries, the Committees have provided a focal point for co-ordination of the work of UNIDO at the country level.

119. Since the third session of the Board, the Governments of eight member States (Burundi, Dominican Republic, Finland, Norway, Republic of Korea, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Upper Volta and Yugoslavia) have informed UNIDO that they have either set up National Committees for UNIDO or have instructed existing

bodies to perform the functions proposed for these Committees in the recommendation adopted by the International Symposium on Industrial Development, held at Athens from 29 November to 19 December 1967. This brings the number of National Committees for UNIDO to 36 as at 1 February 1970. Up to that date, thirteen countries had announced that they did not intend to set up National Committees, being of the opinion that a specific measure of such a nature was not necessary as there were organizations in existence capable of fulfilling the role contemplated for the Committees. Eighteen countries indicated that the question was being examined and that a decision would be taken in the near future. The industrial field advisers of UNIDO have played an important role with regard to the Committees; first through their consultations with the governments of the countries in their area, leading in certain cases to the setting up of National Committees in these countries, and secondly through their frequent contacts with the National Committees already in existence. These contacts have provided an opportunity for the exchange of information both on the activities of UNIDO in general and on its activities in the countries concerned in particular.

220. During the past months, the UNIDO secretariat has pursued its efforts to intensify co-operation with the National Committees within the framework of the functions they have been given by associating them as often and as closely as possible with the activities of UNIDO - on the one hand by providing continuous information on the work programmes of UNIDO and, on the other, by periodic consultations on various problems of current importance. The National Committees have been kept informed of current activities and, in particular, of training programmes in the field of industry and of all the technical meetings organized by UNIDO - symposia, workshops, expert group meetings, seminars, industrial promotion services etc. Arrangements are also made to inform the National Committees of technical assistance missions sent by UNIDO to their respective countries. The Committees also receive information about UNIDO technical assistance projects in their respective countries.

221. UNIDO has communicated to the Committees the text of General Assembly resolution 2411 (XXIII) on the international development strategy to be followed during the Second Development Decade. The secretariat drew attention to the role that the National Committees, as "appropriate national bodies", would be called upon to play in this field. Recalling that UNIDO had the task of harmonizing its

plans with the objectives of the Second Development Decade, the secretariat invited the National Committees to put forward their views on the broad lines of industrial development policy which they envisaged for the next ten-year period. UNIDO also has referred to resolutions 2 (I), 10 (II) and 20 (III), adopted by the Industrial Development Board in connexion with the pledging conferences for UNIDO. UNIDO has kept the National Committees informed about the broad outline of its plan of action for evaluating the long-term needs of the developing countries in the field of industry and has invited them to submit suggestions. They have also been requested to provide assistance as appropriate. Some Committees participate in the preparation of the technical assistance projects of their countries and, with this end in view, request additional information from the secretariat on the possibilities which exist. The activities of UNIDO in the field of industrial information and promotion have been noted with interest by a number of institutions participating in National committees.

222. The experience of UNIDO in involving the National Committees at the country level is somewhat limited. Consideration is being given to evolving various measures to bring about a greater role for the National Committees.

Long-term programmes of technical co-operation between UNIDO and the developing countries

223. During 1969, UNIDO initiated action to prepare long-term programmes of technical co-operation in Ceylon, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Tunisia, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Similar missions are planned in 1970 to cover additional countries in the Asian, African and Latin American regions. The activities of UNIDO in the formulation of long-term programmes of technical co-operation in the developing countries have consisted of a number of actions involving: initial discussions between UNIDO and government officials at the highest levels, first in the countries and later at UNIDO headquarters; appreciation of the organization and functioning of the industrial sector; examination of the five-year plans of development; evaluation of the role of the business community; and scope and content of the bilateral assistance to industry. On the basis of discussions and a general evaluation of the elements mentioned above UNIDO has evolved requirements for assistance to selected developing countries. The current operational projects of UNIDO including pipeline

projects, have been examined in the context of the over-all needs of the countries, thus providing a basis for follow-up action by UNIDO. The experience gained has emphasized the need for co-ordination of multilateral and bilateral forms of assistance in industry.

224. UNIDO has endeavoured to bring about the co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance through consultations in the field and at the level of the donor countries. UNIDO industrial development field advisers have maintained contacts with the officials of the bilateral programmes of assistance and, in some cases, have participated in meetings of UNDP officials and the officials of the bilateral programmes of assistance. At the level of the donor countries, the Executive Director has discussed with the senior officials of the aid-giving organizations in Europe and America the possibilities of comparing and exchanging information on the respective operational programmes in industry in the developing countries. UNIDO has also initiated projects involving the elements of co-ordination of the bilateral and multilateral forms of assistance. For example, the centre for training and development of small enterprises in Ghana, which is being established, involves the contribution in equipment and experts services made available by the Government of India to West African countries and corresponding physical facilities provided by the Government of Ghana, with a small contribution by UNIDO and ECA. The UNIDO interregional training programmes in textiles and electronics represent another element in the co-ordination of bilateral and multilateral programmes. These projects involve contributions by the Governments of Poland and the Netherlands as well as by UNDP. UNIDO's programmes of industrial promotion have provided opportunities for bilateral discussion on investment possibilities in a multilateral setting provided by UNIDO.

225. In all these tasks, the role of the country as the beneficiary of services is crucial. The work of UNIDO can be effective only if active participation is ensured in the developing countries by the government departments, industrial organizations and research institutes, as well as by the leaders of industry. Furthermore, effective efforts in industrialization, along a broad strategy such as may be conceived for the Second Development Decade, will need the kind of real partnership between industrialized and industrializing countries that has been advocated by the recent report of the Pearson Commission. Close co-operation between developed and developing countries will be needed to help the latter achieve a level of industrialization as a base for self-sustained and continuing growth.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

226. The foregoing review of the role of UNIDO in co-ordination of activities in industrial development has provided a brief account of the activities undertaken by UNIDO in co-operation with the organizations in the United Nations system and with the inter-governmental and international non-governmental organizations. In 1968 and 1969, UNIDO established a series of co-operative arrangements with ILO, UNESCO, FAO, UNCTAD and other specialized agencies. Agreements have also been concluded with the regional economic commissions and UNESOB. Discussions for co-operative programmes have been initiated with the World Bank and its group of agencies. In view of these arrangements, UNIDO has left its programme of work and structure flexible enough to accommodate not only the formal requirements of co-operation but also effective projects, whether in the field or from headquarters, which will be undertaken on this co-operative and collective basis. Of particular importance in this co-operative effort will be the harmonization of agricultural and industrial development (with FAO), employment and training for industrial development (ILO), research and transfer of technology (UNESCO), export promotion and trade policies (UNCTAD) and investment and financing of industry (World Bank, IFC, IDA and regional banks).

227. Following the arrangements for co-operation, UNIDO held discussions in 1969 and in January 1970 with the representatives of the regional economic commissions and UNESOB on the respective programmes of work and evolved a list of specific projects to be implemented in close collaboration during 1970 and 1971. Through the inter-secretariat meetings between UNIDO and the specialized agencies, areas of joint action were identified and a number of joint projects were taken up for implementation in 1969, 1970 and 1971. UNIDO has also undertaken preliminary action to evolve the co-operation of UNIDO National Committees, intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations. All these efforts in co-ordination of activities in industrial development are intended to eliminate the duplication of headquarters and field activities in industry and are aimed at evolving joint action by UNIDO and the other organizations contributing to industrial development of the developing countries.

108. The ultimate objective of UNIDO's role in co-ordination should be to serve the developing countries better through the optimum utilization of not only the resources of the United Nations, but also of the resources available outside the United Nations system. Co-ordination in this sense needs to be extended between UNIDO and the organizations outside the United Nations system which are also active in rendering assistance to the developing countries in their industrialization efforts. In this expanded role of co-ordination, it is essential to bring about the co-ordination of bilateral aid from the donor countries with the multilateral activities of UNIDO. UNIDO could contribute towards the harmonization and co-ordination of bilateral aid programmes in industry, ensuring that the donor and the recipient countries make the maximum use of available resources. This can be facilitated, first by UNIDO initiating discussions with the interested donor countries that would lead to harmonization and co-operation in a variety of activities and secondly, at the country level, by the recipient country itself, with the collaboration of UNIDO and the UNDP. As indicated in earlier chapters, preliminary discussions were held by UNIDO with some of the representatives of aid organizations in Europe and America. UNIDO has initiated industrial promotion meetings providing a basis for the mobilization of financial and other forms of assistance to the developing countries. The objective of the industrial promotion activities of UNIDO is to make available to the developing countries through the intermediary role of UNIDO services and resources which are beyond the limited capacities of UNDP and UNIDO.

109. In the expanded approach to co-ordination by UNIDO, the role of inter-governmental organizations, international non-governmental organizations, international industrial and professional associations, centres of information and international fairs and exhibitions become important. UNIDO has therefore taken action in developing a basis for co-operation with some of these organizations. UNIDO has participated in the discussions during the international trade fairs at Budapest and Tehran. It has made arrangements to disseminate information on its work and has participated in some of the technical meetings organized by the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations. The collaboration of UNIDO with these organizations will be developed further to enable these organizations to expand their services to the developing countries and thereby to be of mutual benefit.

230. UNIDO has been able, through the voluntary contributions of member States (annual pledging conferences and special contributions for specific projects), to pave the way to another important aspect of co-ordination, namely, the tapping of both physical and human resources of the developed and developing countries in order to increase international co-operation for industrialization. UNIDO has been instrumental, for instance, in assisting in the establishment of the centre for development and training of small enterprises in Ghana which represents a co-operative effort between the Governments of Ghana and India and UNIDO and ECA. Similar efforts are under way towards the establishment of a quality control and material testing laboratory in a country in Asia. UNIDO has organized several in-plant training programmes in specific industrial branches, on an ad hoc basis as well as on a long-term basis, in several countries in Europe, involving the mobilization of resources of UNDP, UNIDO, governments in Europe and the developing countries. UNIDO has initiated action in providing items of equipment for specific purposes such as mobile repair and maintenance units which are financed from the resources made available to UNIDO through its pledging conferences.

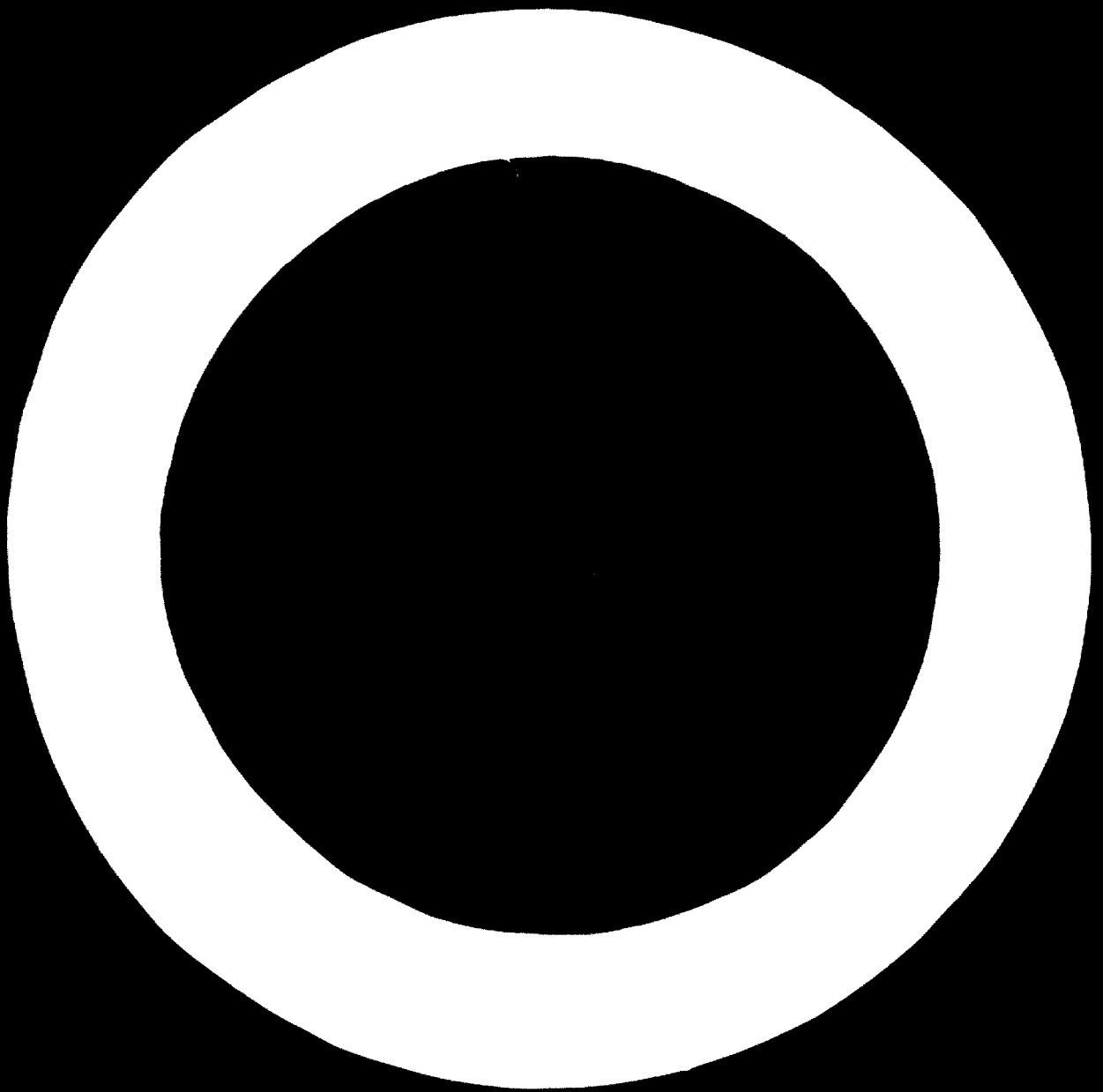
231. The role of UNIDO in this expanded concept of co-ordination will be to undertake more activities jointly in order to pool the experiences and resources of UNIDO and of the specialized agencies for the promotion of industrial development. Joint projects could combine an industrial element by UNIDO with a non-industrial element by the other agency, leading to more multi-disciplinary projects, both at headquarters and in the field, thus increasing the effectiveness of action for the promotion of industrialization by the organizations in the United Nations system. The basis for development of co-operation has already been laid, as indicated in the earlier chapters, with regard to joint efforts at the level of projects during 1969 between UNIDO and the organizations in the United Nations system. It is hoped that these co-operative efforts will be considerably enlarged in the coming years in order to serve the requirements of the developing countries.

232. In undertaking the increasing volume of co-operative activities, UNIDO will have to evolve further a variety of new approaches and procedures. It will also have to keep under review its role in co-ordination in the light of any possible adjustments in the work of UNDP, the expansion of the work of the World Bank in pre-investment and investment in industrial establishments, growth of financing activities of regional banks in industry, volume and nature of

bilateral assistance to industry in the developing countries, and the work of the United Nations system under the Second Development Decade with regard to the needs of the developing countries.

233. In conclusion, the role of UNIDO in co-ordination of industrial development activities will become increasingly important as it enters into a more positive phase leading to a larger number of co-operative programmes of action both with members of the United Nations system and with member States, individually and collectively, thereby facilitating the optimum utilization of available resources.

A N N E X E S



ANNEX I

AGREEMENT SETTING OUT GUIDELINES FOR CO-OPERATION BETWEEN
FAO AND UNIDO IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT^{1/}

1. Following a series of discussions between the Executive Director of UNIDO, Mr. I. Abdel-Rahman and the Director-General of FAO, Mr. A.H. Boerma, the following broad lines of co-operation between FAO and UNIDO are agreed upon. Throughout the discussions, there was recognition of the need to demarcate, to the extent possible, within the limits of the mandates of the two organizations, areas of primary responsibility and initiative as well as opportunities for joint action, where appropriate, in the fields of common concern.
2. FAO, according to its Constitution, is responsible for raising levels of nutrition and standards of living, securing improvement in production and distribution of all food and agricultural products, and for this purpose it shall promote national and international action with respect to, inter alia, the improvement of the processing, marketing and distribution of food and agricultural products. The organization during the last two decades has built up considerable experience and competence in these fields.
3. UNIDO, under General Assembly resolution 2152(XII) has responsibilities to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector, by undertaking activities which include industrial planning, programming and research, application and adaptation of technology, training, management, technical and economic feasibility studies and assistance in obtaining finance for industrial projects.
4. With a view to harmonizing the activities of the two organizations in the industrial field in a constructive way which would be in the best interest of the developing countries, adjustments are considered necessary. Such adjustments will have to come gradually on the basis of the best possible judgement in working together and sharing experience and competence to develop a united effort.

^{1/} Originally issued as document ID/INF.6.

5. Under resolution 2152(XXI) of the General Assembly quoted above, UNIDO "shall play the central role in and be responsible for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development".
6. Three areas of co-operation are dealt with, namely:
 - (a) Complementary areas;
 - (b) Areas of joint interest concerning non-edible and some edible raw materials (Group I); and
 - (c) Areas of joint interest dealing with edible raw materials such as milk and milk products, livestock products, fruits and vegetables, and fisheries products, which are normally bulky and/or of a perishable character (Group II).
7. Arrangements for inter-secretariat consultations are also proposed to help implement the provisions of the agreement as described in paragraph 22.

I. COMPLEMENTARY AREAS

8. The following four areas have been identified as offering scope for promoting joint action:
 - (a) Production of agricultural, fisheries and forestry equipment and machinery which would be the responsibility of UNIDO in close consultation with FAO on requirements of designs and utilization.
 - (b) Industries producing agricultural requisites such as pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers, in which FAO has interests in use and applications and UNIDO in the production aspects.
 - (c) Planning to promote balanced development of agriculture and industry in developing countries, an area where UNIDO and FAO could assist each other in their activities with special reference to the preparatory work of the Second Development Decade.
 - (d) Mobilizing the co-operation of industrial and business institutions, particularly in the developed countries, to explore investment possibilities, transfer of technology and other forms of aid for developing countries.
9. The manner in which the two organizations will co-operate in these areas of complementary action is agreed as follows:
 - (a) Equipment and machinery for agriculture, fisheries and forestry
UNIDO's responsibility in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and equipment is recognized. However, there is need for co-operation

between the two organizations because of FAO's interest in the use, selection, improvement and preventive maintenance of such equipment and machinery as well as responsibility for training personnel in their actual use.

(b) Industries producing agricultural requisites such as pesticides, insecticides and fertilizers

UNIDO's responsibility relates to the planning and setting up of industries in these fields. FAO has interests in the use and application, namely the selection and introduction of suitable fertilizers, insecticides, etc., trials and demonstrations in the field, economic analyses of the monetary benefits to farmers. Both organizations are interested in marketing and distribution aspects of these commodities.

(c) Planning

Because of the impact on agricultural growth of non-agricultural sectors, the need for co-operation between the two organizations in the balanced development of agriculture and industry is recognized. In this connexion, the two organizations agree to have continuous consultations with regard to their contribution to the Second Development Decade. The Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development, which was originally developed by FAO as a study independent of the Development Decade with targets and projections based on 1975 and 1985, is now being adapted to fit into the Second Development Decade. It is agreed that UNIDO will be given full information on the Indicative World Plan in order that the methods and techniques used by FAO can serve as a guide in its own planning of industrial development as a whole.

(d) Activities within the framework of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme and UNIDO industrial promotion activities

The membership of the FAO/Industry Co-operative Programme is open to individual industrial institutions in a position to invest in industrial projects. The Programme utilizes the technical knowledge of FAO with regard to investment possibilities derived from operating a number of pre-investment projects, and the managerial skill and investment potentialities of individual industries. As the group is interested in "package deals", the co-operation of UNIDO, within the framework of this agreement, is welcomed.

10. UNIDO, through its industrial promotion activities, deals generally with sources of finance, technology and "know-how", whether individual, corporate or public. It is recognized that useful collaboration should be established between UNIDO and this Programme because of the common objective of promoting industrial development in developing countries. For this purpose, FAO undertakes to arrange the necessary contacts between the Programme and UNIDO.

11. It is agreed that co-operation in these areas with respect to (a) continuous consultation, (b) formulation of joint programmes, and (c) co-operation in field projects will be established through the Inter-Secretariat Committee referred to elsewhere in this agreement.

II. AREAS OF JOINT CONCERN

12. Complex problems are involved in developing effective co-operation between the two organizations with respect to industries for processing agricultural and food products; fisheries industries and forest industries. The different commodities involved have been grouped under two headings, namely Group I dealing with non-edible and some edible commodities, and Group II comprising bulky and perishable food commodities.

Group I

13. The responsibilities of the two organizations as regards Group I are presented in tabular form in Annex I attached, except for forestry products, which is an integral part of this agreement.

Forestry products

14. Item 9, Column I of the Annex, relating to forestry products represents a statement by FAO on its current operations. With regard to co-operation in this field it was agreed that experience gained from operation of any joint Special Fund projects should provide valuable assistance to the two organizations in determining the most suitable form of co-operation. In the meantime, the two organizations would exchange all current material relevant to sawn lumber, pulp and paper, and woody-tissue type panels (veneer, plywood, fibreboard and particle board). It is agreed that in the light of the experience and information thus acquired, the matter should be re-examined every six months by the Inter-Secretariat Committee set up under this agreement in order to resolve this matter as soon as possible.

Group II

15. Group II which will be designated hereafter as "food industries" comprises the following:

- (i) Milk and milk products
- (ii) Livestock products
- (iii) Fruits and vegetables
- (iv) Fisheries products

Co-operation in this Group will be governed by the following principles.

III. PRINCIPLES REGARDING CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF FOOD INDUSTRIES

16. In all aspects of food industries, including the establishment of production facilities, expansion of existing capacity, research and development, FAO and UNIDO will co-operate according to the following principles.

17. It is agreed that FAO has responsibility with respect to production, storage, marketing and technology of processing of the agricultural raw materials for the food industries, and for quality and nutritional aspects of the finished products; and that UNIDO has responsibility with respect to the equipment, engineering, chemical and managerial aspects of the industry. Moreover, UNIDO, because of its general responsibilities for industrial development and for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of the work of the United Nations family in the field of industrialization, has responsibilities in the general economic aspects of food industries, including the sound development of these industries in a given country in line with the requirements of the industrialization process as a whole.

18. All requests for projects in regard to food industries received by one organization will be reported to the other. Both organizations, in close co-operation with the UNDP Resident Representatives, will participate jointly in the development and formulation of Special Fund projects of common interest, so as to reflect an integrated FAO/UNIDO approach consistent with the needs of the Governments and to bring to the latter the combined experience of the two organizations in their respective fields of competence. In the case of projects where feasibility studies are required, these will be conducted, as appropriate, jointly by the two organizations.

19. It is understood that the ultimate allocation of executive responsibility for projects financed by UNDP rests with the Administrator of the UNDP. However, the Inter-Secretariat Committee to be established by the organizations under this agreement will make recommendations for the allocation of executive responsibility for Special Fund projects in the food industries on the basis of the guide-lines mentioned above. It will recommend the designation of one or the other organization as executing or associated agency as the case may be. In the case of disagreement on the latter point by the Inter-Secretariat Committee, the matter will be referred to the Heads of the organizations for a decision.

20. It is likely that in most cases FAO will be the executing agency and UNIDO the associated agency, since it is recognized that FAO will have the major interest in the food industries. However, in the projects where the interests of UNIDO are predominant because of its competence as defined above, UNIDO will assume the role of the executing agency and FAO that of the associated agency.

Protein concentrates

21. Because of FAO's primary responsibility for food and nutrition, it has a major role in solving protein problems. A Protein Advisory Group, jointly sponsored by FAO, WHO and UNICEF is now tendering advice on protein problems; and in terms of General Assembly resolution 2416(XXIII), its functions and terms of reference have been widened to provide advice to all members of the United Nations system concerned. In this context, FAO has responsibility for the development and promotion of protein concentrates, research and experimentation with respect to the acceptability for human consumption, and development of food habits. UNIDO, on the other hand, has responsibility for the production of protein as a branch of the manufacturing industry. Since pilot plants are an integral step in the development of commercial production, close co-operation will be established between the two organizations in this preliminary stage to large-scale manufacture.

IV. ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTER-SECRETARIAT CONSULTATION

22. A joint Inter-Secretariat Committee will be set up by the two organizations, which will meet alternatively in Rome and Vienna for two or three days as

frequently as required. The functions of this Committee are to assist the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Director of UNIDO in implementing the provisions of this agreement, including the Annex.

23. The Committee will have the following terms of reference:

- (a) To review complementary areas of co-operation with a view to ensuring continuous consultations and recommending the formulation of joint programmes in field projects;
- (b) To deal generally with matters in the other areas including technical meetings, seminars, training centres etc., with a view to developing a working partnership in areas of common concern, so that developing countries will receive the best possible advice and that resources will be put to optimum use;
- (c) With respect to Special Fund projects that may emerge in either Group I or II, to recommend on the basis of the principles stated therein, the assignment of such projects either exclusively to one of the organizations or to both acting jointly; in the latter case it will recommend which organization will be the executing agency and which will be the associated agency.
- (d) To promote harmonious relations at the working level and examine cases of duplication and overlapping of efforts, with a view to ensuring that conflicting advice on the same subject is not given to a Member Country by the two organizations.

24. With the approval of the two Executive Heads, the Inter-Secretariat Committee may establish subsidiary working groups to deal with specific matters, as may be required.

S.I.S. Projects

25. While the majority of SIS projects will be implemented by UNIDO, the principles mentioned in this section will, in consultation with UNDP, apply to SIS projects in food industries; and FAO may expect to participate in the implementation of such projects partially or totally, depending on its interest in the project as assessed in the light of these principles.

26. In case of lack of agreement by the Committee, the question will be reviewed by the Executive Heads or representatives appointed by them for the purpose.

27. The two Executive Heads will review the work of the Inter-Secretariat Committee from time to time as appropriate, and develop any further guide-lines which may be necessary to improve the operation of the Inter-Secretariat Committee in the light of experience.

V. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION ON PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

28. The principles of exchange of information, consultation and co-operation will apply, in addition to operational projects as described above, also to other relevant areas, such as seminars, symposiums, technical meetings and training courses.

29. To enable the Inter-Secretariat Committee to perform its functions the relevant services of the organizations will make available to it all necessary information. Such information will include proposed programmes and projects, plans for publications, studies, surveys, conferences, seminars, training centres and technical meetings covered by the agreement.

30. This information will also include relevant suggestions made by the Industrial Field Advisers of UNIDO as well as by the field staff of FAO, so that co-operation envisaged in this agreement will be extended to the field level, and as far as possible to the stage in which programmes and projects are conceived.

31. For reasons of expediency, technical consultations and exchange of information should not necessarily take place for every project or programme, and may be limited by recommendation of the Inter-Secretariat Committee to major projects and main aspects of the development of the industries mentioned.

VI. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AGREEMENT

32. This agreement will be put into operation immediately and will be submitted by the two organizations to their respective governing bodies for endorsement as early as possible.

33. The provisions of this agreement do not apply to projects already established. However, it is open to either organization to request the other to initiate negotiations for participation in any such project where its contribution might enhance effectiveness. If there is mutual consent, details of such co-operation will then be worked out.

34. This agreement will be communicated by each organization to all its headquarter and field staff concerned, in order that its provisions shall be observed in a spirit of goodwill and co-operation at all levels, and in the best interests of Member Countries. A copy of this agreement will also be transmitted to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the UNDP.

A.H. Boerma
Director-General
Food and Agriculture
Organisation of the
United Nations

I.H. Abdel-Rahman
Executive Director
United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

Geneva, 9 July 1969

Annex to the Memorandum Setting out Guidelines for
Co-operation between FAO and UNIDO in the Field of
Industrial Development

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (including FORESTRY AND FISHERIES)

<p>RAW MATERIAL</p>	<p>1. FAO operations, belonging together in the chain with productions and/or other operations which are inherent in meeting food and nutritional requirements. These operations include pilot projects, where appropriate, for training and demonstration of modern processing techniques and technologies, handling of raw materials and marketing and distribution of processed products hereunder indicated.</p>	<p>2. FAO/UNIDO JOINT CONCERN</p> <p>2a. Larger operational concern of FAO, with UNIDO participation as may be arranged</p> <p>2b. Larger operational concern of UNIDO with FAO participation as may be arranged</p>	<p>3. UNIDO operations, belonging together with other industrial development activity and/or other operations which need to be dealt with. These operations include pilot and demonstration plants and projects for industrial activities on subjects hereunder included.</p>
<p>GROUP I (a) NON-EDIBLE</p> <p>1. <u>Vegetable fibres</u></p> <p>Cotton</p> <p>Jute and kenaf</p>	<p>Ginning into cotton-seed and lint; sorting and baling</p> <p>Retting; cutting; ribboning; decorticating; drying; sorting; baling</p>	<p>Handloom weaving and rope making projects in rural communities, utilizing local cotton, vegetable fibres etc.</p>	<p>Textile industry development. Spinning, knitting, weaving. (Yarn, thread, felt, twines, woven and knitted fabrics, blankets, carpets, cordage, and further industrial manufacturing.)</p>

RAW MATERIAL	1. FAO Operations	2. FAO/UNIDO JOINT CONCERN 2a. Largely FAO	3. UNIDO Operations
<p>2. <u>Animal fibres</u> Wool</p>	<p>Shearing; classing; fellingmarging; scouring; carding; combing; baling</p>	<p>Handloom weaving projects in rural communities, utilising local wool, silk etc.</p>	<p>Textile industry development. Spinning knitting, weaving. (Yarn, thread, felt, twines, woven and knitted fabrics, blankets, carpets, cordage, and further industrial manufacturing.)</p>
<p>Silk</p>	<p><u>Reeling</u> <u>Man-made fibres</u> Economic studies to advise Member Governments with respect to com- petition of natural fibres</p>		<p>Manufacture of man-made fibres etc.</p>
	<p><u>Fibre research</u> Agricultural fibre research activities (spinning tests for cotton, wool etc. in laboratory with ob- jective of feeding results back to primary producer, grower and breeder) also are part of FAO operations. (See Column 3 for UNIDO activities)</p>		<p>Industrial fibre research physical and chemical tests for industry; research with objective of modifying physical and chemical character- istics of fibres; evaluating properties etc.</p>

3a. <u>VALUABLE</u>	1. FA Operations	2. FA/UNIDO JOINT CONCERN 2a. Largely FAO 2b. Largely UNIDO	3. UNIDO operations
3. <u>Skins and Skins</u>	Flaying; curing; grading; salting; drying; pickling; tanning; storage and packing. By-products processing	Feasibility studies for large-scale manufacture as shown in Column 3	Tanning in industrial scale; leather; glue; gelatine; industrial leathers; leather goods and other industrial products; serial manufacture of footwear etc.
4. <u>Rubber</u>	Separating; coagulating; drying and smoking of latex; latex concentration crepe, sheets and block rubber; baling	Feasibility studies for operations shown in Column 3	Compounding; moulding; vulcanization; foam rubber development; rubber goods industry. Manufacture of tyres, footwear, belting, tubes, flooring material etc.
5. <u>Tobacco</u>	Drying; curing; grading; ageing; fermenting; storage and packing	As above under 4	Blending; manufacture of tobacco products
6. <u>Technical oils (such as castor, tung etc.)</u>	Processing and extraction except on industrial scale	Feasibility studies for industrial processing (refining) as shown in Column 3	Processing and extraction on industrial scale; crude oil refining; manufacture of derivatives (varnish); paint; sulfonation and detergents, plasticisers, etc.
7. <u>Essential oils</u>	Oil extraction and processing		Crude oil refining; derivatives for cosmetics and other

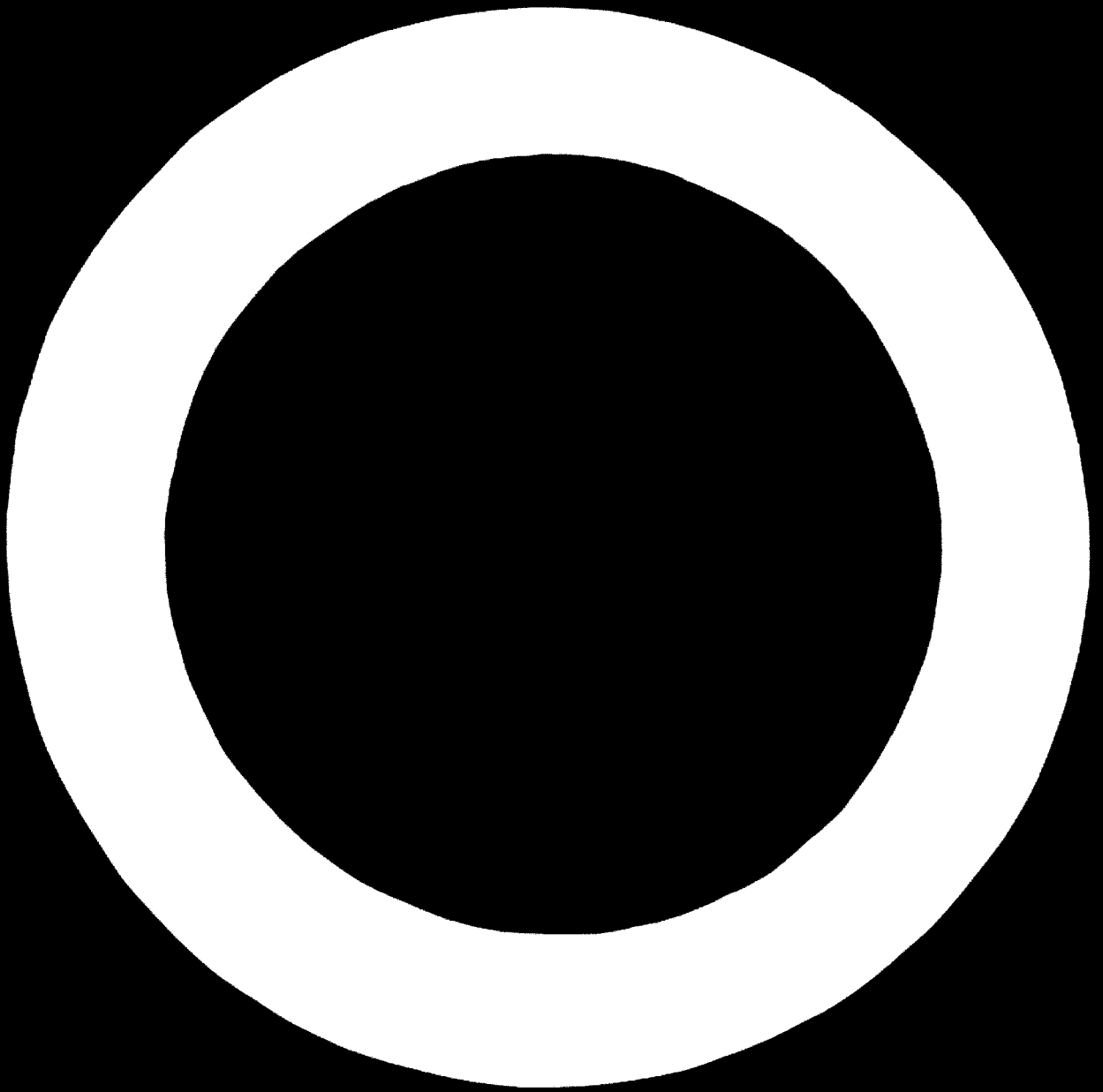
RAW MATERIAL	1. FAO Operations	2. FAO/UNIDO JOINT CONCERN 2a. Largely FAO 2b. Largely UNIDO	3. UNIDO Operations
<p>3. <u>Bark and straw</u></p>	<p>Drying; baling etc.; transport and other activities until it is used as an individual input</p>		<p>Industrial processing including pulp and paper</p>
<p>9. <u>Forestry products</u></p>	<p>Logging; saw millings; wood-based panels (veneer and plywood, fibre board and particle board); wood preservation; pulp and paper</p>		<p>Furniture; wooden prefabricated housing components; joinery and timber fabrication and paper conversion and various secondary industries; packaging etc.; match manufacture. Manufacture of forestry tools; equipment and machinery for forest industries</p>
<p>10. <u>Animal feed compounds</u></p>	<p>Preparation from agricultural and fisheries waste and by-products; grinding; drying; mixing; blending etc.</p>		
<p>GROUP I (b) EDIBLE</p> <p>1. <u>RICE</u></p>	<p>Treshing; cleaning; drying; parboiling; extraction of bran; husking; storage; milling; polishing</p>	<p>Feasibility studies with respect to large-scale milling</p>	<p>Breweries. (Beer, sake and other alcoholic beverages)</p>

* See also text approved on this item under para. 14 of the agreement.

RAW MATERIAL	1. FAO operations	2. FAO/UNIDO JOINT CONCERNS	3. UNIDO operations
		2a. Largely FAO	2b. Largely UNIDO
2. <u>Wheat and coarse grains</u>	Threshing; cleaning; drying; milling; grinding; bran separation; by-products utilization; grain handling; protection; storage; (fine grinding and classification of protein-rich fractions of the bran and endosperm; baking (bread, biscuits, pasta, and other food preparations))		Starch derivatives (glue, paint etc.) Milling on an industrial scale
3. <u>Cassava</u>	Slicing; drying; starch (flour) processing	- do -	Starch derivatives (glue, paint etc.)
4. <u>Oilseeds</u> (coconut, soybean, palm, olive, cottonseed, groundnut etc.)	Storage; shelling; hulling; peeling; decorticating; washing; cleaning; pressing; extracting and processing (except on industrial scale); protein concentrates**	Refining of crude oils	Extracting and processing on industrial scale. Hydrogenation and other processes (margarine, soap)
5. <u>Spices</u>	Curing; cleaning; drying; crushing; mixing; packing		Extraction of essential oils and oleoresins; compounding mixtures

** See also para. 21 on protein concentration.

RAW MATERIAL	2. FAO/UNIDO JOINT CONCERN		3. UNIDO Operations
	2a. Largely FAO	2b. Largely UNIDO	
1. FAO Operations			
6. <u>Sugar</u> (cane and beet)	Crushing; concentrating and separating; raw sugar; molasses. Ghur (brown sugar) processing. By-products utilization for animal feed	Feasibility studies with respect to industrial-scale operations	Processing on industrial-scale where the end-product is white sugar; confectionary and sugar-based products. Industrial alcohol and alcoholic beverages Manufacture of chocolates, powder, beverages. Extraction of cocoa butter on an industrial-scale
7. <u>Cocoa</u>	Fermenting; drying; roasting; shelling; grinding and butter extraction; storage		Roasting, blending and grinding; soluble and decaffeinated coffee; caffeine and other pharmaceuticals Blending soluble tea
8. <u>Coffee</u>	Pulping; fermenting; washing; drying; hulling; grading		
9. <u>Tea</u>	Withering; rolling; braking; shifting; curing; fermenting; grading; packing (Commodity, economic and statistical studies, projections etc. on subjects mentioned in this column)		Having regard to the commodity, economic, statistical studies, projections etc. conducted by FAO, similar studies with respect to industrial aspects of items in Column 3 will be undertaken by UNIDO



ANNEX II

PRINCIPLES AND PROCEDURES OF
CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIDO AND ECAFE

1. The Executive Director of the UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East have held a series of consultations on questions relating to the development of Industrial Programmes in Asia and the Far East in order to establish and develop further the principles of co-operation between the two organizations.
2. The programme of ECAFE is marked by the existence of a long period of activities in the field of development of the industrial sector of the economy and also in the field of promotion of specific industrial projects. The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources of the ECAFE and its subsidiary bodies have been devoting attention for many years to all the major economic aspects of industrial development including industrial planning and programming for specific industries, training etc. Also of particular importance has been the work of the Asian Industrial Development Council (AIDC) in the area of industrial co-operation.
3. UNIDO, under General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) has responsibilities to assist in, promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, with particular emphasis on the manufacturing sector, by undertaking activities which include industrial planning, programming and research, application and adaptation of technology, training, management, technical and economic feasibility studies and assistance in obtaining finance for industrial projects. Since the establishment of UNIDO its programme of technical assistance in particular has developed considerably with the ECAFE countries.
4. The Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECAFE recall in this connexion that a considerable amount of joint activities have been going on in the past and is under way in many areas of joint interest, in particular as regards the First and Second Asian Conference on Industrialization; the follow-up of the activities and recommendations of the Asian Industrial Development Council established as a direct outcome of the First Asian

Industrialization Conference organized jointly by UNIDO and ECAFE in 1965, the industrial survey project for regional co-operation in Asia and others.

5. The Executive Director and the Executive Secretary, recalling, on the one hand, the wishes expressed in the Industrial Development Board and other bodies, to ensure the optimum utilization of the existing machinery at the regional level, and on the other hand, the hopes expressed in the ECAFE bodies, that the creation of the UNIDO would be reflected in a further impetus being given to the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development in the region, have agreed that the following principles be established for co-ordinating the activities of the two organizations.

6. Taking into account the cycles of preparation of the respective programmes by the two secretariats, the two Executive Heads agreed that consultations between them should take place during the early phase of the programme preparations in order to take into account their respective activities with a view to identifying projects of common interest and to attaining gradually full harmonization as regards their programmes. In these consultations on harmonization, account will be taken of the fact that some elements of the programmes of both ECAFE and UNIDO, because of their origin and nature of financing are subject to certain limitations as regards possibilities of joint action. UNIDO's sources of financing include the Regular Budget, the various UNDP programmes, voluntary contributions by governments and Funds-in-Trust. ECAFE resources include the Regular Budget, UNDP funds and various contributions some of which are provided by government and private sources to ECAFE for specific purposes. The results of these consultations will be appropriately reflected in the programme submitted by the two organizations for approval to their respective legislative bodies. Following approval of the programmes, consultations will be continued as appropriate between the two organizations for the implementation of projects of common interest.

7. Both organizations will co-operate in promoting full utilization of their resources at country and regional level in the ECAFE region particularly through UNDP Technical Assistance programmes, in order to ensure the maximum and most effective service to the ECAFE countries both individually and collectively.

8. The AIDC is recognized as an important instrument for industrial co-operation in the ECAFE region. The two organizations will co-operate in implementing regional projects originating in the Council.

9. The system of UNIDO industrial field advisers in the ECAFE region has already been put into effect. It is intended to increase the number as resources permit and in agreement with UNDP. One of the advisers assigned to the region and stationed in Bangkok will continue to act as liaison officer between UNIDO and ECAFE, and arrangements will be made in consultation with UNDP to enable him to devote adequate attention to maintaining the required contact with ECAFE. ECAFE will also benefit from the presence of the other industrial advisers in the region, and the necessary arrangements will be worked out between UNIDO and ECAFE for this purpose.

10. The regional advisers attached to ECAFE and financed by UNIDO Regular Programme will be utilized mainly to give advice to the countries on request in their fields of specific competence. In addition, they should be used to promote the operational activities of both organizations, including in the case of UNIDO, the briefing and discussions with technical assistance experts as appropriate. The regional industrial advisers, in general, will assist in establishing closer co-operation between the programmes of activities of the two organizations.

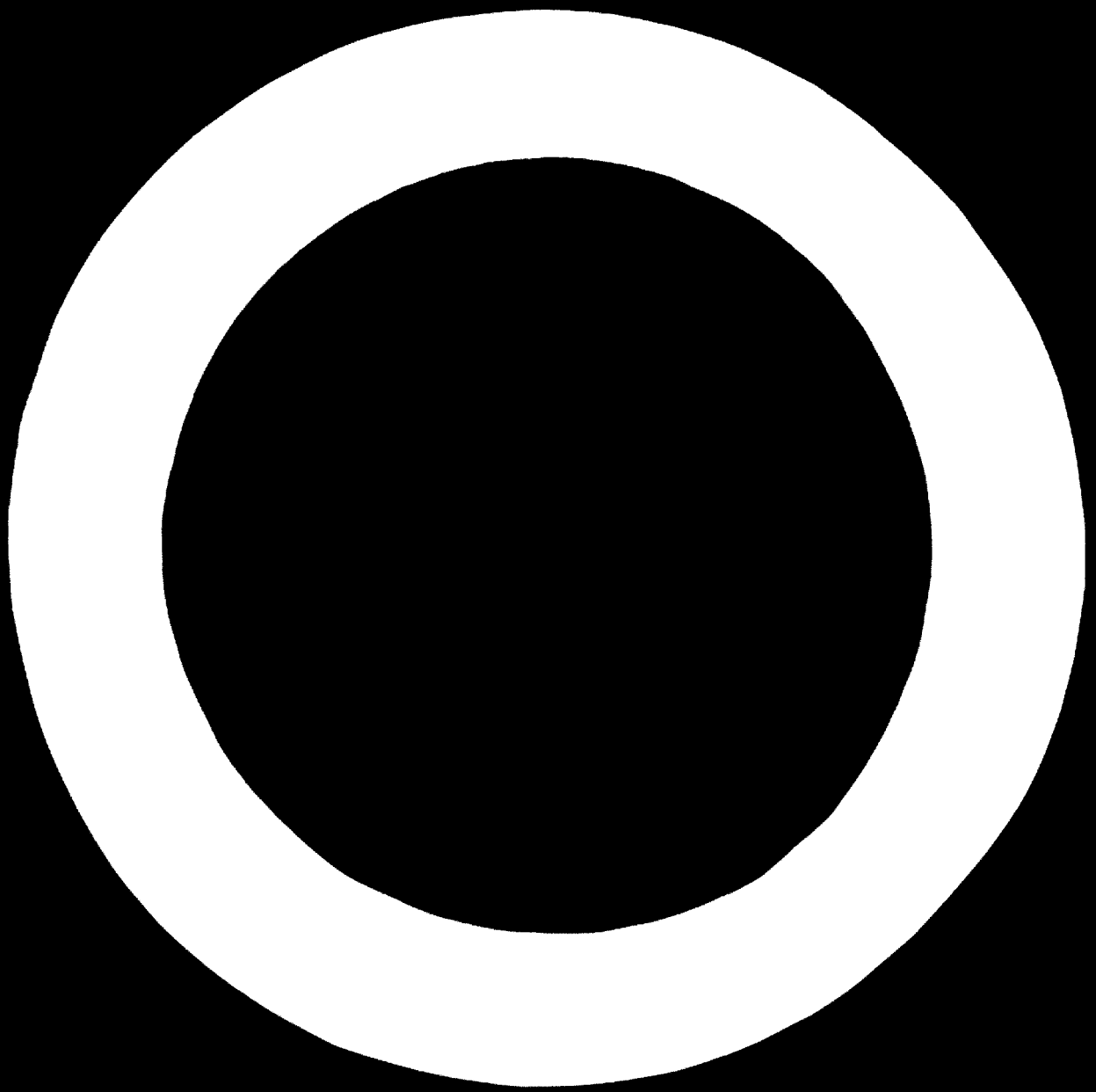
11. The co-operation of the two organizations will take into account to the fullest extent possible the various aspects of the major programmes involving other regional bodies, particularly the Asian Development Bank as well as sub-regional groupings, consistent with the terms of reference of the two organizations as United Nations bodies. Furthermore, the two organizations fully recognize the important task for co-operating in their preparatory work and follow-up activities in implementing the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

12. In the light of the resolutions of the General Assembly, ECOSOC, ECAFE and Industrial Development Board on decentralization, organization and co-ordination of activities in the field of industrialization and with a view to developing the existing machinery in the region as the regional arm of the global body in this field, this agreement will be periodically reviewed in order to assess its effectiveness and to introduce the necessary adjustments.

U Nyun
Executive Secretary
United Nations Economic
Commission for Asia and the
Far East

I.H. Abdel-Rahman
Executive Director
United Nations Industrial
Development Organization

Geneva, 14 July 1969



ANNEX III

EXPENDITURES ON OPERATIONAL PROJECTS IN INDUSTRY
IN 1968 BY ILO, FAO, UNESCO AND UNIDO

1. At its third session, the Industrial Development Board considered the Analytical Report of the Activities in the Field of Industrial Development of the United Nations System of Organizations (ID/B/57) to be a significant contribution to the understanding of the role of co-ordination of UNIDO and it suggested "that efforts be made to improve this report so as to facilitate the identification of areas of common interest and areas requiring joint action".^{1/}
2. The material contained in the earlier chapters of document ID/B/65 relates to the areas of common interest and to those requiring joint action. Another aspect of improvement of the Analytical Report is the refinement of data contained in that Report. An effort is made in this annex to present data based on actual expenditures in 1968, as compared to man-months used in the Analytical Report. For the purpose of consistency, the data on expenditures are presented in the same form, using the functional classification adopted in the Analytical Report.
3. In view of the lack of readily available data on supporting activities and the different budgetary classifications used by the United Nations organizations, it was decided to confine the analysis to the projects which are financed by UNDP and to those contained in the Fourth Consolidated Report (ID/B/56) to ensure homogeneity and consistency. At the request of UNIDO, UNDP provided data on actual expenditures on projects in both the Special Fund and Technical Assistance sectors for 1968. Furthermore, the analysis was restricted to operational expenditures incurred by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO since these organizations account for most of the operational expenditures in industry. As the data contained in this report are a refinement of the data in the Fourth Consolidated Report (ID/B/56) and the Analytical report (ID/B/57), the cautionary remarks made in the Analytical Report on

^{1/} Document A/7617, para. 357.

functional classification adopted in the Consolidated Report as well as in tables 5 and 6 of the Analytical Report are applicable to the set of tables given below.

4. The statistical tables on actual expenditures incurred by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO in ten functional areas in industry are presented at the end of this note (tables A.1 to A.10). In 1968, expenditures on UNDP financed industrial projects included in the Consolidated Report amounted to \$47 million. The agency distribution of these expenditures is as follows: FAO, \$15 million; ILO, \$12 million; UNESCO, \$12 million and UNIDO, \$8 million. The broad conclusions, based on actual expenditures for 1968, do not differ significantly from those presented in the Analytical Report (ID/B/57), calculated on the basis of man-months.

5. Tables B.1 to B.4 give data on expenditures on Special Fund projects incurred by the four organizations mentioned above and classified according to functional groups used in the Consolidated Report and in the Analytical Report. Expenditures on Special Fund projects included in the Consolidated Report account for 80 per cent of total expenditures on operational projects in 1968. Data on actual expenditures on Special Fund projects in 1968 are expressed as percentages of total cumulative expenditures incurred in specific Special Fund projects since they became operational. It should be emphasized that such a comparison is by no means a satisfactory indicator of implementation of projects, particularly when no time series could be estimated for such data. However, they provide an appreciation of the progress made in 1968 on implementing projects in industry.

6. In table C.1, data are provided on expenditures on Special Fund projects in 1968, classified by geographical regions and by functional groups. Of the \$38 million spent in 1968 on Special Fund projects, \$12 million was spent in the African region, \$8.5 million in the Latin American region, \$11.3 million in the Asia and Far East region and \$6.5 million in the Europe and Middle East region.

7. Below a list is given of the classification adopted in the Analytical Report (ID/B/57) and of chapters in the Fourth Consolidated Report (ID/B/56) relating to this classification.

<u>Classification of the Analytical Report</u>	<u>Chapters in the Fourth Consolidated Report</u>
A. <u>Industrial Planning and Policies</u> (UNIDO Groups 12-15)	1-4 and 30
B. <u>Industrial Sectors</u>	
- Mechanical, metallurgical, electrical and transport equipment industries (UNIDO Groups 1 and 2)	7-13
- Construction and building materials industries (UNIDO Group 3)	14-15
- Petrochemicals, fertilizer, chemical and related industries (UNIDO Groups 4 and 5)	16-19
- Food processing industries, fisheries and industries processing agriculture products other than food (UNIDO Group 6)	20-22
- Forest industries including paper and pulp (UNIDO Group 5)	24-25
- Light industries (leather and textiles) (UNIDO Group 5)	23 and 26
C. <u>Industrial Services</u>	
- Small-scale industries (UNIDO Group 11)	5
- Industrial training (UNIDO Group 10a and b)	6
- Industrial research institutions (UNIDO Groups 7 and 9)	31

Statistical tables

Series A. Tables in this series refer to expenditures in 1968 on operational projects by functional classification and by agencies. In this series, long-term projects refer to UNDP/SF projects; medium-term to UNDP/TA projects, and short-term to projects financed under the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme. In the case of UNIDO, expenditures on medium-term projects include expenditures on projects financed under the regular programme.

Series B. Tables in this series refer to expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects in industry, included in the Fourth Consolidated Report (ID/B/56) executed by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO.

Series C. Expenditures in 1968 by geographical regions on Special Fund projects executed by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO.

Table A.1

Expenditures by ILO, FAO, UNESCO and UNIDO on operational activities in industry in 1968

(in thousands of US dollars)

<u>Functional Groups</u>	<u>Long-term</u>		<u>Medium-term</u>		<u>Short-term</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>per cent of total</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>per cent of total</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>per cent of total</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>per cent of total</u>
<u>Industrial planning and policies</u>	1,176	3.08	1,367	17.10	171	19.00	2,714	5.75
<u>Industrial sectors</u>								
Mechanical, metallurgical, electrical and transport equipment industries	275	0.72	632	7.90	210	23.35	1,117	2.38
Construction and building materials industries	15	0.03	46	0.57	40	4.45	101	0.22
Petrochemical, fertilizer, chemical and related industries	805	2.09	286	3.57	44	4.88	1,135	2.39
Food processing industries, fisheries and industries processing agricultural products other than food	9,458	24.62	1,768	22.12	42	4.66	11,268	23.82
Forest product industries including pulp and paper	3,077	8.00	273	3.42	47	5.22	3,397	7.17
Light industries (leather and textiles)	815	2.12	213	2.63	131	14.58	1,159	2.53
<u>Industrial services</u>								
Small-scale industries	2,139	5.56	412	5.15	131	14.55	2,682	5.66
Industrial research and institutions	2,268	5.91	655	8.20	76	8.45	2,999	6.33
Industrial training	18,392	47.87	2,313	28.93	8	0.88	20,713	43.77
Total	38,420	100.00	7,995	100.00	900	100.00	47,315	100.00

Table A.2

Expenditures on operational activities in the field of industrial planning and policies in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
IL0	199,471	-	-	199,471
FAD	-	-	-	-
UNE SCB	-	-	-	-
UNEPD	977,829	1,307,506	171,000	2,515,801
Total	1,178,300	1,307,506	171,000	2,715,752

Table A.3

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of mechanical, metallurgical, electrical and transport equipment industries in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
IL0	221,000	-	-	221,000
FAD	-	-	-	-
UNE SCB	-	-	-	-
UNEPD	54,000	631,941	200,716	885,657
Total	275,000	631,941	200,716	1,116,657

Table A.4

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of construction and building materials industries in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
IL0	-	-	-	-
FAD	-	-	-	-
UNE SCB	-	-	-	-
UNEPD	14,050	45,804	40,610	101,173
Total	14,050	45,804	40,610	101,173

Table A.5

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of petrochemical, fertiliser, chemical, pharmaceutical and pesticide industries in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	-	-	-	-
FAO	228,790	-	-	228,790
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	576,000	286,228	43,907	906,135
Total	804,790	286,228	43,907	1,134,925

Table A.6

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of food processing industries, fisheries, and industries processing agricultural products other than food in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	-	-	-	-
FAO	9,457,995	1,661,193	-	11,119,188
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	-	106,578	42,319	148,897
Total	9,457,995	1,767,771	42,319	11,268,085

Table A.7

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of forest product industries including pulp and paper in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	-	-	-	-
FAO	3,076,514	190,531	-	3,267,045
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	-	82,923	46,707	129,630
Total	3,076,514	273,454	46,707	3,396,675

Table A.8

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of
light industries (leather and textiles) in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	--	-	-	-
FAO	815,465	60,646	-	876,111
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	-	182,893	130,654	313,547
Total	815,465	243,539	130,654	1,189,658

Table A.9

Expenditures on operational activities in the field
of small-scale industries in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	1,904,614	51,160	-	1,955,774
FAO	-	10,628	-	10,628
UNESCO	-	-	-	-
UNIDO	235,000	349,867	130,831	715,798
Total	2,139,614	411,755	130,831	2,682,200

Table A.10

Expenditures on operational activities in the field
of industrial training in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	8,134,371	1,460,604	-	9,594,975
FAO	-	-	-	-
UNESCO	10,256,335	149,206	-	10,405,541
UNIDO	1,578	695,322	8,385	795,285
Total	18,392,284	2,313,292	8,385	20,713,961

Table A.11

Expenditures on operational activities in the fields of
industrial research and institutions in 1968

(in US dollars)

	<u>Long-term</u>	<u>Medium-term</u>	<u>Short-term</u>	<u>Total</u>
ILO	357,563	252,377	-	609,940
FAO	-	-	-	-
UNESCO	1,320,461	162,050	-	1,502,511
UNIDO	<u>508,744</u>	<u>221,171</u>	75,866	<u>805,581</u>
Total	2,207,768	655,598	75,866	2,939,232

Table B.1

Expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects
executed by UNESCO
(in US dollars)

Functional classification	Total cumulative expenditures up to 31 December 1968	Total expenditures in 1968	Per cent of column 3 to column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Industrial training	39,851	10,256	25.7
Industrial research	6,011	1,320	22.0
Total	45,862	11,576	25.24

Table B.2

Expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects
executed by UNIDO
(in US dollars)

Functional classification	Total cumulative expenditures up to 31 December 1968	Total expenditures in 1968	Per cent of column 3 to column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Small-scale industries	482	235	48.7
Mechanical engineering industries	51	48 ^{a/}	90.4
Construction and building industries	14	15	97.0
Petrochemical industries	835	102	12.2
Fertilizer and pesticide industries	704	474	67.32
Industrial planning, research and policies	2,847	978	34.35
Industrial institutions and technological centres	1,362	590	43.31
Total	6,295	2,440	38.76

^{a/} This figure does not include \$8,000 spent in the electric and electronic industries field in 1968.

Table B.3
Expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects
executed by FAO
 (in US dollars)

Functional classification	Total cumulative expenditures up to 31 December 1968	Total expenditures in 1968	Per cent of column 3 to column 2
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Pestfields industries	714	229	32.0
Food processing industries	8,105	2,837	33.8
Fisheries and fish processing industries	12,855	5,757	44.8
Industries processing agricultural products	1,468	844	56.7
Forest industries other than pulp and paper	9,751	3,078	31.5
Leather industries	1,190	815	70.3
Total	34,132	13,558	39.72

Table B.4
Expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects
executed by IIC
(in US dollars)

<u>Functional classification</u>	<u>total cumulative expenditures up to 31 December 1968</u>	<u>total expenditures in 1968</u>	<u>Per cent of column 3 to column 2</u>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Small-scale industries	5,720	1,905	33.3
Industrial training	20,804	8,134	38.9
Metallurgical industries	1,161	221	19.0
Industrial research	611	357 ^{1/}	58.42
	<u>28,396</u>	<u>10,617</u>	37.38

^{1/} Including expenditures on other activities related to industrial development (ID/B/56, chapter XXIII).

Table C.1
Expenditures in 1968 on Special Fund projects by
geographical regions executed by ILO, FAO, UNESCO, UNIDO

(in US dollars)

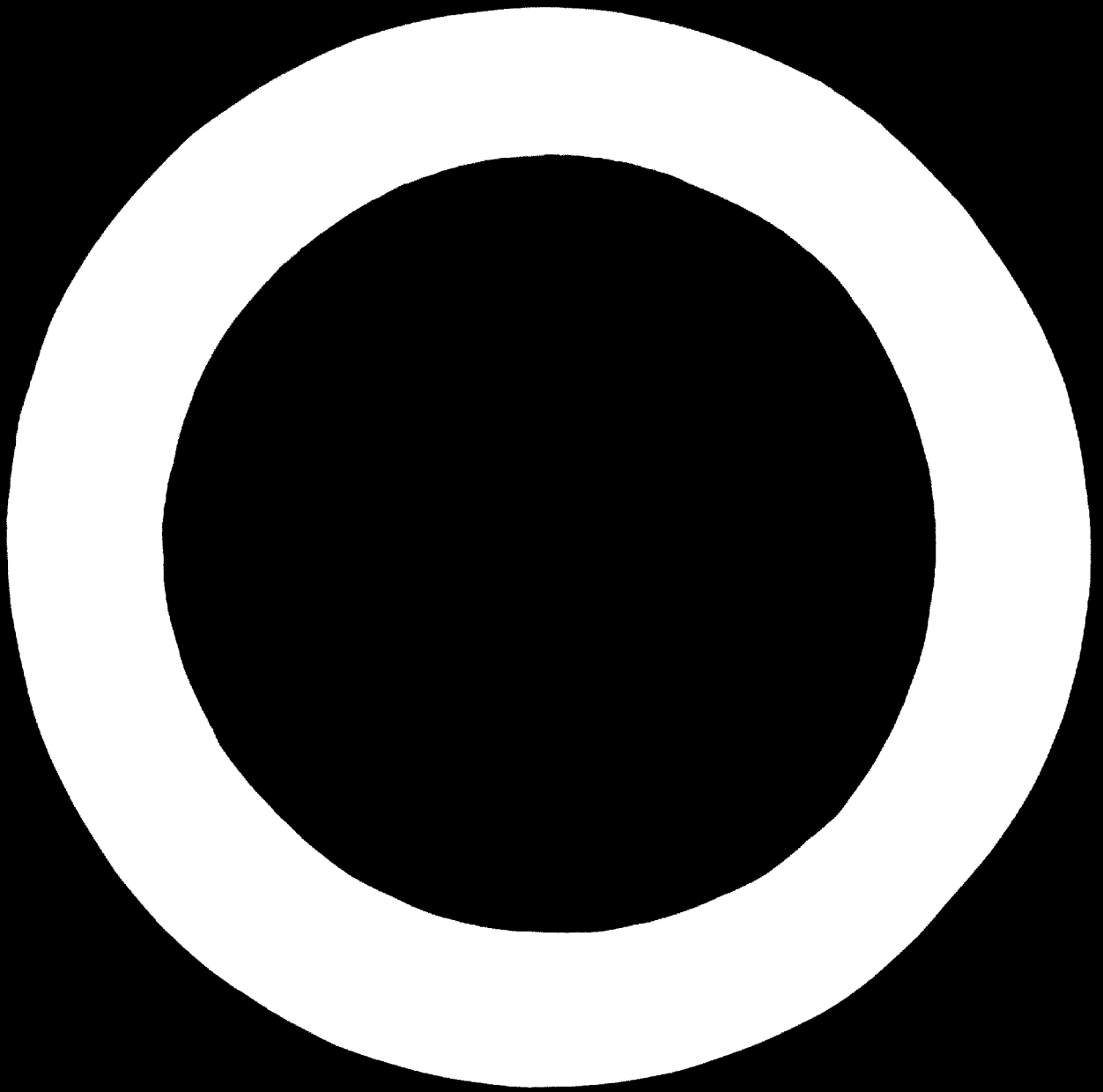
Functional group	Total expenditure	Africa	Per cent of total	The Americas	Per cent of total	Asia and the Far East	Per cent of total	Europe and the Middle East	Per cent of total
ILO Projects									
Small-scale industry	1,904,614	528,614	27.75	749,000	39.32	418,000	21.96	209,000	10.97
Industrial training	8,134,371	3,364,001	41.35	960,247	11.82	1,741,642	21.41	2,068,481	25.42
Metallurgical industries	221,000	221,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial research	357,000	326,563	-	-	-	-	-	31,000	-
Sub-total	10,616,985	4,440,178	41.82	1,709,247	16.00	2,159,642	20.34	2,308,481	21.74
FAO Projects									
Textiles industries	228,790	178,679	78.10	50,111	21.90	-	-	-	-
Food processing industries	2,836,605	719,591	25.36	964,051	34.00	475,705	16.80	677,261	24.79
Fisheries and fish processing industries	5,756,826	839,536	14.60	2,327,441	40.32	2,518,966	43.75	76,883	1.33
Industrial processing of agricultural products	844,564	-	-	-	-	844,564	-	-	-
Forest industries not including pulp and paper	3,076,514	1,290,941	42.00	230,698	7.30	1,075,930	35.10	498,945	15.60
Leather industries	815,465	348,000	42.67	-	-	-	-	467,465	57.32
Sub-total	13,558,764	3,378,747	24.16	3,556,301	26.30	4,915,185	36.25	1,720,534	12.61
UNESCO Projects									
Industrial training	10,258,335	3,221,162	31.42	2,603,493	25.38	2,730,544	26.62	1,701,136	16.58
Industrial research	1,320,461	167,000	12.66	132,969	10.06	682,482	66.83	138,000	10.45
Sub-total	11,578,796	3,388,162	29.22	2,736,462	23.63	3,613,026	31.20	1,839,136	15.82

Table C.1 (cont'd)

Functional group	Total expenditure	Africa	Per cent of total	The Americas	Per cent of total	Asia and the Far East	Per cent of total	Europe and the Middle East	Per cent of total
UNEP Projects									
Small industry	275,000	30,000	12.7%	-	-	202,000	65.97	3,000	1.27
Chemical engineering industry	46,000	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical and electronics industry	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
Construction and building industry	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Petrochemical industry	102,000	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fertilizer industry	462,000 ^{a/}	125,000	27.0%	-	-	337,000	72.9%	-	-
Industrial planning and research centres	1,015,000 ^{a/}	142,000	14.0%	554,000	54.5%	129,000	12.7%	190,000	18.7%
Industrial institutions	791,000 ^{a/}	208,000	-	-	-	-	-	583,000	-
Sub-total	2,674,000	733,000	27.4%	569,000	21.27	676,000	25.28	696,000	26.02
Grand total	38,426,545	11,938,087	31.05	8,581,010	22.32	11,303,063	29.56	6,564,151	17.07

Source: Report on the Activities of UNEP in 1968 - Financial Status of Projects under the Special Fund Component as of 31 December 1968^{a/}, document EP/L.104/Add.2 and Corr.1.

a/ Small discrepancies in expenditures in regard to the fertilizer industry, industrial planning and industrial institutions sectors exist, as compared with data for the same in earlier tables, in view of the differences in dates and sources on which data was compiled.





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Agenda item 6

ROLE OF UNIDO IN CO-ORDINATION OF ACTIVITIES IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Corrigendum

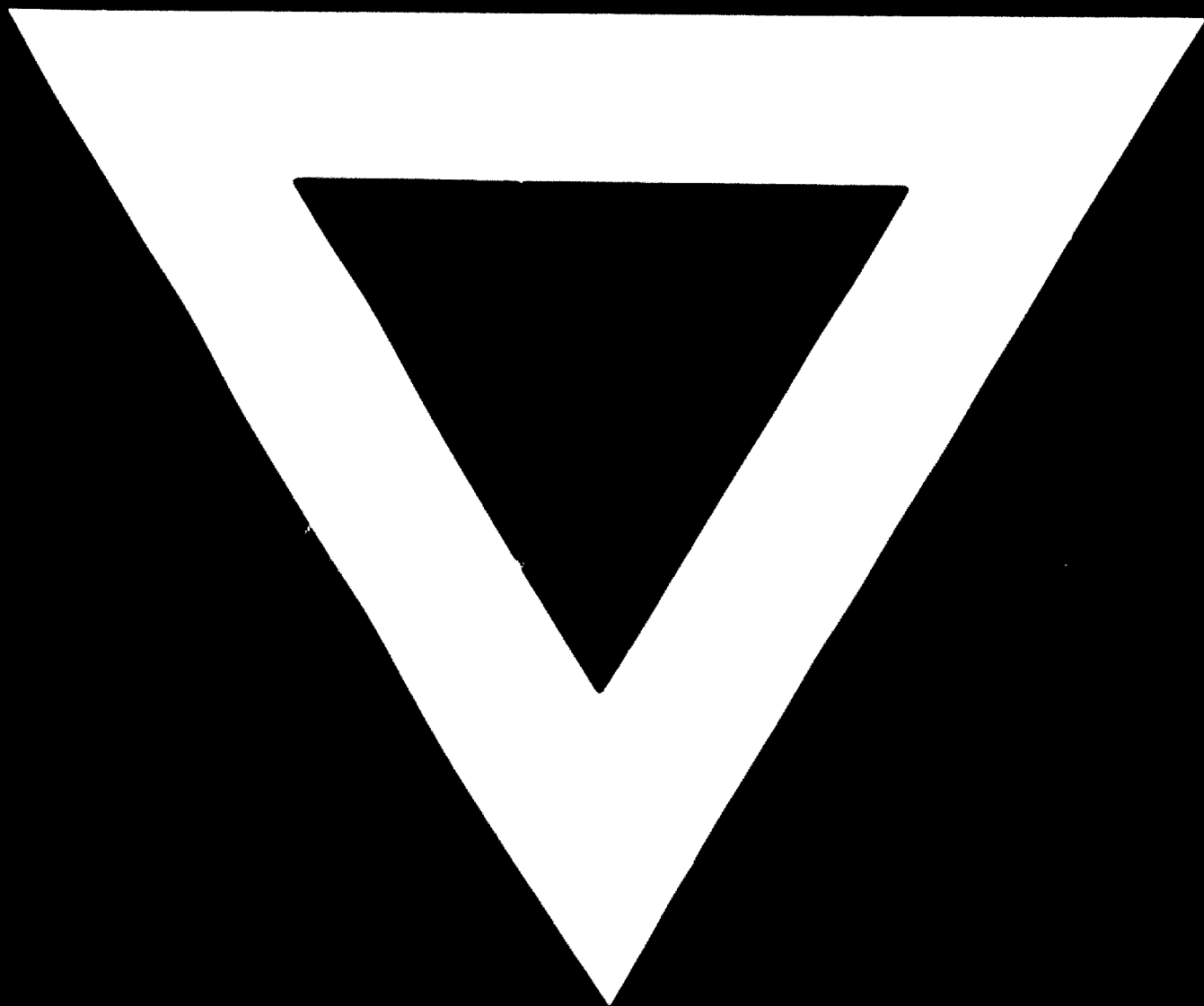
Page 52, para. 95, second line

Change to read as follows:

"... was approximately \$2 billion and IDA credit totalled \$46 million. The share..."

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1. 4. 74