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Fourth Session

Vienna, 20 - 30 April 1970

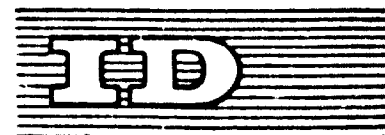
Agenda item 9

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS



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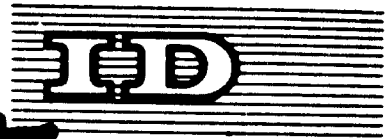
Addendum

In keeping with the suggestion of the Ad Hoc Committee (A/7617, para.440), the secretariat has retained the names of countries in the form in which they were listed in the applications submitted to the secretariat by intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.

The secretariat, however, wishes to state that the designations employed and the presentation of the material in these applications do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.



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Vienna, 20 - 30 April 1970

Agenda item 9

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part One: Consideration of Applications of Intergovernmental Organizations

Since the issuance of document ID/B/73, an application has been received from the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to be granted consultative status with UNIDO.

The Board is requested to consider this application in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.



United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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Agenda item 9

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Part One: Consideration of Applications of Intergovernmental Organizations

Corrigendum

Page 4, para. 8

Delete first part of the sentence and replace with the following:

"Specialized Commissions. Under article XX of the charter,
as amended by the Fifth Assembly in September 1968, the
three Commissions are as follows: ..."

Organization of African Unity
(OAU)

History

1. The charter of OAU was signed on 25 May 1963 in Addis Ababa by the Heads of State and Government of the following African countries: Algeria, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika,^{1/} Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic and Upper Volta.

Purposes

2. Under article II of its charter -

"The Organization shall have the following purposes:

- (a) To promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;
- (b) To co-ordinate and intensify their co-operation and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
- (c) To defend their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and independence;
- (d) To eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa; and
- (e) To promote international co-operation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

"To these ends, the member states shall co-ordinate and harmonize their general policies, especially in the following fields:

- (a) Political and diplomatic co-operation;
- (b) Economic co-operation, including transport and communications;
- (c) Educational and cultural co-operation;
- (d) Health, sanitation, and nutritional co-operation;
- (e) Scientific and technical co-operation; and
- (f) Co-operation for defense and security."

^{1/} Now United Republic of Tanzania.

Membership

3. Under article IV of the charter "each independent sovereign African State shall be entitled to become a member of the Organization". At present the following African States are members of OAU: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia.

Structure

4. Under article VII of its charter, "the Organization shall accomplish its purposes through the following principal institutions:

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government;

The Council of Ministers;

The General Secretariat;

The Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration".

5. The Assembly of Heads of State and Government is the supreme organ of the Organization. It is responsible for "co-ordinating and harmonizing the general policy of the Organization"; it may also "review the structure, functions and acts of all the organs and any specialized agencies which may be created in accordance with the Charter" (article VIII of the charter). The Assembly meets once a year. If necessary, subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of the member states, it may meet in extraordinary session.

6. The Council of Ministers consists of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs or such other Ministers as are nominated by the Governments of member states. The Council of Ministers meets twice a year but it may meet in extraordinary session subject to approval by a two-thirds majority of the member states. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. It is entrusted with the task of preparing the meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and implementing the decisions taken by the Assembly. It also co-ordinates inter-African co-operation in accordance with article II of the OAU charter (article XIII of the charter.)

7. The Secretariat General is headed by an Administrative Secretary-General, who is appointed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The Administrative Secretary-General is assisted by four Assistant Secretaries-General. The Secretariat General is especially entrusted with the implementation of the decisions of the Council of Ministers. It services the meetings of the Assembly, the Council of Ministers, the Specialized Commissions and of other organs of OAU.

8. Specialized Commissions. Under article XX of the charter, the Assembly has established the following Specialized Commissions: the Economic, Social, Transport and Telecommunications Commission, the Defence Commission and the Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Health Commission.

Activities in the economic and social fields

9. There is close co-operation between the secretariats of OAU and ECA, especially in the fields of economic co-operation and integration, industrialization, trade and development and transport. In the field of industrialization, the OAU economic department is working in close co-operation with the ECA industries section in an effort to harmonize the industrial projects of the African countries and avoid duplication and waste. The political forums of OAU are also informed of the proceedings of all important meetings in this field; resolutions are passed by the Council of Ministers on these matters.

10. The OAU realizes that the strategy for a quick and viable economic development lies in the regional approach to economic development. The integration of African markets is viewed as an important pre-requisite for both expanding markets and proper utilization of natural and human resources.

11. In the social field, emphasis was given to trade union and labour affairs with a view to the unity of all African Trade Unions. Co-operation was maintained with ILO and ECA in organizing conferences and seminars to discuss social matters. The Secretariat General initiated a scheme aiming at the exchange of technicians and professionals among African countries.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

12. The OAU has concluded co-operation agreements with UNESCO, ECA, UNHCR, ILO, FAO and IAEA.
13. The OAU also maintains relations with African regional organizations such as the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM), the Union Douanière et Economique d'Afrique Centrale (UDEAC) and the Maghreb subregional groups.

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PART ONE: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

1. Since the third session of the Board, an application has been received from the League of Arab States to be granted consultative status with UNIDO.
2. The Board is requested to consider the application in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

League of Arab States

History

3. The League of Arab States is an intergovernmental organisation, established on 22 March 1945 in Cairo.

Purpose

4. Under article 2 of the pact of the League of Arab States:
"The League has as its purpose the strengthening of the relations between the member states; the co-ordination of their policies in order to achieve co-operation between them and to safeguard their independence and sovereignty; and a general concern with the affairs and interests of the Arab countries. It has also as its purpose the close co-operation of the member states, with due regard to the organization and circumstances of each state, on the following matters:
"A. Economic and financial affairs, including commercial relations, customs, currency, and questions of agriculture and industry ..."

Structure

5. Under article 3 of the pact of the League of Arab States:
"The League shall possess a Council composed of the representatives of the member states of the League; each state shall have a single vote, irrespective of the number of its representatives.
"It shall be the task of the Council to achieve the realization of the objectives of the League and to supervise the execution of agreements which the member states have concluded on the questions enumerated in the preceding article, or on any other questions.

"It likewise shall be the Council's task to decide upon the means by which the League is to co-operate with the international bodies to be created in the future in order to guarantee security and peace and regulate economic and social relations."

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

6. The League of Arab States has consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and co-operation agreements with various United Nations specialized agencies.

Membership

7. The members of the League of Arab States are: Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Southern Yemen, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Republic, Yemen.

Industrial Development Centre for Arab States

8. The League of Arab States has established an Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS). The League of Arab States would be represented in its relations with UNIDO by IDCAS since the latter has been created "within the League of Arab States" (article 1 of the statutes of IDCAS).

9. Under article 3 of its statutes, "IDCAS aims at promoting and developing industrialization in the Arab countries as well as co-ordinating efforts exerted in this field".

10. The terms of reference of IDCAS, as indicated in article 4 of its statutes, are as follows:

"It shall study the plans and programmes of economic development, in general, and of industrial development, in particular, whether being implemented or in the course of preparation. The aim shall be to indicate the aspects of coordination and provide all Arab states when requesting with advice and technical assistance in the field of industrial development planning and programmes. They are to be adjusted and defined with the policies and programmes of other economic sectors. This would ensure the coordination of the plans and achieve the greatest economic and social benefits for the Arab states in the region as a whole.

"To assist Arab states which request an assistance, whether individually or collectively in the elaboration of a plan framework which could be used when formulating their industrial plan in the light of the plans being implemented in other Arab countries.

"To act for the unification of planning and statistical terminology and to propose unified planning concepts.

"To act for the unification of the criteria used in the evaluation and selection of various industrial development projects.

"To establish a unified national accounting system as well as a standard industrial costing pattern with unified models which provide a guide for Arab states involving minimum collection of basic statistical data to be utilized when formulating national accounts.

"To propose the location of industries within the whole Arab region, in areas which ensure the highest economic return. The individual interests of each Arab state is to be taken into account in the light of basic studies related to co-ordination and co-operation.

"To study joint projects and to propose the most profitable ways of financing and implementing such projects as well as marketing their products.

"To study in general the problems of industrial development in Arab countries and in particular the financing and marketing problems with the purpose of proposing the most suitable solutions.

"To devote attention to standardization in a bid to support the efforts exerted in the fields of industrial development and to co-ordinate the Centre's activities with those of the Arab Standardization and Metrology Organization.

"To assist Arab countries which request assistance in undertaking a technical and economic evaluation of their industrial projects whether existing ones or those proposed for implementation.

"To act for the establishment of useful systems for the exchange of planning information, statistical data and scientific research between Arab countries.

"To create a section of scientific documentation in the fields of economic planning, industrial development and statistics necessary to feed the planning agencies existing in Arab countries, and to circulate documents, research works and bulletins thus collected to the concerned organs of the Arab countries.

"To publish periodical scientific bulletins and monographs including the studies and research work carried out by the specialists and experts of the Centre in the fields of industrial development, planning and statistics in the Arab countries.

"In order to accomplish its functions, the Centre may collaborate with other Centres of Industrial Research in Arab countries and elsewhere whether regional or international.

"To organize scientific conferences to examine the aspects and problems of industrial development with the participation of Arab and foreign experts and representatives of planning agencies.

"To co-operate with the training institutions of the Arab countries and with international organizations, to establish with them on training programmes serving the needs of industrial development, and to propose the establishment of new training institutions.

"To facilitate the exchange of experts and specialists in the fields of industrial development, planning and statistics among the concerned organs in Arab countries."

PART TWO: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

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

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

International Association for the Exchange of Students
for Technical Experience (IAESTE)

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UIEO)

European Association of Management Training Centres (EAMTC)

International Union of Independent Laboratories (UILI)

International Institute for Industrial Planning (III)

International Federation for Documentation (FID)

12. Pursuant to the procedure for granting consultative status to international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development (A/7215, Annex IV, para. 2), "At each session of the Board, an Ad Hoc Committee, composed of the members of the Bureau of the Board and the Executive Director, shall review applications for consultative status from non-governmental organizations under rule 76 of the rules of procedure and submit a report to the Board during the same session."

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

International Organization for Standardization
(ISO)

History

14. In 1926, the national standards bodies of twenty countries formed the International Federation of the National Standardising Associations (ISA). The ISA became functus officio in 1942. In 1944, the United Nations Standards Coordinating Committee (UNSCC), comprising the national standards bodies of

eighteen countries, succeeded ISA. The UNSCC was primarily a war-time organization. On 14 October 1946, UNSCC met in London, together with representatives of seven other countries that were not members of the UNSCC, to discuss the creation of a new international standardization body. The London Conference constituted itself as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and held a provisional general assembly during which the ISO constitution and rules of procedure were adopted. On 15 February 1947, with the receipt of the fifteenth ratification, ISO began its official existence.

Purpose

15. The object of the Organization, given in article 2 of its constitution, is "to promote the development of standards in the world with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services and to developing cooperation in the sphere of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity".

16. The ISO, "as a means to these ends, inter alia, may:

"Take action to facilitate coordination and unification of national standards and issue necessary recommendations to Member Bodies for this purpose;

"Set up International Standards provided, in each case, no Member Body dissents;

"Encourage and facilitate, as occasion demands, the development of new standards having common requirements for use in the national or international sphere;

"Arrange for exchange of information regarding work of its Member Bodies and of its Technical Committees;

"Cooperate with other International Organizations interested in related matters, particularly by undertaking at their request studies relating to standardization projects."

Administration and structure

17. The structure of the ISO comprises the General Assembly, the Council, the Executive Committee, the technical committees and the principal officers.

18. The General Assembly is constituted by a meeting of delegates nominated by member bodies. As a rule, it meets once every three years. Since the inception of ISO, the General Assembly has held meetings in Paris (1949), New York (1952), Stockholm (1955), Harrogate (1958), Helsinki (1961), New Delhi (1964) and Moscow (1967). An eighth meeting is scheduled to be held in Ankara in 1970. The General Assembly elects the ISO President.

19. The Council is composed of the ISO President and fourteen elected member bodies. The Council meets at least once a year to administer the operations of the Organization and to prepare its annual report to the member bodies. The Council appoints the Treasurer, the Secretary-General and an Executive Committee, and elects the ISO Vice-President.
20. The Executive Committee is composed of the ISO Vice-President and between three and seven persons representing their member bodies. This body may meet more frequently than the Council, as occasion demands.
21. Technical committees are composed of the representatives of such member bodies as wish to take part. A member which does not actually participate in a technical committee can be kept informed of the proceedings by registering as an observer.
22. The principal officers of ISO are the President, the Vice-President, the Treasurer and the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of the Organization. He is in charge of the Central Secretariat, which consists of such staff as may be required for the accomplishment of the administrative and technical work assigned to it by the Council.
23. At the administrative level, the Secretary-General ensures liaison with member bodies, receives subscriptions, regulates expenditure, circulates information of interest to members and, in general, represents ISO in its relations with other international organizations.
24. At the technical level, the Secretary-General co-ordinates the activities of the technical committees set up within the Organization.

Activities of ISO of particular interest to UNIDO

25. The ISO is the professional world-wide body specializing in the establishment of international recommendations for standards. Apart from the electric and the electronic fields, which are dealt with by its sister organization, the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), ISO covers all the technological fields - at least potentially.
26. There are many examples of collaboration between UNIDO and ISO. Since issues such as industrial standardization and quality control are of vital importance for the industrial development of the developing countries, UNIDO

has included among its activities the development of standards programmes. It is in the sphere of this activity that ISO/UNIDO co-operation has been the most important. For example, working arrangements have been established between the two organizations regarding the selection and the briefing of experts in standardization. The ISO has agreed also to co-operate with UNIDO in the organization of training courses, seminars etc. (for example, the regional meeting on standardization in Africa, to be held in 1970). Two ISO/UNIDO get-together conferences have already been arranged: the Interregional Seminar on Promotion of Industrial Standardization in Developing Countries (Denmark, 1965) and the Conference on Standardization in the Developing Countries (Moscow, 1967). ISO has also participated in the UNIDO International Symposium on Industrial Development (Athens, 1967).

27. On several occasions in the past, a representative of UNIDO (or of its predecessor, the CID) has addressed the ISO Council. A representative of UNIDO also normally participates in the meetings of the ISO Development Committee (DEVCO).

28. Although no direct liaison has been established between any ISO technical committee and UNIDO to date, the ISO Central Secretariat has already given UNIDO various information on the work of some of them. For example ISO/TC 39 (machine tools) is in contact with UNIDO through the ISO Central Secretariat on the subject of a study made by UNIDO concerning the classification of machine tools. The Central Secretariat has also given permission to UNIDO to reproduce in its publication dealing with tests for certain categories of machine tools any illustrations it may need from ISO/R 230 (text code for machine tools).

29. In this respect it should also be noted that UNIDO receives one free copy in English and in French of all ISO recommendations. In addition to these two sets, it has also been agreed that ISO would assist UNIDO experts in standardization in the field with free copies of such ISO recommendations as may be useful for their missions.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

30. The ISO has consultative status (category B) with ECOSOC, consultative status (category A) with UNESCO, UNCTAD, ILO, FAO, International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World

Meteorological Organization (WMO), Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and IAEA. An application for consultative status with WHO has been submitted in October 1969. In addition, ISO has also relations with Universal Postal Union (UPU), GATT, United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) and Organisation Internationale de Metrology Legale (OIML)

Relations with other non-governmental organizations

31. The ISO is in official liaison with more than 200 non-governmental organizations. Many of these organizations are in liaison with more than one ISO technical committee. Liaisons between ISO technical committees and other non-governmental organizations now number some 400.

Finance

32. The ISO is maintained primarily by the financial contributions of its members, who, by accepting membership in the Organization, agree to pay an annual contribution, the amount of which varies according to the circumstances of the country concerned. The budget for 1970 amounts to Swiss Francs 3,870,000, only 16 per cent of which is covered by the sale of publications. However, this budget gives only a partial view of the importance of the Organization. The main part of the technical work is being carried out by the member bodies of ISO themselves.

Membership

33. At present the membership of ISO consists of the national standards bodies of 54 countries. Only one organization in each country may be admitted to membership. Six more countries are represented through one common member body. In addition ten countries are represented in ISO by correspondent members. The present list of ISO members is as follows:

Member bodies

Australia	Standards Association of Australia (SAA)
Austria	Österreichisches Normungsinstitut (ON)
Belgium	Institut Belge de Normalisation (IBN)
Brazil	Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas (ABNT)
Bulgaria	Institut de Normalisation, Mesures et Appareils de Mesure (ISMIU)
Canada	Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

Member bodies (cont'd)

Central America	Instituto Centroamericano de Investigación y Tecnología Industrial (ICAITI)
Ceylon	Bureau of Ceylon Standards
Chile	Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Tecnológicas y Normalización (INDITECNOR)
Colombia	Instituto Colombiano de Normas Técnicas (ICONTEC)
Cuba	Dirección de Normas y Metrología
Czechoslovakia	Urad pro Normalizaci a Mereni (CSN)
Denmark	Dansk Standardiseringsraad (DS)
Finland	Suomen Standardisoimisliitto r.y. (SFS)
France	Association Française de Normalisation (AFNOR)
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Deutscher Normenausschuss (DNA)
Ghana	National Standards Board (ISIG)
Greece	Ministry of Industry, Direction of Standardization (NHS)
Hungary	Magyar Szabványügyi Hivatal (MSZH)
India	Indian Standards Institution (ISI)
Indonesia	Jajassan "Dana Normalisasi Indonesia" (DNI)
Iran	Institute of Standards and Industrial Research of Iran (ISIRI)
Iraq	Iraqi Organization for Standards (IOS)
Ireland	Institute for Industrial Research and Standards (IIRS)
Israel	Standards Institution of Israel (SII)
Italy	Ente Nazionale Italiano di Unificazione (UNI)
Japan	Japanese Industrial Standards Committee (JISC)
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)	Committee for Standardization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (CSK)
Korea (Republic of)	Korean Bureau of Standards (KBS)
Lebanon	Lebanese Standards Institution (LIBNOR)
Malaysia	Standards Institution of Malaysia (SIM)
Mexico	Dirección General de Normas (DGN)
Morocco	Service de Normalisation Industrielle Marocaine (SNIMA)

Member bodies (cont'd)

Netherlands	Nederlands Normalisatie-Instituut (NNI)
New Zealand	Standards Association of New Zealand (SANZ)
Norway	Norges Standardiseringsforbund (NSF)
Pakistan	Pakistan Standards Institution (PSI)
Peru	Instituto Nacional de Normas Técnicas Industriales y Certificación (INANTIC)
Philippines	Bureau of Standards of the Philippines (KP)
Poland	Polski Komitet Normalizacyjny (PKN)
Portugal	Repertiçao de Normalizaçao (IGPAI)
Romania	Oficiul de Stat Pentru Standarde (OSS)
Singapore	Singapore Institute of Standards and Industrial Research (SIRU)
South Africa (Republic of)	South African Bureau of Standards (SABS)
Spain	Instituto Nacional de Racionalización del Trabajo (IRATRA)
Sweden	Sveriges Standardiseringskommission (SIS)
Switzerland	Association Suisse de Normalisation (SNV)
Thailand	Centre for Thai National Standard Specifications (CTNSS)
Turkey	Türk Standardlari Enstitüsü (TSE)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Komitet Standartov, Mer i Izmeritel'nyh Priborov pri Sovete Ministrov S.S.S.R. (GOST)
United Arab Republic	Egyptian Organization for Standardization (EOS)
United Kingdom	British Standards Institution (BSI)
United States of America	American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
Venezuela	Comisión Venezolana de Normas Industriales (COVENIN)
Yugoslavia	Jugoslovenski Zavod za Standardizaciju (JZS)

Correspondent members

Barbados	Economic Planning Unit
Cyprus	The Ministry of Communications and Works of the Republic of Cyprus
Ethiopia	Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Correspondent members (cont'd)

Hong Kong	Federation of Hong Kong Industries
Kenya	Ministry of Works
Kuwait	The Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Madagascar	Ministère d'Etat chargé de l'Agriculture, de l'Expansion Rurale et du Ravitaillement
Malta	Department of Industry Standards Laboratory
Syria	Industrial Testing and Research Centre
Tunisia	Direction de l'Industrie

34. The ISO does not have any member bodies explicitly designated as such by the governmental authorities of their country. National standards bodies are the sole bodies which qualify for membership in the Organization. Although ISO is a non-governmental organization, a number of its member bodies are governmental bodies (ministerial departments or divisions etc.) while others are of a semi-governmental type. A third category consists of essentially private organizations, although financial support from the government is rarely absent.

Headquarters

International Organization for
Standardization (ISO)
Central Secretariat
1, rue de Varembe
1211 - Geneva 20
Switzerland

Secretary-General

Mr. Olle Sturen, Geneva

Accredited Representative

Mr. Alfons Donko, Vienna

International Association for the Exchange of Students
for Technical Experience

(IAESTE)

History

35. The Association (IAESTE) was founded in January 1948 at Imperial College, London, on the initiative of the Imperial College Vacation Work Committee. National organizations of ten European countries represented at this meeting became members of the new Association. During the first year, 920 students were exchanged to spend a period of training during their summer vacations in various industries abroad. The annual exchange rate has now arrived at almost

10,000 students. There are at present 41 full and associated member countries, nineteen of which are located outside Europe.

Purpose

36. Under article 1 of the statutes, IAESTE is "an organization for the exchange of students at institutions of higher education wishing to obtain technical experience abroad relative to their studies in the broadest sense". The purpose of IAESTE is "to promote international understanding and goodwill among the students of all nations".

Structure

37. The IAESTE is composed of national committees, representing academic, industrial and students' spheres of interest, that are responsible for the organization of the exchange in their own countries. Membership is given to countries having established national committees in accordance with the statutes of IAESTE, together with a responsible, permanent secretariat. New countries are accepted as associate members without voting rights. After a period of at least three years of successful activity, associate members may be promoted to full members.

38. Delegates of national committees of all member countries represent the General Conference as the only policy-making body of IAESTE, which meets every second year. The General Conference elects a Secretary-General who is in charge of all international affairs of the Association. Together with three elected members, he forms the Advisory Committee which makes recommendations for consideration of the General Conference. The office of the Secretary-General represents the headquarters of the Association.

39. The General Conference normally meets for one week in January every second year to take decisions or recommendations on important questions related to the programme of IAESTE. It is one of the basic principles of IAESTE that the General Conference takes decisions only in matters where a common policy is necessary. In all other matters, it merely gives recommendations thus leaving as much freedom and initiative as possible to the national committees. During the General Conference and in the years between during an Annual Exchange Conference, the secretaries of the national committees meet to arrange for the exchange of offers for the student exchange.

Activities

40. Each member country collects offers from industrial and other organizations for receiving students from abroad for a temporary training period, in close connexion with the students' fields, as a supplement to the students' university or college education. The offering companies or organizations are expected to grant to students a payment sufficient to enable them to cover their cost of living during the actual training periods.

41. These offers are exchanged with other member countries on a reciprocal basis, normally during the Annual Conference in January (General Conference or Annual Exchange Conference).

42. For the offers received from abroad, member countries - through their affiliated universities and colleges - select qualified students among the applicants.

43. With a total number of 7,837 students of 78 different nationalities exchanged in 1969, IAESTE has arranged for traineeships abroad for 126,667 students since 1948.

44. In 1969 IAESTE maintained its policy of assisting developing countries outside the normal exchange by offering 57 additional working places. In this connexion, it should be noted that a number of these places have been distributed through ECA, thus continuing the collaboration established in 1967 with this body. The activity of IAESTE in the field of short-term training programmes for students includes more and more participants from developing countries, thus contributing to the industrialization of these countries.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

45. The IAESTE has consultative relationship (register) with ECOSOC, consultative status (category B) with UNESCO and consultative relations (special list) with ILO. IAESTE also co-operates with ECA and the Organization of American States (OAS).

Finance

46. The costs of operation of the national committees of IAESTE in the 41 member countries are borne by national contributions. The annual budget of IAESTE amounts to an average of US\$11,000 and is covered by the membership fees of the various national committees.

Membership

47. The IAESTE comprises national committees of 27 full and 14 associate member countries.

Full member countries

Argentina	Netherlands
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Poland
Canada	Portugal
Denmark	Republic of South Africa
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Germany (Federal Republic of)	Switzerland
Greece	Turkey
Ireland	United Arab Republic
Israel	United Kingdom
Italy	United States of America
Japan	Yugoslavia
Luxembourg	

Associate member countries

Chile	Lebanon
China (Republic of)	Malta
Colombia	Nigeria
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Iceland	Sudan
India	Syria
Iran	Tunisia

Headquarters

International Association for the
Exchange of Students for Technical
Experience (IAESTE)
Türkenstrasse 4
1090 Vienna
Austria

Secretary-General and Accredited Representative

Mr. R. Kratochwill, Vienna

Union of International Engineering Organizations

(UIEO)

History

48. The Union of International Engineering Organizations (UIEO), which is composed of sixteen international organizations representing different branches of applied science, was set up under the auspices of UNESCO in 1951.

Purpose

49. Under article 1 of its statutes, the aims of UIEO are:

To co-ordinate, by common agreement, the activities of member organizations, in particular the programmes and dates of their international congresses;

To take all useful steps for the moral and material support of member organizations;

To receive proposals and make recommendations with a view to helping in the formation of new international organizations in fields not adequately covered by existing organizations;

To further mutually helpful relations among the member organizations and with other similar organizations and also relations between member organizations and the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Structure

50. The Executive Council is the supreme authority of UIEO. It is composed of representatives of member organizations, one being appointed by each organization. Each delegate has one vote.

51. The Executive Council elects a Chairman and three Vice-Chairmen. Their terms of office are renewable in respect of half of the officers every three years but may not be renewed for more than two consecutive periods.

52. The Executive Council appoints and may dismiss the Secretary-General and other members of the Secretariat. The Executive Council directs the activities of UIEO and may make any appropriate arrangements for co-operation with other international intergovernmental or non-governmental organizations.

53. The Bureau of the Executive Council is composed of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairmen and the Secretary-General. The Bureau meets as necessary upon convocation by the Chairman to prepare the meetings of the Executive Council and to consider matters referred to them by the Executive Council.

54. The Secretary-General is the chief administrative officer of UIEO. He acts as secretary to the Executive Council. He is responsible for correspondence, financial management, the preparation and distribution of publications and other documents, the preparation of meetings and any other tasks entrusted to him by the Executive Council.

Activities

55. The sixteen international member organizations of UIEO, listed in para.59 below, conduct their activities with a view to promoting international co-operation among specialists in applied science and engineering. For this purpose they arrange international meetings (congresses, symposia etc.), disseminate publications, multilingual vocabularies and bibliographical bulletins and arrange exchanges of specialists between countries.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

56. The UIEO has consultative status (category A) with UNESCO. It offers UNESCO the assistance of its member associations in any research of a general nature undertaken by that Organization.

Finance

57. Under article 8 of its statutes, the expenditures of UIEO are covered by the subscriptions of member organizations and by public contributions and grants. The amount of the subscriptions is fixed by the Executive Council.

Membership

58. Under article 3 of the statutes, an international engineering organization must fulfil the following conditions in order to become a member of UIEO:

Its aims must be the development of international collaboration in technical matters among specialists;

Its activity must be confined to a field of engineering science clearly defined in its statutes;

It must have, in at least ten countries not situated in the same geographical region, active national committees or a substantial number of members;

Its governing body must have an international membership, not limited to one geographical region; .

It must be non-governmental in nature.

59. The member organizations of UIEO are as follows:

Permanent International Association of Road Congresses,
Paris, France

International Institute of Welding, London, United Kingdom

International Association for Hydraulic Research, Delft,
Netherlands

International Society for Soil Mechanics and Foundation
Engineering, London, United Kingdom

International Conference on Large Electric Systems,
Paris, France

World Power Conference, London, United Kingdom

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage,
New Delhi, India

International Gas Union, Brussels, Belgium

International Commission on Large Dams, Paris, France

International Association for Bridge and Structural
Engineering, Zurich, Switzerland

Permanent International Association of Navigation
Congresses, Brussels, Belgium

International Institution for Production Engineering
Research, Paris, France

International Federation of Surveyors, London, United
Kingdom

International Union for Electroheat, Paris, France

International Federation of Automatic Control,^{1/}
Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany

International Union of Public Transport, Brussels,
Belgium

Headquarters

Union of International Engineering
Organizations
62, rue de Courcelles
75 - Paris VIIIe
France

Liaison Officer

Mr. J. Bardoux
Secretary-General of UIEO

European Association of Management Training Centres
(EAMTC)

History

60. The European Association of Management Training Centres (EAMTC) was founded in 1959 because of the feeling, latent in the late 1950s, that close co-operation was impossible inside the European Productivity Agency for persons actually involved in management education and that such co-operation was a sine qua non for future development in this field in Europe. This

^{1/} This Organization enjoys consultative status with UNIDO as a result of the decision taken by the Board at its third session (A/7617, para. 442).

explains the basic aim of EAMTC, which is to help Europe's foremost centres mutually to raise the quality of their management training and development programmes.

Purpose

61. The aim of EAMTC is to help improve management education in Europe. It attempts to do this by bringing into close contact the professors, teachers and researchers of the leading management training institutions of Europe by means of the activities listed in paragraphs 63 to 70 below. The faculty members have the opportunity to exchange experiences and to discuss in detail specific problems facing a management training institute, or problems within the subject field itself, and to obtain mutual profit through such discussions, which also help co-ordinate developments in the management education field.

Structure

62. The EAMTC is a non-profit non-governmental organization registered in Belgium as an international scientific society. Its governing body is the general assembly which meets annually and is attended by one representative from each member centre. The general assembly lays down general lines of policy development, elects new members, approves the finances and nominates the members of the Administrative Board. This body consists of eleven members and meets four times a year to discuss policy matters. Day-to-day administration is handled by a secretariat.

Activities

63. The activities of EAMTC include the Annual Conference, the meeting of directors, working groups, seminars, workshops, "twinings" of centres, research, information and so on.

64. The Annual Conference and the more informal meeting of directors. These are the two major annual gatherings and provide an opportunity for exchanges of experience and general discussion.

65. Working groups. There are at present half a dozen small groups, made up of representatives of several member centres, discussing topics such as management of international companies, teaching of business studies and the organization of management training centres. These groups normally have up to ten members and produce a final report within about eighteen months.

66. Seminars and workshops. A number of seminars are organized with the purpose of helping to train management teachers and researchers and to develop their experience and knowledge. The most recent have been on the teaching of business policy, business games in management education, management education in developing countries and the relevance of European experience.
67. "Twinning". In order to promote very close co-operation between specific centres, EAMTC financially helps in the "twinning" of centres. In such cases two centres normally exchange professors for limited periods of time. This is also intended as a training exercise for more junior teachers so they can gain experience by teaching in a different environment.
68. Research. The EAMTC has always recognized the importance of research into management activities and into the activities of management training centres. A policy has been adopted of holding research study days, where research workers in a particular field can gather and benefit from the work of the host centre and feed back ideas from their own work. It is also hoped to start a working group research and to sponsor research work at a European level.
69. Information. The EAMTC produces:
- A list of general programmes in management offered by member centres;
 - A list of research projects in progress in member centres;
 - A collection of curriculum vitae of faculty members of its centres;
 - A monthly newsletter with short items of news from within the Association;
 - An occasional information bulletin on new developments in management education.
70. Miscellaneous. The EAMTC also provides a link between its members and other similar organizations such as the International University Contact for Management Education (IUC), the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), and the Comité Latinoamericano de Decanos de Escuelas de Administración (CLADEA) with which it works closely. Of particular interest to UNIDO would be:
- The service offered in helping to find staff for UNIDO clinics;
 - Assistance in the development of management education in developing countries;

The liaison with CLADEA, whereby members of the Association have visited South and Central America to lecture and advise on developments, and whereby, similarly, a group of Deans of South American Business Schools will visit Europe in the Spring of 1970 to visit member centres of the Association.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

71. The EAMTC has no formal relations with any other international organizations but maintains contacts with several intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations such as ILO, OECD, the International Council for Scientific Management (ICSM) and the organizations mentioned in paragraph 70 above (IUC, AACSB, CLADEA).

Finance

72. The EAMTC is financed by subscriptions from members (US\$500 per annum for full membership, US\$200 per annum for corresponding membership) and by contributions from the Committee of High Patronage. The budget proposed for the financial year 1969/1970 amounts to US\$51,000.

Membership

Full members

Belgium

Universitaire Faculteiten St. Ignatius,
Instituut voor Postuniversitair Onderwijs, Antwerpen

Université Libre de Bruxelles,
Ecole de Commerce de la Faculté des Sciences Politiques, Economiques
et Sociales
Institut d'Organisation et de Gestion des Entreprises
Centre Emile Bernheim pour l'Etude des Affaires

Rijksuniversiteit te Gent,
Seminarie voor Productiviteitsstudie en -onderzoek

Université de Liège,
Institut de Sociologie

Université Catholique de Louvain,
Centre de Perfectionnement dans la Direction des Entreprises
Vervolmakingscentrum voor Bedrijfsleiding

Czechoslovakia

Vyzoka Skola Ekonimicka,
Fakulta Rizeni, Praha

Full members (cont'd)

Denmark

Danish Employers' Confederation, Copenhagen
Egelund Centre, Egelund pr. Fredensborg

France

Université d'Aix-Marseille,
Institut d'Administration des Entreprises,
Nouvelle Faculté de Lettres

Université de Bordeaux,
Institut d'Administration des Entreprises

Institut Européen d'Administration des Affaires, Fontainebleau

Centre de Recherches et d'Etudes des Chefs d'Entreprise, Jouy-en-Josas

Centre de Perfectionnement des Dirigeants et Cadres de la Chambre de
Commerce et d'Industrie de Lille-Roubaix-Tourcoing, Lille

Université de Paris,
Institut d'Administration des Entreprises

Université de Rennes,
Institut d'Administration des Entreprises

Germany (Federal Republic of)

C. Rudolf Poensgen-Stiftung e.V. zur Förderung des Führungsnachwuchses
in der Wirtschaft, Düsseldorf

Deutsches Institut zur Förderung des industriellen Führungsnachwuchses,
Rodenkirchen bei Köln

Institut für Führungslehre an der Technischen Akademie e.V. Wuppertal,
Wuppertal-Elberfeld

Ireland

Irish Management Institute, Dublin

Italy

Instituto Superiore per Imprenditori e Dirigenti d'Azienda, Palermo

Norway

Administrativt Forskningsfond ved Norges Handelshøyskole, Bergen

Spain

Universidad de Navarra,
Instituto de Estudios Superiores de la Empresa (IESE), Barcelona

Escuela de Administración de Empresas, Barcelona

Escuela de Organización Industrial, Madrid

Full members (cont'd)

Sweden

Institutet för Företagsledning, Stockholm

Switzerland

Centre d'Etudes Industrielles, Genève

Institut pour l'Etude des Méthodes de Direction de l'Entreprise,
Lausanne-Ouchy

Institut für Betriebswirtschaft, St. Gallen

United Kingdom

Ashridge Management College, near Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire

University of Aston,

Department of Industrial Administration, Birmingham

University of Bradford,

Management Centre

University of Edinburgh,

Department of Business Studies

University of Strathclyde,

Department of Industrial Administration, Glasgow

The Administrative Staff College, Henley-on-Thames

University of Leeds,

Department of Management Studies, Leeds

The Polytechnic School of Management Studies, London

University of Manchester,

Faculty of Technology,

Department of Management Sciences

Manchester Business School

Associate members

United Kingdom

Bath University of Technology,

School of Management, Bristol

Corresponding members

Italy

IRI Formazione Addestramento Professionale (IPAP), Rome

Netherlands

Universitair Instituut Vormingswerk Bedrijfsleven, Rotterdam

Corresponding members (cont'd)

United Kingdom

Ashorne Hill College, Ashorne Hill near Leamington Spa

Headquarters

European Association of Management
Training Centres (EAMTC)
53, rue de la Concorde
1050 Brussels
Belgium

Secretary

Mr. R. Talpaert, Brussels

International Union of Independent Laboratories
(UILI)

History

73. The International Union of Independent Laboratories (UILI) is an association of private laboratories and independent consultants which was established in 1957.

Purpose

74. The aims of UILI are to promote relations between the members of national associations of independent laboratories and consultants and to study and put into practice means of making known the role played by the analytical research and control laboratories in the world economy.

Structure

75. The affairs of UILI are directed by a Governing Board consisting of one representative of each national member association, as well as the immediate past President. A Secretary-General, without a vote, is attached to the Governing Board. The Governing Board meets at least twice a year.

76. The general assembly of all members of the national member associations and of affiliates is convened every three years, or at such intervals as the Governing Board may direct, and decides on the main principles of policy for the period to the next general assembly. It also elects, upon the recommendation of the Governing Board, the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Honourary Treasurer and the Secretary-General.

Activities

77. The members of the national associations of UILI undertake, for industry, consulting and advisory work, analysis and testing, laboratory investigations and research and development.

78. Their activities apply to various fields, in particular to: antibiotics, building and roadmaking materials, cellulose, cement, chemicals, cleansing materials, detergents, dyestuffs, fertilizers, fibres, fuels, glass, herbicides, insecticides, isotopes, lubricants, metal, minerals, ores, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastics, rubber, soap, solvents and textiles.

79. The UILI publishes a detailed directory (first edition 1968, second edition due to be issued in January 1971) listing the individual members and their fields of competence to enable clients to select appropriate sources of advice on given problems.

Finance

80. Each national member association pays an annual fee of DM50 in respect of each of its members, whereas affiliate members pay an annual fee of DM100.

Membership

81. The national associations' members of UILI represent the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Headquarters

Union internationale des laboratoires
indépendants
180, rue du Faubourg St. Denis
Paris 10ème
France

Secretary-General

Mr. A. Herzka
Ashbourne House
Alberon Gardens
London, N.W.11
United Kingdom

International Institute for Industrial Planning

(III)

History

82. At the Congress on the Industrial Architect and His Client, which was organized in 1968 in Vienna by the Industrial Architect Section of the Chamber of Engineers for Vienna, Lower Austria and Burgenland, participants from eleven countries (Austria, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland) adopted a resolution to maintain and intensify the contacts established at the Congress and, for this purpose, to set up an information and training centre for the planning of industries. A committee was asked to prepare the foundation of an International Institute for Industrial Planning (III). The Institute was constituted in Vienna in October 1969.

Purpose

83. The rapidly increasing specialization in all branches of pure and applied sciences calls for co-ordination, for the finding of ways to exchange experience and for interprofessional education in the field of over-all industrial planning. The III is to offer a framework for co-operation between clients, architects, engineers, production specialists, labour and economists.

84. At III, the different subjects for the planning of industrial plants will be taught in an integrated way. The results of such planning will be collected and published. The III will also evaluate the goals, elements and problems of industrial planning on a world-wide basis; it will integrate management, plant-organization, work-psychology and physiology, design of building and machines and will have international renowned experts investigate the problems involved. Experts from the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the Scandinavian countries, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have already agreed to undertake this task.

85. It will be one of the foremost tasks of III to put at the disposal of the developing countries the experience and knowledge gained in the field of industrial planning in highly industrialized countries.

Structure

86. The members of III convene at least every two years in a general assembly which takes policy-making decisions such as the designation of the members of the Institute Directorate. The Directorate, which is appointed for four years, consists of the President, the Managing Director, the Secretary for Finance, the Secretary and up to six other members. The Directorate is assisted at the moment by a permanent group of fourteen scientific advisers who are responsible for technical matters.

Activities

87. Above all, III should serve as a clearing house for the different professions. At the same time, there will be lectures and seminars in which the most up-to-date developments in the field will be dealt with. In this way, co-operation with professional groups, with other institutions including universities, with industries and labour could evolve on an international level.

88. After a few years, III is expected to have progressed so far that it could offer comprehensive training lasting several months. The results of research work undertaken by III will be published and evaluated. Contacts necessary for the setting up of a world-wide network of correspondents and advisers have already been established. The plans also provide for the foundation of a special library. The topics of III are the following:

Fundamentals of management (preliminary planning): financing opportunities, problems of liquidity, capital investment problems representing border-line cases with regard to their warrantability from the management point of view, and methods of calculation and approach;

Fundamentals of plant organization: basic elements of industrial operations, manufacturing, storage and transport, structures and form of industrial units, methods of manufacture, manufacturing plants in different industries, storage techniques and methods, stores management, external and internal transport, loading and lifting, basics of factory planning, and layout;

Regional and national planning aspects of industrial building: various forms of industry as an element in the social structure of a region, criteria for assessing the viability of an industrial unit, relationship between the industrial unit and its environment, and reciprocal influences between the industrial unit and its environment in the broadest sense;

Transport: basic elements in planning international transport for link-up with public road and rail system;

Installation of plants and services: building with installation techniques, power production, power distribution, planning of services, ventilation and air-conditioning, waste-water and waste-water purification, collection and destruction of refuse, special installations for special plants, and pollutions and their treatments;

Structural engineering for industrial building: construction methods and systems in industrial building, daylight and artificial lighting, building construction and heat balance, and evaluation of economic efficiency of various construction systems with examples;

Social buildings in industry: social rooms and canteens, cloak-rooms and washrooms, sport grounds, greens, and nurseries and kindergartens in plants;

Medicine and labour sciences: work-medicine, psychology of labour, environmental conditions of the working place, physiology of labour, group motivation, and psychological aspects of team-work;

Critical-path-analysis in industry;

Industrial estates;

Project design and design exercises: team-work seminars for different industrial structures from the selection of sites and master-planning down to the detailed planning of plants or parts thereof (these seminars will be conducted and analysed by international experts);

Collaboration between client and architect: methods for determining the requisite characteristics of the building in the light of organizational and technical requirements, catalogue of possibilities, determination of optimized design criteria, organization of planning teams taking material and human factors into account, cost estimates and specifications, supervision of cost developments, timetables, time-control, decision-making techniques, and insurance systems;

89. The III will convene in Vienna a Seminar on Storage Techniques 80, from 20 to 25 January 1970. The main subjects to be discussed at the Seminar will be: storage as part of the industrialist's policy; programming, investment and finance; methods and organization of storage; materials handling; design considerations; operational systems, mechanization and automotization; bulk storage and handling; and clients' experience and future trends of storage.

Finance

90. The main sources of income are endowments from public and private institutions, membership fees, services and donations.

Membership

91. The III consists of 25 members from the following countries: Austria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

92. The III has regional offices in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, the Netherlands, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and United States of America.

Headquarters

Internationales Institut für
Industrieplanung (III)
P.O. Box 98
A-1082 Vienna
Austria

Administrative Director and Liaison Officer

Dipl. Ing. Erich E. Lethmayer
P.O. Box 98
A-1082 Vienna
Austria

International Federation for Documentation (FID)

History

93. The International Federation for Documentation (FID) originated as the Institut international de bibliographie in 1898; in 1931 the name was changed to Institut international de documentation. FID became a federation under the present name in 1938. It obtained legal status under the Belgian law in 1959.

Purpose

94. The aim of FID is to promote the development of documentation through international co-operation. The FID has as its objectives:

To group internationally organizations and individuals interested in the problems of documentation and to co-ordinate their efforts;

To promote the study, organization and practice of documentation in all its branches and forms, and to create an international network of documentation;

To establish guiding principles for the member organizations in their work;

To organize the exchange of information relevant to the work of member organizations;

To convene international or other conferences dealing with the problems of documentation;

To publish, sell and distribute periodical and non-periodical publications dealing with documentation;

To co-operate with other international organizations concerned on related subjects;

To study the training of documentalists and related professional problems;

To take such other legal and appropriate measures as may be conducive to the attainment of the above projects.

Structure

95. The administrative organs of FID are:

The General Assembly, which meets at least once in every two years and takes policy-making decisions such as the designation of the members of the Council and the establishment of the programme of work of FID;

The Council, which is responsible for ensuring that the policies and programmes set up by the General Assembly are carried out. It consists of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, the Belgian Member, and not more than twelve Councillors. The Secretary-General shall participate ex-officio in the Council;

The Executive Committee, which is charged with the execution of the decisions taken by the Council. It consists of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and the Treasurer. The Secretary-General shall attend meetings of the Executive Committee ex-officio;

The Secretary-General, who carries out the programme of work and the decisions of the General Assembly, the Council and the Executive Committee.

Activities

96. The Classification Research Committee (FID/CR) continued its programme and publication activities.

97. The Committee for Developing Countries (FID/DC) continued its efforts to establish close working contacts with relevant international and national organizations. During 1968 direct contacts were established with UNESCO, UNIDO, United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology, COMECON, OECD, ICSU, as well as with national development aid organizations of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Pakistan, Sweden etc.

98. The Committee held its regular meeting during the Thirty-fourth FID Conference in The Hague in December 1968. The meeting, attended by twenty representatives from fifteen countries, as well by representatives of UNESCO and ICSU, discussed conducting a survey of documentation needs in developing countries, reprography for documentation needs in developing countries etc.

99. The Committee on Linguistics in Documentation (FID/LD) prepared and distributed a questionnaire to determine the researchers with competence and particular interest in this area of information science.

100. The Committee on Operational Machine Techniques and Systems (FID/OM) centred its activities in 1968 on two projects: review of existing non-conventional documentation systems; and review of problems and solutions regarding smaller documentation systems. A publication to cover the interface problems of manual and machine systems, giving their description, advantages and disadvantages, is envisaged.

101. The Committee on Theory of Machine Techniques and Systems (FID/TM) continued its programme activities planned for 1968. A study group was set up to look into the problem of paperless communication and optimal information transfer in pictographic, written and spoken transmission.

102. The Committee for Research on the Theoretical Basis of Information (FID/RI) was implementing in 1968 the programme outlined at its Tokyo meeting in September 1967. This programme included the following projects: preparation and publication of a collection of original articles on the state-of-the-art in the field of informatics; elaboration of a thesaurus of information terms; and preparation of a bibliography on scientific information.

103. The Committee for Scientific and Technical Information for Industry (FID/II) devoted its main attention in 1968 to two projects: preparation and publication of National Lists of Technical Journals for Industry, of which five more lists were published before the end of 1968 (Australia, Hungary, Netherlands, Norway and South Africa) and approximately seventeen were in various stages of preparation; and preparation for an international symposium on communication of scientific and technical information for industry.

104. The Committee for Training of Documentalists (FID/TD) continued in 1968 the preparation of the second edition of the Guide to the World's Training Facilities in Documentation and Information Work.

105. The Working Group on Business Archives prepared and published in 1968 a study on Job Description of Records Management Personnel.

106. The Working Group on Data Documentation continued its programme activities in 1968.

Relations with intergovernmental organizations

107. The FID has consultative status with ECOSOC (register), FAO (liaison), UNESCO (category A), IAEA, the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Council of Europe (category II). It has also working relations with OECD and COMECON.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

108. The FID has consultative relations with the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation (CIB) and ISO. It has working relations with the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU) and with the International Council of Archives. It is also a member of the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation (ICSSD) and of the Union of International Associations (UIA).

Finance

109. Under article 4 of the statutes, the funds of the FID "may be made up as follows: annual contributions; income from services, publications etc.; subventions; gifts and legacies; interest from invested monies, such other funds as may be approved by the Council".

Membership

110. The FID has 47 national members, 2 associate members, 3 national associates and 229 affiliates (representing 63 countries and 11 international organizations).

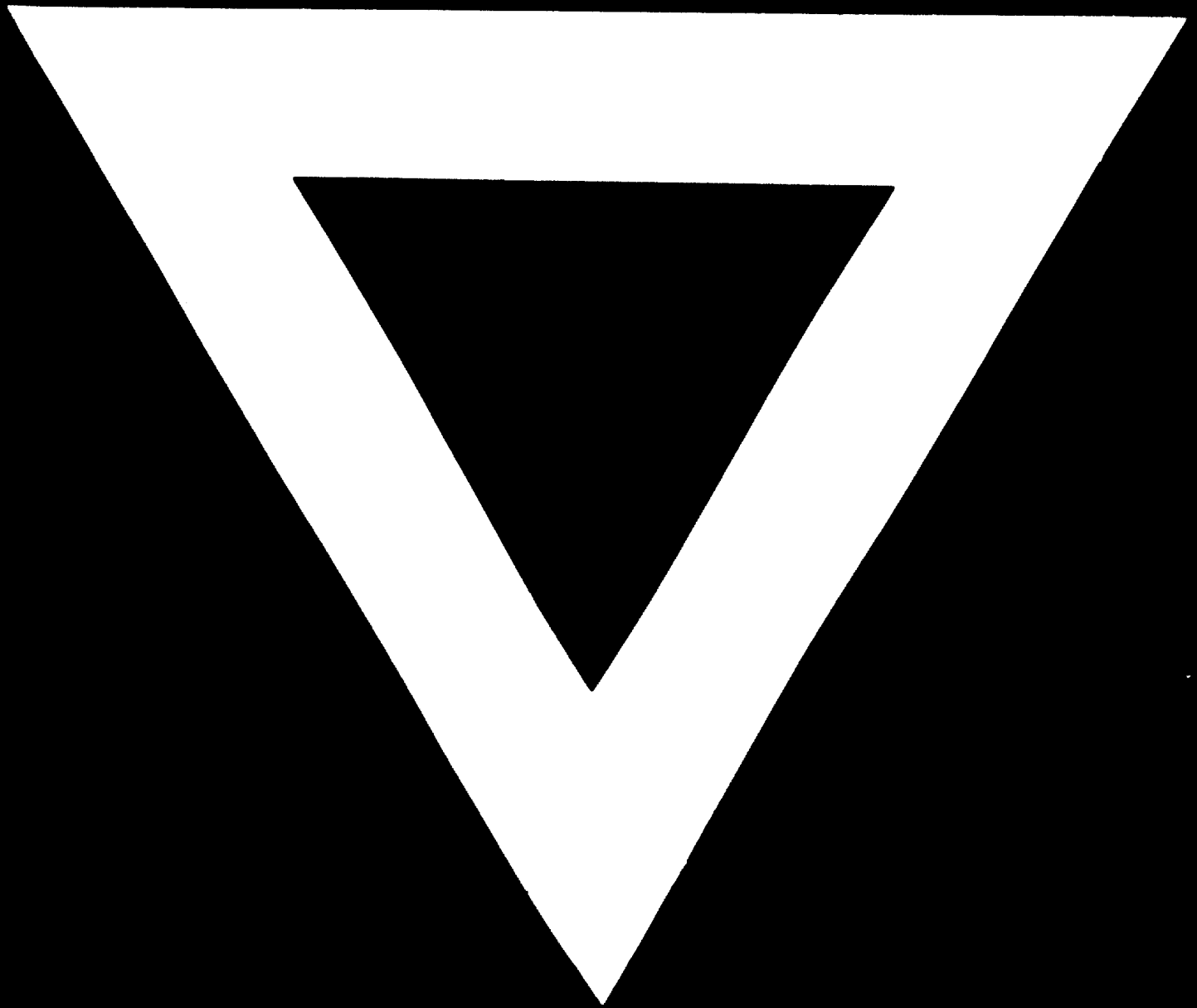
Headquarters

Fédération internationale de
documentation (FID)
Secrétariat général
7 Hofweg
The Hague
Netherlands

Secretary-General

Mr. F.A. Sviridov





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