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Fifth Session

Vienna, 24 - 28 May 1970

Agenda item 8

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND

INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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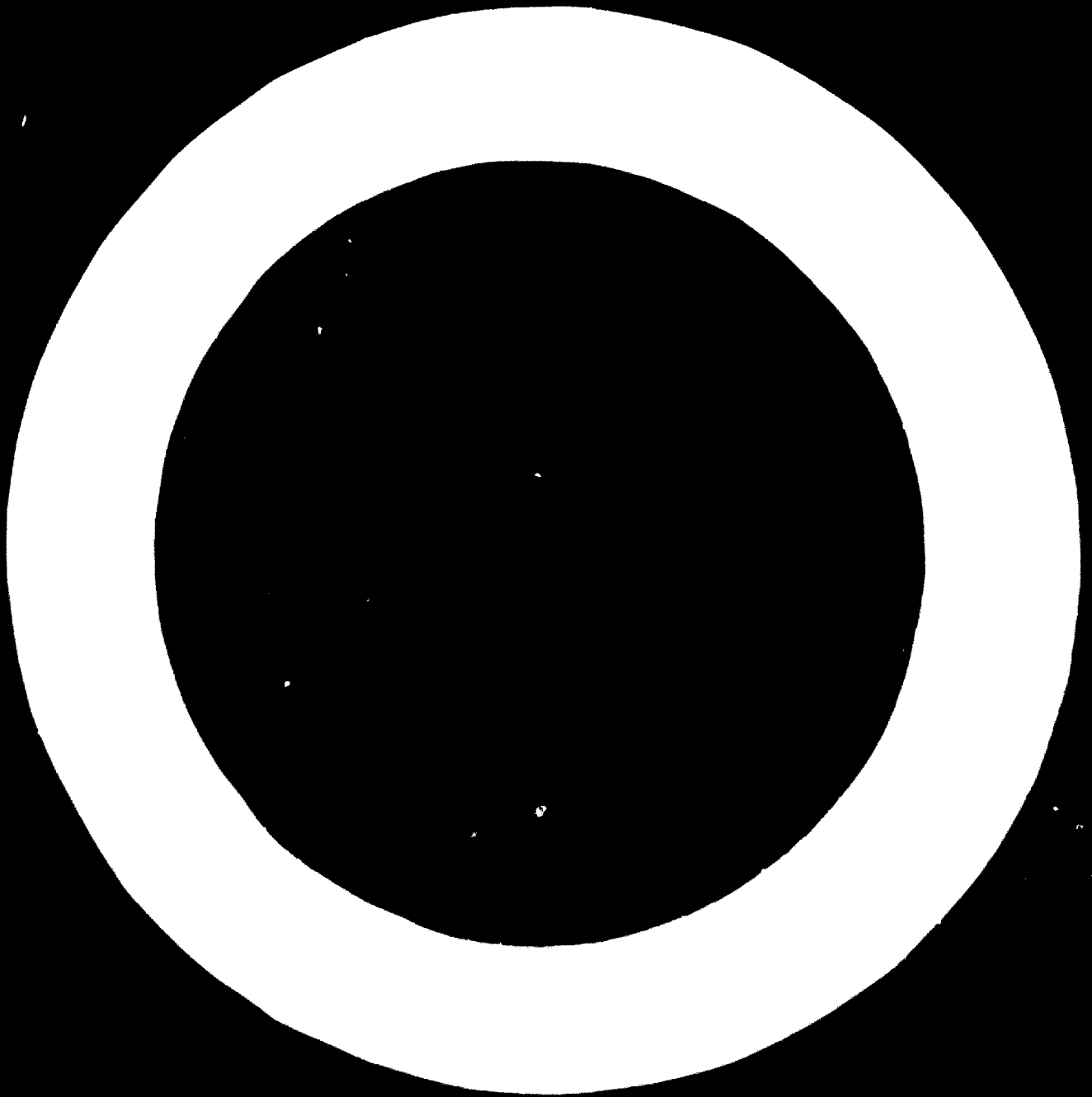
Agenda item 8

CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL

AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Addendum

14.71-1120



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PART ONE: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. Subsequent to the publication of document ID/B/Rc, applications for consultative status with UNIDO have been received from two additional intergovernmental organizations, the Council of Arab Economic Unity and the Organization of Senegal Riparian States.
2. The Board is requested to consider these applications in accordance with Rule 75 of its rules of procedure.

COUNCIL OF ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY

History

3. The Council of Arab Economic Unity is an intergovernmental organization established in conformity with articles 3 and 4 of the Agreement for Economic Unity among Arab League States, which came into force on 30 April 1964.

Membership

4. The present members of the Council of Arab Economic Unity are the countries that have ratified the Agreement for Economic Unity among Arab League States, i.e. Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Republic and Yemen.

Structure of administration

5. According to article 4 of the Agreement for Economic Unity among Arab League States, "the Council shall be formed of one or more full time representatives of each of the contracting parties".
6. The Council meets at ministerial level twice a year. More sessions can be convened at the request of one or more members or of the Secretary-General if there are urgent problems. The Council is the supreme body, its main functions being to decide on policy matters and to draw up programmes for trade expansion and economic co-ordination in various fields.
7. The Commission is a follow-up committee of permanent representatives of member countries, residing in Cairo. Beside the follow-up function, the Commission takes up non-policy matters delegated to it by the Council.
8. Three main committees were formed from experts of member countries: Committee on Customs, Committee on Monetary and Fiscal Matters and Committee on Economic Development, the latter having three sub-committees that deal with trade, agriculture, industry, transportation and labour problems. Ad hoc committees can also be formed to take up a particular problem or project.
9. All recommendations of the Commission, the Committees, the sub-committees and the Secretariat are considered by the Council before they come into force. Each country has one vote. Normally, a majority of two thirds is required for a decision, unless otherwise decided

(i.e. simple majority or unanimity). The Secretariat was formed in November 1965, with a Secretary-General and staff of assistants. The Secretariat is the technical and administrative body of the Council.

Functions

10. In accordance with article 9 of the Agreement for Economic Unity among Arab League States:

"The Council of Arab Economic Unity shall carry out, in general, all the duties and powers specified in this agreement and its appendices of which it shall deem necessary for its implementation. In particular, the Council shall:

"(1) in Administration

- i. implement the stipulations of this agreement and its appendices and all the regulations and decisions issued for the implementation of this agreement and its appendices;
- ii. supervise the working of the committees and the subsidiary organs; and
- iii. appoint the staff and experts for the Council and its subsidiary organs in accordance with the stipulations of this agreement;

"(2) in Organisation and Legislation

- i. draft tariffs, laws and regulations which aim at the establishment of an Arab unified customs zone and introduce the essential modifications to them when necessary;
- ii. co-ordinate foreign trade policies with a view to co-ordinate the economy of the region vis-a-vis world economy, and to attain the objectives of economic unity specified in this agreement. The signing of trade and payments agreements with other countries shall take place with the approval of the Council of Arab Economic Unity;
- iii. co-ordinate economic development activities and draft plans for the execution of the common Arab Development project;
- iv. co-ordinate policies regarding agriculture, industry and internal trade;
- v. co-ordinate financial and monetary policies with a view to attain monetary unity;
- vi. draft unified transport regulations in the contracting countries as well as transit regulations and co-ordinate policy concerning them;
- vii. draft unified labour and social security legislations and modify them;
- viii. co-ordinate legislations for taxes and rates;
- ix. draft other legislations concerning matters specified in this agreement and its appendices which are essential to the implementation of the said agreement and appendices;
- x. draft and approve the budget of the Council and its subsidiary organs."

Activities

11. In the resolution no.17 adopted on 13 August 1964 during its second ordinary session, the Council of Arab Economic Unity decided:

- "To establish the Arab Common Market with the aim of accomplishing the following:
- Freedom of movement of persons and capital;
 - Freedom of exchange of national and foreign commodities;
 - Freedom of residence, work, employment and the undertaking of economic activities; and
 - Freedom of transport and transit as well as the use of means of transport, seaports and civil airports."

12. During its twelfth ordinary session, held in **Ma. 1967**, the Council adopted resolution no. 344 stipulating the co-ordination of the following industries among the Aral countries: petrochemicals; iron and steel; agricultural machinery and tractors; papers, pulp of paper and artificial silk; fertilizers; spinning and textiles; and pharmaceutical products.

13. The Council also decided to form specialized technical committees in order to study the subjects related to the industrial co-ordination and to put forward recommendations concerning these industries.

ORGANIZATION OF SENEGAL RIPARIAN STATES (OERS)

Background

14. The Conference of Bamako, held from 25 to 26 July 1963 and attended by representatives of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, decided on the establishment of an Inter-State Committee for the River Senegal. At the expanded inter-ministerial conference held at Dakar in February 1968, it was decided to create an enlarged organization whose terms of reference would include not only the development of the Senegal River Basin but also all activities in the sub-region. At the meeting at Labé in March 1968, the Organization of Senegal Riparian States was founded.

Composition

15. The member States of the organization are Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

Structure of administration

16. The organization is composed of the Conference of Heads of State, the Ministerial Council and the Consultative Council.

17. **The Conference of Heads of State** holds one regular session each year and special sessions when necessary and decides on the general orientation and the policy of the organization.

18. **The Ministerial Council** is composed of three ministers from each member State. It holds at least two regular sessions each year and special sessions when necessary. The President of the Ministerial Council is elected for one year from among the representatives of the various member States, in rotation. The Ministerial Council is responsible for promoting all action aimed at implementing the general policy decided on by the Conference of Heads of State.

19. **The Consultative Council** is composed of seven members from each member State, including four members of parliament and three representatives of socio-economic groups. It meets once a year and expresses opinions on the major problems relating to the activities of the organization.

20. The administrative activities of the organization are directed by an Executive Secretary, who is responsible to the Ministerial Council. The Executive Secretariat comprises: the Executive Secretariat proper, the Secretariat-General for the Development of the Senegal River Basin, the Secretariat-General for Planning and Economic Development and the Secretariat-General for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs.

Objectives and activities

21. Under article 1 of the Statute of OERS, the objectives of the organization are:
- "(a) To promote understanding and mutual solidarity among the member States in order to create a permanent atmosphere conducive to co-operation and the maintenance of peaceful and friendly relations among the States;
 - "(b) To promote the development, economic independence and social progress of the member States through co-operation brought about, inter alia, by harmonization of their development plans and co-ordination of their efforts to achieve results through concerted action in the following fields: agriculture and stock-raising; education, training and information; public health; industrial development; transport and telecommunications; trade; legal co-operation and harmonization of civil and commercial law;
 - "(c) To promote and intensify trade and the circulation of persons and goods among the member States;
 - "(d) To promote, in keeping with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, the creation of a West African group of States with a view to the achievement of African unity."
22. The activities of the organization are currently developing in three directions:
- (a) Continuing the work undertaken by the Inter-State Committee, the organization is carrying out studies in connexion with the development of the Senegal River Basin. Among the studies being carried out, mention should be made of the study of the upper basin with a view to the rational utilization of the river waters in the upper valley, the study on regulating the flow of the river by the construction of a large storage dam in the middle valley and the study on the navigability of the river and the construction of a port. Hydro-agricultural and agronomic research studies are also being undertaken. Other studies are envisaged; for example, a study on the installation of a documentation and archives centre and the construction of the Manantali and Delta dams.
 - (b) The programme which the Secretariat-General for Planning and Economic Development has assigned itself includes projects concerning an inter-State coasting trade company, a multilateral clearing-house which is to develop into a bank for international settlements, and the harmonization of customs procedures and legislation and of procedures relating to the transit and re-export of goods.
 - (c) Lastly, the Secretariat-General for Educational, Cultural and Social Affairs has undertaken, as part of its programme, the execution of projects such as the preparation of an inventory of the training requirements and resources of member States, the publication of a general education yearbook for the member States, the promotion and co-ordination of manpower training at all levels, the organization of co-operation among the teaching staff of the member States, the organization of inter-State conferences and seminars for these teachers, and education and mass literacy campaigns. These projects themselves call for the establishment of appropriate educational and research centres. In addition, in the field of public health, the Secretariat-General is studying the practical ways of achieving effective co-operation with respect to: (i) campaigns against certain major endemic diseases affecting the member States; (ii) co-operation agreements with international organisations such as UNICEF and FAO; (iii) the training of medical and para-medical

personnel; (iv) the supply of pharmaceutical products; and (v) pharmacological research in an institute for pharmacology and traditional medicine.

Headquarters

Organisation of Senegal Riparian States (OERS)
Dakar
Senegal

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

INTRODUCTION

23. Subsequent to the publication of document ID/B/86, applications for consultative status with UNIDO have been received from two additional international non-governmental organizations, the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and the European Union of Coachbuilders (UEC).

24. The Board is requested to consider these applications in accordance with rule 76 of its rules of procedure.

25. The secretariat wishes to recall that an application by the International Union of Independent Laboratories (UIIL) for consultative status with UNIDO was submitted to the fourth session of the Board for its consideration (ID/B/73, para.73-81). During its meeting on 22 April 1970 the Ad Hoc Committee on application by international non-governmental organizations for consultative status with UNIDO felt that with regard to UIIL additional information should be provided by the organization in order to ascertain if it is actively concerned with industrial problems falling within the field of competence of UNIDO as defined by General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). The Ad Hoc Committee recommended subsequently that the consideration of the application from UIIL be deferred to the fifth session of the Board. This recommendation was approved by the Board at its 98th meeting on 24 April 1970 (A/8016, para.355, 356). The additional information requested by the Board as referred to above could not be obtained from the International Union of Independent Laboratories sufficiently in time to be included in the present document. It will be distributed as soon as it has been made available.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (IUCN)

History

26. In 1948, following an international conference held at Fontainebleau, sponsored by UNESCO and the Government of France, the International Union for Protection of Nature was founded as an independent international body with membership comprising states irrespective of their political and social systems, government departments and private institutions as well as international organizations.

27. At the Union's General Assembly held in 1956 in Edinburgh, the present name International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources was adopted to reflect new concepts of conservation and concern with natural resources as a whole.

28. The Union now has 29 State members and 236 member organizations from 61 nations.

Purposes

29. The main purpose of IUCN is to promote or support action that will ensure the conservation of nature and natural resources on a world wide basis, not only for their intrinsic cultural or scientific values but also for the long-term economic and social welfare of mankind. The Union considers that conservation is best defined as the rational management of earth's resources to achieve the highest sustainable quality of living for mankind.

30. To further these objectives, IUCN takes the following actions:
- Continuous review and assessment of world environmental problems;
 - Formulation and promulgation of statements of policy on important topics for the conservation of nature and natural resources based on the best scientific evidence;
 - Promotion of research and new techniques relating to the conservation of nature and natural resources; and
 - Recommendations on, and promotion of, international and national policies of conservation and assistance in their execution by providing advice and mounting co-operative programmes with other international agencies.

Structure of administration

31. The programme of IUCN is approved by its General Assembly (meeting every three years) which is composed of the accredited delegates of members of the Union. The programme is carried out by the Secretariat along the guidelines and instructions regarding policies and priorities which are provided by the Executive Board at its annual meetings.

32. Six commissions serve the following fields: ecology, survival of endangered species, national parks, environmental policy (including law and administration), education, and landscape planning (including environmental design). More than 400 people serve as volunteer members in the commissions.

33. The Secretariat co-ordinates the work of the six commissions and handles all other affairs of the Union. The Secretariat consists of a Director-General, a Deputy Director-General, eight scientific, four auxiliary and thirteen supporting staff members.

Activities

34. The main field of activity lies in: conserving soil, water, air, plants and animals and other natural wealth which constitute basic assets of the earth; dealing with threats to the quality of the natural environment, including wild lands and living resources, and proposing methods by which such problems may best be resolved; and promoting action and educational measures to advance the quality of the human environment.

35. The Union is concerned at the encroachment of unregulated development upon the natural scene, and regards as of particular importance the need for ecological principles to be applied to all land-use planning. Its work includes pollution abatement, disposal of solid wastes and other matters relating to industrial development, especially the location of industries and industrial development as a part of the rural-urban planning cycle.

Relations with intergovernmental organisations

36. IUCN has consultative status with ECCEOC (category II), FAO, UNECO and WHO. It also maintains relations with the Organisation of American States, the Organisation of African Unity and the Council of Europe.

Relations with non-governmental organizations

37. IUCN has special working links with the International Biological Programme, the International Youth Federation for Conservation, the International Council for Bird Preservation and the World Wildlife Fund.

Finance

38. IUCN derives its financial resources from membership fees and subscriptions, subventions from UNESCO and the World Wildlife Fund, grants from the Ford Foundation, sale of publications, and from special grants and contributions.

Headquarters

International Union for Conservation of
Nature and Natural Resources
Les Uttins
1110 Morges
Switzerland

Liaison with UNIDO

Dr. Gerardo Budowski, Director-General, and
Mr. Frank G. Nicholls, Deputy Director-General,
will maintain liaison with the Executive
Director of UNIDO

EUROPEAN UNION OF COACHBUILDERS (UEC)

History

39. The European Union of Coachbuilders was organized in 1948 with its headquarters in Paris. It comprises national groups of coachbuilders from the following countries: Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Purpose

40. The purpose of UEC is, inter alia:
- To exchange information on coachbuilding from all countries;
 - To undertake joint research on questions concerning the development and future of the coachbuilding industry in general;
 - To establish a common policy that could usefully be adopted by all groups belonging to the Union;
 - To represent the member groups whenever common action is judged to be necessary.

Structure of administration

41. The European Union of Coachbuilders is administered by a Committee consisting of the Presidents of the affiliated groups or specially elected representatives. This Committee meets twice a year. Current business is dealt with by a Bureau, elected every two years, consisting of the President of UEC, the Secretary-General, the Treasurer and the Vice-Presidents.

42. The General Assembly consists of representatives of the member groups and meets once a year. All representatives have a voice in consultations, but in the case of a ballot each member group has only one vote.

Activities

43. The activities of the members of UEC are related to the construction of coachwork for vehicles, namely: private cars, motor coaches, utility vehicles, trailers, semi-trailers, tank wagons, containers, truck bodies and camping caravans.

44. UEC has set up within the European Economic Community a Liaison Committee of Coachwork and Trailer Manufacturers, the purpose of which is to make arrangements for standardisation of products and uniformisation in the countries of the Community.

45. It is also represented in the European Container Manufacturers Committee, which is a liaison body consisting of European manufacturers of containers, the purpose of which is to promote the manufacture and use of containers. This body aims at the uniformisation among the member States of regulations and manufacturing standards with reference, inter alia, to problems of safety, weight and dimensions and interchangeability.

Relations with intergovernmental organisations

46. UEC maintains relations with the European Economic Community.

Relations with non-governmental organisations

47. UEC maintains relations with the International Permanent Bureau of Automobile Manufacturers in Paris and with the International Institute of Refrigeration in Paris.

Finance

48. The financial resources of UEC are obtained solely from the contributions of member groups. The annual budget is 7,130 Swiss francs.

National Bureaux

Belgium	Fédération Belge de la Carrosserie et des Métiers Connexes (FEBELCAR) 22, rue du Luxembourg Brussels
Federal Republic of Germany	Verband der Automobilindustrie (V.D.A.) Fachabteilung Anhänger und Aufbauten Westendstrasse 61 Frankfurt-am-Main
France	Fédération Française de la Carrosserie 35, rue des Bondeux Paris 17
Italy	Gruppo Carrossieri A.N.F.I.A. Corso Galileo Ferris 61 I-10 126 - Turin
Luxembourg	Fédération des Maîtres Carrossiers et Charrons du Grand Duché de Luxembourg 41, rue Gleesener Luxembourg
Netherlands	F.O.C.M.A. Grunjolaan 2 Oegstgeest

Switzerland

Union Suisse des Industriels en Carrosserie
(U.S.I.C.)
4 Bundesplatz
Berne

United Kingdom of Great Britain
and Northern Ireland

The Institute of British Carriage and
Automobile Manufacturers (I.B.C.A.M.)
Northway House
High Road
Whetstone
London, N.20

Headquarters

UNION EUROPEENNE DE LA CARROSSERIE (UEC)

Head office: 35, rue des Renaudes,
Paris 17, France

Administrative Secretary

Mr. Eugène Bauduin



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CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Addendum 2

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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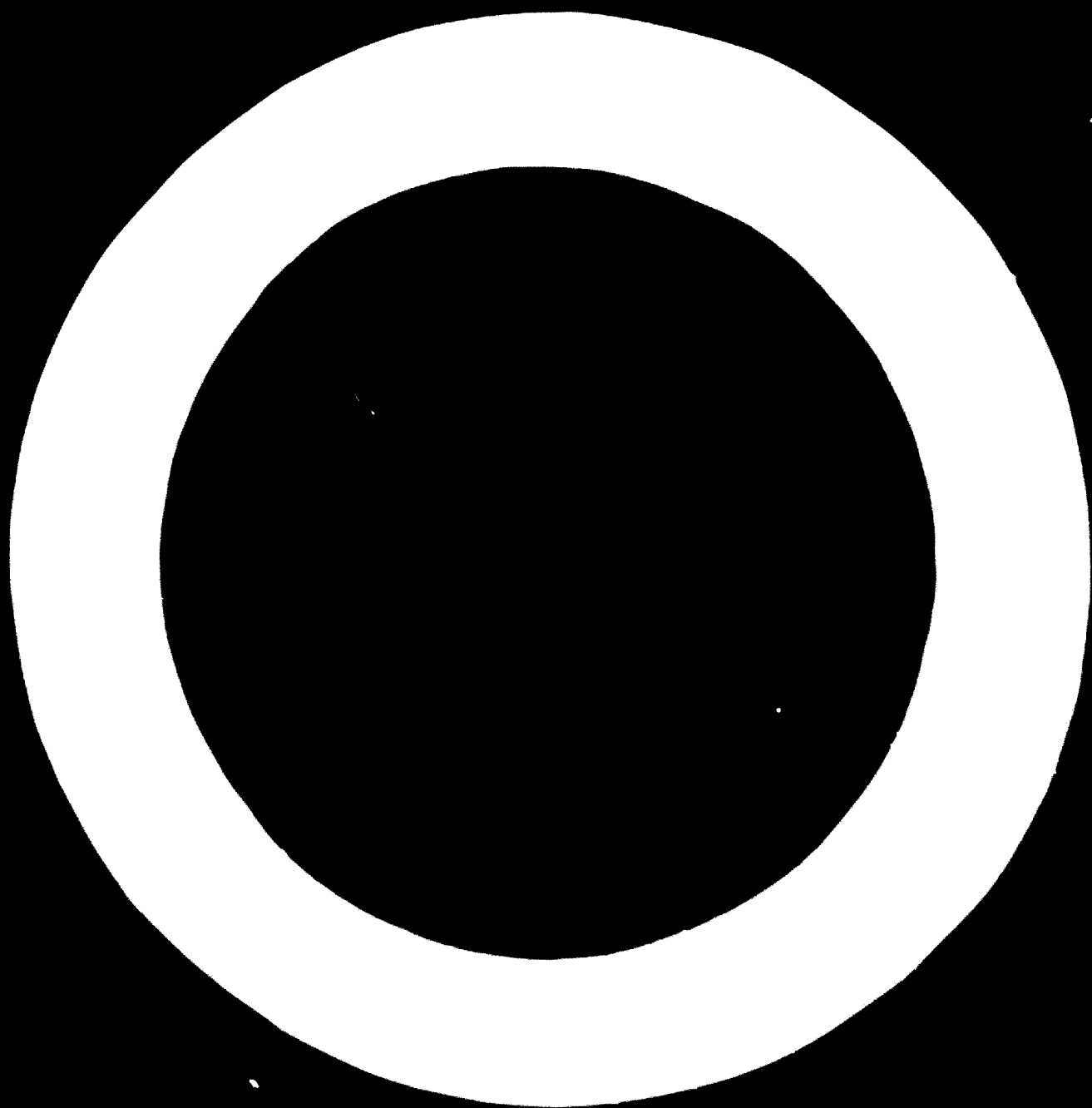
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CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annex 1

14.71-1563



PART ONE: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

INTRODUCTION

1. Subsequent to the publication of documents ID/B/86 and ID/B/86/Add.1, an application for consultative status with UNIDO has been received from the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).
2. The Board is requested to consider this application in accordance with rule 75 of its rules of procedure.

COUNCIL FOR MUTUAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE (CMEA)

History

3. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance was established in April 1949 following a decision by a conference of representatives of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. In addition to these countries, the German Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic now take part in the Council's activities, the former since 1950 and the latter since 1962. The Council's Charter was adopted at its 12th Session in December 1959.

Purpose

4. Under the Charter the purpose of the Council is to promote, by combining and co-ordinating the efforts of its member States, the planned development of their economies, faster economic and technical progress in these countries, a greater degree of industrialization in the industrially less developed countries, a steady increase in labour productivity and a constant rise in the standard of living of the peoples of its member countries.

5. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its member countries. Economic, scientific and technical co-operation between member States takes place in accordance with the principles of complete equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and national interests, mutual benefit and friendly mutual assistance.

6. In pursuance of its aims the Council organizes comprehensive economic, scientific and technical co-operation between its member States with a view to the most rational possible use of their natural resources and more rapid development of their productive forces. It promotes further development of the international socialist division of labour through the co-ordination of national economic development plans and the organization of member countries' production on a basis of specialization and complementarity. It undertakes activities connected with the study of economic, scientific and technical problems of interest to its member States. It gives member States assistance in planning and carrying out joint measures connected with the development of industry, agriculture, transport, the exchange of goods and services, the exchange of information about scientific and technical achievements and advanced industrial experience and the most efficient use of the capital allocated to countries for investment in the extractive

and manufacturing industries and for the construction of major projects of interest to two or more countries.

7. The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance can, through its organs, adopt recommendations or decisions. Recommendations are adopted on questions relating to economic, scientific and technical co-operation and decisions on organizational and procedural questions. All recommendations and decisions of the Council require the agreement of the member States concerned. Recommendations and decisions do not apply to countries which have declared themselves to have no interest in the matter in question. Recommendations are communicated to member countries for their consideration. Recommendations of CMEA organs accepted by countries are put into effect by decision of the Governments or other competent bodies of those countries in accordance with their own legislation.

Structure of administration

8. The Session of the Council is the highest organ of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. It consists of delegations from all States members of CMEA, appointed by the Government of the country concerned. The Session has the power to discuss all questions that come within the Council's competence. It considers the major questions of economic, scientific and technical co-operation and the annual reports of the Executive Committee on CMEA's activities and lays down the main lines to be followed in the Council's work. Sessions are convened in the capitals of the member States in turn, the chair being taken by the head of the delegation of the country in which the Session is being held.

9. The Executive Committee is the main executive organ of the Council. It consists of one representative from each member State at the level of deputy head of Government. The Executive Committee directs the whole complex of operations involved in carrying out the tasks entrusted to the Council in accordance with decisions of the Council Session. It directs work on the co-ordination of national economic development plans and the organization of member countries' production on a basis of specialization and complementarity. It organizes the planning of the main lines of a rational division of labour in the major sectors of production in member countries. It directs the work of the Council Secretariat and the Standing Commissions and decides the main subjects and lines of activity for the Commissions.

10. The Executive Committee's Bureau for Integrated Planning Problems is an organ of the Executive Committee. Each State member of the Council is represented in the office by a deputy chairman of the central State planning organ. The Bureau's main task is to prepare proposals for the Executive Committee on over-all aspects of the co-ordination of the economic development plans of member States and to assist directly in the organization or comprehensive co-operation between the central State planning organs of these countries on such questions.

11. An important position among the organs of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is occupied by the Standing Commissions of the Council, established by the Session of the Council in order to contribute to the further development of economic ties between States members of the Council, the organization of multilateral economic, scientific and technical co-operation in individual sectors of their economies, the planned development of the corresponding branches of

their economies, more rapid technical progress and greater labour productivity. The Commissions consist of delegations from States members of CMEA.

12. At present the Council has Standing Commissions on electric power, the peaceful uses of atomic energy, the coal industry, the oil and gas industries, geology, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, mechanical engineering, the radio and electronic industry, the chemical industry, construction, light industry, the food industry, agriculture, transport, standardization, currency and financial questions, foreign trade, economic questions, statistics, and the co-ordination of scientific and technical research.

13. The economic, executive and administrative organ of CMEA is the Secretariat of the Council. It is responsible for preparing or helping to prepare material for meetings of the Council's organs in accordance with their work programmes, making economic surveys and doing economic research on material from member States, preparing proposals on specific aspects of the Council's work for consideration by the corresponding organs of the Council, organizing preparations for, and helping to conduct, meetings of Council organs and conferences organized under the auspices of the Council, and carrying out various other functions. The Secretariat consists of the Secretary of the Council, who is the senior executive officer of the Council, the deputy secretaries and the necessary staff recruited from among the citizens of CMEA member States.

14. CMEA has set up an Institute on Standardization to carry out research and make proposals connected with the unification of existing standards and establishment of new ones in order to promote the development of standardization in CMEA member States.

15. Other bodies operating under CMEA are the Conference of the Directors of Water Boards of member States, the Conference of Representatives of CMEA member States on Legal Questions and the Conference of Representatives of Freight and Ship-owning Organizations.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations

16. In accordance with article XI of its Charter, CMEA has established and maintains relations with the United Nations, ECA, ECAFE, ECE, UNCTAD, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA, the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States and other international organisations.

Headquarters

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
Moscow, G-205
prosp. Kalinina 56
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics



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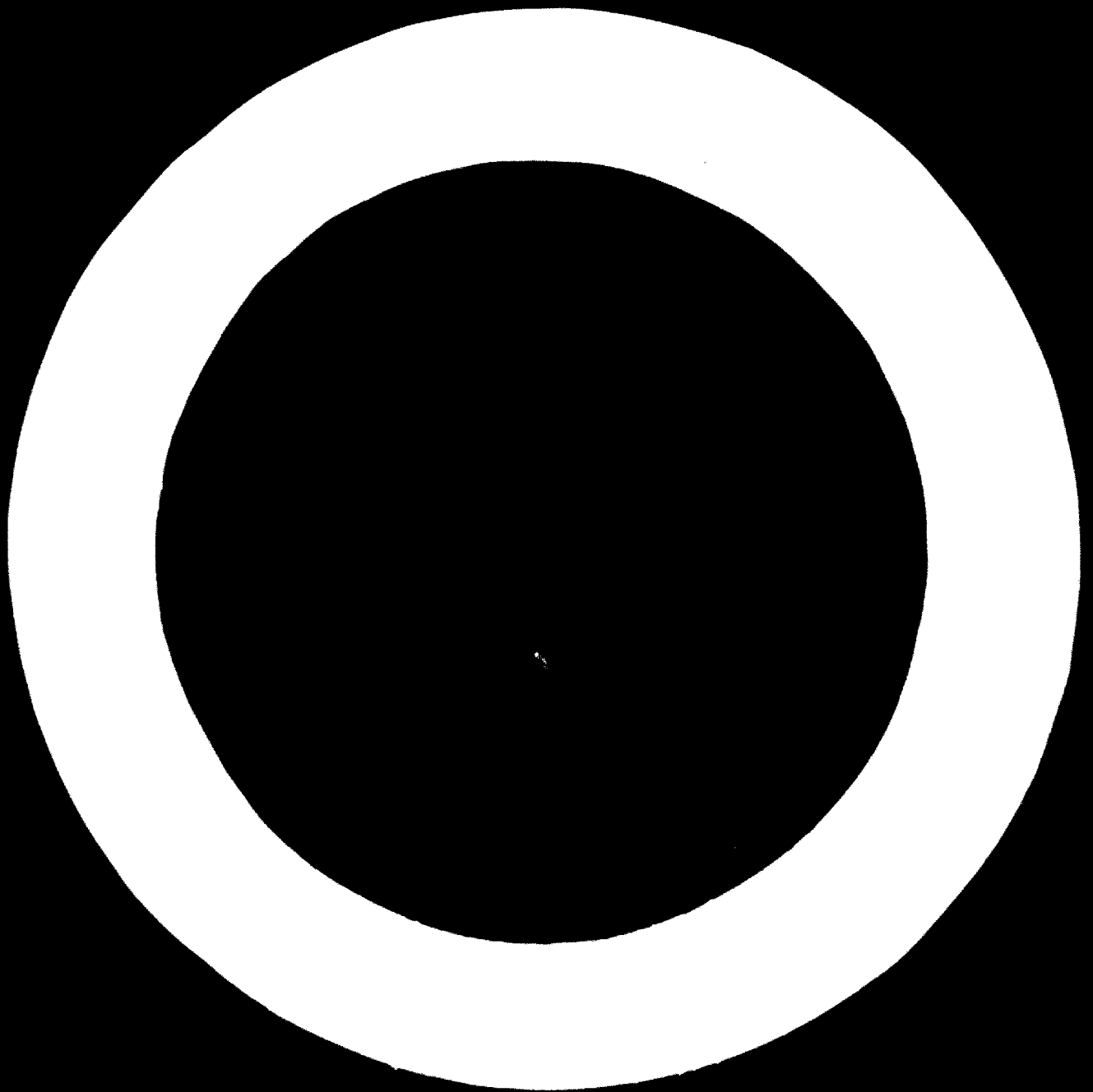
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**CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND
INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

Addendum 4

14.71-2067



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

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF INDEPENDENT LABORATORIES (UILI)

1. The secretariat wishes to recall that an application by the International Union of Independent Laboratories for consultative status with UNIDO was submitted to the fourth session of the Board for its consideration (ID/B/73, para.73,81). During its meeting on 22 April 1970, the Ad Hoc Committee on applications by international non-governmental organizations for consultative status with UNIDO felt that with regard to the International Union of Independent Laboratories additional information should be provided in order to ascertain if the Union is actively concerned with industrial problems falling within the field of competence of UNIDO as defined by General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI). The Ad Hoc Committee subsequently recommended that the consideration of the application from the International Union of Independent Laboratories be deferred to the fifth session of the Board. This recommendation was approved by the Board at its 98th meeting on 24 April 1970 (A/8016, para.355,356).
2. In accordance with the decision referred to above, the International Union of Independent Laboratories has provided the secretariat with additional information on its activities in the field of industrial development. This information, which is reproduced below, is submitted to the Board for its consideration.
3. "The majority (at least 80 per cent) of the members of the International Union of Independent Laboratories are actively concerned with industrial problems throughout most, if not all, the developing countries. The activities embrace:
 - (a) "The establishment of new industries, processes, factories etc.;
 - (b) "Assisting with the solution of problems and teething troubles which customarily arise not only at the start of such new processes but also in the formative years;
 - (c) "Maintaining technical relationships (even on on-site laboratories) with local industries.
4. "Amongst the activities undertaken by UILI members are the following:
 - Mining, quarrying and mineral processing;
 - World-wide on-site laboratory service for continuous quality control of cements and concrete;
 - Structural steel fabrication;
 - Exploration, drilling and production of petroleum, mineral and water exploration;
 - The creation of new food products;
 - Drilling programmes, planning of mining operations;
 - Brewery technology and erection of new breweries;
 - Factories for the manufacture of aerosol products;

Textile processing;

Seed crushing;

Solution of packaging problems on a national scale;

Anti-pollution measures;

Supervision of the construction of factories per se.

5. "The setting up of plants for the manufacture of the following: fine and heavy organic chemicals, petrochemicals, chemical building products, asphalt mixes, paper, leather, processed skins, pre-stressed concrete, ceramics, polymers, paint and varnishes, fuels, oils, lubricants, cement, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, food-stuffs, pet-foods, milk and dairy products.

6. "Amongst the countries which had benefited from services mentioned above are: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, China (Republic of), Cyprus, Ghana, Greece, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Israel, Kenya, Libya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Thailand, United Arab Republic and Zambia.

7. "Specific examples from amongst those enumerated above are:

Project for establishment of manufacturing and processing of essential oils in Nigeria;

The setting up of modern cosmetic industry in Algeria (under consideration at the present time);

A survey for assessing the possibility of establishing a petrochemical industry in Thailand;

Exploration for petroleum products and other mining operations in Libya, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic;

Solution of packaging corrosion problem experienced by a paint manufacturer in Honduras;

The setting up of a complete aerosol filling plant in Israel;

Solution of packaging corrosion problem experienced by an aerosol manufacturer in Cyprus."



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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Industrial Development Board

Fifth session

Vienna, 24 - 28 May 1971

Agenda item 8

**CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

MINUTE 5

PART ONE: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Introduction

1. Subsequent to the publication of documents ID/E/86, ID/E/86/AM.1 and ID/E/86/AM.3, an application has been received from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to be associated with the activities of UNIDO under rule 75 of its rules of procedure.
2. The Board is requested to consider this application in accordance with the above-mentioned rule.

ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

Origin

1. On 30 September 1961, the OECD came officially into existence as a result of the entry into force of its Convention signed on 1 December, 1960. The Organisation succeeded the former Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), which had itself been established through a Convention signed on 16 April 1948.

2. The setting up of the OECD was a direct consequence of the public Declaration of the four Heads of State and Government of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, assembled in December 1959. Recognising the changes which had occurred in the international economic situation and the important strides made by the European countries, Members of OEEC, the Heads of State and of Government agreed to call an informal meeting, the main purpose of which was to consider new methods of international co-operation. This informal meeting recognised the desirability of institutional arrangements to enable the full participation not only of the eighteen OEEC Member countries but of Canada and the United States of America

as well. For this purpose a Preparatory Committee was set up to prepare the draft Convention of the remodelled Organisation and to submit proposals with regard to its structure. The report of the Preparatory Committee was approved by Ministers on 13 December and the Convention establishing the OECD was signed on the following day, in Paris.

Members

5. The membership of the OECD consists of 22 countries which are the following: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland (since 1969), France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan (since 1964), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America...

6. Yugoslavia has a special status in the Organisation: this country takes part on a footing of equality with the Members of the Organisation in the discussions and proceedings of confrontation of economic policies, agriculture and fisheries, scientific and technical matters, technical assistance and productivity. It has observer status in other matters.

7. Australia has been a member of the Development Assistance Committee since July 1966. New Zealand has participated in the work of the Agriculture Committee since July 1970. Both countries follow the work of the Organisation on matters dealt with by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and relating to the Second Development Decade.

Aims

8. The aims of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development are:

- To achieve the highest sustainable economic growth and employment and a rising standard of living in Member countries, while maintaining financial stability, and thus to contribute to the development of the world economy;
- To contribute to sound economic expansion in Member as well as non-member countries in the process of economic development; and

- To contribute to the expansion of world trade on a multilateral, non-discriminatory basis in accordance with international obligations.

9. In the pursuit of these aims, the Members of the Organisation have, among other undertakings, agreed to:

- Promote the efficient use of their economic resources;
- In the scientific and technological field, promote the development of their resources, encourage research and promote vocational training;
- Pursue policies designed to achieve economic growth and internal and external financial stability and to avoid developments which might endanger their economies or those of other countries;
- Pursue their efforts to reduce or abolish obstacles to the exchange of goods and services and current payments and maintain and extend the liberalisation of capital movements, and
- Contribute to the economic development of both Member and non-member countries in the process of economic development by appropriate means and, in particular, by the flow of capital to those countries, having regard to the importance to their economies of receiving technical assistance and of securing expanding export markets.

10. The Organisation's three main tasks therefore consist of: economic policy co-ordination, aid to developing countries and trade.

Main policy-making bodies and committees

Council

11. The Council is the supreme body of the Organisation; it is composed of representatives of all Members, and meets from time to time in sessions of Ministers and regularly in sessions of Permanent Representatives; in either case, it exercises similar powers. The Council designates annually a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen; at Ministerial level the Chairman is a Minister of one of the Member Governments; at Permanent Representatives level the Secretary-General, Jan Keeser E. van Lennep, is Chairman. The Council is the body from

which all general or administrative acts of the Organisation derive. Except as otherwise provided, it can take decisions which shall be binding on all the Members, or enter into agreements with Members, non-member States and international organisations.

Executive Committee

12. Questions to be submitted to the Council, whether relating to the general policy of the Organisation or to the progress of its work, are first examined by the Executive Committee, composed of twelve Members designated annually by the Council. The Executive Committee normally meets once a week. It is not, however, competent to take decisions except on the authority of the Council and can act only in accordance with the instructions of the Council, to which it reports. It may be called upon by the Council to carry out specific tasks or, for example, where there is a need to co-ordinate certain particular extensive and protracted studies.

Development Assistance Committee

13. With regard to the aid to developing countries, the OECD has established a Development Assistance Committee which consults on the methods for making national resources available for assisting countries and areas in the process of economic development and for expanding and improving the flow of long-term funds and other development assistance to them.

14. The Committee consists at present of representatives of the following fifteen OECD Member countries plus Australia and the European Economic Community: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

Various OECD committees

15. Apart from the Development Assistance Committee, the OECD comprises the following Committees: Economic Policy Committee, Economic and Development

Review Committee, Technical Co-operation Committee,^{1/} Trade Committee, Payments Committee, Board of Management of the European Monetary Agreement, Committee for Invisible Transactions, Insurance Committee, Committee on Fiscal Markets, Committee for Agriculture, Fisheries Committee, Education Committee, Committee for Science Policy, Environment Committee, Steering Committee of the European Nuclear Energy Agency (of which the Organisation is a parent body), Oil Committee, Tourism Committee, Maritime Transport Committee, Manpower and Social Affairs Committee, Committee on Fiscal Affairs, Committee of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, Energy Committee, Industry Committee,^{2/} Committee on Consumer Policy, Budget Committee.

Development Centre

16. The action by the OECD in the field of development extends beyond the flow of capital and technical assistance from the more developed to the less developed countries. In order to make effective use of the considerable fund of knowledge and experience available within the OECD Member countries with respect to the formulation and execution of economic policies, and facilitate the use of these resources for the benefit of the developing countries, the OECD has established a Development Centre within the framework of the Organisation.

17. The objective of the Development Centre is to bring together the knowledge and experience available in participating countries of both economic development and of the formulation and execution of general economic policies, to adapt such knowledge and experience to the actual needs of countries or

^{1/} This Committee is responsible for drawing up and supervising the programmes of technical assistance arranged for the benefit of Member countries, in the process of development, and of Yugoslavia. The technical assistance programmes are similar in type to those formerly operated by the OEEC: they consist mainly of the provision of experts and of training facilities.

^{2/} The Industry Committee has over-all responsibility for the work of the Organisation in the field of industry. To this end, the Committee studies and discusses those problems which require co-operation and confrontation among Member Governments, examines major developments and trends in industry, the industrial policies of Member countries and problems of industrial adaptation.

regions in the process of economic development and to place the results by appropriate means at the disposal of the countries concerned. To this end, the Centre may, in particular, engage in training and research, and organize conferences, symposia and other meetings; it may also help meet the needs for advisory services for institutions engaged in teaching, training, or research, or for less developed countries at their request.

Secretariat

18. The OECD Secretariat exercises all the functions necessary for the efficient administration of the Organisation assigned to it under the Convention, or entrusted to it by the Council and the Executive Committee in the course of their work.

19. The Secretary-General serves as Chairman of the Council at sessions of Permanent Representatives and attends or is represented at meetings of the Executive Committee and the subsidiary bodies of the Organisation. He prepares the meetings of the Council and the Executive Committee, may submit proposals to them, and ensures the execution of their decisions in accordance with their general instructions and directives. He also maintains relations with other international organizations, and furnishes information to the press concerning the work of the Organisation.

20. In these activities the Secretary-General is assisted by two Deputy Secretaries-General, three Assistant Secretaries-General and a staff of international civil servants solely responsible to the Organisation.

Relations with other intergovernmental organisations

21. By virtue of a Supplementary Protocol No.1 to the OECD Convention, the Commission of the European Communities actively takes part in the work of the Organisation.

22. Likewise, by virtue of a Ministerial Resolution adopted in 1960, the Secretary-General of the European Free Trade Association, or his representatives, may attend the meetings of bodies of the Organisation.

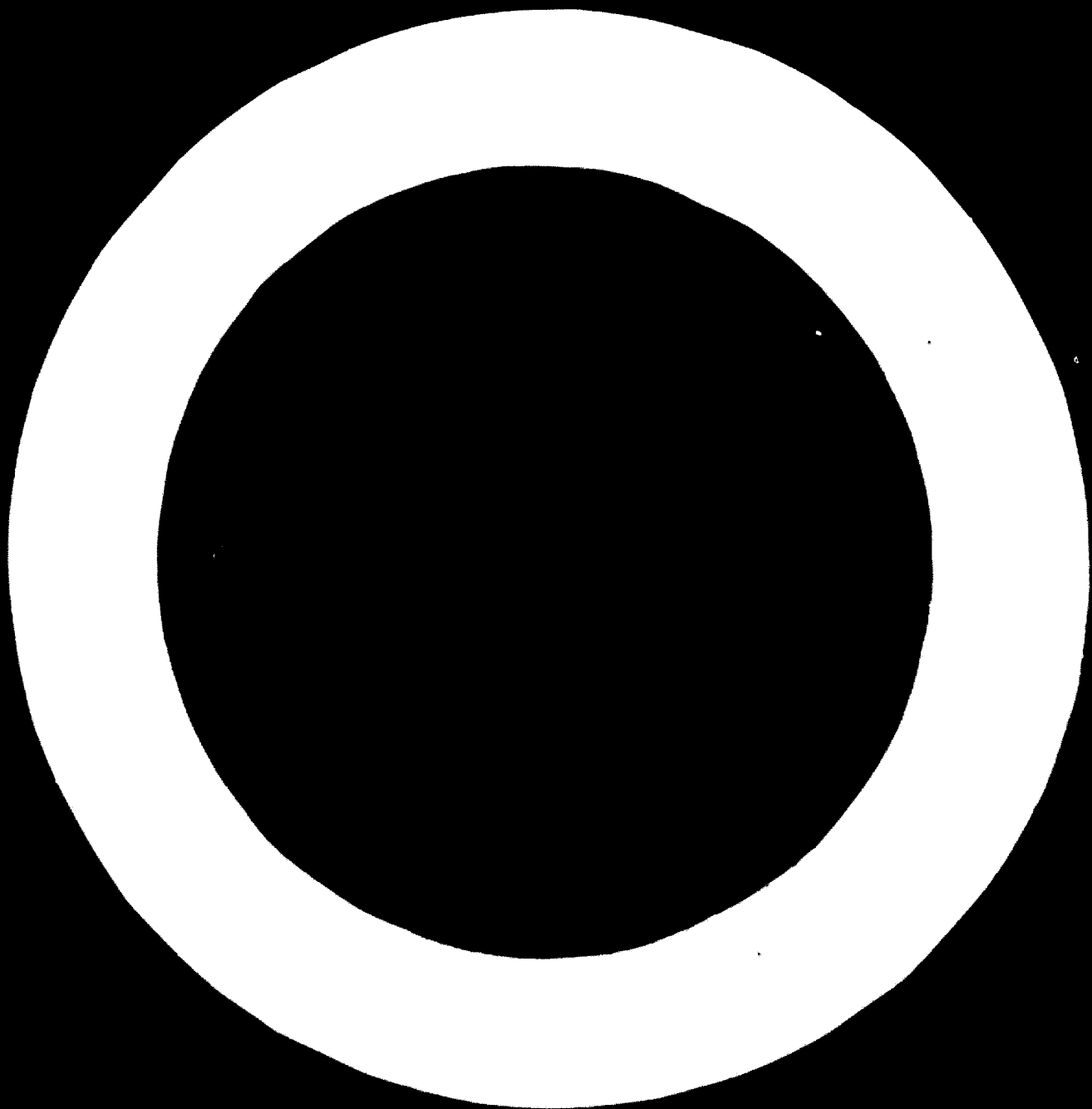
23. Until now, the Organisation has entertained formal relations with a number of United Nations bodies, namely, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and the Economic Commission for Europe as well as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Similar relations also exist with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Organisation of American States, the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migrations, and the Customs Co-operation Council.

24. The general nature and scope of the relations with the above-mentioned organisations have been defined by means of Council Resolutions or through exchanges of letters. In most cases, it is provided that the OECD and the organisations concerned should proceed on a regular and reciprocal basis to an exchange of information and documentation and, in specific instances, to representation by observers at certain meetings of mutual interest.

25. Finally, a special arrangement has been concluded with the Council of Europe, which contains ample provisions for co-operation between the two organisations on a reciprocal basis.

Headquarters

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
(OECD)
2, rue André Pascal
Paris 16



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PART ONE: CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Introduction

1. Since the fourth session of the Board, applications have been received from the International Institute for Cotton and the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries to be granted consultative status with UNIDO.
2. The Board is requested to consider the applications in accordance with rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

International Institute for Cotton (IIC)

FACTS

3. The International Institute for Cotton is an intergovernmental organization established in conformity with the provisions of the Articles of Agreement of the International Cotton Institute, which was signed in 1966 by the Governments of India, Mexico, Spain, Sudan, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America, and subsequently acceded to by Brazil, Greece, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. The text of the Agreement was amended by a resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the IIC on 7 September 1966, changing the name of the organization from International Cotton Institute to International Institute for Cotton.

MEMBERSHIP

4. The Government of any State Member of the United Nations or the Food and Agriculture Organization or of a country that produces and exports raw cotton may apply for membership and accede to the Agreement, after the accession has been approved by the General Assembly.

PURPOSES

5. In accordance with Article 1 of the Articles of Agreement, the objectives of IIC are:

- "(a) To increase throughout the world the consumption of raw cotton ...
- "(b) To investigate the problems and possibilities of cotton market development and disseminate information on such problems and possibilities.
- "(c) To develop and carry out cotton market development programmes through utilization research, market research, sales promotion, education and public relations in light of the requirements of the market and the existing facilities for these types of work.
- "(d) To do all acts and things either alone or in conjunction with others as the Institute may consider necessary, incidental, or conducive to the attainment of the above purposes.

"The Institute shall carry out its purposes and exercise its powers only in furtherance of the common interests of its members in promoting the general welfare of the cotton and cotton textile industries of the world. It shall take no steps that will serve to facilitate the transaction of specific business of its members or promote the private interests of any member, or engage in any activity that would constitute a regular business of a kind ordinarily carried on for profit."

Structure of Administration

6. General Assembly. According to Article III, sections 3 and 4, of the Articles of Agreement:

"The affairs and business of the Institute shall be conducted, managed, and controlled by a General Assembly. Each member of the Institute shall designate one person as its delegate to the General Assembly ... the General Assembly shall meet at least once a year at the principal office of the Institute or at such other location as may be designated by the General Assembly.

"The General Assembly shall elect from the delegates a President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President and a Third Vice-President. The President shall be elected for a term of two years and may, if re-elected by the General Assembly, succeed himself for two additional terms of two years each. Each of the Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years and may, if re-elected by the General Assembly, succeed himself for one additional term of two years ..."

7. Executive Committee. Under Article III, section 5, of the Articles of Agreement:

"The Institute shall have an Executive Committee composed of the President and the three Vice-Presidents ... Except as otherwise specifically prohibited by a decision approved by members holding a majority of the votes in the General Assembly, the Executive Committee shall at all times, when the General Assembly is not in session, exercise the powers conferred upon the General Assembly by Article III, section 3, but not the powers conferred on the General Assembly by other provisions of these articles ..."

8. Executive Director. According to Article III, section 7, of the Articles of Agreement:

"The General Assembly will appoint an Executive Director and shall fix his compensation and the terms of his appointment.

"The Executive Director shall be the chief administrative officer of the Institute. He shall prepare and submit to the Executive Committee for approval a detailed plan and budget for the expenditures of funds. Upon such approval, the Executive Committee shall submit the detailed plan and budget to the General Assembly for approval. The Executive Director shall also be responsible for developing projects and activities for consideration of the Executive Committee and the General Assembly and the disbursements of funds to execute programmes and budgets approved by the General Assembly. The Executive Director shall be responsible for maintaining records of all actions and transactions and shall present them on request to the Executive Committee and to the General Assembly. He shall also prepare and submit an Annual Report covering all programme activities and expenditures.

"The Executive Director shall develop an Operations Procedure Manual, which shall be approved by the General Assembly. The approved manual shall establish provisions relating to the negotiation and execution of contracts ...

"The Executive Director shall appoint, remove, prescribe the compensation, and assign the duties of all employees in accordance with the Operations Procedure Manual."

The Executive Director is ex officio a member of the Executive Committee with the right to speak but without a vote.

Finances

9. Under Article IV, section 1, of the Articles of Agreement:

"The basis of annual assessments of members of the Institute shall be the equivalent of one United States dollar per bale (500 pounds gross) of spinnable cotton exports by each member to Western Europe and Japan."

Relationship with intergovernmental organisations

10. At its 25th plenary meeting on 8 September 1970, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD approved the consultative status of IIC for the purpose of participation in the deliberations of the Board and its subsidiary bodies. For securing general understanding, especially for statistics and market research, IIC works in close co-operation with FAO.

Relationship with non-governmental organisations

11. The International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C., sponsored the establishment of the IIC. The Executive Director of the International Cotton Advisory Committee, under the provisions of IIC Articles of Agreement, attends all meetings of the IIC General Assembly and of the Executive Committee. IIC has also close relations with the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries and with the International Wool Secretariat. Negotiations were started with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for assistance in some of the technical research projects of IIC.

Headquarters and offices

12. The principal office of the International Institute for Cotton is in Washington, D.C., with the operational headquarters in Brussels. Branch offices are located in Frankfurt, London, Manchester, Milan, Osaka and Paris.

International Institute for Cotton
10 rue du Commerce
Brussels 4
Belgium

Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIFEC)

History

13. The creation of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIFEC) was decided upon in June 1967 in Lusaka (Zambia) during a Conference of Ministers convened by both the President of Zambia and the President of Chile. The first Governing Board of CIFEC met in November 1967 in Paris and prepared the draft of the Agreement to establish the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries which was finally signed in May 1968 in Paris at the meeting of the first ordinary session of the Governing Board.

Membership

14. The members of CIFEC are the countries which signed the Agreement, i.e. Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru and Zambia.

Purpose

15. In accordance with Article 2 of the Agreement, the objectives of CIFEC are:
- "(a) To co-ordinate measures designed to foster, through the expansion of the industry, dynamic and continuous growth of real earnings from copper exports, and to ensure a real forecast of such earnings;
 - "(b) To promote the harmonisation of the decisions and policies of the member countries on problems relating to the production and marketing of copper;

- "(c) To obtain better and more complete information and appropriate advice on the production and marketing of copper for member countries;
- "(d) In general to increase resources for the economic and social development of producer countries bearing in mind the interest of consumers."

Structure of Administration

16. According to Article 3 of the Agreement, CIPEC is composed of the following organs: the Conference of Ministers, the Governing Board and the Copper Information Bureau.
17. The Conference of Ministers is the supreme organ of CIPEC. It consists of one Minister from each member country who, in accordance with the administrative structure of each country, is the competent authority responsible for matters connected with CIPEC. It meets in ordinary session every two years. It is responsible for implementing the provisions of the Agreement and for co-ordinating policies relating to those matters which are within the competence of CIPEC.
18. The Governing Board consists of two representatives designated by each member country. The Governing Board which meets in ordinary session twice a year, is responsible to and works under the general direction of the Conference of Ministers. It co-ordinates and proposes to the Governments of member countries individual or collective measures relating to the copper market, production processes, expansion of consumption and any other measures that tend to fulfil the objectives determined by the Conference of Ministers.
19. The Copper Information Bureau comprises an Executive Committee composed of one national representative of each member country, an Executive Director and staff necessary to carry out its functions. The Executive Committee of the Copper Information Bureau which meets at least once a month, determines the technical studies that the Bureau should itself undertake or award to others; supervises the execution of these studies; controls the economic and administrative functions of the Bureau; delivers to the respective Governments the reports and conclusions; and makes recommendations to the Governing Board concerning the working of the Bureau.
20. The Executive Director is appointed by unanimous vote of the Governing Board for an initial probationary period of two years; after the expiry of this period he may be reappointed for successive period of four years. The functions of the Executive Director are in accordance with the powers granted by the Governing Board, to act as the representative of the Copper Information Bureau; to be responsible for its technical and administrative supervision; to supervise the execution of its reports and to appoint technical and administrative staff in accordance with the regulations established by the Governing Board. The Executive Director also acts as Secretary of the Conference of Ministers, the Governing Board and the Executive Committee, with the right to speak but not to vote.

Finance

21. As indicated in Article 24 of the Agreement, the budget of CIPEC is divided equally among the member countries. The total budget amounted to US\$ 344,720 in 1969, first year of full work for CIPEC; in 1970 it amounted to US\$ 349,670, and in 1971 it amounts to US\$ 392,000.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations

22. CIPEC has consultative status with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). It also has relations with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the Organisation of the Petrol Exporting Countries (OPEC), the International Wrought Copper Council (IWCC), the Council International pour le Développement du Cuivre (CICIC) and the International Copper Research Association (ICOR).

Headquarters

Intergovernmental Council of Copper
Exporting Countries (CIPEC)
Tour Hotel
Cedex No. 3
92 - Paris-La Défense
France

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

Introduction

23. Since the fourth session of the Industrial Development Board, applications have been received from the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), the International Organisation of Consumers Unions (IOCU) and the International Savings Banks Institute to be granted consultative status with UNIDO.

24. Pursuant to the procedure for granting consultative status to international non-governmental organisations 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 organisations under rule 76 of the rules of procedure and submit a report to the Board during the same session."

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

International Co-operative Alliance (ICA)

HISTORY

26. The International Co-operative Alliance, founded in 1895, is a world-wide federation of co-operative organisations of all types. Total membership through 140 member organisations now exceeds 255 million individuals in the following countries: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

27. In the early 1950s ICA was faced with two very different challenges. First, co-operatives in the developed countries, particularly the consumer co-operatives, had to respond to increasingly complex and automated economies. Second, the newer members of ICA, particularly those in the developing countries, were lacking in experience and funds. These two problems were interrelated: co-operatives were created to combat poverty and the new affluence of the developed co-operatives could be used to help underprivileged newcomers.

28. A programme of technical assistance was launched in South-East Asia which led to the establishment of regional offices in New Delhi, India, in 1960 and in Noshi, United Republic of Tanzania, in 1969. These offices have been most successful in promoting co-operatives in their regions.

29. ICA has also developed a wide ranging programme entitled "Co-operative Development Decade", running parallel to, and in co-ordination with, the Second United Nations Development Decade.

Purpose

30. In accordance with Article 3 of its Rules, the objectives of ICA are:
- "(a) To be the universal representative of co-operative organizations of all types which, in practice, observe the co-operative principles;
 - "(b) To propagate co-operative principles and methods throughout the world;
 - "(c) To promote co-operation in all countries;
 - "(d) To safeguard the interests of the co-operative movement in all its forms;
 - "(e) To maintain good relations between its affiliated organizations;
 - "(f) To promote friendly and economic relations between the co-operative organizations of all types, nationally and internationally;
 - "(g) To work for the establishment of lasting peace and security."

Structure of administration

31. The authorities of ICA consist of the Congress, the Central Committee, the Executive and the Director.
32. The Congress, the highest authority of ICA, consists of the delegates of the affiliated organizations and, as a rule, is convened every three years. The Congress has the following powers: to approve the Report of the Central Committee on the work of ICA since the previous congress; to elect the Central Committee; to decide upon all motions and resolutions presented by the Central Committee; and to establish the policy and programme of ICA.
33. The Central Committee meets at least once a year and has the following duties: to interpret the policy and to carry out the programme of ICA as established by the Congress; to elect the President, the two Vice-Presidents and the other members of the Executive; and to appoint the Director.
34. The Executive consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents and thirteen other members elected by the Central Committee from among its members immediately after each Congress. The Executive has the following duties: to admit new members into ICA; to draw up the budget for confirmation by the Central Committee and to control expenditure; to prepare and organize the Congress; to direct the collaboration of ICA with United Nations organizations and with non-governmental organizations with which ICA has established relations; and to control the affairs of ICA between the meetings of the Central Committee.
35. The Director is responsible for implementing the decisions of the Congress, the Central Committee and the Executive, and for the control of the affairs of ICA in the intervals between the meetings of the Executive.

Activities

36. The triennial Congress discusses major matters of policy and outlines the future course of the Alliance. Various committees and working parties deal with topics such as international trade, banking, insurance, agriculture and industrial co-operatives.
37. The committee on industrial co-operatives, formed in 1932 and reconstituted in 1947, is a proof of the importance attached by ICA to this form of co-operative activity. Although workers productive and artisanal societies constituted only 1.9 per cent of the membership in 1967,

they are one of the fastest growing sectors with a 21.99 per cent increase in 1967 alone. The only other sector with a comparable increase is the agricultural societies with which industrial co-operatives are often associated in various forms of agro-industry. It should also be noted that in the developing countries the membership of industrial co-operatives is higher than in the developed countries.

38. The Secretariat in London is responsible for producing a range of publications in the four official languages of ICA, including the Review of International Co-operation and newsletters on Consumer Affairs and Agriculture, as well as a general Co-operative News Service. Besides these regular publications, ICA also issues books, directories etc. which are useful for co-operators.

39. The two regional offices of ICA promote the development of co-operatives through training, research and contacts between co-operatives. In Latin America, in addition to various member organisations in different countries, ICA maintains relations with the Organisation of the Co-operatives of America in Puerto Rico on regional questions.

40. ICA places special emphasis on industrial co-operatives in the third world, where they are becoming an important facet of the development process. A study on industrial co-operatives, undertaken by the ICA Secretariat, discusses their potentialities in developing countries where they are particularly suited to the needs of the economy and society.

41. The resources of ICA permit the Alliance only to supplement aid programmes carried out by Governments or international organisations, with ICA concentrating on those aspects which would release the forces of self-help, eventually rendering external assistance unnecessary. ICA also compiles information in order to co-ordinate aid to co-operatives, undertakes research and surveys, and organises training seminars and conferences.

42. On 1 January 1971, ICA launched the Co-operative Development Decade (CED) which will be co-ordinated with the Second United Nations Development Decade and which will give attention to the development of industrial co-operatives.

Relations with intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations

43. ICA has Category I consultative status with ECOSOC, ILO, FAO, and UNHCR. ICA maintains contacts with non-governmental organisations in the same field and at times collaborates with them in programmes of mutual interest.

Finance

44. According to Article 16 of its Rules, the income of ICA is derived from subscriptions of affiliated organisations, sale of publications, and gifts and legacies.

Secretariat

International Co-operative Alliance
11 Upper Grosvenor Street
London
W1X 9PA
United Kingdom

Regional offices

International Co-operative Alliance
Regional Office and Education Centre for South-
East Asia
P.O. Box 3021
43, Friends Colony
New Delhi
India

Director

Dr. S. K. Samra, London

International Co-operative Alliance
Office for East and Central Africa
P.O. Box 946
Neshi
United Republic of Tanzania

International Organization of Consumers Unions (IOCU)

History

45. The International Organisation of Consumers Unions was founded in March 1960 by five independent consumer organisations:

- Consumers' Union of U.S. Inc., United States of America
- Consumers' Association, United Kingdom
- Australian Consumers' Association, Australia
- Consumentenbond, The Netherlands
- Association des Consommateurs, Belgium.

The organisation was registered as a "stichting" (foundation) under Dutch law on 1 April 1960. During the first international conference of consumer organisations in March 1960 at The Hague, another eleven national consumer groups joined IOCU.

46. Biennial world conferences were held in Brussels (1962), Oslo (1964), Israel (1966), Bronxville, N.Y. (1968) and Baden, Austria (1970). The biennial conference for 1972 is planned for Stockholm.

47. Special seminars for consumer leaders from developing countries were held in Israel (1966) and Jamaica (1968). A seminar for consumer leaders in the South-East Asia and Pacific area is planned for Kuala Lumpur at the end of 1971.

Purpose

48. The objectives of IOCU are:

- "(a) To authenticate, assist and actively promote genuine efforts throughout the world in consumer self-organisation as well as governmental efforts to further the interests of the consumer;
- "(b) To promote international co-operation in the comparative testing of consumer goods and services and to facilitate exchange of test methods and plans;
- "(c) To promote international co-operation in all other aspects of consumer information, education and protection and to collect and disseminate information relating to consumer laws and practices throughout the world;
- "(d) To provide a forum in which national bodies working exclusively for the interests of the consumer may discuss consumer problems and possible solutions to them;
- "(e) To act as a clearing-house for the publications of such bodies and to regulate (subject to any regulations promulgated by or applicable to the bodies themselves) the use of such published material;

- "(f) To publish information on subjects connected with the interests of the consumer;
- "(g) To maintain effective links with United Nations agencies and other international bodies, with a view to representing the interests of the consumer on the international level;
- "(h) To give all practical aid and encouragement to the development of consumer educational and protective programmes in the developing countries, through the United Nations agencies and in other suitable ways; and in general
- "(i) To take such actions as may further these objectives."

Structure of administration

49. The governing bodies of the administration are:

The General Assembly of Associate Members which meets biennially and which elects

The Council, consisting of fifteen persons, each representing one Associate Member and which appoints

The Executive, consisting of four persons, including the President who is elected by the General Assembly.

The Council also appoints the executive head of the secretariat and establishes working committees to pursue the objectives of IOCU.

Activities

50. The activities of IOCU can be divided into five interrelated sections, i.e.:

Technical, mainly through the Research Committee. It deals with comparative testing of consumer products and services, international surveys, development of standards for measuring performance, standards for informative and quality labelling;

Education, mainly through the Education Committee. Development of consumer education material; instructions for the teaching profession. Development of audio-visual material for consumer adult information;

Aid and assistance to developing consumer organisations, mainly in the third world. Establishing of consumer organisations, assistance with publishing reports, sample testing programmes;

Representation of the consumer movement at the international level, i.e. United Nations and its agencies;

Regular meetings of consumer leaders at biennial world conferences and regional seminars, thus providing a forum for consumers, industry, trade, governments to discuss consumer protection.

Relations with intergovernmental organisations

51. IOCU holds consultative status with the ECOSOC, Category II, and UNESCO, Category C. It has liaison status with FAO and UNICEF. IOCU also maintains relations with the Council of Europe (working groups on consumer policy); the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (working groups on consumer policy); and the European Economic Community, through the European Bureau of Consumers' Unions.

Relations with non-governmental organisations

52. IOCU is member of the International Standards Steering Committee for Consumer Affairs (ISCA) at the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO); it is also a member of the Union of International Associations at Brussels.

Finance

53. IOCU is financed by contributions from its members (97 per cent) and from sales of publications and interest from bank accounts (3 per cent).

Member organizations

Consumers' Union of U.S. Inc.
Consumers' Association, United Kingdom
Australian Consumers' Association
Consumentenbond, Netherlands
Association des Consommateurs, Belgium
Verein für Konsumenteninformation, Austria
Consumers' Institute, New Zealand
Israel Consumers' Association
Consumers' Association of Canada
Japan Consumers' Association
National Federation of Consumer Groups,
United Kingdom
Research Institute for Consumer Affairs,
United Kingdom
American Council on Consumer Interests
Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Verbraucherverbände
e.V., Federal Republic of Germany
Canberra Consumers, Australia
Union fédérale de la Consommation, France
Selangor Consumers' Association, Malaysia
Consumer Federation of America Inc.
National Consumers' League, Jamaica
Consumers' Association of Ireland
Consumers' Protection Organisation, Israel
Israel Consumer Council
Union Luxembourgeoise des Consommateurs
The Consumers' Union of Iceland
Organisacion Consumidores de Puerto Rico
Gottlieb Duttweiler Institute for Economic
and Social Studies, Switzerland
Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs,
Belgium

Pakistan Consumers' Council
Consumers' Association of Eastern India
Schweizerisches Institut für Hauswirtschaft
Association of Consumers of Yugoslavia
Women's Advisory Committee, United Kingdom
Kuluttajat-Konsumenterna r.y., Finland
Consumers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago
Caribbean Consumers' Committee, Jamaica
Consumers' Association of Nigeria
Fédération Romande des Consommatrices, Switzerland
Consumers' Union of the Republic of Korea
Federacion Nacional de Asociaciones de
Consumidores, Spain
Consumers' Guidance Society, India
Japan Housewives' Association
Hobart Consumers' Group Ltd., Australia
Forbrukerrådet, Norway
Forbrugerrådet, Denmark
Statens Konsumentråd, Sweden
Consumer Council, United Kingdom
Stiftung Warentest, Federal Republic of Germany
Statens Husholdningsråd, Denmark
Canadian Consumer Council
Bundesforschungsanstalt für Hauswirtschaft,
Federal Republic of Germany
The Quality Control Institute of Home Trade,
Hungary
Consumers' Protection Council of Victoria,
Australia
Consumer Affairs Council of N.S.W., Australia

Headquarters

International Organisation of Consumers
Unions (IOCU)
9 Emmastraat
The Hague
Netherlands

Tel: 834904;

Cables: Interocu

Executive Secretary and representative to UNIDO

Mr. Jan van Veen,
The Hague

Dr. Edmund Reichard,
Council member of IOCU and
Director of Verein für Konsumenteninformation,
Vienna

International Savings Banks Institute

History

54. The International Savings Banks Institute, an international non-governmental organisation, was founded in 1925. It is a non-profit and non-political organisation based on voluntary membership of savings banks and savings banks associations all over the world. In 1970, the International Savings Banks Institute, hereafter referred to as the Institute, had members in forty countries representing 5,500 savings banks. These savings banks served together 550 million savings accounts and a total of US\$ 210 billion deposits. The affiliated savings banks range from pure savings institutions like post office savings banks to broad and flexible ones offering extensive financial services in the field of credits as well as savings. They grant various types of credit, being particularly active in financing home building, small industry and agriculture.

Membership

55. Savings institutions in the following countries are members of the Institute: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Spain, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States of America and Uruguay.

Purpose

56. The purposes of the Institute are to serve and protect small savers, to encourage thrift and thereby provide a basis for stable economic and social development.

57. The Institute endeavours to spread the savings banks movement with the aim of accelerating social and economic progress; savings banks encourage thrift and mobilised savings are invested locally. The Institute considers this point as being of great significance as social and geographical spreading of progress and activity are of vital importance for the solid development of all nations.

58. A broad and flexible savings banks system allows for accumulated funds to be lent to small and medium scale industrial enterprises. In developing countries such support is basic to industrial development, especially at the take-off stage.

59. The Institute aims at promoting co-operation on an international scale by organising meetings for members in order to stimulate the introduction of new services and up to date methods. It encourages better understanding of world-wide conditions between savings bankers and savings banks organisations of various countries, with the purpose of promoting peaceful relations among nations.

Structure of administration

60. The statutory bodies of the Institute are the General Assembly (5 delegates from each of the 40 member countries); the Board of Administration (19 members, each from a different country), the Executive Committee (5 Board members plus General Manager). The Statutory Committees are:

the Consultative Committee and the National Associations Committee. The Permanent Committees are: Development Aid Committee; Savings Banks' Central Banks Committee; Publicity Committee; Business Organization and Automation Committee.

Activities, particularly those in support of UNIBO

61. The Institute secures the considered judgment of those interested in the development of capital formation of nations, the improvement of international financial systems and the realization of social progress and welfare in expanding economies.

62. At the request of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Institute sent in 1968 two representatives to twelve African countries in order to report to the ECA on the subject "Mobilisation of domestic savings". This activity has resulted in regular contacts both with the ECA and individual African countries.

63. One of the principal programmes of the Institute is to provide technical assistance for development. Currently, the Institute is actively engaged, either directly or through members, in establishing and improving savings institutions in developing countries. Projects are in progress in Ethiopia, Somalia, the Sudan and Zambia, while a project, started in 1964, for establishing district savings banks in the United Arab Republic is already showing results. The aim is to help establish such dynamic savings banks as would be capable of making a contribution in financing the industrialisation of their respective areas and also provide a favourable socio-economic climate for business.

64. A development aid programme has been accepted by the General Assembly of the Institute. Following this, the Institute is prepared to assist developing countries in their efforts to establish savings banks for encouraging thrift and mobilising savings towards local investment and development, vitally important for balanced growth.

65. It can be seen that through making available increased savings for local investment, the Institute would be supporting UNIBO's task of promoting industrialisation in the developing countries. Over-all co-ordination is important, and the Institute therefore aims at drawing up its development projects in concert with its members as well as with competent international bodies such as UNIBO in order to improve working procedures for achieving more effective results to the benefit of all parties concerned.

66. The Institute organises a summer school for savings bankers in a different country each year. It executes all tasks concerned with the exchange of personnel between different savings banks for increasing efficiency and experience. An International Savings Banks Congress is organised by the Institute every three years. The last one, held in Rome in 1969, was attended by over 1,000 participants. In 1971, a conference for African savings bankers and financial authorities is going to be held in Milan.

Relations with intergovernmental organisations

67. The Institute has consultative status (rester) with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Finance

68. The source of the International Savings Banks Institute's financial support is formed by the annual contributions paid by the Institute's members. As at 31 December 1969, the Institute's capital amounted to Swiss Francs 146,949.

Headquarters

International Savings Banks Institute
18 rue du Marché
1204 Geneva
Switzerland

Regional offices

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks
200 Park Avenue
New York
N.Y. 10017

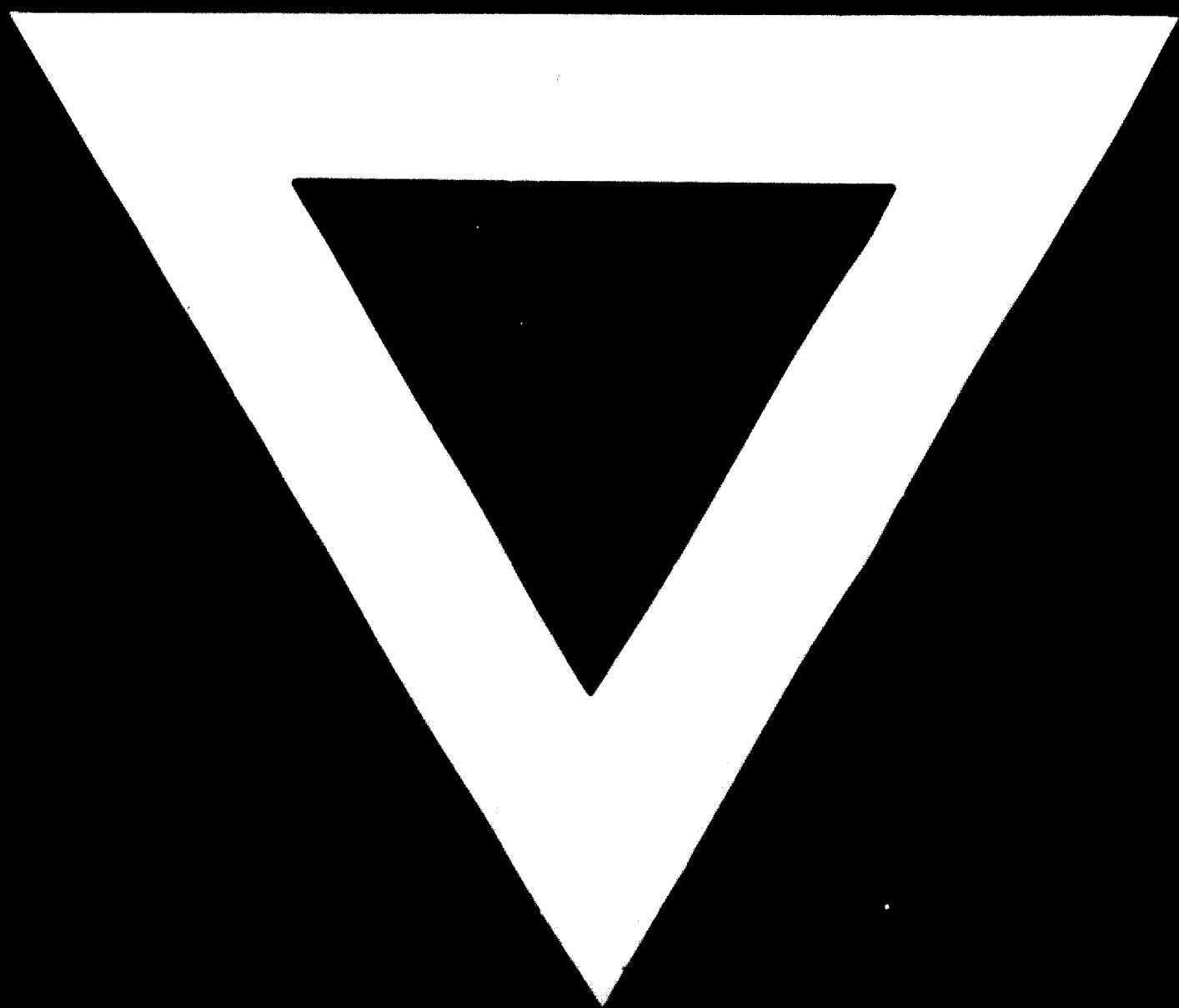
Hauptverband der Österreichischen Sparkassen
Grinmelhausengasse 1
Vienna 1030
Austria

Administrative Director and representative to UNICEF

Dr. E. Sinnell, Geneva

Dr. W. Sailer, Vienna





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