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Fourth Session

Vienna, 20 - 30 April 1970

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF
INDUSTRY IN 1969 BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS HAVING CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNIDO

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INDUSTRY IN 1969 BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS HAVING CONSULTATIVE STATUS WITH UNIDO .

Addendum .

EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

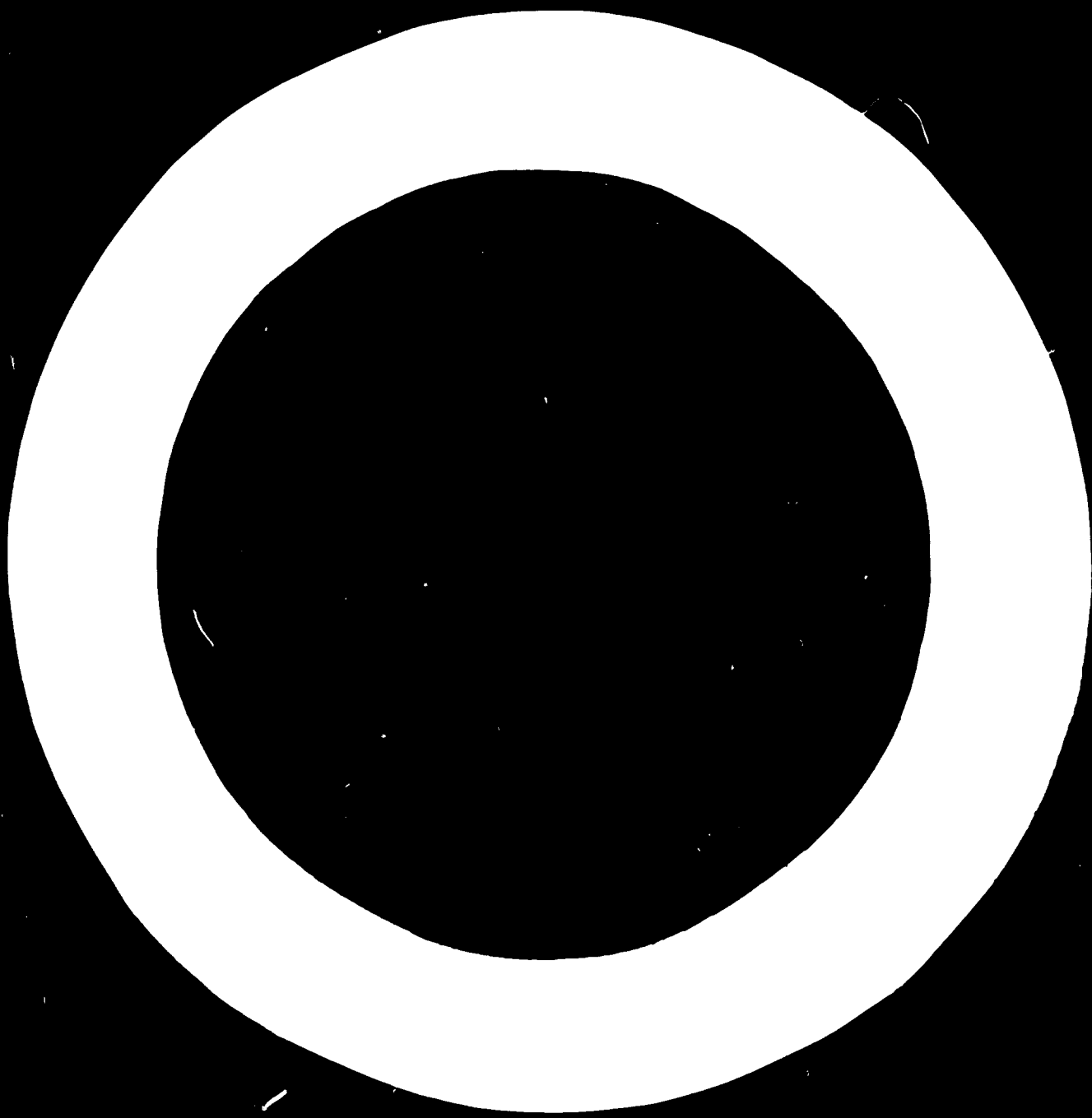
The Association of African States and Madagascar with the
European Economic Community and Industrialization

1. The industrial goal

The main aim of the Association between the African States and Madagascar and the EEC is to speed up the economic and social development of the associated countries, for example by strengthening their infrastructure and diversifying their economies. In this context the object of the industrialization programme in particular is to improve economic structures, introduce a better balance in the trade of the Associated African States and Madagascar (AASM), lessen their dependence on the outside world and step up domestic economic activity, which is the concrete expression of real development.

As the Association developed it gradually became clear that the bulk of European aid could not be confined to infrastructure schemes alone. Now that a certain amount has been done on this front, a determined effort must be made to step up directly productive investment, though as this expands, the building up of further infrastructure at the same time will become virtually a sine qua non.

The first European Development Fund (EDF) did in fact provide massive financing for infrastructure projects. The second EDF was more geared to financing directly productive investment, mainly in agriculture as it



happens. The third EDF will retain the bias in favour of rural production but will also play a more active part in industrial promotion.

Thus transport infrastructure, which accounted for more than 50% of the first EDF's commitments, dropped to less than 30% with the second EDF. Rural production on the other hand jumped from under 20% to over 40%. Industrialization projects increased from less than 2% to 7% (EDF alone) or 13% (EDF plus European Investment Bank).

2. The EDF, the EIB and industrialization: achievements

It might be interesting to make an inventory of industrial financing for the AASM provided between 1958 and the end of September 1969 by the EDF (first and second) and by the EIB, which has been responsible for making ordinary loans since the second period of the Association.

Industrial investment covers the manufacturing industries and mining. It takes four main forms: studies and research concerning industry, infrastructure schemes, education and training projects if linked with industry, and, lastly, directly productive investment.

The table beneath shows that industrial investment still accounts for a relatively small proportion of Community aid. At 30 September 1969 the various types of intervention - grants from the first EDF, grants and special (i.e. soft) loans from the second EDF and ordinary loans from the EIB - came to 100.7 million units of account, or 8.5% of total Community aid to the AASM committed.

However, the first Yaoundé Convention (Yaoundé I), which came into force in 1964, provided the Community with larger resources and a wider range of instruments of intervention. Since then efforts to industrialize the AASM have been intensified and aid has been diversified.

During the first association period (1958-1963) only 8.9 million u.a., or 1.9% of total EDF aid, was allocated to the industrial sector. During the second period of association (1964-1969), by 30 September 1969 the EDF had committed 47.4 million u.a., or 7.1% of the total committed, to the industrial sector.

Total and Industrial EEC Aid to
the AASM (Commitments)

Position at 30 September 1969

	Total (1st EDF + 2nd EDF + EIB)	1st EDF	2nd EDF	EIB	2nd EDF + EIB
Total aid ('000 u.a.)	1 189 917	473 831	699 455	16 631	716 086
Industrial aid ('000 u.a.)	100 685	8 938	47 446	44 301	91 747
Industrial aid as % of total aid	8.46	1.89	7.09	95.0	12.81

The EIB lent 44.3 million u.a., or 95% of its total lendings to the AASM, to this sector.¹ Thus combined industrial aid under Yaoundé I (second EDF + EIB) amounts to 91.7 million u.a. or 12.8% of all aid.

A breakdown by type of the schemes financed by Community aid shows that priority has been given to directly productive investments. These account for a total of 58.1 million u.a., of which 20 million went to mining and 38.1 million to the processing industry.

¹ These figures are slightly over-estimated; a number of schemes have a non-industrial element which cannot be isolated.

Of the remaining types of intervention, industrial infrastructure accounted for 32.3 million u.a., a relatively high figure. Education and training were allocated 6.6 million u.a. while studies and research received 3.6 million u.a.

From the angle of the different sources of finance, the first EDF and the EIB have concentrated on directly productive investments. In contrast to this the second EDF - a considerably larger fund than the first in terms of absolute value - has given priority to industrial infrastructure, directly productive investment taking a second place.

As to the form of financing, loans (special loans from the second EDF and ordinary loans from the EIB) accounted for 63.1 million u.a. (63% of total industrial investment) and grants for 37.6 million u.a. (the remaining 37%).

The summary table attached gives further details, showing a breakdown by country and by type of aid.

3. Industry under Yaoundé II - prospects

The new Convention of Association signed in Yaoundé on 29 July 1969 (Yaoundé II) sets great store by the industrialization of the AASM.

The contracting parties included the promotion of industrialization amongst the priorities of the new Convention thus affirming their political will to do everything they can to further this process, which should lead to a more harmonious and sustained development of the economies of the associated countries.

The Association has now a battery of sophisticated tools enabling it to deal virtually with all aspects of industrial development - studies

infrastructure, specialized training and industrial schemes proper.

Yaoundé II provides a whole range of financial procedures, some of them appearing for the first time:

- (a) grants (£810 million);
- (b) loans on special terms (IDA type) from the EDF (£90 million);
- (c) loans on ordinary terms from the EIB (£100 million);
- (d) EDF interest rebates on EIB loans using a simplified procedure and at higher rates than in the past (the rebates will be higher for investments in areas which have little industry or are a long way from the sea;
- (e) acquisition of holdings, financed by the EDF, in the risk capital of firms.

It will now be possible to use African development banks and similar institutes in Africa as financial "relay stations"; this will be very useful for stimulating the development of small and medium-sized enterprises.

One provision of the Convention gives preference to local industries in connection with calls for tender for Community-financed projects. This was included to further industrial development in Africa.

The trade articles of the Convention also make provision for industrialization needs. They favour co-operation between the Associated States and between these States and neighbouring countries not associated with the Community. Regional co-operation is essential if the industrialization process is to be speeded up. The provisions of Yaoundé I are also more flexible as regards the protection the AASM may give their industries from outside competition.

The very framework of the Association, which favours closer economic links between the Six and the Eighteen, offers an incentive to private industrial investment (freedom of establishment, facilities with regard to capital movements and payments). In particular, trade arrangements under the Association favour the expansion of industrial exports from the AASM since they enjoy duty and quota-free entry to the Community market. This advantage may admittedly become relatively smaller with the possible introduction of a generalized system of preferences for all developing countries.

The trade promotion measures in the new Convention are also such as to stimulate industrial development.

Mention might also be made of the specific arrangements for training heads of enterprises. These have been designed to encourage African private initiative.

Finally, the Commission of the European Communities has taken the initiative of examining industrialization opportunities in the AASM, thus providing the governments of these countries with a valuable source of information and guide for action. This study, which draws the attention of potential investors to the possibility of replacing imports of consumer goods and supplies by the products of regional industries, has already been completed and distributed. A second study on export industries is in course of preparation.

To sum up, it might be said that Yaoundé II groups virtually all the financial and trade instruments needed to promote industrial development.




TABLEAU RECAPITULATIF

1er F.E.D., 2ème F.E.D., B.F.I.

Interventions en faveur du leur industriel dans les E.A.M.A.

Situation au 30 septembre 1962

PAYS	Assemblée 1er F.E.D. - 2ème F.E.D. - B.F.I.						1er F.E.D.						2ème F.E.D.						B.F.I.					
	Total des interventions		Etudes et recherches		Invest. product.		Etudes et recherches		Invest. product.		Etudes et recherches		Invest. product.		Etudes et recherches		Invest. product.		Etudes et recherches		Invest. product.			
	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Invest. product.	Etudes et recherches	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Invest. product.	Etudes et recherches	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Invest. product.	Etudes et recherches	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Invest. product.	Etudes et recherches	Interv.	Etudes et recherches	Invest. product.			
Burundi	1.944	434	442	-	761	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cameroun	13.618	50	4.749	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Centrafrique	2.167	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Congo-Brassaville	9.606	76	530	530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Congo-Kinshasa	18.985	237	18.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Côte d'Ivoire	12.861	1	-	-	1.418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Ethiopie	2.075	732	-	732	2.075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gabon	3.411	-	2.500	-	911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Haute-Volta	3.431	80	1.244	-	2.207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Indonésie	709	406	303	303	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malaisie	2.822	110	-	-	2.712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Mauritanie	13.850	96	2.754	-	2.754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Niger	476	81	-	-	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Rouanda	3.425	613	1.775	-	1.651	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Sénégal	2.974	104	-	-	2.870	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Soudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Tchad	1.323	43	-	-	1.280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Togo	118	-	-	-	118	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Zone Industrielle en Grupos d'Etats	6.974	431	-	-	6.543	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Assemblée E.A.M.A.	100.683	3.627	32.317	6.973	80.138	8.958	732	693	7.373	47.446	2.893	27.464	6.973	28.534	44.301	4.070	-	-	-	-	-	40.331		

en griffe espagnole (pour 9000 en dans le cas du Congo-Kinshasa).
Leur montant total est de 28,77 millions d'us.

en 1.000 us



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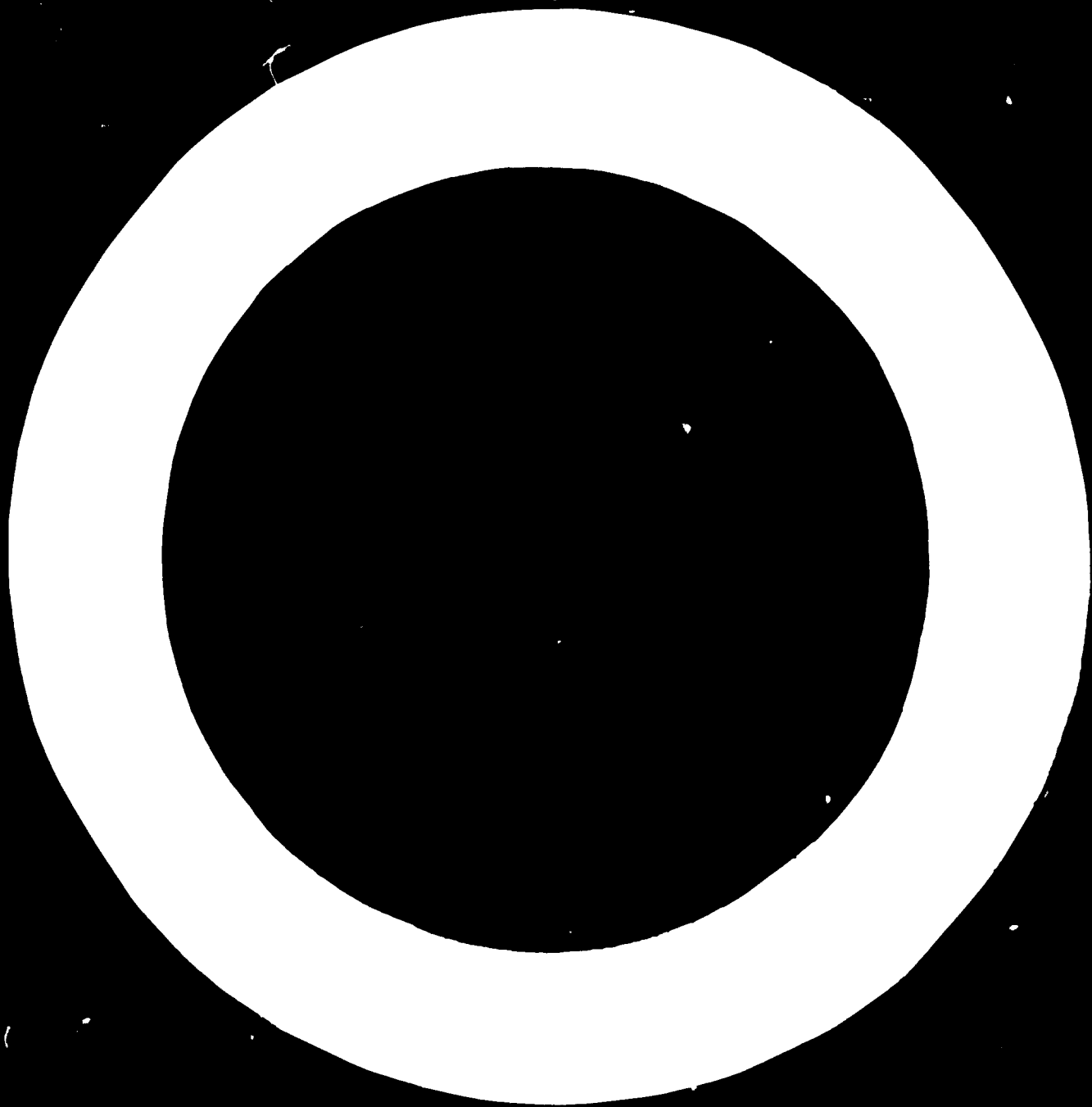
Industrial Development Board

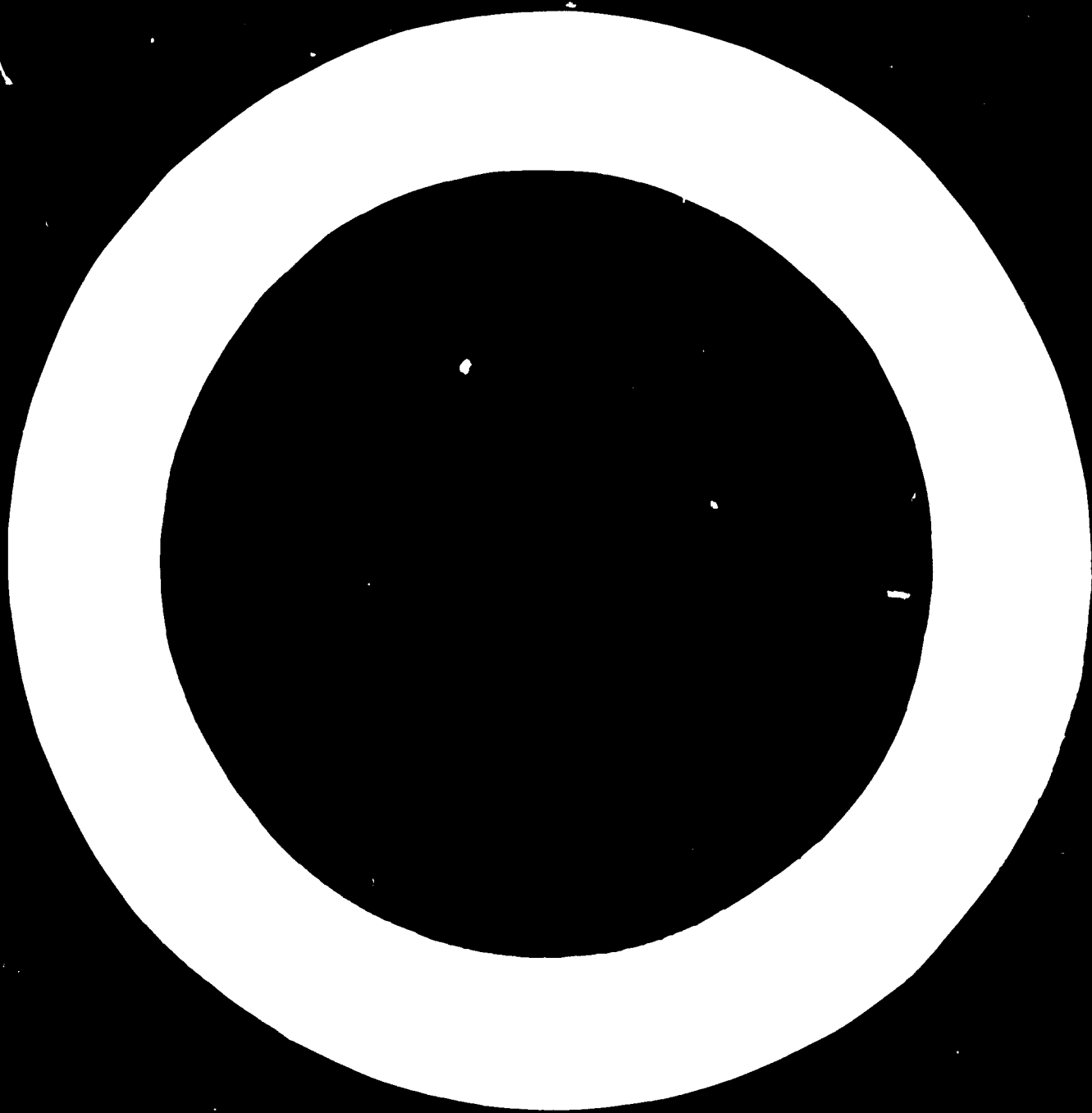
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INTRODUCTION

1. A report on the co-operation since the third session of the Board between UNIDO and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNIDO is contained in document ID/B/65 on the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.
2. The present information document summarizes the 1969 activities carried out in the field of industry by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNIDO.

PART ONE: INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee (CPCM)

3. The Maghreb Permanent Consultative Committee continued its sectoral research studies in 1969 within the context of an integrated global development strategy covering various economic fields including industry, agriculture, trade and transport.
4. At its working meetings in 1966 and 1967, the CPCM decided on the principle of this strategy and the machinery for its development and envisaged a first phase of Maghreb integration spread over a period of five years. As regards industrial integration, the purpose during this phase was to reach agreement among the

Maghreb countries on the distribution of a number of new industries and on the consolidation of existing ones, in accordance with the principle of "agrément" guaranteeing the beneficiary country free access to the markets of its partners, on the one hand, and, on the other, the promise that no competitive industry will be established on any partner's territory. The CPCM submitted this strategic plan for consideration by the Ministers responsible for the economic integration of the Maghreb at their Fifth Conference held at Tunis on 22 and 23 November 1967. On the completion of its work, the Conference of Ministers authorized the CPCM to draw up a draft intergovernmental agreement covering a transition period of, at the most, five years. In the light of these developments, an expert provided by the UNDP drew up a report containing proposals for the first phase of industrial integration of the four Maghreb countries.

5. Concurrently with this report, an introductory note on the problems of Maghreb industrial co-operation was prepared by another expert for the purpose of defining methods and rules for intro-Maghreb industrial co-operation, with a view to their inclusion in the contemplated intergovernmental agreement.
6. The report and the note in question were studied carefully by a committee of Maghreb experts from the four countries meeting at Algiers in March 1969, and a number of amendments were made. A Maghreb expert suggested that the procedure of "agrément" should be abandoned and that a system of medium and long-term supply contracts between Maghreb undertakings be substituted for it. This idea of contracts covering several years was referred to again at the meeting held at Tunis from 12 to 17 May 1969 to examine the consolidated report of the CPCM on the draft intergovernmental agreement. The proponents of the latter proposal maintained that the system of contracts covering several years would lead to a more dynamic form of co-operation than the system of "agrément".
7. Alongside this information on activity of the CPCM in the field of industry, mention should also be made of the work done by the Centre of Industrial Studies for the Maghreb (CEI), which has its headquarters at Tripoli. The CPCM exercises supervisory authority over the Centre. In 1969 the CEI carried out a number of surveys, in particular, on the pharmaceutical and pulp and paper industries in the Maghreb, on a common plan for standardization and on the training of experts in standardization in the Maghreb countries.

Common Afro-Malagasy Organization (OCAM)

8. The Conference of the Common Afro-Malagasy Organization on Popular Participation in Development, decided upon by the OCAM Heads of State and Governments at Tananarive in June 1966, was held at Niamey, Niger, from 10 to 15 March 1969.
9. The Conference examined the general problems encountered by member states in development planning, organization and achievement, in the light of the need to ensure the participation of the member states in their own development. In particular, the Conference thought it essential that the states establish viable, popular-based structures, which in turn might energize government institutions. The Conference drew the attention of member states to the imperative need to plan, organize and achieve development in an integrated and co-ordinated manner. It expressed the desire to meet every two years in order to periodically evaluate the action taken by member states in regard to popular participation in development.
10. OCAM has also drawn up a draft Afro-Malagasy agreement on meat. According to article 1, the purpose of this agreement is: (a) to organize efficiently the meat trade between member states in order to contribute to the harmonious development of the countries with economies partly dependent on meat export; (b) to establish fixed prices for meat at a level that would guarantee the expansion of production and ensure, on the one hand, a reasonable income for producers and, on the other, adequate meat supplies to satisfy consumer requirements in all the member countries at fair and reasonable prices; (c) to promote the co-ordination of meat production, processing, transport and marketing policies, and in general, to encourage Afro-Malagasy co-operation in regard to stock raising and meat marketing and any other related Afro-Malagasy activities; (d) to expand stock raising and to campaign against sanitary prohibitions so as to be able to contemplate, in due course, the export of meat to other parts of the world; and (e) to give a new stimulus to the increase in cattle stocks to meet increasing Afro-Malagasy demand.

African and Malagasy Industrial Property Office (OAMPI)

11. Nearly 3,900 patents have been filed with OAMPI, while the figure for trade marks is well over 9,400. This has been reflected, financially, in substantial budget surpluses that have enabled the Office to work without grants from member states and to distribute the surpluses, which have amounted to 124 million francs. At the same time, a considerable amount has been invested in modern equipment and buildings, and highly qualified technical personnel have been trained.
12. The Office is contemplating a reorganization that would enable it to:
(a) satisfy itself as to the novelty of inventions filed, in order to prevent unjustified monopolies; (b) appraise the usefulness of the inventions for the purpose of industrial development.
13. With regard to the first point, a requirement by OAMPI would be involved. While remaining within the framework of the registration system (automatic issue of patents), the patent applicant would submit a novelty report on his invention of the type prepared by the International Patent Institute, to be incorporated with the patent.
14. The second point would involve attaching to OAMPI a regional advisory office responsible for assessing the usefulness of the inventions for the purposes of industrial development and for locating literature on technological problems submitted to OAMPI, in co-operation with institutions specializing in this type of work. This would be a first step towards meeting the concerns of the United Nations, and of UNIDO in particular, which is anxious to see regional technology centres developed in connexion with the regional industrial property offices.
15. OAMPI is considering co-operating with the Société nationale d'étude et de promotion industrielle (SONEPI), the aim of which is to assist in the launching of certain forms of manufacture in Senegal, in order to provide this corporation with technical information relating to the manufactures in question. OAMPI hopes to become a centre for the transfer of technology at the level of those member states that are establishing centres for the promotion of small-scale industry.

Organization of American States (OAS)

16. In 1969, OAS continued to provide technical assistance in the field of industrial programming through missions to Argentina, Honduras, and Haiti. The Organization has also analyzed the industrial development of several countries under the CIAP programme of annual country reviews and has made recommendations in this connexion, with emphasis on the institutional development aspects.

17. In a special research programme, OAS has studied the export trade of manufactures and semi-manufactures among the member countries and between the member states and the United States, with a view to identifying trends and providing guidelines on potential export products to the Latin American countries. OAS has also given a course on Administration of Industrial Development Policies, which was recently held in Caracas, Venezuela, as part of the OAS training programmes.

United International Bureaux for the
Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI)

18. The activities of BIRPI in 1969 in the field of encouragement of industrial development can be classified under two headings, namely, technical assistance programme for developing countries and technical co-operation between member states.

Technical assistance programme

19. The programme of BIRPI in technical assistance to developing countries continued in 1969 along the lines established in previous years and concentrated chiefly upon needs indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "The Role of Patents in the Transfer of Technology to Developing Countries" (United Nations Publication, Sales No. 65.II.B.1).

20. The need emphasized in the above-mentioned report is that of assistance in the modernisation of industrial property legislation in developing countries, in order to check possible abuses of the patent monopoly. In 1969 BIRPI continued with its programme of regional seminars on industrial property, convening one such seminar in Cairo for the Arab States and a second in Buenos Aires for the Latin American States. The working document for the Latin American Seminar was the "Guide on the Application of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property", published by BIRPI in 1969.

21. Having already published "Model Laws for Developing Countries on Inventions and on Marks, Trade Names and Acts of Unfair Competition", BIRPI convened in October 1969 a committee of experts from developing countries to consider a

model law on industrial designs. The text of, and the commentary upon, the new model law are being prepared by BIRPI in the light of discussions of the committee of experts and will be published in 1970.

22. The report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, referred to above, also drew attention to the need to train officials of the industrial property offices of developing countries. To meet this need, BIRPI has continued, as in previous years, to arrange training courses for such officials in the offices of the more developed states. The cost of these training courses is borne partly by the host offices and partly by BIRPI. In 1969, eleven trainees attended courses in eight offices.

23. In October 1969, BIRPI convened, jointly with UNIDO, a Meeting of Experts on the Organization and Administration of Industrial Property Offices. In addition, at the request of governments of developing countries in 1969, BIRPI gave detailed technical advice upon new industrial property legislation.

Technical co-operation between member states

24. The plan of BIRPI for facilitating the filing and examination of applications for the protection of the same invention in a number of countries (plan for a Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT)), was in 1969 in its final phases of preparation for the Diplomatic Conference to be held in 1970 and of detailed planning for the practical aspects of the entry into force of the proposed treaty. One of the aims of the plan is to enable developing countries, to more easily screen out worthless applications, without having to set up the costly machinery of examination, but on the basis of search or preliminary examination reports prepared by internationally recognized authorities. This will assist in meeting one of the needs of developing countries also indicated in the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations referred to above.

25. Considerable progress was made in the work of the Committee for International Co-operation in Information Retrieval Among Patent Offices, a committee of experts in the Paris Union for the Protection of Industrial Property (ICIREPAT). The objective of ICIREPAT is to promote international co-operation in the field of storage and retrieval of technical information

needed in connexion with the searching or examination of applications for patents, inventors' certificates or other similar documents. Its work, therefore, leads towards the establishment of international data banks of technological documentation of great relevance to industrial development.

26. Finally, BIRPI continued with its traditional tasks of maintaining collections of national laws and international agreements upon industrial property and of publishing relevant specialized material in its periodicals "Propriété Industrielle", "Industrial Property" and "La Propiedad Intelectual".

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty
for Central American Economic Integration

27. The Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration communicated to UNIDO a "Joint Declaration of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica" which was signed at Managua, Nicaragua, on 8 December 1969.

The joint declaration dealt with:

- (a) The agreement for the gradual and progressive solution of the differences which have arisen between El Salvador and Honduras;
- (b) The establishment of an ad hoc committee on the reorganization of the Central American system of institutions;
- (c) The need for the ministers for economic affairs of the five countries to meet as soon as possible, and as often as necessary, for the purpose of enabling the organs of the General Treaty for Central American Economic Integration to resume their activities, and solving the problems outstanding in the Central American Common Market; and
- (d) The convening of a new meeting of ministers for foreign affairs at Guatemala City, not later than April 1970, to consider the progress made up to that date.

European Investment Bank

28. On 5 February 1969, the European Investment Bank entered into a loan agreement with the Société meunière et avicole du Gabon (SMAG) for the financing of a flour-milling enterprise and poultry farm in Gabon. The total cost of the project is 360 million CFA francs (about 1,440,000 units of account). The Bank is contributing to its financing through a loan of a value equivalent to 125 million CFA francs (506,000 units of account). This operation took place under the Yaoundé Convention between the European Economic Community and the eighteen African and Malagasy States associated with the Community.
29. On 16 June 1969, the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement with the company Palminindustrie to finance the establishment of an industrial complex in the Ivory Coast for the production of palm oil and palm kernels. The cost of the industrial project is estimated at 8,300 million CFA francs (about 33.2 million units of account). The Bank is contributing towards its financing through a loan of an equivalent of 2,250 million CFA francs (9.1 million units of account). The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Caisse centrale de coopération économique are also participating in the financing of this project.
30. On 8 July 1969, the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement with the company "Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun - CICAM" to finance the expansion of a textile complex in Cameroon, for the establishment of which the Bank had granted a loan of 1,215,000 units of account on 4 October 1965. The project will raise the annual capacity of the two factories at Caroua and Douala from about 11 million metres of finished cotton cloth to more than 17 million metres. The total cost of the project is 590 million CFA francs (about 2,360,000 units of account). The Bank is contributing to its financing through a loan of an equivalent of 250 million CFA francs (1,013,000 units of account).
31. On 3 November 1969, the European Investment Bank signed with Gabon a loan agreement of a value of 2,330,000 units of account (about 647 million CFA francs) for the financing of the Basse-Obiga-River Wagny road. The cost of the project, which will be carried out under the direction of the Ministry of Public Works of Gabon, is 6,077,000 units of account (about 1,688 million CFA francs).

32. On 4 November 1969, the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement for 527,000 units of account (about 145 million CFA francs) with the Consortium des agrumes et plantes à parfum de Côte-d'Ivoire (Consortium C.I.), for the financing of a factory for processing citrus fruits and a plantation of 500 hectares for the production of essential oils, juice and marc from citrus fruits. The cost of the project is 2,050,000 units of account (about 570 million CFA francs).
33. On 22 May 1969, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for loan management, signed an agreement at Brussels with the Railways Administration of Cameroon (Regifercam) for the granting of a loan, under special conditions, of an equivalent of 1.4 million units of account (about 345 million CFA francs). This loan is for the partial financing of Regifercam's programme of investment in railway vehicles and the modernization of its repair and maintenance shops.
34. On 16 June 1969, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for loan management, signed an agreement at Luxembourg with the State corporation Sodepalm (Corporation for the Development and Exploitation of the Oil-Palm) for the granting of a loan, under special conditions, of an equivalent of 3,544,153 units of account. The loan is for the partial financing of the 5,420 hectares of the 32,000 hectare project for selected palm plantations in the Ivory Coast for which the European Economic Community has already made a grant of 8,100 million CFA francs (32.4 million units of account).
35. On 27 June 1969, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for loan management, signed an agreement at Luxembourg with Mauritania for the granting of a loan, under special conditions, of an equivalent of 2,754,000 units of account. The loan is to finance the expansion of the wharf installations at Nouakchott and the stock of supplementary handling equipment.
36. On 8 July 1969, the Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for loan management, signed an agreement at Luxembourg with Cameroon for the granting of a loan,

under special conditions, of an equivalent of 5 million units of account. The loan is for the partial financing of the construction of the second section of the trans-Cameroon railway from Belabo to Ngaoundere, for which the European Economic Community is also making a grant of 3,703 million CFA francs (15 million units of account).

37. On 8 July 1969, the European Investment Bank signed an agreement at Luxembourg with Société le Nickel (SLN) for a loan for the financing of extensions to the company's installations in New Caledonia. The cost of the project is 431 million French francs (about 86.2 million units of account); the Bank is contributing to its financing through a loan of an equivalent of 10 million French francs (2,025,000 units of account). This operation took place in application of the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of the European Economic Community on 25 February 1964 concerning the association of overseas countries and territories with the Community.

38. On 29 January 1969, the European Investment Bank signed a loan agreement with Turkey of an equivalent value of 68.4 million Turkish pounds (7.6 million units of account) for the construction of an electric power transmission line of 380 kV over the route Gökçekaya-Seyitömer-Izmir, together with stations at Izmir and Seyitömer and relays for the terminal station at Gökçekaya.

39. On 25 July 1969, the European Investment Bank signed a loan contract with Turkey for an amount equivalent to 20 million units of account (equivalent to 180 million Turkish pounds) for the partial financing of a large road infrastructure programme at Istanbul, including the suspension bridge over the Bosphorus.

40. Under the basic agreement signed with Turkey on 15 October 1968, reserving a total amount of 7.5 million units of account until 30 June 1969 for the financing of private industrial projects submitted by the Türkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey), the European Investment Bank decided to allocate the equivalent of 844,000 units of account to the construction at Izmit, on the Istanbul-Ankara road, of a factory for the production of electric lamps and semi-finished materials used in their manufacture.

41. The European Investment Bank has decided also to grant a global loan of an amount equivalent to 3 million units of account for the financing of small-scale and medium-scale industry through the intermediary of the Türkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi. Under the same basic agreement, the European Investment Bank has decided to allocate 2,416,000 units of account to the following operations: (a) expansion of a plant producing nylon thread at Bursa; (b) construction of a factory for the manufacture of panels of agglomerated wood and veneer; and (c) promotion of small and medium-scale industry in Turkey.

PART TWO: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Afro-Asian Organisation for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC)

42. Under the UNIDO-AFRASEC contract the following activities were carried out in 1969.

43. AFRASEC contributed to the preparation of the meeting on investment promotion held in Rabat from 27 to 30 October 1969. All African and Asian business institutions and personalities likely to be interested were contacted and urged to participate and to encourage their governments' participation.

44. During the Annual Conference of the International Labour Organisation, the AFRASEC delegation briefed the African and Asian employer delegates and advisers, who were mostly businessmen and industrialists. These delegates were given information about the activities of UNIDO, the services it offers and the methods of securing these services.

45. The secretary-general of AFRASEC also visited Algiers, where he participated from 24-30 June in the International African Seminar on Technical Assistance to African Trade Fairs and Exhibitions. The occasion was very propitious for projecting UNIDO and its activities. The Seminar unanimously adopted a decision to appoint a standing committee concerned with all matters relating to African Fairs, in particular, programmes of technical co-operation, within Africa and with non-African countries. AFRASEC was elected rapporteur.

46. Consultations have been effected and arrangements made with regional coordinators concerning the campaign to promote high-level participation of African and Asian governments in the second UNIDO Pledging Conference.

47. In view of later AFRASEC contacts with countries of West and Central Africa, the Conference enjoined the secretary-general to redouble his efforts for projecting AFRASEC in those countries to ensure increasing co-operation with their chambers of commerce and industry and similar institutions.
48. The Conference strongly urged Afro-Asian governments to set up a parallel intergovernmental organization with which AFRASEC can effectively collaborate in the cause of the Afro-Asian region.
49. During the Sixth AFRASEC Conference, appreciation was expressed, in particular, regarding the successful outcome of the three sectoral collaboration conferences held after the Fifth Conference, namely, those on management development and productivity, shipping and small industries.
50. The Conference examined the components of a programme of action designed to enable AFRASEC members to undertake, in addition to their normal tasks, new functions with a view to playing their indispensable role in economic development at the national, regional and international levels, especially through assisting national governments in designing and executing programmes of technical co-operation.
51. In regard to the promotion of interregional trade, as well as international exchange, the Conference urged the secretary-general to take appropriate steps to mobilize enlightened public opinion in Afro-Asian countries in support of the provisions of the Charter of Algiers. It has noted with satisfaction the contact already established with UNCTAD and welcomed closer co-operation to this end.
52. Similarly with industrial development, the Conference expressed satisfaction at the close collaboration with UNIDO and hoped that such collaboration be intensified.

International Council of Scientific Management (CIOS)

Asian Association of Management Organizations of CIOS (AAMOCIOS)

53. AAMOCIOS is the regional committee of CIOS for Asia, Australia and New Zealand. In 1967, 1968 and 1969, AAMOCIOS organized, for its member associations and for the executives of local industries, a series of travelling

seminars on management subjects of special importance to the CIOS members in the region. Such seminars are new in that they are organized alternately by different associations in different countries and directed by two management experts from CIOS member associations in countries other than those in which the seminars are organized.

54. In another context, AAMOCIOS organized in 1969, its third symposium for leaders of CIOS member associations. This type of symposium is designed to enable leaders of CIOS member organizations to acquaint themselves with problems of administration, organization and management common to the organizations and to their colleagues in other countries.

55. The third symposium was held in Okinawa at the end of October by the Management Promotion Council of the Ryukyu Islands to discuss the management and organization of management organizations.

56. In addition to the seminars mentioned above, the CIOS member organization in the Republic of Korea, the Korea Productivity Centre, organized a study mission in Europe in collaboration with OECD to enable Korean industrialists to examine possibilities for economic co-operation and market development between the European countries and the Republic of Korea.

57. Furthermore, the International Management Co-operation Committee, established two years ago by the CIOS member organization in Japan, conducted several projects in 1969 in Colombia, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Pakistan, China and Thailand. These projects, which aimed primarily at improving the management of local industries, covered a fairly wide range of subjects such as production, cost and quality control, marketing and commodity studies, the expansion of sales networks, improvement of bulk transport systems, production planning, and improvement of manufacturing techniques.

European Committee of CIOS (CECIOS)

58. CECIOS is the regional committee of CIOS for Europe and Africa. One of the major achievements in the CECIOS region in 1969 was the establishment by the member Centre marocain des jeunes patrons (Moroccan Centre for Young Employers) of the Institut de perfectionnement des cadres dirigeants (Institute for the Advanced Training of Executives) at Casablanca. The establishment of

this Institute was made possible primarily by the technical and financial assistance of the Council for International Progress in Management in New York, the CIOS member organization in the United States. A gift from CIOS made possible the establishment of a management library comprising 250 basic volumes at the Institute.

59. During its first year of activity, the Institute organized five seminars with a total participation of 175 heads of enterprises and executives, 25 per cent of whom belonged to the public sector and 75 per cent to the private sector.

60. A group of European CIOS members - namely the Comité national belge de l'organisation scientifique (Belgian National Committee of Scientific Management) at Brussels, the Comité national de l'organisation française (National Committee of French Management) in Paris, the Rationalisierungskuratorium der Deutschen Wirtschaft (Rationalization Institute for the German Economy) at Frankfurt/Main and the Nederlands Instituut voor Efficiency (Netherlands Institute for Efficiency) at The Hague, in collaboration with the British Institute of Management - adopted the name "European Group for Co-operation in Management" and organized a series of seminars and lectures.

61. The first of these seminars, held at Brussels at the end of September 1969, brought together ten heads of enterprises from each of the participating countries in order to discuss the specific problems of the multi-national firm.

62. The second seminar, organized by the CIOS member organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, was held at Frankfurt/Main in October 1969 and emphasized methods of communication and, in particular, better understanding between management and employees. In this connexion, it was stressed that management should take the opinion of their subordinates into account in co-management, joint decision-making and co-operation in general.

63. Lastly, in October 1969, the European Group for Co-operation in Management organized an international conference for young executives at Frankfurt, in which a group of fifteen executives under forty years of age from five associations participated.

Pan-American Committee of CIOS (PACCIOS)

64. PACCIOS is the CIOS regional committee for North and South America.
65. In addition to numerous courses, seminars and round-table discussions dealing with the basic and advanced training of executives, which were organized in the region, one of the outstanding events for PACCIOS in 1969 was the annual management conference organized by the Instituto Peruano de Administración de Empresas (Peruvian Institute of Enterprise Management), Lima, the Peruvian CIOS member.
66. More than 200 executives from the public and private sectors and university professors from Peru and other countries of the PACCIOS region participated in this conference, on the subject of the challenge of integration which Peru faced.
67. In November 1969, an agreement was concluded between the Executive Secretary of PACCIOS and the International Management Co-operation Committee of Japan under which Japanese heads of enterprises will conduct a series of seminars for heads of enterprises in Latin American countries.
68. Some of the subjects that will be dealt with in these seminars are Japanese case studies on financing, mergers, labour problems, export, the standard of living of labourers, and increased production.
69. On 29 January 1969, the Council for International Progress in Management, the CIOS member organization in the United States, held its annual conference on the subject of the international firm in the 1970's.

CIOS XV, Tokyo

70. The culminating point of the activities of CIOS, its regional committees and member organizations in 1969 was the International Management Congress CIOS XV, which was organized by the Japanese CIOS member, the International Management Association of Japan, Tokyo.
71. Approximately 1,100 heads of enterprises, management experts, university professors and scientists representing fifty countries participated in this Congress, which had the theme of the new role of management - to innovate, integrate, and internationalize.

72. In preparing its three-year plan for 1970-1972, CIOS placed emphasis on its role as a world management organization during the Second United Nations Development Decade. To meet this challenge, CIOS will still further strengthen its relations with the United Nations and the specialized agencies in order to help ensure that the development aid, both technical and financial, made available by the specialized agencies of the United Nations system will be of maximum benefit to all concerned.

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)

73. The Ninth ICFTU World Congress meeting in Brussels from 2 to 8 July 1969 examined and discussed a concerted trade union approach to international economic co-operation. The Congress expressed the grave concern of the international free trade union movement over the fact that the development drive had not brought sufficient concrete results in terms of the creation of jobs and raising of living standards in the course of the First Development Decade and the fact that the gap between the developing and the developed countries continued to increase throughout these years.

74. The Ninth ICFTU World Congress approved the positions adopted during the First Development Decade. In particular, it reaffirmed the need to implement an over-all development strategy to integrate and co-ordinate the efforts of all governments and all international organizations, which alone will enable the developing countries to make a decisive breakthrough towards economic and social progress in the course of the Second Decade.

75. The Ninth ICFTU Congress stressed that "the first priority of the Second Development Decade strategy must be the creation of productive employment and the raising of living standards, which form both the aim of the development and its motive force". ICFTU intends to base the Second Decade strategy on the World Employment Programme of the International Labour Organisation, which originated among the workers' group of this organisation and which the ICFTU fully supports.

76. The Ninth ICFTU World Congress adopted a resolution on multinational corporations and combines. While recognizing that production organized on an international basis can play an important part in the spreading of new knowledge and techniques and as a factor of economic growth and social progress, the Congress drew attention to the need to ensure the safeguard of the interests of the workers and of the people in general against possible abuses of economic power, which are likely to result from the development of large world-wide corporations devoid of any democratic control.
77. World-wide corporations place workers in different parts of the world and in different industrial sectors under the same employer. By concentrating at their international centres of production vital economic and financial decisions and by establishing on a world scale employment policies and labour relations, these corporations can affect existing systems of labour relations, restrict the right of the workers to organize in defence of their interest, limit the right to engage in collective bargaining in a co-ordinated manner and at the appropriate level, and try to take advantage of international labour cost differentials to boost their profits.
78. In consequence, the Ninth ICFTU World Congress insisted on the need to ensure respect by these corporations of national and international planning priorities. It demanded as a matter of urgency that world-wide corporations should by means of collective bargaining ensure wages and social benefits in relation to their high levels of profits, and taking into account the need for social progress in the national economy, to respect the ILO Conventions, regardless of the country in which they carry out their activities, and to observe existing social legislation, collective agreements, working conditions and acquired rights.
79. The Ninth ICFTU World Congress observed that the measures to be taken in the field of international trade to ensure the success of the Second Development Decade are broadly defined, and it called on the governments and interested parties to put into practice the most important of these measures at the very earliest - particularly as a matter of priority the conclusion of world commodity agreements, the establishment of a universal system of preferences for manufactured and semi-manufactured products exported by the developing

countries. At the same time, ICFTU began pressing for the adaption of the industrial and agricultural structures of the developed countries to the requirements of a new international division of labour and the strengthening of full employment policies.

80. In the scope of the contribution of the international free trade union movement to the development drive, the Ninth ICFTU World Congress decided to call a free trade union world economic conference to put through the aims of the trade union movement in the course of the Second Development Decade. It also decided to mount an information campaign in the developed countries on the need to step up development efforts.

International Organization of Employers (IOE)

81. In the international organizations in which it is represented, the International Organization of Employers has continued to support all activities that could contribute towards the industrialization of the developing countries.

82. The IOE is represented at UNIDO headquarters by a permanent representative who participates actively in all the information meetings organized by the secretariat for non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNIDO. Through its Information Bulletin, the IOE also keeps its members informed of UNIDO activities, particularly meetings of the Industrial Development Board.

83. The IOE has participated actively in the regional meetings of the International Labour Organisation. It was represented at the Inter-American Advisory Committee (San Salvador) in January 1969 and at the African Regional Conference (Accra, December 1969). These meetings dealt with some questions related to the industrialization of the countries in the regions concerned, particularly with regard to manpower plans and the technical assistance programme for the development of social institutions. The IOE took part in the meetings of the ILO Industrial Committees. In 1969 there were meetings of the Chemical Industries Committee (Geneva, April-May 1969), the Iron and Steel Committee (Geneva, October 1969) and the Leather and Footwear Industry Committee (Geneva, October 1969). These meetings studied the particular problems of the branches concerned with regard to employment, including training and re-training, taking

into consideration the particular aspects of these problems in the industrializing countries. The IOE also took part in other meetings of the ILO dealing with more specialized subjects, such as the Technical Meeting on the Training of Teaching Staff for Industrial Training Schemes (Turin, April 1969).

84. The IOE sent experts to meetings of the United Nations regional economic commissions. For example, it was represented at the last session of the Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, February 1969), the Economic Commission for Latin America (Lima, April 1969) and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Singapore, April 1969). At these meetings, wide exchanges of views were devoted to the problems of industrialization and to the relationships between industrialization and the development of natural resources, science, technology, transport and communications and human resources. Experts nominated by the IOE also took part in the meetings of some committees and sub-committees of the regional economic commissions and in certain meetings on special subjects convened by the latter. The IOE is contemplating participation in the second session of the Asian Conference on Industrialization, which will be held at Tokyo in 1970 under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

85. Through contacts with its members, the IOE has made it possible for a certain number of trainees from developing countries at the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin to undergo practical training in enterprises.

86. The IOE endeavours to create and develop in the developing countries employers' organizations, which in turn will contribute towards the industrialization of these countries. For example, three years ago IOE assisted Libyan employers in establishing an employers' organization. Similarly, it has played an important part in some ILO projects intended to give assistance on specific points to certain employers' organizations in the developing countries.

Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)

87. In the framework of the close relationships that it maintains with the European Development Fund, UNICE has formulated and discussed suggestions for improving the distribution of the public works contracts financed by this institution in the associated African States and Madagascar.

88. UNICE has also studied the draft uniform specifications prepared by the European Commission for Public Contracts financed by the European Development Fund. It has made some preliminary remarks on this topic.

89. Moreover, UNICE has followed closely the negotiations that have been conducted with regard to the renewal of the Yaoundé Convention. In this context, UNICE expressed its opinion on measures calculated to improve competitive conditions in participation in invitations to tender issued by the European Development Fund.

90. Also with regard to the renewal of the status of association between the African States and Madagascar and EEC, UNICE has begun to study the problem of assisting in the industrialization of these countries.

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI)

91. A special committee has been appointed by the AIPPI with a view to study the problem of industrial property in developing countries. This committee is making investigations in close co-operation with the national groups of AIPPI, which are to submit reports on the basis of which it will be able to pursue its work.

92. The co-operation of AIPPI in connexion with the Patent Co-operation Treaty plan was active particularly following the recognition that in realizing the plan, the developing countries would be given the opportunity to impart feasibly incontestable patents without having to train technical specialists for the examination of novelty and non-patentability - an opportunity which cannot be given too much importance.

93. AIPPI also took part in the work of the specialist team called for by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI) to study a model law for developing countries concerning designs and models.

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)

94. In May 1969, the United Nations solicited the co-operation of IFAC in a report to be prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations under General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) "International co-operation with a view to the use of

computers and computation techniques for development". Contributions by the IFAC Technical Committees on Applications, on Education and on Systems Engineering were required to provide information, comments and suggestions on the role that the application of computer technology can play in accelerating economic and social development with special reference to the situation of developing countries from the viewpoint of the special interest groups.

95. The Executive Council of IFAC at its meeting in June 1969 agreed to the invited co-operation of IFAC and, in consequence, an "IFAC Ad hoc Committee on United Nations Computer Usage in Developing Countries" was set up at that time with Dr. Harold Chestnut, Past Chairman of the IFAC Systems Engineering Committee, in charge of the Ad hoc Committee. Dr. Chestnut, with the assistance of the Ad hoc Committee members, prepared an "IFAC Response to the Request from the United Nations Secretary-General in connexion with General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) of 9 January 1969".

96. The 33 National Member Organizations of IFAC were fully informed about these activities in July 1969, and they were invited and encouraged to put forward comments, thoughts and ideas on the subject and to offer assistance to their respective governments who, in turn, had also been invited by the United Nations to co-operate in the project.

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

97. From 6 to 10 May 1969, the World Federation of Trade Unions organized at Nicosia, Cyprus, a World Trade Union Conference on Functional Literacy, which adopted a charter on functional literacy.

98. The WFTU held its seventh World Trade Union Congress from 17 to 31 October 1969. The Congress adopted a series of decisions concerning, inter alia, full employment and unemployment, trade union rights and social security.

International Union of Architects (UIA)

99. During the nineteenth UIA Assembly held from 14 to 17 October 1969 in Bariloche, Argentina, the general lines of the UIA policy were evident; in particular, accent was placed on the architect's social role, the interrelation between town planning and architecture, the importance of environment, and more efforts in favour of developing countries, whose participation in the UIA activities should be encouraged.

International Christian Union of Business Executives (UNIPAC)

100. The activities can be divided under three headings: development of management training centres in developing countries; exchange of business managers; and organization of meetings.

Development of Management Training Centres in Developing Countries

101. Such centres, founded by UNIPAC or its national associations, now exist in Bogotá (Colombia), Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Mexico City (Mexico), Montevideo (Uruguay), Santiago de Chile (Chile) and Sao Paulo (Brazil), while UNIPAC is in close contact with centres in Bombay (India) and Djakarta (Indonesia). All of these centres developed their normal activities over the year, giving courses in management training as well as courses on the social and civic responsibilities of managers. The centre in Mexico City extended its activities and organized seminars outside the country. Such seminars took place in Ecuador, Honduras, and Nicaragua. The new centre in Santiago de Chile organized for the first time a number of courses or "pilot projects". The centre in Djakarta managed to obtain funds from the Government of the Netherlands and will extend its activities in the 1970's. New centres are planned in Ecuador and Panama.

Exchange of Business Managers

102. Such exchanges were carried out in 1969, notably between Europe and Latin America.

103. A group of business managers from the Federal Republic of Germany made an extended visit to Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in March 1969 to develop contacts with colleagues in those countries. A group of 25 Latin American managers were invited to Belgium, where they visited Belgian firms and followed management courses in October 1969. A group of French agricultural experts was sent to Latin America, where they assisted at a seminar organized in Santiago de Chile.

104. UNIPAC also contacted individual members in Latin America in order to draw their attention to courses organized by UNIDO.

Organization of meetings

105. In collaboration with UNIDO, an African meeting was organized in Kinshasa (Democratic Republic of the Congo) in July 1969 on the problem of the economic development of Africa.

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

106. In his report to the general assembly of WFEO, the secretary general expressed views on the course which the Federation should follow to consolidate its role as a useful organization. The points of view that were expressed were broadly as follows:

(a) The Federation should endeavour to hasten the formation of regional or other international groups that could become international members, and the Federation should then serve mainly, if not wholly, to co-ordinate and exchange information on the activities of the international members. It is envisaged, within this concept, that the general assembly eventually might consist simply of representatives of the international members, who would represent the views of those national organizations comprising the international members.

(b) The Federation should aim to become an active organization undertaking important projects within the programmes of, and largely financed by, the intergovernmental organizations such as UNESCO and UNIDO, as well as concerning itself with professional matters such as qualifications and ethics.

(c) The Federation should provide a meeting point for officers and officials of engineering societies for the exchange of experiences and discussions on topics such as the role of engineering societies in combatting professional obsolescence; their role in public affairs in the engineering field, especially in developing countries, and their policies as publishers of technical literature.

International Association of Crafts and Small and
Medium-Sized Enterprises (IACME)

107. On the basis of the experience acquired by the technical departments of the Confédération Générale des Petites et Moyennes Entreprises (General Confederation of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) in providing assistance to enterprises in France, the General Confederation decided to undertake overseas technical co-operation missions at the request of foreign public or private bodies. The matters dealt with on these missions included the establishment of subcontracting exchanges, the setting up of companies under special agreements, the establishment of mutual indemnity companies, the formation of export groups, methods of professional training and agreements between large and small enterprises.
108. Thus, in Spain a system of six subcontracting exchanges was set up at the request of the Chamber of Industry of Madrid and the Spanish employers' organizations, while a law on holding companies, designed to facilitate the regrouping of small and medium-scale Spanish enterprises, was prepared.
109. In Italy, at the request of the body responsible for providing assistance to the development of the south of the country, studies were made and a subcontracting exchange was set up at Taranto, in the Mezzogiorno.
110. A study was carried out in Luxembourg, at the request of the European Coal and Steel Community, on the establishment of an intra-Community and subcontracting exchange to serve the frontier areas of the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, France and Luxembourg.
111. In Turkey and Greece, preparatory missions were carried out in connexion with the organization of methods and structures for the development of small and medium-scale local enterprises. In addition, work is in progress on the establishment of subcontracting exchanges at Athens and Salonika, while in Turkey, two subcontracting exchanges have been set up at Eskişehir and Kaiseri.
112. In Latin America, a member of a mission took part in a study designed to identify ways and means of establishing a Latin American centre for the development of small and medium-scale enterprises, which would itself be designed to promote the establishment of national centres of the same type.

113. In Canada, two missions have been carried out with the object of working out a policy for the development of small and medium-scale enterprises and establishing the necessary facilities in two initial pilot sectors - those of the footwear industry and the textile industry.

114. In India, at the request of the Office of the Commissioner for the Development of Small and Medium-scale Industries and the Ministry of Industry, to which the Office of the Commissioner is subordinate, the OECD Development Centre organized a study mission with the task of determining the possibilities for applying what are known as collective action techniques and, more particularly, establishing subcontracting exchanges for the benefit of small and medium-scale Indian enterprises.

European Centre for Industrial and Overseas Development (CEDIMOM)

115. CEDIMOM's training department, the main task of which is to familiarize the future top-level personnel of developing countries with concrete problems of industrial development, organized the following meetings during 1969:

Seminar on "Mining industries" (January 1969), which was attended by 25 participants from French-speaking African countries;

Seminar on "Planning and the enterprise" (March 1969), in which 21 French-speaking students took part;

Seminar on "The industrial society and poverty" (March 1969), which was attended by 220 participants, including 42 French-speaking Africans, three participants from Asia, and one participant from Latin America;

Seminar on "Chemical industries" (November 1969), with 20 African participants;

Inter-enterprise regional group training course (Marseilles, July 1969), attended by ten French-speaking African participants;

Inter-enterprise regional group training course (Bordeaux, September/October 1969), attended by nine African participants and one Latin American participant;

Inter-enterprise regional group training course (Grenoble, September/October 1969), attended by five French-speaking African participants;

Artisan training course (September 1969), with four French-speaking African participants.

116. In the course of 1969, senior officials of the Department for Industrial Relations and Economic Studies of CEDIMOM had a number of discussions with important African personalities regarding the prospects for co-operation between Europe and Africa in the industrial field.

117. The latter Department took part in the preparation of the programme for the visit to France by participants in the UNIDO Information Course for French-speaking Government Officials Responsible for Industrial Development, Planning and Technical Assistance which was held in Vienna from 2 June to 3 July 1969.

118. In November 1969 CEDIMOM organized a "Conference on European and American investments in Africa" in which 80 European and American industrialists and bankers took part and at which representatives of the World Bank, the European Economic Community and the United Nations were present. The participants studied the present economic development situation in Africa, its future prospects, and the role that could be played in it by foreign investors. The problems of public bilateral assistance, multi-lateral co-operation, and training as they affect African economic development were also taken up, especially in the light of the report of the Committee on International Development (the Pearson Report).

119. CEDIMOM circulated to its members several documents concerning UNIDO, especially the Programme of Work for 1970 and the Report of the Industrial Development Board on the Work of its Third Session. CEDIMOM has published a number of documents in the series "Cahiers du CEDIMOM" and "Colloques du CEDIMOM", as well as various reports, notably a report by the CEDIMOM Committee on the projects to bring into line the legislation on mining and oil extraction activities in the member countries of OCAM and a consolidated report on the qualitative adaptation of training to the needs of French-speaking African countries.

International Association for the Promotion
and Protection for Private Foreign Investment (APPI)

120. The APPI's permanent representative to UNIDO attended the UNIDO Interregional Training Seminar on Incentive Policies for Industrial Development, held in Vienna in March 1969.

121. UNIDO was represented at a meeting of the APPI's Consultative Committee in Vienna in May 1969. This provided a useful opportunity for an exchange of views concerning the respective activities of the two organizations and means of intensifying co-operation in the future, with particular regard to seminars on incentive policies and industrial investment promotion meetings.

122. The APPI continued its co-operation during the past year with other organizations in the United Nations family, notably the United Nations Economic and Social Affairs Department, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the World Bank.

International Chamber of Commerce (IOC)

123. The International Chamber of Commerce, anxious to associate itself with UNIDO's industrial investment promotion programme, appointed experts to participate in various seminars convened under this programme. ICC was also represented at the Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects in African Countries organized jointly by UNIDO, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa, at Rabat, in October 1969.

124. During the course of 1969, ICC made its contribution towards the elaboration of the draft "Patent Co-operation Treaty" (PCT) being prepared by the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI). ICC has given its full support to this project as being likely to facilitate and accelerate the use of industries of inventions which are of value from the point of view of world production.

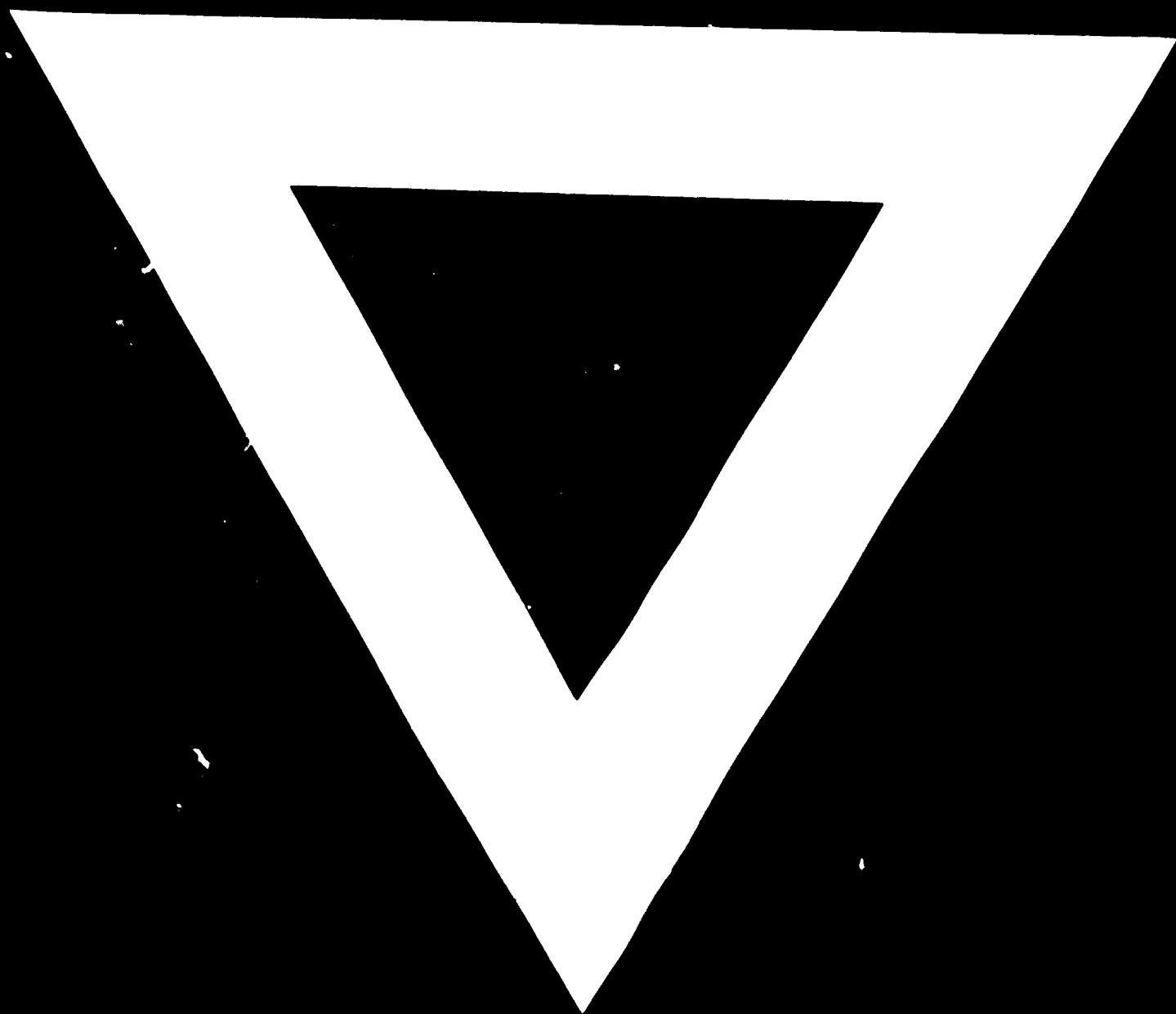
125. ICC continues to be active in promoting the industrial development of the developing countries. To this end, it is seeking to ensure, on the one hand, effective protection of patents and know-how, trade marks and appellations of origin, and, on the other, the development of the system of licences for the working of patents and the use of other industrial property rights. Thus ICC had taken the initiative in the work preceding the preparation by BIRPI of model laws on patents and know-how and on trade marks, both intended for developing countries.

126. ICC is co-operating at the highest level with UNIDO and eight inter-governmental organizations within the framework of the ICC-United Nations-GATT consultative economic committee which was established in March 1969 and held

its first meeting in November 1969. At this meeting, discussions based on the Pearson Report brought out the importance of steadily intensified co-operation between the public and private sectors to resolve the many problems posed by economic development; the committee also decided on a number of subjects for consideration at its second session which are of direct interest to UNIDO, such as the questions of joint ventures and assistance by developed countries to facilitate structural adjustments in certain industries.

127. At a more specialized level, ICC offers technical assistance facilities to the developing countries, specifically: (a) by organizing training courses for the senior staff of chambers of commerce of developing countries, and, upon request, in the chambers of commerce of industrialized countries; (b) by organizing courses in European enterprises for senior personnel from developing countries who are particularly interested in marketing techniques; (c) by sending experts to developing countries to advise the competent private groups and/or governmental authorities on the organization of international trade fairs.





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