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## Industrial Development Board

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SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF  
INDUSTRY IN 1970 BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH UNIDO

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

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## INTRODUCTION

1. Brief information on the co-operation since the fourth session of the Board between UNIDO and the intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations associated with the activities of UNIDO is contained in document ID/B/83 on the co-ordination of activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development.
2. The present document summarizes the 1970 activities carried out in the field of industry by these intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

PART ONE: INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Asian Productivity Organization (APO)

3. The main event of 1970 was the observation of the Asian Productivity Year by the Asian Productivity Organization and its fourteen member countries. In addition to various special APO programme activities, the efforts of APO and its member countries concentrated on the Asian Productivity Congress held in Tokyo in August. The Congress provided a meeting ground for delegates to review the productivity movement in Asia during the last decade and offered an opportunity to responsible people from Government, management, labour and academic circles of exchanging views and ideas for the betterment of productivity in the 1970s. The participation in the Congress of representatives from numerous regional and international organizations once again evidenced the keen interest of the organizations in the productivity movement in Asia, particularly in the activities of APO.

During 1970, APO organized the following meetings:

- Symposium on Development of Entrepreneurial Talent, New Delhi, India, 14-18 December 1970; with the National Productivity Council of India as the implementing agency.
- Symposium on Fertilizer Economy, Tokyo, 29 September to 5 October 1970; with the participation of experts from the Republic of China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Japan and Thailand.
- Symposium on Food Grain Marketing, Tokyo, 7-11 December 1970; at this Symposium a report, prepared by the working party experts on food grain marketing in the APO member countries, was finalized.
- Seminar on Modern Training Methods, Hong Kong, 2-14 November 1970; implemented by the Hong Kong Productivity Centre on behalf of the APO. Attending the Seminar were one participant from each of the following member countries: the Republic of China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Singapore and the Republic of Vietnam, and two each from the Philippines and Thailand as well as local participants.

- Seminar on Value Analysis, 13-14 November 1970, Manila, Philippines. Under the arrangements made by the APO with UNIDO, an expert was deputed to conduct this four-day Seminar. Local implementational details of the Seminar were arranged by the Productivity and Development Centre, Manila, Philippines. In addition to the 25 local participants, four of the APO member countries - Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, Iran and Pakistan - sent one participant each.

5. During 1970, APO organized the following training courses:

- The Small Business Management Trainers and Consultants Training Course with 23 participants from twelve APO member countries concluded its 24 week programme on 20 November 1970. This year's training course, with the highest number of participants, had longer durations for in-plant practice in industrial engineering and for project feasibility studies. More emphasis was placed on the actual application of analytical techniques and the approach in management consultation.
- The Production Level Engineers Training Course, which has been an annual feature of the APO training programme since 1967, was implemented again in 1970 by the Japan Productivity Centre from 26 August to 17 November. The course, which was the fourth in the series, was attended by 23 participants from twelve APO member countries.
- The Export Marketing Training Course was held from 23 September to 2 October 1970 in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The course was attended by eight overseas participants (two from the Republic of China, one each from Hong Kong, Iran, Nepal, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam) and 21 participants from the host country.
- The Project Feasibility Study Training Course, originally scheduled to be held during 1970, will now be implemented in Japan from 20 January to 3 March 1971. The five-week training course, the first on the subject planned by the APO, will be practice-oriented, intended for training personnel in development banking and financing institutions and other agencies concerned with the preparation and assessment of industrial projects of national importance. In view of the positive response from the member countries, another such training course will be held later in 1971.

- A total of 20 candidates nominated by APC member countries (the Republic of China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and the Republic of Vietnam) received thirteen-week training in travel industry through lectures, field work and observations under the arrangements made by the East-West Technology and Development Institute of the University of Hawaii. The training programme which commenced in August was geared to meet the specific needs of the travel industry in Asian-Pacific countries.

6. A multi-country study mission of economic journalists from APO member countries (Republic of China, India, Iran, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand) visited India, the Philippines and Japan during the months of August and September 1970 to observe the progress of productivity drive and to formulate guidelines conducive to the establishment of closer communication and co-ordination between the National Productivity Organizations and the economic journals. Members of the study mission, a project specially organized in connexion with the celebration of the Asian Productivity Year in 1970, were able to meet and hold discussions with top ranking officials of economic planning agencies, national productivity centres and other specialized institutions in the countries visited. They also attended the Asian Productivity Congress held in Tokyo from 18 to 21 August 1970.

7. During January and February 1970, a team of two leading Japanese management experts visited five APC member countries (India, Ceylon, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines) to conduct a survey on management education and training. The objective of the visit was to review the present position of human resources development programmes in management and technical fields undertaken by the National Productivity Organizations, management institutions, universities and colleges in the above countries.

8. APO also conducted the following surveys: Survey on Agricultural Chemicals, Survey on Changes in Food Habits in Relation to Food Production Pattern, Research on Assessment of Contribution of Productivity to Economic Growth and Research on Social and Cultural Influences on Productivity.



European Investment Bank (EIB)

9. On 28 October 1970, the European Investment Bank concluded a loan agreement for 450,000 units of account (about 125 million CFA francs) with the company Grands moulins voltaïques (GMV) of Banfora, Upper Volta, for the financing of a flour mill.
10. The annual capacity of this mill, which will produce principally wheat flour but also meal from locally cultivated cereals (millet, maize) will be 30,000 tons. This will meet the needs of the Upper Volta market as they stand at present and as they can be foreseen for the next eight or ten years.
11. On 3 November 1970, the Bank signed a loan agreement for 1.8 million units of account (about 500 million CFA francs) with the company Cotonnière industrielle du Cameroun (CICAM) of Douala, Cameroon, to finance the expansion of its spinning and weaving mill at Garoua. CICAM has already received two loans from the Bank: the first a loan of 1,215,000 units of account in 1965 for the setting up of the plants at Douala and Garoua, the second of 1,013,000 units of account in 1969 for an initial expansion of these plants.
12. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, in its capacity as the agent of the European Economic Community for the management of the loans, signed agreements, with the Republic of the Ivory Coast on 28 September 1970 for the granting of two loans, under special conditions, to a total amount of 2,751,266 units of account, for the financing of the following two projects:
  - The development of cotton production in the Ivory Coast;
  - The development of the fishing port at Abidjan.
13. The Commission for the Economic Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for the management of the loan, signed an agreement with Madagascar on 14 December 1970 for the granting of a loan, under special conditions, of an equivalent of 1,862,000 units of account. The loan is intended for the partial financing of a slaughterhouse equipped with cold-storage facilities in the industrial area of Tananarive, to replace the present municipal installations which date from 1903 and are inadequate for present-day conditions.

14. The Commission of the European Communities and the European Investment Bank, as the agent of the European Economic Community for the management of the loan, signed an agreement with the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 14 December 1970 for the granting of a loan, under special conditions, of an equivalent of 9 million units of account. The project being financed is the establishment of an electricity supply network based on the hydroelectric power station at Inga, to serve the capital, Kinshasa, and the suburban areas, together with other towns of the Central Congo province, in particular Matadi and Boma.
15. The Bank's activities in Turkey in 1970 were limited to the implementation of the financing decided upon in the framework of the first Financial Protocol, the total amount of which (175 million units of account) was fully committed within the time-limits fixed (1 December 1964 - 30 November 1969).
16. Under the global loan of 3,770,000 units of account granted within the framework of this Protocol through the intermediary of the Türkiye İsmail Kalkınma Bankası (TSKB) (Industrial Development Bank of Turkey), for the financing of small-scale or medium-scale private industrial ventures, a total amount of 2,990,000 units of account was allocated in 1969. The balance, 780,000 units of account, was used up by three allocations at the beginning of 1970, benefiting the engineering industry (250,000 units), the chemical industry (170,000 units) and the wood-processing industry (360,000 units).

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

17. In 1970 the activities of WIPO in the field of industrial development were marked by two major events:

- (a) The official starting of activities of the new World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), successor to BIRPI, in September 1970;
- (b) The adoption of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) at the Diplomatic Conference of Washington, in June 1970.

18. The Convention establishing the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) entered into force in April 1970. The new Organisation initiated officially its activities in September 1970. The International Bureau of WIPO, in succession to the United International Bureaux for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), is responsible for the administration of the international legal instruments in the form of multilateral treaties on industrial property and for their development and adaptation to meet the changing needs of contemporary society. Those of the referred treaties which are principally concerned with industrial development are: (a) the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, (b) the Patent Co-operation Treaty.

19. The WIPO Convention provides for the furnishing of technical assistance to Governments requesting it. The aims of this programme have been established chiefly upon the basis of the 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" (UN Publication, Sales no. 65.II.B.1). They can be summarized in the following two points:

- (a) To assist all countries, particularly developing countries, to modernise and adapt their national industrial property laws and administration;
- (b) To assist in the establishment of such administrative systems as will enable technological information contained in patent documentation or assembled for purposes of the examination of patent

applications to be channelled efficiently for purposes of trade, research and development.

20. At the first meeting of the new Administrative Organs of WIPO, in September 1970, the member countries established a programme of work for the next three years in the field of legal technical assistance. This programme includes: traineeships in industrial property for nationals of developing countries (in 1970, seven traineeships were granted); the sending of specialists to developing countries requesting advice; seminars on industrial property; a new model law on appellations of origin (BIRPI and WIPO have already published model laws for developing countries on inventions, on marks and, in 1970, on industrial designs).

#### Patent Co-operation Treaty

21. The Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT) was signed by 35 States. The Washington Diplomatic Conference which adopted the PCT was attended by representatives of 78 States and 22 international organizations. The PCT, when it enters into force in a few years' time, will constitute the culmination of WIPO work on a plan for facilitating the filing and examination of applications for the protection of inventions. The Treaty provides for the filing of an "international application" where protection is sought for an invention in several countries. Filing of such applications has the same effect as if applications had been filed separately in each of the countries in which protection is desired. One of the aims of the Treaty is to enable developing countries, without having to set up the costly machinery of examination, more easily to screen out worthless applications, 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 in paragraph 19 above.

22. The Treaty will require close co-operation among national offices in the field of scientific documentation. In order to enable such documentation to be tapped for the promotion of the industrialization of developing countries, the Treaty provides for special machinery and co-operation with the United Nations bodies concerned with technical assistance. Thus, the Treaty is designed to be especially useful for developing countries.

23. The Treaty includes a chapter concerned with technical assistance to developing countries both in relation to the modernization of patent legislation and its administration and to the communications of technical information contained in documents describing new inventions.

24. The Washington Conference also adopted a resolution concerning preparatory measures for the entry into force of the Treaty. Such measures include the setting up of an Interim Committee for Technical Assistance and of an Interim Committee for Technical Co-operation.

25. The above-mentioned interim committees were established during the meeting of the WIPO Administrative Bodies in September 1970. The provisional agenda for the first meeting of the Interim Committee on Technical Assistance (February 1971) contained two concrete requests for technical assistance: one from an individual country and another from a regional group of countries.

#### ICIREPAT

26. During 1970, considerable progress was made in the work of ICIREPAT (Paris Union Committee for International Co-operation in Information Retrieval among Patent Offices). 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, and will be given added impetus from the documentary requirements of the PCT.

#### International Patent Classification

27. During 1970, WIPO completed the bulk of the preparatory work for the Diplomatic Conference on the International Patent Classification which will be held, jointly with the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, in March 1971. The Conference will discuss the adoption of an agreement establishing a Special Union for the Classification within the framework of the Paris Convention. The Secretariat for the new Special Union will be provided by WIPO.

### Patent Licensing Convention

28. The modernization of industrial property laws and their administration form an essential part of the basis upon which existing practices and arrangements for licensing of patented inventions can be improved. A detailed study is to be undertaken, on the proposal of the Government of Sweden, upon the appropriate form of co-operation between developed and developing countries concerning license agreements and transfer of technology. Documentation prepared by WIPO on the basis of Governments' replies to a questionnaire, together with information concerning the activities of other intergovernmental organizations in the field of transfer of technology, will be submitted to the intergovernmental meeting which will consider the Swedish proposal for the establishment of a Patent Licensing Convention.

### Legislation and legal material

29. Finally, WIPO in 1970 has 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 propriété Intellectuelle.

Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on  
Central American Economic Integration (SIEC)

30. In 1970, as in previous years, the Permanent Secretariat took part in administering the Agreement on the Regime for Central American Integration Industries and its protocols with regard to the integration plants operating in Central America; it was active in particular in preparing reports, carrying out consultations, etc., and it maintained contacts with official bodies, entrepreneurs and persons working in the academic sphere. In addition, it exercised the supervision called for by the instruments in question by receiving periodic reports on matters relating to the operation of enterprises such as monthly data on production, stocks and financial matters.

31. During 1970, at the request of the Governments concerned, actual production and installed capacity were verified and the relevant information was communicated for the purpose of bringing into force the duties provided for under the Special System for the following products: polyvinyl chloride resins (Nicaragua), absorbent paper and toilet paper (Costa Rica) and shovels (agricultural hand implements) (El Salvador).

32. As regards the supervisory functions for which the Secretariat is responsible, investigations were made to determine whether countries were applying the respective customs régimes and reports were prepared on this subject. An opinion was also expressed on the cause of the price increases shown by some products covered by the system. For the same purpose, visits were paid to plants in order to ascertain capacities for the production and supply of articles included under the régime.

33. On the basis of the material available to the Secretariat, evaluation of the application of the Special System for the Promotion of Production was started, and a preliminary version was prepared of a document containing an examination of the experience gained in such application, including, in addition, a comparison between the duties now in effect for the products covered by the system and those which were previously applicable to the same products.

34. The Protocol to the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development - the Protocol on Preferential Treatment for Honduras - which came into force on 23 March 1969, reiterates in article 14 the provisions of article IX of the General Treaty and introduces, in addition, several regulatory provisions. Since this new element may in practice cause interference with the procedure which has been followed in the past, the Secretariat is endeavouring to harmonize implementation of the two articles. For this purpose, it has prepared a preliminary version of a Secretariat note which contains considerations on experience gained in the application of article IX of the General Treaty, with suggestions for the effective implementation of the provisions of the two articles in question. This note is still under discussion within the Secretariat.
35. During the year covered by this report, the Secretariat completed the inventory of tax incentives available to Central American enterprises under national industrial development legislation. Work on this inventory was started in 1969, as stated in the report submitted by the Permanent Secretariat to the fourth session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, held in April 1970.
36. The Agreement stipulates that the Permanent Secretariat shall submit general annual reports to Governments on the implementation of the Agreement. The report for 1970 was replaced by a communication concerning the problems which have been arising in the effective operation of the Agreement owing to the fact that its implementation has not been standardized.
37. At the meetings held to establish a modus operandi for the Common Market, which will be dealt with below, the Secretariat participated in work connected with the Regulations for the Agreement (REIFALDI) and prepared Secretariat notes with suggestions concerning matters on which agreement had not yet been reached. On the same occasion, in discussing the third transitional article of the Agreement, the Central American Ministers of Economic Affairs requested the Permanent Secretariat to carry out a technical and economic study on the effects of the reclassification of the industries belonging to Group C, and this study was started during the year covered by this report.
38. For the purpose of examining the tasks assigned by the Governments in the Third Agreement of the Joint Declaration of 4 December 1969, the Ministers



of Economic Affairs met in January 1970 and analysed the various aspects of Central American economic integration. At that meeting, they agreed that each one should prepare "his own plans, points of view, and proposals concerning the modus operandi" for satisfactory operation of the Common Market "while the abnormal conditions currently affecting it are being overcome and effective progress is being made in restructuring it".

39. In June of the year covered by this report, the Ministers of Economic Affairs met a second time and reached the following agreements with regard to the industrial sector:

- (a) To declare themselves in permanent session until agreement has been reached on the various aspects of the modus operandi;
- (b) To establish a Working Party composed of the Deputy Ministers of Economic Affairs or Economic Integration of the five States to prepare the drafts and proposals required for this purpose, priority consideration being given to the following matters:
  - (i) Definition or preparation of the industrial development policy;
  - (ii) Establishment of a fund for the expansion of industrial production;
  - (iii) Drafting or completion of the regulations concerning tax incentives and the origin of goods.

40. The above-mentioned Working Party began its activities at the headquarters of the Secretariat on 3 August 1970 and submitted its first report to the Meeting of Ministers of Economic Affairs at the session held from 24-26 August 1970.

41. In September 1970, the Ministers of Economic Affairs met again, and this time agreed that the modus operandi should contain the following points:

- (a) Establishment of a fund to finance the expansion of industrial production;

- (b) Formulation of a Central American industrial policy with the following main points:
- (i) A regional industrialization policy along the following lines:
    - Strengthening the regional policy for the development of manufacturing industry, with the double purpose of intensifying the growth of production in accordance with criteria of efficiency and maximum utilization of Central America's human, natural and capital resources and ensuring that the member countries participate on an increasingly equitable basis in the resultant opportunities, thereby promoting continued voluntary participation by all of them in regional economic integration;
    - Concluding new Central American agreements on industrial branches which will help to correct and prevent imbalances in development within the framework of economic integration;
    - Establishing, promoting and developing the basic industries in accordance with regionally adopted joint decisions concerning the advisability of such action, the location of the industries concerned, the granting of free trade facilities for their products and the granting of other incentives and conditions, in keeping with the interests of the region and of the countries comprising it.
  - (ii) A tariff policy including the following:
    - Definition of a Central American tariff policy reconciling the interests of the producer, the consumer and the tax authorities with those of industrial development, subject to the demands of economic conditions and increased efficiency, with suitable adjustment of that policy to changes which have occurred since the establishment of the Common Market.
  - (iii) Completion of drafting of the Regulations for the Central American Agreement on Fiscal Incentives to Industrial Development;

- (iv) Adoption of the Regulations on the Origin of Goods, pursuant to article V of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

42. Lastly, the Ministers of Economic Affairs undertook to meet as the Economic Council at the end of the session of 30 December 1970 to approve and sign the various agreements, protocols and resolutions in which the modus operandi would be embodied, and also formally to re-establish the governing bodies of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration.

European Economic Community (EEC)

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

44. This industrial target has taken on increasing importance as time has gone by and as the Association has developed. The first European Development Fund, corresponding to the Association provided for in the Treaty of Rome and in the Implementing Convention annexed thereto, mainly financed infrastructure projects. Emphasis was later placed more markedly on directly productive investments, including industrial investments, in the two agreements which each renewed the Association status for five years: i.e., the first Yaoundé Convention (1964-1969) and the second Yaoundé Convention (1 January 1971 - 31 January 1975).

Achievements in the industrial field<sup>1/</sup>

45. In the first Yaoundé Convention, the Contracting Parties set as one of the aims of the Association the diversification of the economies and the industrialization of the Associated States. For that purpose, they provided for possibilities of intervention designed to promote the industrialization of the AASM countries by devoting part of the Community aid (15 per cent) to reimbursable aid. Of this 15 per cent, 6.25 per cent, from the resources of the European Development Fund (EDF), was granted in the form of loans on special and extremely favourable conditions, and 8.75 per cent, allocated from resources obtained from financial transactions by the European Investment Bank (EIB), took

<sup>1/</sup> The figures given in this chapter reflect the situation in the middle of 1970.

the form of loans on normal terms suited to the financing of directly productive projects offering adequate profitability.

46. During the period of application of this Convention, the EDF and EIE made every effort to speed up the preparation and implementation of industrial projects suitable for financing by means of reimbursable aid, within the limits fixed by the Convention and taking into account the capacity of indebtedness of the Associated States.

47. The efforts to promote the industrial sector are not limited to the implementation of projects financed by means of reimbursable aid, however, for the EDF has devoted a considerable proportion of its non-reimbursable aid to the industrial development of the Associated States in various fields.

#### Industrial projects.

48. Analysis of projects of an industrial character financed out of the first EDF (7.4 million u.a.),<sup>2/</sup> the second EDF (42 million u.a.) and the EIE (44.5 million u.a.) reveals the following facts:

(a) Financing by grant (26.1 million u.a. out of the first and second EDF) has been oriented towards electrical power and agro-industrial projects:

- Electrical power, 11.3 million u.a.
- Five abattoirs, 8.7 million u.a.
- Three oil mills, 2.9 million u.a.
- Four tea factories, 2.5 million u.a.

49. The remainder, i.e., 0.7 million u.a., served to finance installations for processing millet and cocoa.

(b) Financing by loans on special terms from the resources of the second EDF (23.3 million u.a.) has been directed towards the establishment of industrial installations in the following sectors:

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<sup>2/</sup> u.a. = unit of account = 1 United States dollar.

	<u>Amount</u> <u>(in million u.s.)</u>
Power - one project	9.0
Arco-industrial complexes - three projects (palm oil, cotton-ginning and storage, abattoir and cold store)	10.0
Workshop for railway repair and maintenance and wagon assembly - one project	1.4
Manufacturing industries - two projects (textile enter- prise and cement works)	2.9
<b>TOTAL (7 projects)</b>	<u><u>23.3</u></u>

50. The States concerned were Cameroon, the Ivory Coast, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Madagascar.

(c) Financing by ordinary loans out of the resources of the EIB has been directed to the following sectors:

	<u>Amount</u> <u>(in million u.s.)</u>
Power - one project	4.1
Extractive industries - two projects	20.0
Agricultural and food in- dustries - six projects (packing of bananas, essential oils, oil mills, pineapple canning plant, flour mill)	14.2
Textile industry - three projects	2.6
Fertilizers - one project	2.4
Metallurgy - one project	1.2
<b>TOTAL (14 projects)</b>	<u><u>44.5</u></u>

51. The States concerned were the Ivory Coast, Cameroon, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Mauritania and Gabon.

### Indirect contributions to industrial development

52. Generally speaking, there can be no doubt that the financing granted by the first and second EDF for the improvement of the economic and social infrastructure opened up new possibilities for industrialization, either directly (for example, the Trans-Cameroonian Railway, the port of Owendo, road infrastructure etc.) or in a more indirect manner by favouring the creation of external savings. Moreover, the operations financed in the agricultural sector contributed towards raising income and consequently promoted the expansion of markets, which is an essential condition for all industrialization.

53. EDF financing that may be considered as an indirect contribution towards industrial development is of considerable volume. Thus, total aid comes to 1.5 u.a. in the field of industrial pre-investment studies, 11.5 million u.a. in infrastructure development directly affecting the establishment of industries (for example, the wharf at Nouakchott, fishing harbours etc.) and 96.3 million u.a. for the establishment of large agro-industrial complexes (animal husbandry, oil palms, tea growing, cotton and cocoa).

54. In addition, the EDF contributed towards setting up a number of vocational and technical training establishments preparing trainees for work of an industrial nature (construction of technical secondary schools, apprenticeship centres, vocational training centres) and towards the financing of training programmes for skilled and specialist workers.

55. The field of industrial studies deserves particular mention: for the preparation of productive projects, the EDF financed a series of very varied studies on the establishment of industrial enterprises, and in particular a general study on the possibilities of setting up industrial enterprises in the Associated States to manufacture for a regional market products designed to replace those at present imported by the countries concerned. This last study was widely distributed, mainly in Europe and the Associated States, but also among international organizations and in third countries. It was highly appreciated in official and private circles, both as a source of reliable information and as a basic document for preliminary discussions and the preparation of projects. A balance sheet drawn up at the end of 1970 indicates that one-third of the projects mentioned by the experts who prepared this study

have in fact been carried out or are well on the way to execution and that moreover a number of projects have been executed in two or three different Associated States at once. This result seems quite good, since the target date for the projects, which was fixed at 1975, necessarily assumed fairly long implementation periods. It seems, however, that the major obstacle in the way of establishing enterprises designed from a multinational viewpoint is precisely the fact that the promotion of regional co-operation has not been achieved: the vast majority of the enterprises established have been set up in a purely national framework.

### Prospects under the second Yaoundé Convention (Yaoundé II)

56. In the 1969 negotiations, the Contracting Parties once again emphasized the importance of industrialization in the diversification of the economies of the Associated States and, stressing the achievements made under the first Yaoundé Convention, expressed their common desire to supplement the provisions of that Convention in order to accelerate industrial development as much as possible.

57. The Association now has a battery of sophisticated tools enabling it to deal with virtually all aspects of industrial development - studies, industrial infrastructure, specialized training and industrial projects proper.

58. The Convention of Association offers a whole range of financial procedures, some of them available for the first time: grants; loans on special terms from the European Development Fund (EDF); loans on ordinary terms from the European Investment Bank (EIB), accompanied if appropriate by EDF interest rebates which can now be granted under a simplified procedure and at higher rates than in the past; acquisition of holdings, financed by the EDF, in the risk of capital of enterprises.

59. 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.

60. One provision of the Convention is that local industries may be given preference in invitations for tenders for EEC-financed projects. This provision, too, was included with a view to furthering industrial development in Africa.



61. The trade articles of the Convention also take into account the needs of industrialization. They favour regional co-operation between the Associated States and also between those States and neighbouring States not associated with the Community, for regional co-operation is essential if the industrialization process is to be speeded up. The provisions of Yaoundé II are also more flexible as regards the protection which the AASM countries may give their industries against outside competition.
62. Mention may also be made of the advantages which the Associated States enjoy as regards duty- and quota-free entry of their industrial products to the EEC market.
63. Finally, the trade promotion measures in the new Convention are also such as to stimulate industrial development.
64. By the beginning of 1971, quite a number of industrial projects had already been submitted for EDF and EIB financing and are now under consideration. Most of the projects are connected with the processing of agricultural products, but some are in other sectors of manufacturing or in the mining sector.
65. The Commission of the European Communities is now preparing a new set of studies concerned with the possibilities for the establishment of export industries in the AASM countries. These studies will supplement the first set of studies, which were limited - purely because of the need to deal with the problems in a set order - to import substitution industries designed to serve multinational markets.

PAGE TWO: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

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

66. The AFRASEC programme of "Regional Co-operation for Development" was initiated in the following eight regions: West African French-speaking region, Central African French-speaking region, East African English-speaking region, North-African region, West African region, Middle East region, Central and South-East Asian region and Near East region.

67. AFRASEC has contributed to the preparations of the UNIDO Regional Workshop for Managerial Staff of Chambers of Industry in Africa, which was held from 7 to 12 December 1970 in Addis Ababa.

68. AFRASEC has also sent a delegation to Kenya, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania to strengthen the relations existing between these countries and the Organisation and emphasize the importance of activating National Committees for UNIDO in these countries. AFRASEC has been in close contact with all its members since December 1969 as regards activating the National Committees for UNIDO.

69. Copies of AFRASEC bi-monthly publication The Afro-Asian Economic Review are regularly sent to UNIDO. The review contains an item "International Organizations" in which news on UNIDO's activities in industrial development are regularly published. Moreover in the May/June issue a special feature on "UNIDO, the most recent addition to the UN family", was published.

70. An AFRASEC Social Committee has been established (1969), which is now in constant contact with international organizations undertaking similar activities such as United Nations Division of Human Rights.

71. AFRASEC is making arrangements for convening a conference for producers and manufacturers of tobacco scheduled for September 1971. Plans are also made to organize two more conferences in 1972, one on the promotion of tourism and the other on building materials in Afro-Asian countries.

European Association of Management Training Centres (EAMTC)

72. A group has been working on the organisational problems of management training centres, and has produced a model which can be followed both by existing centres to examine their management problems or more particularly by those about to set up new centres. The final report of the group together with the model will be available early in 1971 and will be circulated to the Association's contacts in the developing countries as well as to such organisations as UNIDO, ILO and OECD.

73. The former President of the Association, Professor Gabriele Morello, of the Instituto Superior per Imprenditoria et Dirigenti d'Azenda (ISIDA), Palermo, visited many management centres in South America during the course of a visit sponsored by the OECD. He outlined various proposals for co-operation between management organizations in Europe and the centres in South America which are at the moment being considered by the OECD.

74. The Association was also involved in the follow-up to the ITGSE Conference of the International Association of Business and Economics Students (AIBES) and the Seminar in Palermo, organized by the Association on "Management Development for the Developing Countries and the Relevance of European Experience". The Association is also co-operating with the YMCA Centre for International Management Studies on European consultation on management and international development.

European Centre for Overseas Industrial Development (CEDIMOM)

75. During 1970, the Training Department organized study sessions or seminars designed to describe, explain and illuminate particular industrial sectors in their various aspects - human as well as technical and economic. These seminars are led by persons of distinction in the public or private sphere who are particularly well qualified to deal with the industrial sector in question. They took place on the following dates:

January 1970. Subject: Information and development. 20 participants from French-speaking countries.

January 1970. Subject: The role of banks in the collection, mobilization and employment of financial resources for development purposes. 29 participants from French-speaking African countries.

March 1970. Subject: Transport and development. 33 participants from French-speaking African countries and 6 Spanish-speaking participants.

March 1970. Subject: Nationalism and development. 186 participants, including 141 students representing the following 24 countries: Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Niger, People's Republic of the Congo, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey and Upper Volta.

76. The Training Department also organized the following training courses:

July 1970: Inter-enterprise regional group training course, Marseille, with nine participants from five French-speaking African countries.

July 1970: Organized visit for Japanese students to the Chamber of Commerce and the Port of Rouen (ten participants).

September 1970: Training course at Nantes for students from overseas departments and territories (ten participants).

September 1970: Training course at Rouen for students from five French-speaking African countries (nine participants).

77. The Department for Industrial Relations and Economic Studies organized the following meetings:

February 1970: Information and discussion meeting on industrial development in Algeria. Held in Paris, with 250 participants.

October 1970: Meeting organized by CEDINOM and the Deutsche Bank, at Frankfurt-am-Main, on the subject of co-operation by large European enterprises in the economic development of Africa. There were 150 participants.

78. In addition, the Department for Industrial Relations and Economic Studies gave wide publicity to the second meeting for the promotion of specific industrial projects in African countries, organized by the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa and UNIDO at Nairobi, from 30 November to 4 December 1970. CEDINOM was represented at this meeting. It also publicized the meeting organized by UNIDO and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, on the promotion of specific industrial projects in Asian countries, which was held at Manila from 23-30 September 1970.

79. Lastly, during 1970 CEDINOM circulated several UNIDO documents among its members, in particular the work programme for 1971 and the calendar of meetings. It also issued a certain number of publications, in particular on the information and discussion meeting on industrial development in Algeria (Paris, UNESCO House, 26 February 1970), and on the role of banks in the collection, mobilisation and employment of financial resources for development purposes.

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

80. During 1970, the members of the Association, offered 10,107 working places to students from abroad. Of these 347 were withdrawn by companies and 2,268 remained unused, due to cancellations of students after nomination or not finding an applicant. Therefore the total number of students exchanged was 7,492 which is 4.5 per cent less than last year. Since its foundation, the Association arranged practical experience abroad for 134,159 students. It may be noted that in 1970 already 882 educational institutions participated in the exchange, whilst the number of participating employers decreased slightly to 3,407.

Study fields represented

81. The number of study fields which are main subjects of the exchange students is slightly higher than last year, i.e. 74 in all, due to the wider interest in the science fields, law, medicine and political sciences:

- 18 subjects of engineering;
- 21 subjects of science;
- 8 subjects of applied arts;
- 9 subjects of agriculture;
- 8 commercial and other subjects.

Exchanges with non-member countries

82. Three member countries reported that they received altogether five students from three countries, which so far have not joined the Association: Czechoslovakia received one student from Romania; Italy received one student from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; Turkey received three students from Saudi Arabia.

International Association for the  
Protection of Industrial Property (AIPPI)

83. The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property also made a considerable contribution to the preparation of the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) at the express invitation of the WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organization) in Geneva. This Treaty was signed at the Diplomatic Conference of Washington in June 1970. One of its major advantages is that it will enable developing countries to grant patents at very favourable conditions.

International Council for Scientific Management (CIOS)

84. From 20 September to 6 October 1970, the United Nations Public Administration Division, in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, organized, near Copenhagen, an Interregional Seminar on the Administration of Management Improvement Services. Among the many facets of management improvement in public administration which were dealt with during the Seminar, the international co-operation in promoting management improvement constitutes a major problem with which CIOS is particularly concerned. In the course of the event, emphasis was also placed on the need for strengthening useful institutional structures, for overhauling stagnant organizations and for creating new institutions to meet arising or changing improvement needs.

85. In 1970, four Japanese experts belonging to the International Management Association of Japan, which represents CIOS in Japan, in close co-operation with the Pan-American Committee of CIOS, organized a series of top management seminars for CIOS members in Latin American countries. Among the topics on which these seminars concentrated were Japanese case studies on financing mergers, labour problems, export problems, living standards for manpower, production increase etc.

86. In September the Rationalisierung Kuratorium der Deutschen Wirtschaft (RKW), CIOS member organization in the Federal Republic of Germany, organized a study tour to Japan for 23 German management experts, under the theme "Export Marketing, Manufacturing and Economic Determinization in Japanese Industry". The purpose of the tour was to give participants an opportunity for exchanging views and experience with leading Japanese economists and for visiting eleven Japanese industries to meet their Japanese counterparts.

87. In 1970, the Australian Institute of Management, member of CIOS in Australia, completed a research project launched in 1968 on "The Need of Managers and Management in Australia in the next 15 Years". The objective of this project was to clarify the main factors and conditions likely to affect the development of Australian management during the next fifteen years and to provide a broad picture of their implications.



88. From 25 June to 19 July, the Malaysian Institute of Management, Kuala Lumpur, the Singapore Institute of Management, Singapore, and the Thailand Management Association, Bangkok, representing CIOS in their respective countries, jointly organized the "Sixth Advanced Management Programme" in Penang. The faculty, especially convened for this programme, included professors and lecturers from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, the Midwest University's Consortium for International Activities, the Asian Institute of Management and the Ford Foundation.

89. During 1970, the Asian Association of Management Organizations of CIOS (AAMOCIOS) continued its programme of itinerant management seminars, which was started three years ago. Among the events organized in the course of this year, it is worthwhile mentioning two seminars on PERT and on value engineering organized in May for the Singapore Institute of Management and the Thailand Management Association respectively, by the Secretary-Treasurer of AAMOCIOS. Two further seminars of similar nature were conducted in June by the Vice-President of AAMOCIOS, for the Thailand Management Association and the Malaysian Institute of Management.

90. From 24-28 June, the Philippine Council of Management organized in Manila the "Philippine Management Congress", which was placed under the auspices of AAMOCIOS. The Congress placed emphasis on the environment of management, on special problems of management and on the improvement of management.

91. On 20-21 April, three member organizations of CIOS - the Comité National de l'Organisation Française, the Nederlands Instituut voor Efficiency and the Rationalisierungs Kuratorium für Deutschen Wirtschaft - in co-operation with the British Institute of Management, organized a seminar in London on "Financing of Overseas Trade and Investment". During this event, leading financial experts from the four participating countries dealt with a number of problems concerning foreign investment.

92. The Permanent Representative of CIOS to UNIDO led an International Workshop on Scientific Labour Organization in Poprad, Czechoslovakia, from 20-22 October. The workshop, which was sponsored by the Czechoslovak Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs, counted among its participants the Czechoslovak Committee for Scientific Management - member of CIOS in Czechoslovakia - as well

as other Czechoslovak institutes and prominent specialists from Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Switzerland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

93. Early in September, the Turkish Management Association, CIOS member organization in Turkey, organized the second Turkish Management Congress, the main topic of which was "Management, the Fundamental Element in the Development of Turkey".

94. The Academic Committee of the Instituto Peruano de Administración de Empresas (IPAE), CIOS member organization in Peru, has elaborated special training courses to meet the needs of government owned companies, such as the Petroleos del Peru, The Peruvian Corporation of Airports, The Port Authority, as well as governmental banks. The Peruvian Institute also increased the number of fellowships granted to public administration staff at different levels, so as to enable them to participate in the training courses which IPAE is providing for both the public and private sectors.

95. Finally, from 1-7 November, the Asociación Venezolana de Ejecutivos, CIOS member organization in Venezuela, organized the second Venezuelan Management Congress in Caracas. The main theme was "Management of Development" and nearly 400 top executives from both Venezuela and other American and overseas countries took part in this important event.

International Federation of Automatic Control (IFAC)

96. IFAC held the following symposia in 1970:

- Third IFAC Symposium on Automatic Control in Space, Toulouse (France) 2-6 March 1970
- IFAC/IFIP Symposium on Traffic Control, Versailles (France), 1-5 June 1970
- Second IFAC Symposium on Identification and Process Parameter Estimation, Prague (Czechoslovakia), 15-20 June 1970
- IFAC Symposium on Systems Engineering Approach to Computer Control, Kyoto (Japan), 11-14 August 1970

97. IFAC will hold in March 1971 in Dresden (German Democratic Republic) a Workshop on Higher Education in Automatic Control. The purpose of this special type of IFAC event prepared by the IFAC Education Committee is to discuss education in automatic control intensively in a limited group. The Workshop topics, all of course related to automatic control are: post-graduate education; the teaching of modelling principles in automatic control; computers in automatic control education; control theory and mathematics; control applications and laboratory courses; systems science and operations research in automatic control components and measurement techniques; and control education in developing countries.

98. The IFAC Components Committee is working on the production of a monograph on "Trends in Control Components", with the aim of showing in one book the main trends of development in the field of transducers, analogue and digital converters, memories and actuators. Each of the planned chapters on a specific subject is being written by an outstanding specialist in the particular field.

99. An IFAC Ad Hoc Committee established in 1969 has contributed, upon invitation of the United Nations, to the preparation of the report by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the application of computer technology for development, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2458 (XXIII) on "International Co-operation with a view to the Use of Computers and Computation Techniques for Development".

International Union of Architects (UIA)

100. The International Union of Architects set up a permanent study group on industrialization some years ago. During 1970, this group devoted itself entirely to the preparation of an important seminar organized by the Romanian branch of UIA, which is to take place in September 1971. The theme of this seminar is "A habitat for human beings".

101. This seminar will discuss the various problems that the preservation of human values in the contemporary environment raises for all who desire, rightly, to employ industrial methods.

Union of Industries of the European Community (UNICE)

102. In 1970, in the field of industrial development, UNICE followed in particular the work concerning the establishment of a general system of preferences. It was represented at the deliberations of the Special Committee on Preferences of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Union of International Engineering Organizations (UIEO)

103. The Union of International Engineering Organizations continued to collaborate with UNESCO in the various fields of development of the applied sciences.

104. From 14-17 September 1970 it took part, in a Consultative Assembly bringing together representatives of non-governmental organizations in the fields of science, engineering and research, together with UNESCO officials.

105. At the request of UNESCO, UIEO carried out a survey on electrical laboratories in advanced technical training.

106. Several member associations of UIEO, encouraged by UNESCO, continued their work on the compilation of multilingual technical glossaries.

107. UIEO assisted in drafting the second edition of UNESCO study on present trends in scientific research.

108. UIEO sponsored the twenty-third session of the International Conference on Large Electric Systems, organized in Paris at UNESCO headquarters in August 1970.

109. UIEO likewise organized, jointly with the French National Federation of Electronic Industries, an international symposium on advanced microelectronics, which was held at UNESCO headquarters from 6-10 April 1970.

110. A further symposium is in course of preparation. It is being organized by UIEO on the initiative of the French Society of Electronic and Radio-electrical specialists (Société française des électroniciens et des radio-électriciens), with the collaboration of the National Federation of Electronic Industries and the National Centre for Space Research (Centre national d'études spatiales), and will be held at UNESCO headquarters from 29 March to 2 April 1971 under the title "Space and communications".

World Federation of Engineering Organizations (WFEO)

111. The World Federation of Engineering Organizations has entered into a service agreement with UNIDO whereby the WFEO was required to prepare a study on the role of engineering societies in industrial development. The survey was carried out by means of a questionnaire which was sent to all national members of WFEO. The report, prepared by WFEO on the basis of the replies received, was submitted to UNIDO in November 1970.

112. A representation of WFEO attended, at the invitation of UNIDO, the meeting of the proposed World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO) which was held in Vienna from 28-30 October 1970.



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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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## Industrial Development Board

Fifth session

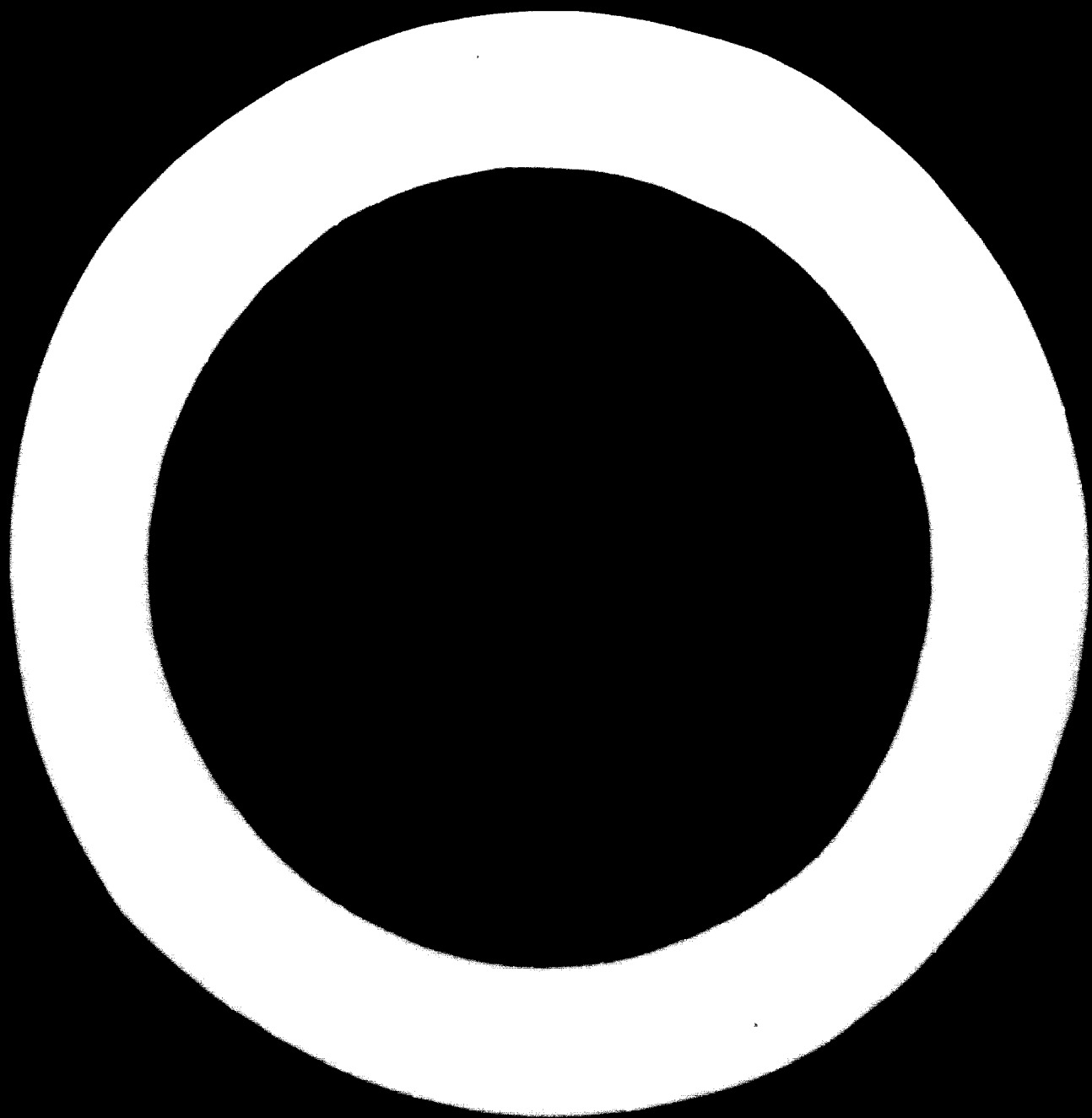
Vienna, 24 - 28 May 1971

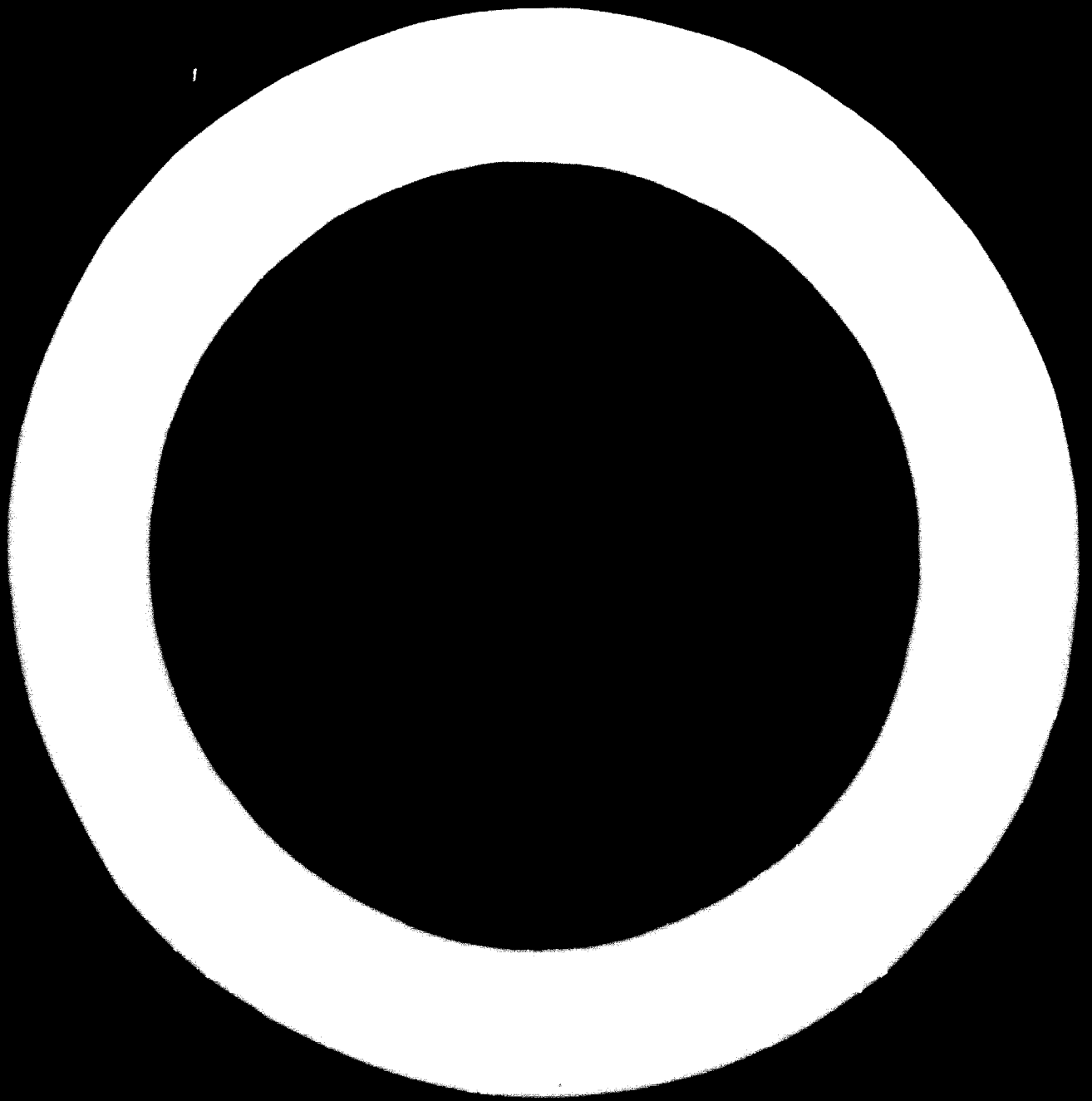
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT IN THE FIELD OF  
INDUSTRY IN 1970 BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL  
ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH UNIDO

Addendum

id.71-3666







PART TWO: NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

1. ICC was represented at the second session of the Working Group on Programme and Co-ordination, and at the fourth session of the Industrial Development Board. Its delegation prepared a detailed record of those meetings, which was widely circulated among National Committees of the Chamber.
2. In addition, an expert appointed by ICC, at the request of the UNIDO secretariat, prepared a report on the selection and training of senior staff of chambers of commerce and industry for the Seminar for Senior Staff of Chambers of Industry in the African countries organized at Addis Ababa in December 1969. At the conclusion of the seminar, it was recognized that close co-operation should be maintained between UNIDO and the International Bureau of Chambers of Commerce (IBCC), the specialized body of ICC.
3. During the period under consideration, ICC communicated to UNIDO a number of studies likely to be of interest to the different organs and services of the secretariat, including reports on the liberalization of trade, on fiscal stimulants in the developing countries, and on practical means of assisting enterprises in the developing countries in better marketing of their products.
4. ICC's programme of action covers a variety of subjects likely to be of interest to UNIDO. Thus, the transfer of technical know-how will be the subject of a report prepared by ICC, based on the experience of a typical group of international companies and showing the difficulties encountered, the methods used to overcome them and the results achieved.
5. Other matters of interest to UNIDO are receiving ICC's attention include, in particular, co-operation between those responsible for planning at the governmental level and foreign private investors, regional industrialization policies, and co-operation between development banks and private industry. Reports on these various subjects are in the process of preparation.

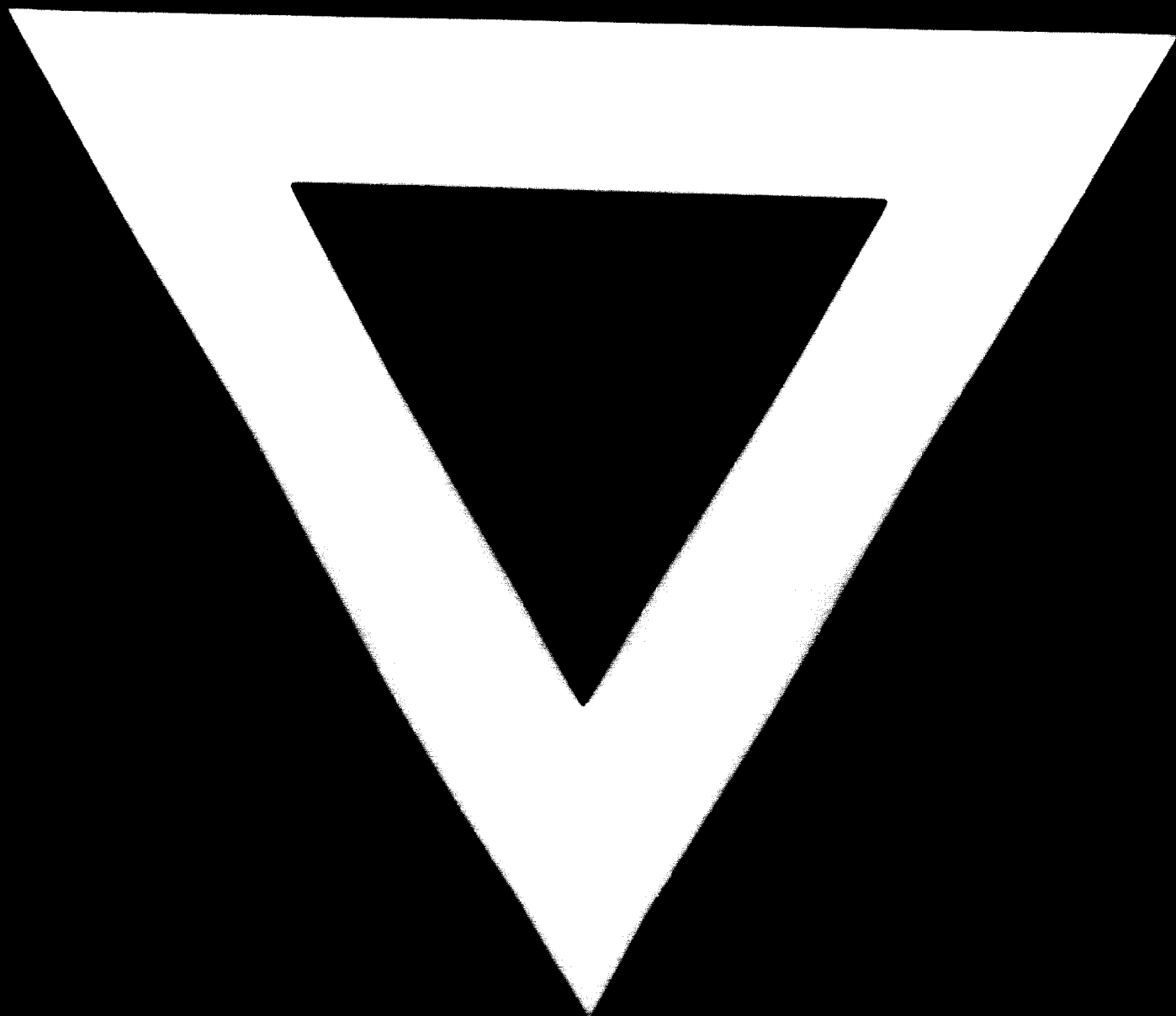
6. ICC co-operated in the work which led in 1970 to the signature in Washington of the Patent Co-operation Treaty (PCT). The competent Commission of ICC has continued to devote its attention to the problems of communicating to the developing countries the technical processes necessary for the expansion of their industrial potential and exports. To this end, it concentrates particularly on ways and means of developing the system of licences for the working of patents and the use of other industrial property rights, as well as know-how.

7. ICC submitted to the second session of the ICC United Nations-GATT Consultative Economic Committee, which was held in Paris in December 1970, detailed reports and precise recommendations on the questions of general policy appearing on the agenda, namely, commercial policy, official aid and international private investment in the framework of the International Development Strategy adopted by the United Nations for the Second Development Decade.

8. At a more specialized level, ICC offers technical assistance facilities to the developing countries, specifically: (a) by organizing training courses upon request for the senior staff of chambers of commerce of developing countries 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 governmental authorities on the organization of international trade fairs.

9. Finally, it should be recalled that the International Chamber of Commerce has for nearly twenty years had a regional commission specializing in the study of development problems. This Commission, the Commission on Asian and Far Eastern Affairs, has a permanent secretariat in Bangkok. During recent years, CAFEA-ICC has studied various problems affecting industrial development (manpower, technical training, the mobilization of savings, etc.). Thus, it has recently pronounced itself in favour of the development of small-scale and medium-sized industrial enterprises in Asia and the Far East, which seem to be better suited than very large enterprises to the technical possibilities of the countries in question. Moreover CAFEA-ICC was responsible for first meeting the idea of an Asian development bank and for publishing the first study on this subject.





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