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REPORT ON THE MEETING ON THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A WORLD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION ^{1/}

Vienna, 7 - 8 July 1976

Global and Conceptual Studies Section
International Centre for Industrial Studies

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to further the implementation of the Lima Declaration and
Plan of Action (by Arne Haselbach)

REPORT ON THE MEETING ON THE POSSIBLE ESTABLISHMENT

OF A WORLD INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

(Vienna, 7 - 8 July 1976)

I. INTRODUCTION:

The meeting grouped several high-level personalities (see list, page 5) who are intimately concerned with the global problems facing mankind today and in the future. The main objectives of the meeting were (i) to review the nature of such problems, (ii) to consider whether UNIDO could make a contribution towards their solution through the creation of a "world industrial development association". In preparation of the meeting, UNIDO drafted two short documents: "Considerations on the possible establishment of a world industrial development association", which attempted to define the problem at hand and to make some first suggestions at some of the activities which might need to be carried out; the second document entitled "Some remarks on the potential of a non-governmental network to further the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action" was designed to elaborate on how some of these activities and functions may be carried out by existing institutions such as the Club of Rome, SID, the International Coalition for Development Action etc... For easy reference, copies of these two documents are annexed.

II. SUMMARY:

(i) A global approach to the establishment of a new world order

A consensus was reached on the desirability of establishing at the earliest convenience an "association" to deal with the problems of creating a new world order, which would take fully into account the necessary interdependence between the old nations and those that acquired political independence during the last three decades, that

is most of the Third World nations. For the latter countries industrialization constitutes a major and irreplaceable tool for their economic development which in turn is their major concern as independent political entities. Such an "association" would be required to mobilize world public opinion to focus on these problems and to promote a world-wide dialogue on the subject. It was therefore felt that such an "association" should stimulate research and reflection in order to find ways and means of drawing attention to the necessity of solving the problems of restructuring the present world order through a global approach.

This global approach should be based on a projet de société for the year 2000, which would provide a perspective of a peaceful world in 24 years' time and spell out for the first time what elements in fact are necessary to achieve such a new international order. This projet de société would however also provide broad guidelines for the period of transition and change extending from today until the year 2000; it would expand on the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and closely examine its implications. The high-level group considered that the projet de société should focus on change through diversity, harmonizing the concept of national identity with that of global solidarity and interdependence. It also stressed the importance of analyzing the interrelationships between industrialization and global development considering both social and cultural aspects as well; a main theme should be that industry should be subject to the needs of mankind and thereby promote the concepts of self-reliance, participation and social equity within and among countries. It was agreed, finally, that a document outlining this projet de société should be prepared by UNIDO with the collaboration of the high-level personalities attending the meeting, prior to the establishment of the "association".

(ii) Structural organization of the proposed "association"

The structural organization was debated at length. The consensus which emerged was that the "association" was firstly a global affair which could work at a subsequent stage through national bodies; it might ultimately take the form of a federation of institutions at the national level which should be formally independent of UNIDO.

It was agreed that the "association should be very flexible and be serviced by a small secretariat of 4 or 5 devoted, young and high caliber individuals; it would be backed and supported by a group of advisers or broad constituted by personalities seriously committed to the cause of global solidarity and interdependence, and who would dedicate 5% to 10% of their time to "association".

An annual budget of approximately \$100-200 thousands for the first two or three years was considered to be sufficient. A subsidy provided by the UNIDO budget would constitute a vital component of the "association's" budget during that period. The problem of membership could be solved by having different categories; personalities and institutions who are already committed to the cause; groups at the national level, although this would depend on the situation in each country; it was considered however that national bodies when established should be self-supporting. Finally, there may be a series of individuals participating occasionally to discuss specific issues in conferences, seminars, journées d'études, etc... It was agreed that the various aspects of the establishment of an "association", as well as its structure, organization and location should be the subject of a detailed study sponsored by UNIDO; without prejudging the results of the study it was felt that Vienna should be considered as the possible location for the headquarters of the "association". The high-level personalities at the meeting undertook to discuss the subject with their own contacts as a contribution towards this detailed study.

III.

CONCLUSIONS:

- (i) It was agreed, as mentioned above, that the possibility of establishing an "association" merits a detailed study, bearing in mind the process of reshaping the existing world order and the need to rationalize this process through an expanded dialogue between people of different and often of conflicting interests.
- (ii) It was considered that organized climate creation is required as soon as possible to draw the attention of leading groups and the public at large to the problems of global solidarity and interdependence.

- (iii) These problems can only be approached through the critical examination of the current world order and its defects, the study of the relationships between industry and global development within the framework of the Lima Declaration and the corresponding process of transition. It was agreed that the establishment of the "association" requires that a projet de société for the year 2000 be prepared. This document would then be approved and signed by 20-30 committed personalities from all parts of the world and from various walks of life who would constitute the first Board of the "association" at its creation. The "association's" initial activities, based on such a wide and solid support, would be to promote a world-wide dialogue on the projet de société and to elaborate further on it.
- (iv) The detailed study of the "association's" organizational structure would be carried out simultaneously to the projet de société by consultants appointed by UNIDO in collaboration with the high-level personalities present at the meeting and others who may join in the near future. They would meet again at UNIDO to discuss the outcome of both studies probably early in 1977.
- (v) Expanding the number of personalities, from all parts of the world, ready to commit themselves to the aims of the "association" was also considered as a basic and urgent task; proposals were made by participants to the meeting in this connexion and UNIDO will examine with them the best ways of achieving this aim in the near future, i.e. before the document on the projet de société is finalized.

List of high-level personalities who attended the meeting on the
Establishment of a World Industrial Development Association

7-8 July 1976, UNIDO, Vienna, Austria

Dr. I. S. Abdalla
Director-General
Institute of National Planning
Cairo, ARE

Professor H. C. Bos
Erasmus University
Rotterdam, The Netherlands

Mr. A. Haselbach
Director
Vienna Institute for Development
Vienna, Austria

Dr. Paul Marc Henry
President
Development Centre
OECD
Paris, France

Professor R. Lang
Economic Institute
Zagreb, Yugoslavia

Dr. A. Peccei (Chairman of the meeting)
President
Club of Rome
Rome, Italy

Dr. Saile
Former Ambassador to India
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Vienna, Austria

UNIDO officials who participated in the meeting

The Executive Director, Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, was present during part of the debates and at the time when recommendations were formulated.

The following officials, from the International Centre for Industrial Studies, serviced the meeting:

Mr. A. A. Afifi	Director
Mr. F. Carré	Head Global and Conceptual Studies Section
Mr. A. de Faria	Industrial Development Officer Global and Conceptual Studies Section
Mr. V. Richardson	Industrial Development Officer Global and Conceptual Studies Section

In addition, the following officials, from other Divisions, attended parts of the meetings:

Mr. A. Y. Risholm	Director Administrative Services Division
Mr. T. Trisciuzzi	Chief Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations
Mr. J. Wischeidt	Acting Chief Non-governmental Organizations and Business and Industrial Institutions Co-operation Section Division of Policy Co-ordination.

ANNEX I

Considerations concerning
the possible establishment of a World Industrial Development Association

1. Why an Association?

The idea of an Association is considered to be just one of several possible alternatives to solving the problem at hand. In our view, the problem is the following: it has been estimated that there is only a restricted number of people who are involved in world-level decision-making. Beyond this group, very few people are concerned with world economic problems; the concepts and strategies evolved at major UN conferences have little or no impact on the personalities and institutions outside this group of people and consequently are ineffective in achieving the set targets; such was the case of the UN's Development Decades, etc. It may well transpire that the new international economic order or the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action might suffer a similar fate.

The main reason for the proposal to establish a World Industrial Development Association lies in the necessity to expand this small circle of decision-makers and to make others aware of the industrialization problems of the world, which might possibly be solved through a global strategy, but never through individual or disconnected approaches. However, it is an open question whether an Association is in fact the best means of solving the problem.

2. Membership, organization and functions

In order to achieve this expansion, we believe it is necessary to reach other decision-makers, persons who through their activities can help to establish the new international economic order or to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. These decision-makers, or decision-making bodies fall into the following categories:

- Businessmen at the national level
- Transnational corporations
- Leaders of major political parties
- Trade unions
- Universities and research institutes
- Other pressure or interest groups of significant size.

The proposed Association would be organized through representation at the national level. The functions of the national bodies - national industrial development associations - which would bring together decision-makers from the categories mentioned above, would be:

- (a) To organize conferences or seminars on such general topics as the new international economic order or the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. These conferences and seminars would be held jointly with one or more of the above-listed. Technical meetings might also be sponsored to examine specific issues involved, the overriding aim being to emphasize the need for a new economic global strategy and its implications at the national level. Discussions would also be promoted with a view to fostering an exchange of ideas on the form that national action might take.
- (b) To debate the concept of redeployment of industry. The national associations could play an active role, particularly in developed countries, in negotiations on the redeployment of specific industries from developed to developing countries; they could act as pressure groups in persuading public opinion, decision-makers and trade unions (probably the most reluctant) to accept the principle of redeployment. This might be considered the most important function of the Association since redeployment is vital to the establishment of a new international economic order and can only be of consequence if carried out on a global scale.
- (c) To assist in the channelling of private financial resources to developing countries. This activity would be promoted primarily by the UNIDO Secretariat in conjunction with the leaders of WIDA and would be aimed at convincing businessmen in the industrialized world of the benefits they and the world at large would derive from investment in the developing countries.

- (d) To attempt, under the guidance of the UNIDO Secretariat, to bring the activities of the transnational enterprises into line with the economic and social development plans of given developing countries. In this respect, special attention would be paid not only to the economic but also to the social and more specifically employment policy as of the transnationals. The Association might also consider the problem of co-ordinating trade union activities in different countries with regard to the policies of transnational companies.

3. The role of UNIDO and other bodies

UNIDO would endeavour to participate in as many meetings at the national level as possible. In this connexion also, account must be taken of the work currently being done by other institutions (such as SID, Third World Forum) with activities similar to those proposed for the World Industrial Development Association. A paper on these institutions is currently in the process of preparation by UNIDO in order to study the nature and scope of their activities and to determine the possibility of adapting their institutional structure.

4. Scheduling

A study to examine the alternative solutions to the problem described in 1. above is to be carried out in 1976; it will be followed by a meeting (tentatively scheduled for December 1976) of the six types of decision-makers mentioned earlier in order to study the various alternatives proposed and to select one for further elaboration in 1977; this may involve inter alia the drafting of preliminary draft statutes for the creation of an Association, the adaptation of existing ones, etc.

SOME REMARKS ON THE POTENTIAL OF A NON-GOVERNMENTAL
NETWORK TO FURTHER THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
LIMA DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION

by

Arne Haselbach*

* Dr. Arne Haselbach is Director of the Vienna Institute for Development (VID) and Executive Secretary of the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI). The opinions expressed in this paper reflect, however, his personal views and not necessarily those of the organizations mentioned.

I. Introduction

At the centre of the debate on the possible establishment of a World Industrial Development Association is the question, what can be done to ensure that the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action will be implemented to the largest possible degree. As UNIDO has been called upon to play a central role in their implementation, it is only logical that UNIDO should seek to bring about a constellation of forces that would allow it to fulfill this task.

Depending on the political and economic system prevailing in a given country, the number of actors involved in the decision-making process in the wider sense of the word varies. In all cases, however, they will be defending or promoting different interests. Some of the dimensions of these interests are their time horizon (short-, medium-, long-term), the geographical scope (local, national, regional, world-wide), the kind of groups (transnational corporations, national businessmen; international or national trade-unions (federations or sectoral unions); international or national political groupings, etc), the kind of interest (power, expansion, security, survival, profit, securing the satisfaction of basic needs, justice, etc.).

Decision-making is a multifaceted process. For the purpose of analysing how to bring about a constellation of forces which would be more conducive to decisions in favour of a new international division of industrial activities in the world, the following three functions can be separated:

- 1) actual decision-making
 - a) decision-making on national and international frameworks (binding rules, recommendations, incentives and disincentives, institutionalisation of mechanisms);
 - b) decision-making on industrial activities (location, size, technologies to be developed and used, markets).
- 2) influencing decision-making
 - a) giving advice and preparing studies on the issues involved;

- b) organising support for particular strategies;
 - c) direct pressuring from inside or outside the decision-making organs.
- 3) creating a more favourable general climate among the public
- a) opinion leadership (mainly prestigious personalities);
 - b) communicating (mainly press and audio-visual media);
 - c) challenging mainstream concepts (scientists, highly motivated individuals or groups).

The process of fulfilling these functions is of different duration. In working out strategies, due importance will therefore have to be attached to the appropriate timing.

It is evident that anybody charged with the implementation of measures on a world-wide basis needs a global strategy on how such implementation can be brought about.

There is, however, reason to doubt that a tactical approach, which would try and assemble all actual and potential actors - whatever their different interests may be - in one organisational framework, would lead to optimal results. Experience tells us that under such circumstances one specific interest or a coalition of related interests would rule such an organisation to the detriment of others. Given the present international division of power in the field of industrial activities, it is not unlikely that the results obtained from setting up a uniform structure would on balance favour the dominating forces of the old order.

II. THE PROPOSED ACTIVITIES 1)

A number of activities have been proposed to date. They should be examined as to what kind of institution(s), with what sort of membership and with which geographical scope would be best suited for its execution.

- a) Organising conferences or seminars on general topics or specific issues in the light of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action:

This task can be carried out by a number of existing institutions on the national, subregional, regional, interregional and world levels, no new organisations are needed for this purpose. Efforts to persuade such institutions to arrange such meetings in some cases coupled with some seed-money and the provision of speakers, would be more efficient than setting up new national bodies, since the existing institutional framework would become involved.

- b) Redeployment of industries:

A number of specific activities should be considered separately:

- 1) Promotion of the concept of redeployment

Depending on the target groups (industrial decision-makers, governmental decision-makers, civil servants, scientific community, trade-unions, public at large) different approaches will have to be employed.

For target groups in positions of decision-making or in an advisory function, the use of existing institutions or of events organised ad-hoc seems to be more useful than trying to make them members of some new organisation (in which case they would already have to be in favour of the concepts which are to be propagated).

Concerning the public at large, efforts to motivate those who control and/or actually write or produce for the mass media must be undertaken directly. Again the creation of ad-hoc events which can be reported on is important.

2) Action as pressure groups in persuading public opinion, decision-makers and trade-unions

Exerting well focused pressure is vital, even though it would at best counteract pressures exerted on the basis of vested interests.

It is however highly unlikely that optimal results from the point of view of developing countries will be reached, if such efforts are to be undertaken by the same people who negotiate on whether or not to redeploy industries.

Trade-unions in industrialised countries are in many cases hostile to redeployment. Given the high degree of probability that the loss of jobs due to redeployment of industries to developing countries, even if done on a large scale, will remain much lower than the one resulting from technological innovation, it should be possible to overcome such hostility. This presupposes, however, that a coherent long- or at least medium-term adjustment policy is carried out in industrialised countries which would include, inter alia measures for retraining workers for other jobs prior to the closing down of factories. Without such an adjustment policy trade-union support will not be forthcoming.

3) Playing an active role in negotiations on the redeployment of specific industries

Actual negotiations on redeployment will never be carried

on in whatever association but on an ad-hoc basis by decision-makers or their aides.

Preparing the climate for such negotiations would better be done in a framework with limited and high level membership from developed and developing countries and with the objective to work out common strategies.

c) Assisting in the channeling of private financial resources to developing countries

To achieve this, it has been suggested to convince businessmen in the industrialised world of the benefits they, and the world at large, would derive from investment in the developing countries.

As concerns benefits accruing to the world at large, the task seems to be largely the same as in the promotion of the concept of redeployment (see above) which needs employing the means generally used to inform elites, i.e. studies, books, small circle discussions, guest speakers, captive audience mechanics, etc.

Businessmen are their own judges on what benefits they themselves can expect from investing in less developed countries. To convince them means supplying them with enough information on what opportunities exist, how they can be used, and what practises they should employ from the start to prevent potential conflict with the host government, thus optimizing their long-term advantages. Supplying such information is mainly the task of the country seeking investment, with investment institutions and UNIDO lending a helping hand.

d) Bringing activities of transnational corporations into line with economic and social development plans of given developing countries

Potential countervailing forces to the power of trans-

national corporations (TNC's) are:

- 1) Governments of host countries: Given the proven efficiency of TNC's to play off one country against the other, governments will only be effective if they succeed in joining forces with each other.
- 2) Scientists and research institutions from host countries have an important rôle to play in this context by
 - investigating the empirical facts,
 - working out strategies,
 - advising decision-makers,
 - disseminating their findings.
- 3) Scientists and research institutions from home countries can play an important rôle in investigating TNC's in their respective home countries, provided their financing arrangements allow independent work. In view of the ever growing importance TNC's are acquiring,²⁾ such research is also vital for governments of home countries pursuing the interests of their citizens.
- 4) A certain information and persuasion function could be exerted by structures (with limited membership) in which this problem area can be frankly discussed among high level personalities from government, the civil service and industrialists.
- 5) Trade-unions: As in the case of governments, trade-union action vis-a-vis TNC's can only be effective if it is concerted action.

As long as there will be countries with weak trade-union movements, trade-union action would only have chances of success to bring TNC's activities better in line with national interest of host countries, if the respective country holds a strategic position (e.g. raw

materials, market size) for the operations of specific TNC's.

- 6) Non-governmental independent action groups can help to increase awareness of the problems involved and can also exert well-focused pressure on specific occasions ³⁾.

Since many of the tasks proposed for a WIDA tend to be incompatible in organisational reality, it is suggested that consideration be given to cooperating with a number of existing organisations or networks which could assume some of the tasks to be fulfilled.

Some others could serve as models for setting up structures which could serve a more restricted number of purposes but with a higher probability of success.

III SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF SOME ORGANIZATIONS

A. 'CLUB DE DAKAR' 4)

Constituted in December 1974 in Dakar as an association, the 'Club of Dakar' has the following objectives

- "to carry out studies and reflect on the development of the less developed countries and on the conditions for a better equilibrium between these countries and the industrialised ones, especially through a new international division of industrial activities,
- to formulate suggestions and proposals in order to reach the above objective,
- to disseminate these results to the public and private bodies who have the power to take decisions as well as to the public at large". (translation by the author)

The Club, which was founded on the initiative of the Minister of Planning of the Ivory Coast, M. Mohamed Diawara, consists of personalities from developing and industrialised countries (overwhelmingly from West Africa and Western Europe), who are themselves important decision-makers in the economic and industrial fields such as ministers of development planning and of industries, presidents and director generals of important banks, national and transnational corporations, high ranking politicians, diplomats, international civil servants as well as industrialists.

By its objectives and composition the Club of Dakar is the type of institution which can

- prepare (and partly implement) decisions for a new international division of industrial activities (even if it is likely to concentrate on a subregion), and
- contribute greatly to persuade public opinion of its necessity.

B. THE "CLUB OF ROME" 5)

The Club of Rome has had so much publicity during the last years that it does not seem necessary to describe it.

It grew out of a meeting called by Dr. Aurelio Peccei in April 1968. It is an informal international association with the objective to foster understanding of the varied but interdependent components - economic, political, natural and social - that make up the global system; to bring that new understanding to the attention of policy-makers and the public worldwide; and in this way to promote new policy initiatives and action.

It is composed of eminent scientists, educators, humanists, industrialists and national and international civil servants from many countries. While its membership will remain limited, it has confronted many additional public leaders with its work, including Heads of State and Prime Ministers. 6)

After the publication of its best known report, work has been going on in a number of fields, one of which is a project on "Reviewing the International Order" which is carried out under the leadership of Prof. Jan Tinbergen by a team of top-level scientists and politicians and which is due for publication in the fall of 1976.

The Club of Rome has important functions which are mainly

- stimulating research on the state of the world and on strategies designed to better cope with the future;
- leadership for public opinion;
- influencing decision-makers to take global interests better into account by involving them in its work.

C. THE SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 7)

The Society for International Development (SID) is an international, nonprofit membership organisation founded in 1957.

SID is the largest existing, and geographically most widely spread, "development NGO" with more than 6000 individual members working in more than 1000 different organisations, public and private, national and international in 134 countries and territories. In addition, more than 230 organisations from all over the world have joined SID as Patrons, Sponsors or Institutional members.

Its members are persons professionally engaged in development, whether as administrators, international civil servants, businessmen, educators, engineers, health officers, lawyers, and social scientists (anthropologists, ecologists, economists, demographers, political scientists, psychologists, sociologists) as well as persons with a sustained interest in development issues.

While today membership is largely North American and European dominated, there are presently important efforts undertaken to restructure the Society, which will, amongst other things, lead to a much stronger representation of Third World individuals and institutions.

In the context of the present paper it is also worth mentioning that active SID membership includes, inter alia, banks (central banks, development banks and finance companies, investment and merchant banks); a number of transnational corporations or foundations set up by such corporations; development assistance agencies from industrialised countries; intergovernmental development institutions with world and regional coverage; development research and training institutes.

The means currently employed by SID are a structure based on national chapters (who mainly organise discussions on relevant issues), regional and world conferences as well as on central services, including publications such as the quarterly journal 'International Deve-

lopment Review'; the monthly 'Survey of International Development'; and a quarterly technical publication for spreading concepts, issues, and experiences relating to international technical assistance activities called "Focus: Technical Cooperation"; the "SID Development Reference Service" handling enquiries from the field on technical and socio-economic problems; the "International Roster of Development Skills" (an information retrieval system to locate individuals with specific skills).

An additional element of SID structure are activities concentrating on specific problem areas, for which 'sections' have been instituted, which cut across disciplinary and national boundaries.

The efforts presently undertaken to restructure SID aim at making it - even more than hitherto - the main umbrella development association or society of the world which would provide the links between different associations and individuals concerned with development, providing a sense of community and a forum for discussing the burning issues of development in a world-wide context.

D. THE NETWORK OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH
AND TRAINING INSTITUTES

In recent years the efforts of promoting cooperation in the field of development research and training⁸⁾ have greatly improved the respective world structure.

At present there exists a network of four regional associations of development research and training institutes:

- Latin American Social Science Council (CLASCO) (founded in 1967)⁹⁾
- Association of Development Research and Training Institutes of Asia and the Pacific (ADIPA) (founded in 1971)¹⁰⁾
- Council for the Development of Economic and Social Research in Africa (CODESRIA) (founded in 1973)¹¹⁾
- European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) (founded in 1975)¹²⁾

With the support of the OECD Development Centre, these regional associations have jointly founded an "International Information Network on Development Research" and are going to work out additional ways of cooperation at a conference to be held in September 1976.¹³⁾

They and their member institutes are all concentrating on development research and training in the social sciences and interdisciplinary studies.

With the setting up of these associations and their increasing strength, an increasing share of the studies relevant to development strategies (which are of a non-confidential nature) emanate from member institutes of these regional associations.

E. THE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR DEVELOPMENT ALTERNATIVES 14)

As a follow-up to the Dag-Hammarskjöld-Report 1975 on Development and International Cooperation prepared on the occasion of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly¹⁵⁾ an "International Foundation for Development Alternatives" (IFDA) has recently been set-up on behalf of a group of prominent initiators by Maurice F. Strong and Marc Nerfin.

The objectives of IFDA are to

- "provide intellectual and analytical under-pinnings for
 - development alternatives geared to the satisfaction of human needs on the basis of self-reliance, harmony with the environment as well as with the cultural and social values and aspirations of each society, whether in the industrialized or in the Third World, and
 - a meaningful dialogue conducive to the establishment of a new world system through a New International Economic Order based on equality between nations and societies and recognition of their diversity;
- stimulate discussion and organize meetings between those, who, because of their political, intellectual or economic activities, are aware of the need for such alternatives; undertake or promote research, studies and exchange of information on relevant themes; make available work in progress, findings and proposals through regular or occasional papers;
- Promote a better understanding of development and international cooperation by public opinion, particularly in the industrialized countries;
- establish and develop cooperative relations with similar institutions in the whole world and provide support to such institutions, in existence or to be created, in the Third World."

The provisional programme of work of IFDA includes

- mutual information within a network of cooperating individuals and institutions,

- promotion of action-oriented research, especially on
 - strategies for transition towards another development;
 - Third World collective self-reliance;
 - specific aspects of the NIEO at global level;
- public information and cultural cooperation;

and will be undertaken on a project basis either through existing institutions, or where this is not possible, through ad-hoc teams. The elaboration of projects is seen as a process, in which those who might want to implement them would be consulted to the largest possible extent.

F. THE THIRD WORLD FORUM¹⁶⁾

The Third World Forum is a world wide association of leading social scientists and intellectuals from the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, who have a strong personal commitment to the development of their own countries and to the United Nations Charter of Basic Human Rights.

Its aim is to facilitate the creation of a more just and equitable world, a world in which the basic needs of every human being in terms of clothing, housing, education, medical care and gainful employment are adequately covered.

The Third World Forum was founded by a group of social scientists from the Third World in April 1973 with the "Santiago Statement". It has largely contributed to the "COCOYOC Declaration" (October 1974)¹⁷⁾ and has adopted its Constitution at a Conference in Karachi in January 1975.

Membership

Membership to the Forum is open to leading social scientists, eminent experts and other intellectuals - both men and women - from the Third World. All members participate in their personal capacities.

Principal Functions

"The principal functions of the Third World Forum are to:

- (a) provide an intellectual platform for an exchange of views on alternative development strategies and their policy implications;
- (b) provide intellectual support to Third World countries in devising their policy options and negotiating alternatives on all relevant development issues;
- (c) stimulate and organise relevant socio-economic research, particularly through the regional and national research institutes, in the Third World;

- (d) foster the interchange of relevant ideas and research, identify the areas of Third World interdependence and thereby assist appropriate international, regional and national decision-making bodies in their efforts to recognise and protect the legitimate rights and interests of the people of the Third World;
- (e) provide support to programmes of action on all types of co-operation among developing countries by:
 - (i) suggesting areas, methods, and types of action that would be most effective for mutual co-operation;
 - (ii) defining areas in which the Third World countries could offer assistance or could benefit from assistance provided by other Third World countries;
 - (iii) examining and analysing mutual co-operation in all fields, including science and technology, with the purpose of facilitating the exchange of ideas, information and an efficient transfer of these between Third World countries;
- (f) express views on international issues affecting the Third World and its relations with the developed world."

Finances

The Forum seeks financial assistance for the performance of its functions mainly from Governments, public and private institutions and foundations in the Third World.

It may accept donations from other sources as long as such donations do not adversely affect the objectives and independence of the Forum.

G. THE LATIN AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR TRANSNATIONAL STUDIES (ILET)¹⁸⁾

Recently established by the 'FORO LATINOAMERICANO' (President Gabriel Valdés) and the 'CENTRE INTERNATIONAL POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT' (President Hernan Santa Cruz), the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies (Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales - ILET) will base its activities on the guiding concept that national and collective self-reliance must be the corner stone of an endogenous and needsoriented development in Third World countries.

Among its main objectives are the following:

- to create in Latin America a centre for thinking and action on the complex of transnational phenomena which are determined by governmental and non-governmental actors and which increasingly characterize the relations among states;
- to stimulate informal contacts between politicians and governmental leaders from developed and less developed countries in view of creating better conditions for arriving at more constructive and progressive decisions in inter-governmental bodies;
- to put the results of its work at the disposal of SELA, of the Non-Aligned Countries, of the Third World Forum, of the Foro Latinoamericano, and of interested governments.

Its activities will include research and promotional activities in the following problem areas with a view to develop (in constant interaction with decision-makers) practical strategies by Latin Americans for Latin America and the Third World:

- transnational corporations;
- collective self-reliance among Third World countries;
- science and technology;
- international institutional systems;
- alternative development strategies;
- information and dependence.

Among its first activities has been the organisation (in cooperation with the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation) of a 'Seminar on the Role of Information in the New International Economic Order'. Its purpose

was to analyze 'information dependence' and possible avenues for action by Third World countries to have their aspirations for a new international economic order more adequately reflected in the world's information media - a subject which is likely to be discussed at the NAC-Summit Meeting in Colombo later this year.

H. THE INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTION 19)

The International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA) was formed in 1975. It is a loose, action- and issue-oriented network of national non-governmental organizations and of national coalitions of such organizations sharing the concern that the current organization of the world's economy is unjust and must be corrected.

Membership

Through its participating organizations and coalitions ICDA covers all member countries of the OECD Development Assistance Committee and most Group B countries.

The organizations participating directly or indirectly through their national coalitions in the International Coalition are of great variety. Among these are religious-oriented or church organizations, Catholic and Protestant; youth and student groups; others are voluntary aid and volunteer sending organizations; self-tax movements; research institutes; national associations and committees of organizations of the UN family; trade union groups; community action groups and the like.²⁰⁾

As the work of ICDA will remain to be issue-oriented, its composition will change depending on the issue chosen, with some of the national coalitions and non-governmental organizations participating in all campaigns and with others participating only in those campaigns for which they feel qualified and motivated.

Common denominator

Their common denominator is to be in solidarity with Third World's best aspirations, the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order being accepted as indicating the right direction to be followed.

All of them are undertaking efforts to increase awareness about development problems among the public or among specific target groups in their country. Some of them use different lobbying techniques to bring pressure to bear on their governments so that the latter would adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards the positions of the developing countries.

Historical background

Representation and action of NGOs at UN Conferences have been growing in importance since the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment and UNCTAD III in Santiago.

At an NGO meeting in Rome during the World Food Conference a request was made to UNCTAD and CESI to organize an informal workshop, with intensive briefings on UNCTAD IV, for representatives of national action groups from industrialized countries involved in trade and development issues.²¹⁾

Foundation and activities up to mid-1976

This workshop was held in Geneva (financed by UNCTAD and a small financial grant from CESI) in mid-1975. Participants at the workshop decided to establish an International Coalition for Development Action so that preparations for UNCTAD IV taking place in Group B countries would be internationally coordinated from their start. They also decided to review purpose, structure and work programme at the end of the UNCTAD IV operation.

In total the Coalition held three meetings prior to Nairobi, which were devoted to

- briefings by specialists
- briefings by representatives of governments or groups of governments
- exchanging views and transmitting experiences from operations in different countries
- coordinating their national campaigns
- preparing the action at Nairobi

In addition the Coalition was present in Manila and was monitoring the CIEC talks in Paris, so that its members were at least as informed on what was going on there as governments that were not participating.

This relatively small amount of effort at the international level has sufficed, since - as in all such activities, if something useful is to be achieved - the largest part of activities has to be carried out on the national level.

As was indicated in a self-evaluation meeting in Nairobi these pre-conference meetings

- have been very helpful to national delegations
- have served as a catalyst for some national coalitions and actions
- have increased the level of information on substantive issues at hand and on techniques of negotiation and lobbying on such issues.

In Nairobi itself the Coalition had nearly 1000 representatives (including 500 UN World advisors) and a great part of their respective national delegations. They sent daily reports, by telex, to their countries - either directly to the press or to their groups which would use this advance information to do their information and lobbying work. The Coalition's collaboration with the International Council of Voluntary Agencies has put out the independent conference newspaper "COSMOS"

Some of the effects of the work of the Coalition in Nairobi were

- that a number of politicians either invited or came back to Nairobi under the persuasion or pressure of Coalition members;
- that a number of countries changed their line or even their line under such pressure (Canada's change of position on the Common Fund is a publicly known example);
- that a jointly agreed 4-power (last year's statement of reservations allowing key points of the commodity resolution has never come to the fore)

Finances

The costs involved in the activities of the Coalition are borne on a co-operative basis by its members. Most of the costs arise for the national activities which are directly financed by the members from their own funds or subsidies and donations which they get for their regular work. It is only in the context of international gatherings where higher costs are incurred (especially for travel) that additional funds are sought.

In the case of the Nairobi operation such funds have been forthcoming from a Japanese non-governmental agency through the UN and from the Dutch development ministry. The acceptance of funds is subject to a decision by the Coalition.

Future work programme

During the last days of UNCTAD IV the Coalition held - in addition to the on-going UNCTAD IV operation - a series of meetings on the future of the Coalition. It was agreed that the Coalition should maintain its action-oriented momentum and that the general guiding framework for its actions should be the New International Economic Order. At this stage in the development of the Coalition, it is important that the exchange of information on national perspectives, strategies, methods and actions be facilitated as an important part of the Coalition work both for the benefit of each national group and to strengthen its ability to cooperate.

It was agreed that follow-through to UNCTAD and to other fora for these issues (CIEC, ILO, etc.) must be maintained in the on-going efforts of the Coalition and the NGO Liaison Secretariat.

It was also agreed that questions of re-adjustment in Group B countries and concerns for the role of transnational corporations would play an important part in the action strategies of many Coalition members.

It was recognized that an action-oriented Coalition focusing on the NIEO would still be open to a variety of approaches as necessitated by different national interests and opportunities; but that actions related to re-adjustment and to TNCs as well as the follow-up of UNCTAD IV issues all inter-relate and are the concern of the entire Coalition.

The Coalition plans to hold its next meeting in the fall. It will also be represented in Colombo thus continuing its relations with Third World countries established prior to and during UNCTAD IV.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. A World Industrial Development Association, if created, will not be able to fulfill all the functions and carry out all the activities, which need to be pursued in parallel. If progress in implementing the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action is to be speeded up.
2. Cooperation with existing institutional structures has the advantage
 - that the time and effort needed to build such structures may be saved, and
 - that all linkages and channels of communication with their respective organisational environments may be directly put to use.

Furthermore, cooperation with existing structures allows both, to choose partners whose activities are focused on specific purposes, and to withdraw such cooperation or support, if the partners chosen did not live up to expectations.
3. The organisations or networks, which have been described very briefly in Part III as well as some others^{22,23)} could do a large part of the job envisaged for a WIDA, if their cooperation would be sought and the necessary support forthcoming.
4. The one function which does not seem to be well enough covered by the organisations mentioned, is the creation of a climate propitious to actual negotiations on redeployment. The one organisation mentioned that seems to be able to fulfill this function is the Club de Dakar, which is, however, limited in its geographic scope.
5. On the basis of the above considerations it is suggested
 - to work with a number of existing non-governmental organisations or networks which could greatly contribute to UNIDO's efforts to bring about a constellation of forces in favour of the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action rather than to create a World Industrial Development Association;

- to use efforts and resources otherwise put into the creation of a WIDA to arrange consultations with representatives of such organisations and, if the outcome of such consultations is positive, to support their pertinent activities;
- to search for eminent personalities prepared to initiate and/or participate in the creation of organisations similar to the Club de Dakar but with a different geographic coverage;
- to give more attention to the development of adjustment policies in industrialised countries in order to overcome trade-union hostility against redeployment of industries to developing countries.

Footnotes

- 1) See "Considerations concerning the possible establishment of a World Industrial Development Association" by A. de Faria, dated 18 May 1976, which provided the background to the present paper. This chapter analyses the functions proposed there for the national bodies of a World Industrial Development Association.

- 2) According to the latest available preliminary version of the report of the Club of Rome's RIO-Project, TNE's will - on the basis of present trends - control 41 % of world production (not including socialist countries) by 1988.

See "Reviewing the international order", Part IV, Technical Reports, Annex 7: Transnational enterprises, Para. 7.1.2. (First Draft Final Report - Unedited).

- 3) The recent action in the U.K. and Switzerland on baby food culminating in the lawsuit concerning "Nestlé kills babies" is a case in point. The main results of the campaign have been achieved even prior to the actual proceedings by the agreement of producers to apply certain standards in their advertisement and selling operations in less developed countries.

- 4) See, inter alia,

"Club de Dakar : Liste des membres fondateurs", miméo;

"Club de Dakar : Projet de Statuts", miméo;

"Club de Dakar : Deuxième Assemblée Générale - Compte-rendu des débats", Paris, 28-29-30 avril 1975, miméo.

- 5) See, inter alia,

"The limits to growth", Universe Books, New York, 1972, pp. 9-10;

"Reviewing the international order", preliminary and draft versions of different parts of the report of the Club of Rome's RIO-Project, Rotterdam, 1975 and 1976.

- 6) The first such meeting was held in Salzburg in February 1974.
- 7) See, inter alia,
 - "Reports of the Special Committee on the Future of the Society for International Development", printed version, SID, Washington, D.C., September 1975;
 - "International Development Review", Quarterly published by SID, different issues;
 - "Survey of International Development", bimonthly publication of SID, different issues.
- 8) Many individuals and institutions have been involved in these efforts. They would have hardly succeeded, if the OECD Development Centre would not have provided constant stimuli and occasionally material support. More recently the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, has also lent substantial support.

Parts of this process and of the basic documents of these associations have been documented in the "Liaison Bulletin", published by the OECD Development Centre.
- 9) Information on CLACSO is published in their regular "Boletín CLACSO", appearing quarterly, in Buenos Aires.

See also "Documentos Constitutivos - Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales", Buenos Aires, Noviembre 1974, and their Annual Reports.
- 10) For information on ADIPA see their general information brochure "ADIPA", published after their last Biennial Conference held in Canberra, Australia, 17-22 August 1975.
- 11) For information on CODESRIA see, inter alia,
 - "CODESRIA-Informations Générales 1975";
 - "CODESRIA Activities 1976";
 - "CODESRIA-Charter and Rules of Procedure";

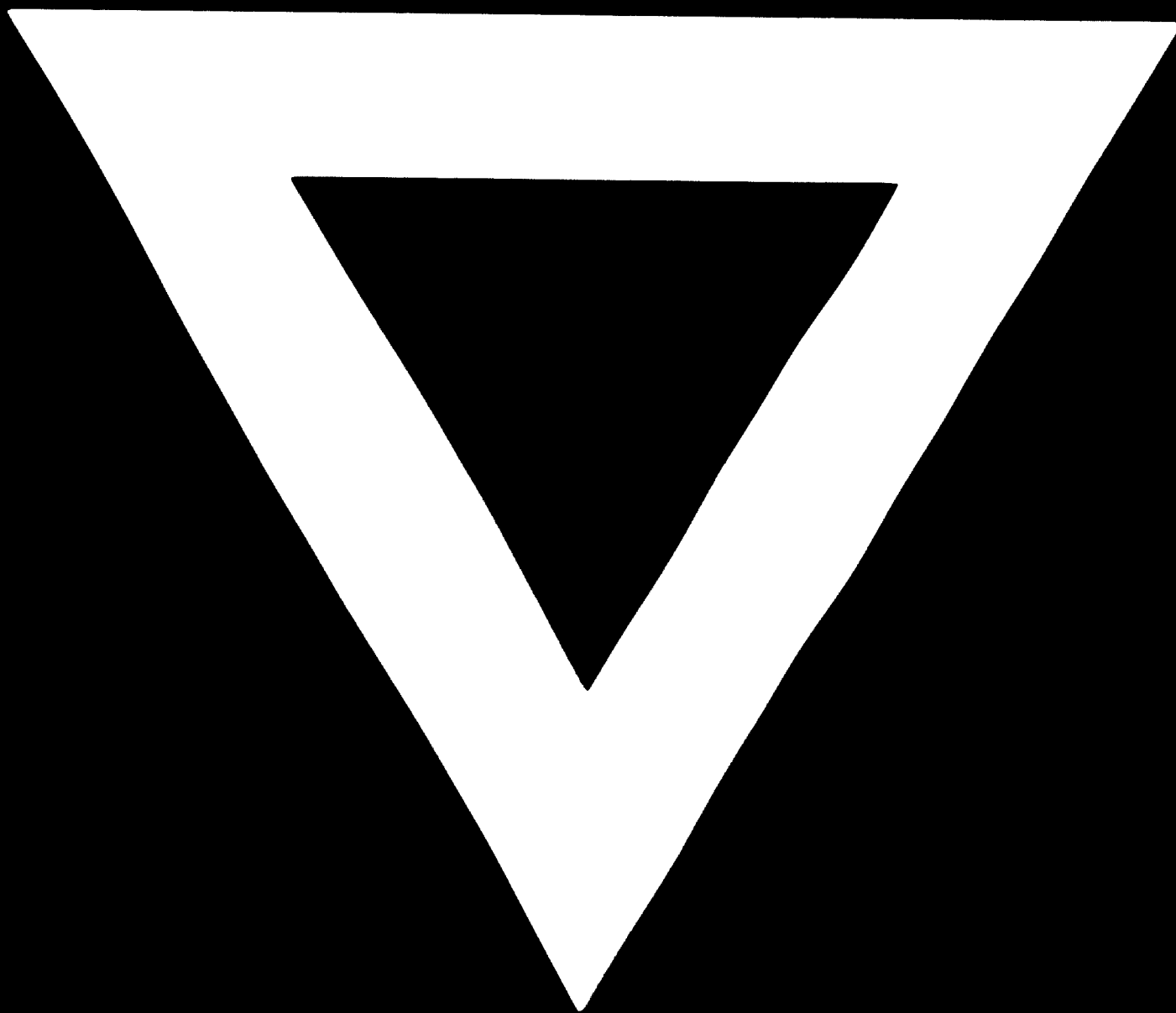
- "CODESRIA-List of Publications"; and their bi-monthly newsletter "Africana". A quarterly journal under the title "African Development" is forthcoming.
- 12) For information on EADI see, inter alia,
- "Towards a European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes", Summary report on the preparatory work and the first Conference at Ghent (26th and 27th September 1974) Ghent, Belgium;
- "EADI-Constitution", Vienna, 1975;
- "EADI-Bulletin", the first two issues of which have been published in Vienna, 1976;
- "The New International Economic Order - Economic, Social and Political Implications", report on the 1975 General Conference of EADI (11-13 September 1975, Linz, Austria), Vienna, 1976.
- 13) "First Inter-Regional Meeting on Development Research, Communication and Education", 12-16 September 1976, at the Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England.
- 14) Source: "International Foundation for Development Alternatives - Prospectus (Final Draft)", Bursins, 1976, mimeo.
- 15) "What Now" - The 1975 Dag Hammarskjöld Report prepared on the occasion of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, in: "Development Dialogue", 1975, No.1/2, published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, 1975.
- 16) For information of the Third World Forum see, inter alia, "Third World Forum - Santiago Statement", Santiago, 1973; "Communique of the Third World Forum", Karachi, 1975; "The Third World Forum - Constitution", Karachi, 1975; "Proposals for a New International Economic Order", prepared by a special Task Force of the Third World Forum, Mexico, August 21-24, 1975.
- 17) "The COCOYOC Declaration", emanating from a symposium held at Cocoyoc near Mexico City from 8 to 12 October, 1974; in: "Development Dialogue", No.2, 1974, published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, 1974.

- 18) The summary description of the Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies is based on the "Acuerdo constitutivo del Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales" concluded in June 1975;
"Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET)"
in: "Development Dialogue", No.1, 1976, pp. 110-113;
"Latin American Institute for Transnational Studies"
in: "EADI Bulletin", No.1, 1976, pp. 43-44;
and on information given by its Executive Director, Sr. Juan Somavía, at a meeting in Paris in March 1976 with a number of European institutions interested in cooperation with ILET.
- 19) The information given on ICDA is based on informal records intended as a reference for participants and others directly concerned with the follow-up of the following meetings:
"Informal Strategy Workshop of NGOs from Industrialized (Group B) Countries at UNCTAD IV" (Palais des Nations, Geneva, 29 June - 3 July, 1975);
"Meeting of the International Coalition for Development Action" (Geneva, 26-29 October, 1975);
"Meeting of the International Coalition for Development Action" (Geneva, 21-26 March, 1976);
"Summary of deliberations on ICDA Future Discussions" (Nairobi, 29-28 May, 1976);
as well as on other papers circulated among Coalition members and personal notes from those meetings.
- 20) As an example of the composition of national coalitions the organisational affiliations of the members of the ICDA delegation of the Norwegian coalition to Nairobi may be cited. It consisted of persons working in the Norwegian Foreign Policy Institute; The Norwegian School of Commerce; Peace Research Institute, Oslo; Workers Information Organisation; Chr. Michelsen Institute; Norwegian Central Youth Federation; the Working Group on Unctad-Information; Future in Our Hands; New Lifestyle; and the U.N. Association of Norway, which served as a secretariate to the national coalition.
- 21) See "Information Note on UNCTAD/CESI NGO Strategy Workshop" (Held in Geneva, 29 June - 3 July, 1975), published as JUNIC/IN.1, 15. September 1975, by the Joint United Nations Information Committee.
- 22) Some other organisations should be mentioned, which could also form part of the network:
- a) Other organisations with North and South involvement which would in some aspects be similar to the International Foundation for Development Alternatives would include the RIO-Foundation, the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation and the Vienna Institute for Development;
 - b) Among the organisations with strategy functions overwhelmingly or exclusively composed of personalities from the Third World like the Third World Forum and ILET, the "Association des Economistes du Tiers Monde" created at a Meeting in Algiers in February 1976 could also be mentioned.

- 23) Given the multitude of existing organisations it is highly probable that some very important organisations which could also be part of the proposed network, are missing.



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