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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

Meeting with Non-Governmental Organisations
having Consultative Status with UNIDO on
Co-operation between these Organisations and UNIDO
Vienna, Austria, 24 - 25 May 1977

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIDO AND THE
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT (CIOS)^{1/}

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A. Introduction

The initiative taken by UNIDO in convening a meeting with non-governmental organizations having consultative status with UNIDO is most timely indeed, since it may considerably contribute to a better understanding of the aims, objectives and possibilities of practical co-operation with each of the organizations concerned.

Furthermore, at a time when many international bodies are geared toward development and toward raising standards of living, it is essential that the activities and operations of each of the organizations concerned be co-ordinated to a certain extent, so as to avoid wasteful overlapping and duplication of development programmes.

B. Comments on the Objectives of the Meeting

1. Contribution of CIOS to the industrialization of developing countries

With its 50 years of practical experience in promoting modern management methods, techniques and principles, CIOS and, for that matter, its member associations in over 40 countries around the world, constitute an ideal infra-structure for the effective adaptation of such methods, techniques and principles to the local environment.

Taking into account only the regular programmes of courses and seminars organized every year by its members, CIOS is training, re-training and developing an average of 130,000 to 150,000 managers per year, at all levels of management, in both the private and the public sectors.

Furthermore, in the course of the past decade, CIOS has placed particular emphasis on what is commonly called the Transfer of Management Know-how to the developing world, by means of seminars which allow for a better understanding of not only the techniques, methods and principles underlying the profession of management as such, but indeed, the assimilation of different cultural and traditional patterns, without the knowledge of which no modern manager can operate.

2. Co-operation with UNIDO

The financial resources of CIOS - as is the case for most non-governmental organizations - are extremely limited. Therefore, to take full advantage of its existing infra-structure and human resources, it requires the material assistance of other international bodies.

Past experience has shown that, by combining the financial strength of one organization with the expertise and know-how of another, results are being achieved which none of the organizations involved could achieve alone.

In the field of industrial development, member associations of CIOS - both in the industrialized and the developing countries - have developed specific management training and development programmes to suit the local needs. In most cases, however, the output of these associations can be considerably improved by increasing their resources, thus allowing them to serve a wider range of customers.

Furthermore, new programmes could be developed at regional or sub-regional level, thereby contributing to accelerate the development process. In this particular field, there are great opportunities for closer co-operation between CIOS and UNIDO.

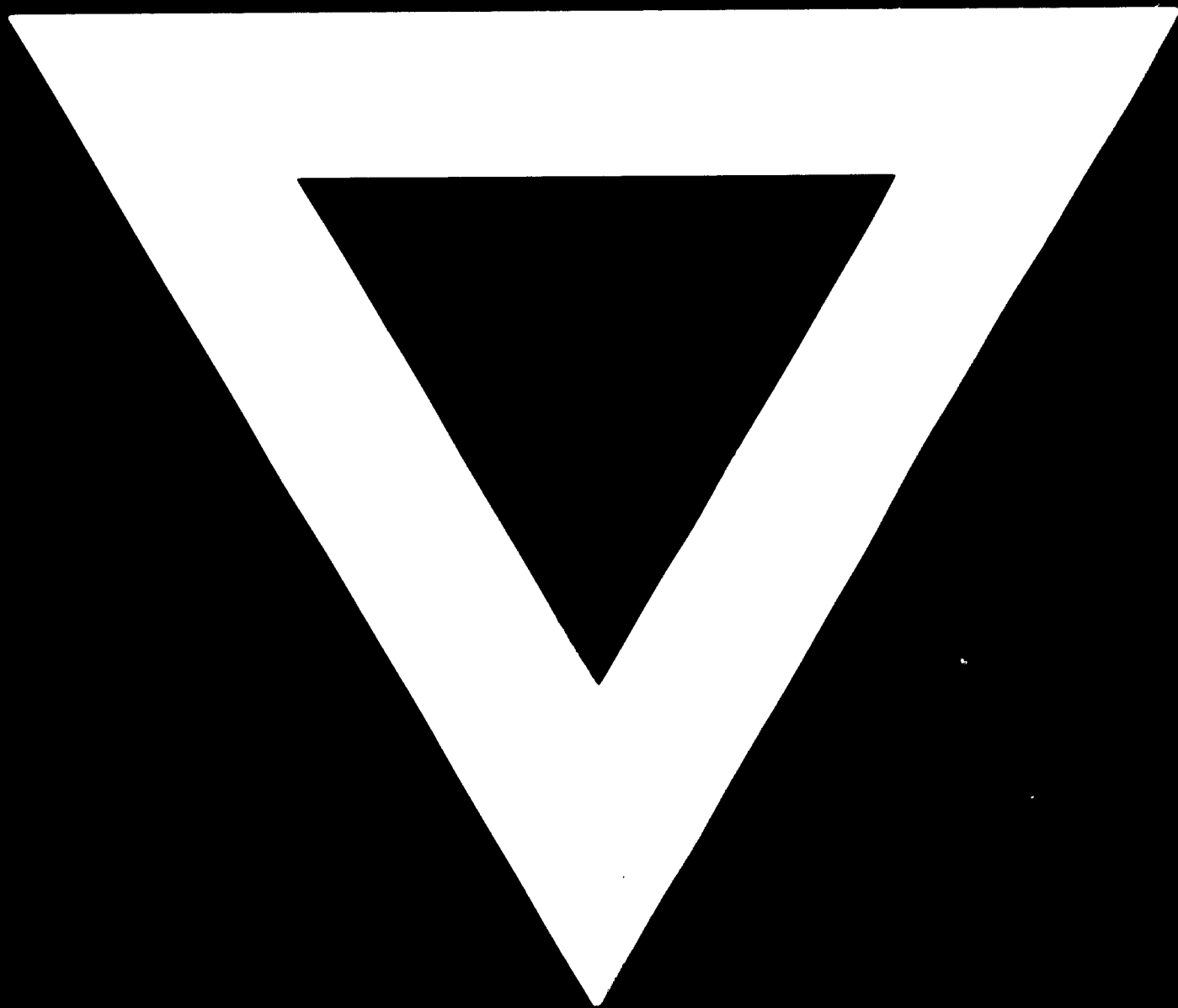
3. Co-operation between NGOs

It is well-known that each NGO has been set up for a specific purpose. Its operational area can, in most cases, hardly be compared to that of any other NGO. Therefore, we have some doubts as to the feasibility and, indeed, the effectiveness of a co-operation between NGOs, their nature and objectives being, in general, different and often divergent.

Finally, it is important to note that, whatever its structure and aims, each NGO is eager to preserve its identity, even in the implementation of joint programmes. This factor, which is often being neglected, ought to be given careful consideration in promoting co-operation among the NGOs themselves.



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