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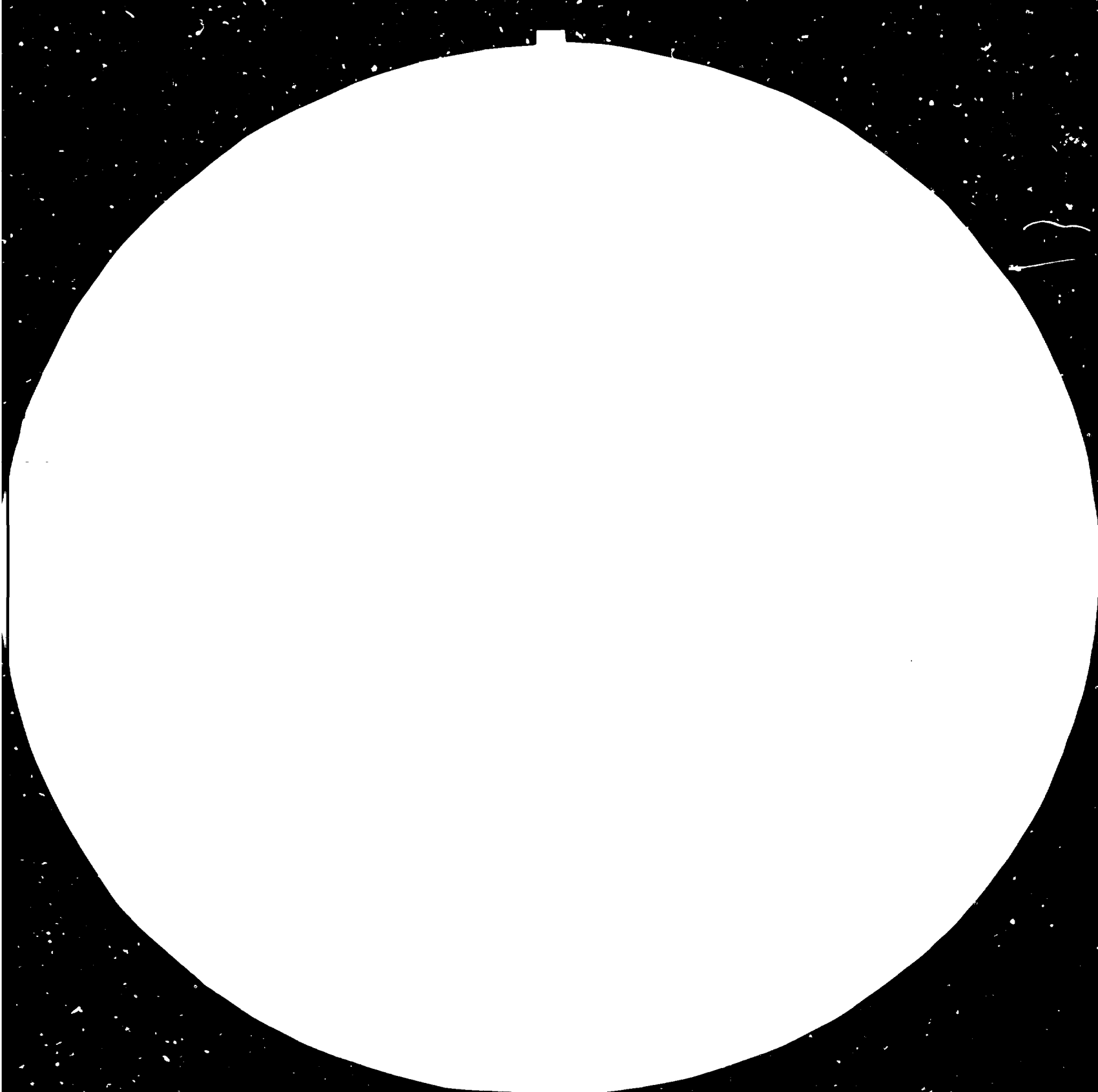
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UNIDO'S SUPPORT MEASURES TO THE  
CARACAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION \*

Prepared by  
the UNIDO secretariat

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, which was held by the Group of 77 in Caracas, Venezuela, 13 to 19 May 1981, adopted the Caracas Programme of Action on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (CPA), which made a number of recommendations in various sectors, namely, trade, technology, food and agriculture, energy, raw materials, finance, industrialization and technical co-operation among developing countries. The CPA places emphasis on the economic and technical co-operation for industrialization.

2. UNIDO has attached and attaches great importance to promoting and implementing economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. Since the adoption of the CPA, special attention has been paid to the support measures towards its implementation. UNIDO has actively supported various sectoral meetings which were held in accordance with the CPA. In addition to that, UNIDO also sent its senior officials to the First and Second Inter-governmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee Meetings, which were held in Manila and Tunis in 1982 and 1983 respectively (see Annex I).

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3. UNIDO provided support to the Group of 77 in organizing the "Meeting of Experts on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Energy, Vienna, 24 to 27 May 1983", and the "Meeting of Experts on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in Industrialization, Vienna, 30 May to 3 June 1983". UNIDO prepared background documents and offered conference facilities as well as secretarial services for the above meetings.

4. As a matter of fact, all UNIDO ECDC/TCDC activities are closely related to the relevant recommendations and requirements of the CPA. In this information document, a brief account of UNIDO's promotional and operational activities is given in connection with the respective chapters and paragraphs of the CPA. A list of projects and activities in "Work Plan 1984" of the ECDC Section of UNIDO is attached as Annex II.

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I. INDUSTRIALIZATION

Enhancement of Industrial Capacities through Joint Efforts

5. In paragraph 82 of the CPA it has been recommended to assist requesting developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, in specific tasks concerning identification, preparation or evaluation of industrial projects through the utilization of existing expertise in other developing countries.

Organization of Solidarity Meetings

6. In line with the above recommendation, UNIDO has organized solidarity meetings in least developed countries. The main objective of this undertaking is to identify means of co-operation whereby the participating countries can help in implementing specific industrial projects in the host least developed countries. The meetings serve to develop practical mechanisms to facilitate the programmes of industrial development of the host country.

7. In order to facilitate the identification of concrete co-operation possibilities before each meeting is held, UNIDO assists the host country in preparing a portfolio of project proposals indicating crucial areas and the type and volume of assistance required for accelerating its industrialization. The project portfolio is then submitted to the invited countries for their consideration. During the meeting, bilateral discussions are organized where the host and the co-operating countries discuss and eventually reach agreements on the projects for co-operation which are implemented through joint efforts.

8. On the basis of the previous eight solidarity meetings, another three have been planned for 1984: in the Yemen Arab Republic, March; in the Rwandese Republic, June; in the Republic of Burundi, October.

It is expected that during these three meetings, concrete projects will be identified through joint efforts and a spirit of solidarity among developing countries will be thereby developed, facilitating the implementation of the CPA.

#### The System of Consultation

9. In paragraph 82(b) of the CPA, it has been recommended that a system of co-operation and co-ordination among developing countries on specific industrial sectors at regional, sub-regional and inter-regional levels be established.

10. As adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, a system of Consultation has been established within UNIDO between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves, in order to facilitate the achievement of the goals set forth in the field of industrialization. The System of Consultation has covered ten industrial sectors plus two common topics, namely: fertilizers, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, iron and steel, agricultural machinery, capital goods, food processing, leather, wood, vegetable oils and fats and financing and training. In preparing the Consultations comprehensive world-wide studies on the above sectors have been carried out to provide analyses and data.

11. The Consultations themselves offer excellent opportunities for the exchange of experience and ideas among developing countries which may lead to the establishment and strengthening of sectoral co-operation among developing countries. UNIDO continues to organize Consultations in more industrial sectors, subject to approval of the Industrial Development Board. Special attention will be given to the implementation of paragraph 82(b) of the CPA in the organization of future Consultations.



Joint Programme for Specific Industrial Sectors

12. UNIDO has developed joint programmes for specific industrial sectors such as agricultural machinery, the cement, food processing, petrochemical and metallurgical industries, and so on. The joint programme has been developed through various forms. The following are some examples: the seminar on manufacture and the popularization of agricultural machinery, tools and equipment in Asia and the Pacific region; the high-level meeting on TCDC in the field of cement, lime and related industries; the meeting on co-operation among the Middle Eastern and North African countries in the petrochemical industries; expert group meeting on small-scale shipbuilding and shiprepair development for the Caribbean and Latin American countries (the similar project will be organized for Asian and the Pacific countries); the workshop on the installation, operation and maintenance of irrigation pumps for the Sahelian region; arrangement of an agreement between India and Mozambique related to aluminium production; long term programme of co-operation on the development of agro-industries in related African LDCs; the establishment of the Arab Regional Packaging Centre etc.

Collection and Dissemination of Information

13. In paragraph 80(a) of the CPA, it has been recommended to publish, periodically, an industrial bulletin which would contain information on industrial capacities and requirements of developing countries. The second meeting of the Inter-governmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on ECDC called upon UNIDO to publish systematic industrial information, provided by member states of the Group of 77.

14. UNIDO has already published and is publishing systematically industrial information provided by developing countries and the Group of 77 through its "Industrial Opportunities" which is published in the UNIDO Newsletter. Its circulation has been 33,000 with twelve issues a

year. UNIDO publishes industrial information of developing countries also through the Development and Transfer of Technology Series, especially Volume 7, numbers 1 and 2. In addition UNIDO is providing assistance to the development of an integrated Arab industrial information system by the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO).

15. In the future, if the Group of 77 would be in a position to systematically provide UNIDO with industrial information emanating from the member countries asking UNIDO to publish it through the UNIDO Newsletter, UNIDO would need additional basic funds to cover publishing of an extended Newsletter or a new Newsletter. The question of additional inputs in terms of manpower, printing and dissemination costs would have direct implications for the Group of 77 in terms of financial inputs they would be prepared to make. Without financial inputs, it is difficult for UNIDO to handle the additional collection and dissemination of information. Within its present means and on-going work programme, however, UNIDO is prepared and conscientiously eager to continue its present programme in meeting the expectations of the CPA, and given the financial and personnel resources by the Group of 77, to develop these programmes further.

#### Co-operation in the Development of Human Resources in Industrialization

16. In paragraph 83(a) of the CPA it is recommended that information be published on training facilities which developing countries can provide as well as their immediate requirements for training in industrial skills that cannot be met locally. UNIDO has published a Guide to Training Opportunities for Industrial Development including these opportunities in the developing countries. In 1985, UNIDO will include the information on the training institutions in developing countries as "Centres of Excellence" in the annual Guide to Training Opportunities.

17. In paragraph 83(b) of the CPA it has been recommended that a high-level meeting be held early in 1982 of officials responsible for

industrial manpower training to identify specific areas of co-operation. UNIDO sent senior officials to attend this meeting and prepared background documents for the above meeting. In drawing up UNIDO's training programme, due attention has been paid to the conclusions and recommendations of this meeting.

18. In paragraph 83(c) of the CPA, it has been recommended that courses, seminars and other training facilities be organized, designed to improve the technical and managerial capacity of developing countries in dealing with problems inherent in industrial development. UNIDO has organized a number of such courses and seminars in line with this recommendation. In the future, more could be done in this respect, for instance, a project entitled "Co-operation among African Countries in Industrial Manpower Training" is under preparation. On the basis of the experience of this pilot project in Africa, it is intended to conduct such projects in other developing regions. Moreover, a five year training programme was elaborated for the training of managers and other senior personnel to financing institutions of developing countries. The group training programmes organized by UNIDO in various industrial sectors provide a unique forum to foster the exchange of information or possibilities of co-operation among developing countries. The crucial importance of such information was highlighted in the CPA.

19. As an implementation activity of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in co-operation with the Brazilian authorities, in August 1983, UNIDO organized a symposium on the promotion of industrial co-operation of Latin America and Africa within the overall framework of the first International Latin America/Africa Symposium. The report prepared following this meeting was widely distributed among the Latin American and African countries and international and intergovernmental organizations. Follow-up activities to implement the recommendations made in the seminar included the organization, in collaboration with FINEP (Brazilian Agency for Financing Project Studies), of an in-plant

group training programme in Brazil in the field of maintenance and repair of railway equipment for participants from Portuguese-speaking African countries.

### Organizational Mechanisms

#### Regional and Subregional Groupings

20. In paragraph 104(g) of the Report on the Second Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, it has been recommended that the economic groupings should be further encouraged to co-operate and to associate among themselves according to the similarities of their objectives and scope of activities. To this end a lot of work has been carried out by UNIDO.

21. UNIDO has organized an ASEAN/Andean Pact Conference and Study Tour (ASEAN representatives to Andean Pact countries) in order to exchange experience and discuss in depth issues of mutual concern related to industrial co-operation. The main findings and results are presented in document UNIDO/IS.401 "Regional Industrial Co-operation: Experience and Perspectives of ASEAN and the Andean Pact". UNIDO is planning to organize a second ASEAN/Andean Pact Conference and Study Tour (Andean Pact representatives to the ASEAN countries). The study tour will be prepared on selected aspects and measures for intensified co-operation between countries in the respective groupings in specific fields (such as joint venture schemes) and in specific industrial sectors. Potential areas of co-operation in the field of industrial co-operation between the two groupings will be identified.

22. In collaboration with the Gulf Co-operation Council, a survey of natural resources and semi-finished products in the Gulf region, to serve as a foundation for developing resource based industrialization

for the region has been carried out on the basis of the findings and the results of the survey.

23. A study on industrial co-operation among SADCC (South African Development Co-ordination Conference) countries was also carried out by UNIDO. The study analyses the constraints of and prospects for industrial co-operation and intra-SADCC trade in manufacture, as well as suggests measures for strengthening and expanding industrial co-operation in the region.

#### Inter-enterprise Co-operation

24. In paragraph 41 to 46 of the Report of the Meeting of Heads of Technical Co-operation Agencies of Developing Countries, which was held in accordance with paragraph 88 of CPA, it has been recommended that the developing countries pay due attention to the inter-enterprise co-operation and give priority to this form of co-operation.

25. As a follow-up action, UNIDO has been carrying out 3 projects in this aspect. These are: technical assistance projects utilizing the entrepreneurial expertise in developing countries; strengthening the enterprise-to-enterprise industrial promotion and joint venture programme, chamber of commerce, industrial and commodity exchange among Islamic countries; consultancy and expert group meeting on enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation among developing countries. The objectives of these activities are to promote inter-enterprise co-operation, to assist in establishing mechanisms, methods and guidelines and to discuss ways to mobilize the potential for co-operation at the enterprise level.

## II. ENERGY

26. In paragraph 39 of the CPA, it has been pointed out that energy plays a crucial role in the development of developing countries. UNIDO attaches great importance to energy. The Special Advisory Group

on Energy (SAGE) has been established in the office of the Executive Director. Emphasis has been placed on: formulation of an integrated industrial energy policy; new and renewable sources of energy; industrial energy conservation and provision of capital goods and services for the energy sectors which are in line with the CPA.

#### Formulation of Industrial Energy Policy

27. During the High-level Expert Group Meeting on Energy and Industrialization, preparatory to UNIDO IV the formulation of an integrated industrial energy policy was discussed in depth. It is essential that each developing country formulates an integrated industrial energy policy which is compatible with its social and economic objectives and its resource endowments. The developing countries need to strengthen their methodologies for developing and implementing energy/industry policies. In the spirit and intent of the CPA and in as much as the most relevant experience exists within other developing countries, UNIDO favours the use of mechanisms for sharing experiences for integration and development of industrial energy policy. Workshops, seminars and other meetings should be considered for this purpose.

#### Development and Exploitation of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

28. In paragraph 49 of the CPA the importance of development and exploitation of new and renewable sources of energy has been stressed. UNIDO has been very active in this area in the development of South-South co-operation through local and regional workshops, training programmes and technical assistance to strengthen local capabilities for the manufacture of equipment for hydro-electric power stations and the development of the technology of biomass.

29. With the assistance of UNIDO and UNDP, three workshops on small hydro power in the Asian region have been organized and a regional network has been established in this field. The establishment of a

similar network in Africa is under consideration. UNIDO is also planning to organize a co-operation programme on the biogas technology through the transfer of expertise services from one developing country to other developing countries.

#### Exchange of Information and Experiences in the Energy Sector

30. In paragraph 52 of the CPA it has been recommended that developing countries should regularly exchange information on various aspects related to energy production and utilization in developing countries. To this end, UNIDO has carried out activities in the field of energy information. A technology information profile on solar equipment and the directories of solar energy equipment, solar energy research institutions in developing countries, and institutions involved in industrial conservation of biomass have been prepared. In addition, UNIDO also prepared an extensive study on the role of information as a tool to facilitate decision making of national planners, managers and engineers with a view to stimulating their medium and long-term plans for industrial energy development.

#### Co-operation in Manpower Training in all Fields of Energy

31. In paragraph 53 of the CPA, it has been recommended that the facilities of existing training institutions in developing countries be extended, in order to meet the increasing training requirements of developing countries in the field of energy. UNIDO has organized workshops on industrial energy management in three developing regions, namely in Manila, Philippines (Asia), Sao Paulo, Brazil (Latin America), and in Lusaka, Zambia (Africa). The workshops examined, inter alia, the possibility of producing and utilizing new and renewable sources of energy in support of the industrialization of developing countries.

III. TECHNOLOGY

Exchange of Information on Technological Institutions and Agencies  
in the Developing Countries

32. In paragraph 18(a) of the CPA, it has been recommended to establish and maintain a data inventory of the existing capabilities in the national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional technology institutions and agencies in the developing countries. To this end, UNIDO suggested to the Group of 77 in Vienna a questionnaire for the collection of data to be circulated to all developing countries in which each country may indicate the available research and development facilities.

33. UNIDO has also brought out directories of industrial research institutions in developed and developing countries. The information contained in these directories regarding the activities of developing countries could also be used by the Group of 77. Some directories are specifically related to the information in developing countries, such as the directory of industrial and technological research institutes in developing countries, and so on. UNIDO is in a position to render further assistance to the Group of 77 as may be requested.

Co-operation in the Areas of Technological Innovation and Research  
in Advanced Technologies

34. In paragraph 22 of the CPA, it has stressed the monitoring and analysing of the potentiality and implication of technological advances and breakthroughs, such as genetic engineering, biotechnology and micro-processors in order to alert the developing countries to take appropriate measures.

35. The establishment of an international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology, which was promoted by UNIDO, is now



under way. The constitution of the above-mentioned centre was adopted by a ministerial-level plenipotentiary meeting at Madrid in September 1983. The main objectives of the centre are:

- (a) To assist developing countries in strengthening their scientific and technological capabilities in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology,
- (b) To develop and promote application of these technologies for solving problems of development, particularly in developing countries,
- (c) To serve as a forum of exchange of information and experience, particularly among scientists and technologists from developing countries.

36. Some developing countries have decided to establish national centres or core groups in the field of micro electronics. Several requests were made to UNIDO to set up an international centre for micro-processor applications and an Asian centre of electronics. Venezuela has also requested UNIDO to up-grade a national institution to serve as a regional centre. After a UNIDO expert mission to Venezuela, it is proposed that the centre could function as a node of a regional network of micro electronics in Latin America. The initial studies on the potentiality of application in advanced technologies in Africa and the Western Asian region were also carried out by UNIDO.

Co-operative Efforts for Enhancing the Negotiating Power of  
Developing Countries in Regard to Technology Suppliers

37. In paragraph 23(d) of the CPA, it is recommended that the technological information exchange system (TIES), under the auspices of UNIDO, should be strengthened and enlarged to include other developing countries. The system established by UNIDO provides an excellent

basis for multi- and bi-lateral co-operation among technology transfer regulatory agencies and similar institutions for the development of technology of developing countries. Since the adoption of the CPA, TIES has been strengthened and enlarged and now it has thirty-two participants and observers. The total number of contracts registered is over 7,000. Detailed information on contracts for specific technologies is provided to member institutions.

38. The TIES system has developed co-operative activities directed at the strengthening of the institutional infrastructure of the regulatory agencies, such as training programmes on the basis of exchange of registry personnel, bi-lateral mutual assistance, assistance in the evaluation of specific contracts and establishment of a compatible computerized registry information system. The publication of the TIES Newsletter, issued six times a year and circulated to 400 addresses throughout the developing and developed countries, has formed an important medium by which, inter alia, developing countries contribute information on new developments in the field of technology transfer regulations or other policy related matters for the benefit of developing countries. In line with the recommendation of the CPA, TIES will be further strengthened and enlarged.

Priority Utilization of the Skills and Opportunities  
in Developing Countries

39. In paragraph 86 (a) of the CPA, it has been recommended the priority utilization of the skills and opportunities available in the developing countries. UNIDO has paid more and more attention to the utilization of the expertise in developing countries in the implementation of the technical assistance projects. For instance, in the textile sector, UNIDO's technical assistance projects whenever possible already benefit from the know-how available in national technological institutions of other developing countries. In a project in Sri Lanka the entire fellowship programme is being carried out in institutions

in India, Indonesia and Egypt. In most of UNDP financed projects in the field of industrial planning, experts and consultants from developing countries are recruited in a high degree.

40. Another area of activities is the promotion of efforts by developing countries to export their technologies. The results of the studies commissioned by the UNIDO Secretariat in this regard were assessed and a programme for the UNIDO Secretariat for promotional efforts in this field was drawn up as a result of an expert meeting held in December 1983. Attitudinal barriers of recipient countries and the lack of systematic flow of information on commercially available technologies from developing countries were identified as some of the handicaps. It has been proposed that, building up on the earlier efforts of the Secretariat, an information system on commercially available industrial technologies in developing countries be set up with designated national focal points. INTIB (Industrial and Technological Information Bank) was requested to undertake this task.

41. In order to promote the maximum utilization of the consultancy capabilities of developing countries, an Asian regional network for industrial consultancy is in the process of being formed with the assistance of UNIDO. This network will provide for regional co-operation through national focal points by pooling resources and consultancy capabilities, to enable larger and more complex industrial projects to be designed and implemented in the developing countries of the region. With the need to accelerate the development of national consulting capabilities at minimum cost, and availability of a diverse pattern of already established consultancy firms in developing countries, the situation is ideal for co-operation. Such co-operation would involve sharing of experiences, exchange of personnel, joint working on projects, joint ventures between consultancy firms, and exchange of information of relevance to the consultancy profession on a regular basis. Such a scheme of co-operation would help the consulting firms by accelerated development of their own capabilities and thus increased acceptability of their expertise. It will also provide them improved marketing strength and thus business opportunities.

IV. FINANCE

42. In paragraph 65-70 of the CPA, special attention has been given to the financial support for development and the establishment of a bank for developing countries was called for. The Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries invited UNCTAD and UNIDO to complete a feasibility study of the bank for developing countries (the South Bank).

43. UNIDO strongly supports the proposal made in the CPA. Considerable work has already been done by UNIDO in identifying gaps in the international financial structure and exploring ways of filling such gaps for the benefit of the developing countries.

44. UNIDO submitted a proposal in 1981 calling upon countries to join in setting up an International Bank for industrial development, for financing industrial projects and programmes in the developing countries. This proposal is still on the table, complete in all respects including a draft charter of memorandum and articles of association. The proposed structure and principles could readily be adopted to establish a development bank for the South to provide not only project financing but also viable mechanisms for promoting multinational industrial ventures rendering technical assistance and transferring technology within the Third World.

ANNEX I

List of CPA Meetings Attended by UNIDO

1. First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (IFCC-I/G-77), Manila, 23-28 August 1982;
2. Second Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (IFCC-II/G-77), Tunis, 5-10 September 1983;
3. Meeting on ECDC Finance, Kingston, 26-31 March 1982;
4. Meeting of Heads of Science and Technology Agencies of Developing Countries, New Delhi, 3-6 May 1982;
5. First Meeting on the Capital Goods Industry, Algiers, 10-13 May 1982;
6. High-level Meeting of Officials Responsible for Industrial Manpower Training in Developing Countries, Bucharest, 31 May to 4 June 1982;
7. High-level Meeting on New and Renewable Resources of Energy, Rio de Janeiro, 31 May to 4 June 1982;
8. Meeting of Heads of National Technical Co-operation Agencies, Tunis, 25-29 October 1982;
9. Meeting of Experts on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries in Energy, Vienna, 24-27 May 1983;
10. Meeting of Experts on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in Industrialization, Vienna, 30 May to 3 June 1983;
11. Meeting on Energy, Supplies and Rationalization of Energy Consumption, Bangkok, 15-19 August 1983.
12. Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts for the Study of the Feasibility of a Bank of Developing Countries (The South Bank), Ljubljana, 29 August to 2 September 1983

ANNEX II.

List of the Projects and Activities in "Work Plan 1984"\* of the

UNIDO ECDC Section

1. Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Yemen Arab Republic
2. Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Rwandese Republic
3. Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Republic of Burundi
4. Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of Mali
5. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Nepal
6. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in the Kingdom of Lesotho
7. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Upper Volta
8. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in the Sudan
9. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Bangladesh
10. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Tanzania
11. Evaluation of the Tanzania Solidarity Ministerial Meeting
12. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Afghanistan
13. Follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Mauritania
14. Co-operation Programme in Biogas Technology Development between Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal, Sudan and China
15. Co-operation Programme between Maldives and China on Machine-made Embroidery Technology
16. Co-operation Programme between Pakistan and China in Silverware Manufacturing
17. Co-operation Programme between Sri Lanka and China in Processing Black Tea
18. Co-operation Programme between Thailand and China in Bamboo and Rattan Weaving
19. Co-operation Programme between China and Other Developing Countries in the field of Agricultural Machinery - Seminar on the Manufacture and Popularization of Agricultural Machinery Tools and Equipment in China
20. Development of Joint Programme in the field of Agricultural Machinery in Latin America

21. Co-operation Programme between India/Republic of Korea and Nepal in the Rehabilitation of the Agricultural Tools Factory Within the ECDC Framework
22. ECDC between Afghanistan and India/Thailand in the Establishment of a Plant for the Construction of School Furniture in Kabul
23. Regional Meeting on Promotion of Co-operation in Cottage and Handicraft Industries
24. Exchange of Experience in the field of Building Material
25. Exchange of Experience in the field of Agro-Machine Building Industries between Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia
26. Sub-regional Seminar on Energy Related to Industrial Development Within the Framework of ECDC/TCDC
27. Second High-level Meeting on TCDC in the field of Cement, Lime and Related Industries
28. Meeting on Co-operation among the Countries of the Middle East in the Petrochemical Industries
29. Regional Intergovernmental High-level Meeting on Agro-Industry Development
30. Co-operation between Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau: Establishment of Small-Scale Lime Production Units
31. Co-operation between Senegal and Mauritius in the field of Promotion of Investments on the International Market
32. Co-operation between Morocco and Senegal in the field of Plastic Recycling
33. Expert Group Meeting on Multi-Purpose Agricultural Machinery Plants as a Follow-up Action of the Second Consultation in the Agricultural Machinery Industry
34. Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the field of Agro-based Industries as a Follow-up of a number of Consultation Meetings in this field
35. Seminar of Experts on Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Mini Iron and Steel Plants in the Developing Countries
36. Promotion of Multinational Production Enterprises of Developing Countries (MPEs)
37. Technical Assistance Project Utilizing the Entrepreneurial Expertise in Developing Countries
38. Strengthening the Enterprise-to-enterprise Industrial Promotion and Joint Venture Programme, Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange among Islamic Countries

39. Consultancy on Enterprise-to-Enterprise Co-operation among Developing Countries
40. Expert Group Meeting on Enterprise-to-Enterprise Co-operation among Developing Countries
41. Central American TCDC Programme a) Nicaragua b) Costa Rica  
c) Panama d) Guatemala
42. Bolivia TCDC Assistance to Industry
43. TCDC Meeting in the Latin American Region
44. Assistance to the Group of 77 in the field of ECDC and Industrialization
45. Promotion of Industrial Co-operation between Latin America and Africa for the Implementation of the Programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa
46. Meeting on the Role of Women in the Development of Small-Scale Industries and Some Possibilities for TCDC among the SADECC Countries
47. Study Tour of Ethiopian Officials to Yugoslavia, Algeria and Nigeria
48. Co-operation among African Countries in Industrial Manpower Training (Joint UNIDO/ECA Programme)
49. Establishment and Up-keep of a Data Base of UNIDO's ECDC/TCDC Programmes and Projects
50. Identification of Potential Sources to Finance ECDC
51. Survey of ECDC/TCDC Needs and Resources in 6-8 Countries of the ESCAP Region

\* This "Work Plan" only consists of the ECDC/TCDC projects and activities which are backstopped or jointly backstopped by the ECDC Section and does not reflect all the ECDC/TCDC projects and activities which will be carried out by UNIDO. The implementation of pipeline projects and activities of this "Work Plan" will depend on the availability of resources and subject to the approval of the Project Review Committee.



