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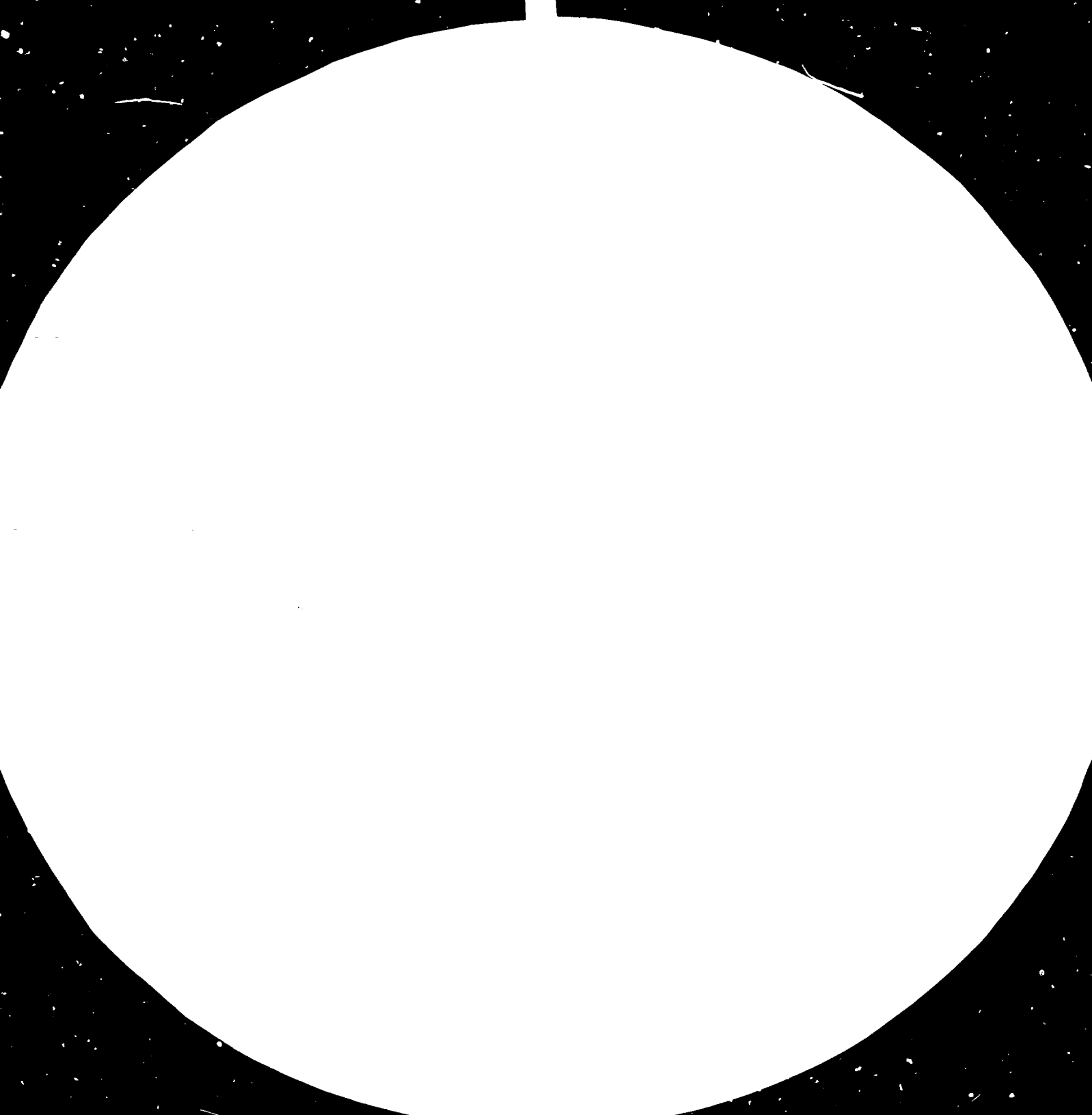
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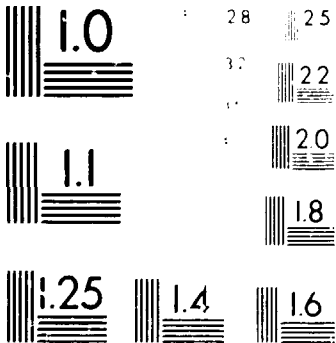
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***FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO***

*Vienna, Austria, 2-19 August 1984*

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***REPORT OF THE  
FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT  
ORGANIZATION*** of UNIDO



with  
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15 October 1984  
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*United Nations Industrial Development Organization*

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# ***FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO***

***Vienna, Austria, 2-19 August 1984***

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REPORT OF THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Corrigendum

Chapter II, section C, paragraph 16: draft resolution on mobilization of  
financial resources for industrial development

Operative paragraph 11 (page 45)

At the end of the paragraph: for (Group B) read (Group D)

Operative subparagraph 15(b) (page 46)

At the end of the subparagraph: for (Group D) read (Group B)

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\*/ For list of resolutions adopted by the Conference, see page 11.

### Introduction

1. In the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, adopted by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in March 1975 and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, it was recommended that the General Conference of UNIDO should be institutionalized and that it should be convened every four years; the functions of the Conference were also outlined. 1/

2. The Assembly, in its resolution 36/182 of 17 December 1981, requested the Industrial Development Board to begin functioning as the Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, to be convened in 1984, and to formulate an agenda and other proposals for submission to the Assembly at its next session. Subsequently, in its resolution 37/212 of 20 December 1982, the Assembly approved the provisional agenda for the Conference, as recommended by the Board, as well as the establishment of an Open-ended Working Group of the Board to meet periodically and together with the UNIDO secretariat during the preparatory period to exchange relevant information and views.

3. In the latter resolution, the Assembly decided to provide resources to cover the costs of preparatory work and documentation during 1983, including five expert group meetings on major topics of the Conference. In line with that decision, the following high-level expert group meetings were held:

International Forum on Technological Advances and Development,  
Tbilisi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 12-16 April 1983

Industrial Development Strategies and Policies for Developing Countries,  
Lima, Peru, 18-22 April 1983

Accelerated Development of Human Resources for Industrial Development,  
Yaoundé, Cameroon, 30 May - 3 June 1983

Industrial Co-operation among Developing Countries,  
Bangkok, Thailand, 18-22 July 1983

Energy and Industrialization,  
Oslo, Norway, 29 August - 2 September 1983

Background and issue papers for items 4, 6 and 7 and sub-items 5 (a) to (i) of the provisional agenda, as well as a special issue of the Industrial Development Survey 2/ were also prepared in 1983 and distributed, together with the reports of the high-level expert group meetings, in all official languages early in February 1984. A special report of the Executive Director (ID/319; ID/CONF.5/29), relating to all substantive items on the agenda of the Conference, was distributed shortly before the Conference.

4. In section III of resolution 38/192 of 20 December 1983, the Assembly decided that the Fourth General Conference should be held at the seat of the Organization, at Vienna, from 2 to 18 August 1984.

5. In the same resolution, the Assembly also recommended that preparatory meetings should take place at the regional and interregional levels in order to ensure the fullest possible consultation among all States prior to the convening of the Conference. Thus, common regional positions on the main issues of the Conference were considered at the following four meetings:

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, Bangkok, Thailand, 15-16 March 1984

The Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, organized jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and UNIDO, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26-28 March 1984

The High-Level Latin American Co-ordination Meeting held prior to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, organized by the Latin American Economic System, Havana, Cuba, 22-25 May 1984

The Meeting of Under-Secretaries of Ministries of Industry of Arab States, organized by the Arab Industrial Development Organization, Tunis, Tunisia, 4-6 July 1984.

In addition an interregional meeting of the Group of 77 was held at Vienna on 31 July and 1 August 1984.

6. From 1982 to 1984, the Board met three times as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference. Preparatory arrangements for the Conference had also been discussed by the Permanent Committee of the Board at its eighteenth session, in November 1982, and at its twentieth session, held from 28 November to 2 December 1983. The Open-ended Working Group established by the Board in 1982 (see para. 2 above) met four times between October 1982 and January 1984.

7. In addition, in accordance with a decision taken by the Permanent Committee at its twentieth session (ID/B/309, para. 108), the President of the Board held a number of informal consultations on procedural and substantive issues relevant to the Conference with a view to identifying areas of potential agreement or convergence around the items of the provisional agenda. Subsequently, as requested by the Board at its eighteenth session in May 1984, the President of the Board, in his capacity as President of the Preparatory Committee, (in document ID/CONF.5/CRP.3 and Add.1) (a) submitted to the President of the Conference recommendations arising from those consultations concerning outstanding procedural and organizational issues for consideration by the Conference; and (b) informed the President of the Conference of the outcome of informal consultations on substantive issues related to the Conference.

8. The Fourth General Conference of UNIDO was held at Vienna from 2 to 19 August 1984. The Conference held 15 plenary meetings and adopted the present report at its 15th meeting on 19 August 1984.

9. The report of the Conference is herewith submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.

## CHAPTER I

### MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION OR ATTENTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0. Preamble (see chapter II, section A)
11. Resolutions (see chapter II, section B)

Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development  
(resolution 1, paragraphs 4, 8, 10 and 11)



Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries (resolution 2, paragraphs 8 and 12)

Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment (resolution 3, paragraph 5)

Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries (resolution 4, paragraphs 3 and 6)

Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies of developing countries (resolution 5, paragraphs 4, 5 and 8)

The least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (resolution 6, paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8)

Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries (resolution 7, paragraphs 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)

The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: Review of progress and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives (resolution 8, paragraphs 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10)

Integration of women in industrial development (resolution 9, paragraphs 2, 6, 7 and 8)

United Nations Industrial Development Fund (resolution 10)

UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development (resolution 11)

Immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector (resolution 12)

Cessation of the war in the Gulf (resolution 13)

Technical assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 14)

Technical assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (resolution 15)

12. Other decisions (see chapter II, section C)

Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development (draft resolution)

World industrial restructuring and redeployment (draft resolution)

## CHAPTER II

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### Introduction

13. At its 15th meeting, on 19 August 1984, the Conference began its consideration of agenda item 8 (conclusions and recommendations). The Conference had before it the text of a draft chapeau or preamble transmitted by the Drafting Committee, as

well as 17 draft resolutions either recommended by Committees I and II and the Drafting Committee for adoption, or transmitted by them for consideration by the Conference. Twelve resolutions were adopted by consensus, the Preamble and three resolutions were adopted by vote and two draft resolutions were referred to the General Assembly. An account of the relevant discussions is contained in summary record ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paragraphs 9 to 100.

14. A draft resolution on socio-economic aspects of industrialization (ID/CONF.5/L.6) transmitted by the Drafting Committee and three draft resolutions on mobilizing of national resources for industrialization (ID/CONF.5/L.4), on manpower training for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries (ID/CONF.5/L.7) and on disarmament and development (ID/CONF.5/L.13) were withdrawn by their sponsors.

15. For the texts of the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Conference and other decisions, see sections A, B and C below.

#### A. Preamble 1/

1. The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), meeting at Vienna, has reaffirmed the importance of industrialization as a major factor in the overall development of the developing countries and one which promoted a dynamic world economy. The Conference has reviewed the background to the current international economic problems and their impact on industrial development. The broad objectives contained in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation 2/ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 3/ adopted at the Second and Third General Conferences of UNIDO, based on the principles contained therein, have been seen to be far from attainment. The Conference has reviewed the progress in and constraints on the attainment of those objectives and has adopted a series of practical measures in its resolutions addressed to the international community and UNIDO, relating to such issues as: the development of human resources; the strengthening of scientific and technological

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1/ The Conference adopted the preamble by a vote of 79 to 1, with 12 abstentions. After the vote statements were made by the representatives of Switzerland (on behalf of Group B), Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (also on behalf of Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic), India (on behalf of the Group of 77), the United States of America, Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community), Israel and the observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 65 - 82). Following a procedure proposed by the President and agreed to by the Conference, statements were also submitted in writing by the representatives of Australia, Belgium, Colombia (on behalf of the Latin American Group), Germany, Federal Republic of, Switzerland and Viet Nam. (See ID/CONF.5/SR.15, annex.)

2/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

3/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

capacities; the mobilization of financial resources; \*/ energy and industrialization; industrial restructuring and redeployment; \*/ domestic industrial processing of raw materials; rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies; the least developed countries; economic co-operation among developing countries; and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The Conference paid particular attention to the special problems encountered by Africa and the least developed countries and also agreed on measures designed to overcome those problems. In addition, and bearing in mind the mandate of UNIDO to promote industrial development, the General Conference has addressed itself to a certain number of broader themes that have been central in setting the context for the Conference itself.

2. The period since the Third General Conference of UNIDO has been characterized by widespread economic stagnation and crisis, which has had a particularly severe impact on developing countries, especially the least developed among them. A recovery has begun and is continuing in some large industrialized countries, although developing countries continue to face critical situations that are adversely affecting their industrialization and development prospects. A combination of the following factors has contributed to the serious difficulties facing many developing countries: inflation; declining investment; protectionism and persistent and growing unemployment; sharp increases in the prices of essential imports; fluctuations and sharp falls in the world prices of their raw material exports; deteriorating terms of trade; depressed levels of external demand; high and growing real interest rates; reduction in the flow of financial resources; stagnating official development assistance; acute shortage of foreign exchange; a fall in real income; and the increased burden of external debt servicing. The international trade, monetary and financial systems have been under severe strain. Difficulties have arisen in regard to the financing of industrialization and development of developing countries. In order to overcome this, international economic co-operation needs to be strengthened and the existing systems need to be reformed further.

3. Being aware of the existing close links between peace and development, it is of great importance for the world community to work ceaselessly to promote among nations peace, security, disarmament and co-operation, which are indispensable to the achievement of the goals of economic and social development. Creating the conditions for real peace and security would permit an allocation of resources to social and economic rather than military programmes, which would greatly help to attain the goals and objectives of UNIDO.

4. The Conference notes the importance of the interrelations between money, finance, trade and industrialization, and the linkages between different sectors.

5. In the eight years since the Lima target was set by the Second General Conference of UNIDO, the share of the developing countries in world manufacturing value added (MVA) has risen from 10 per cent to 11.9 per cent. The economic recession has slowed down the industrialization process of developing countries. Industrial growth has been unevenly spread. The resulting situation calls for further efforts on the part of the developing countries and the international community and increased assistance from UNIDO.

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\*/ The Conference subsequently agreed that the President of the Conference would forward the two draft resolutions, together with the relevant documentation, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a request that they be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. It was further agreed that, should the Assembly adopt those draft resolutions, they would become part of the final report of the Conference (see chap. II, part C).

6. There have been rapid developments in the field of technology as applied to industrialization, which is an important element in the industrialization strategies and policies of developing countries, the benefits of which have not been fully available to developing countries. The efforts of the developing countries to develop their technological capabilities should be supported by the international community. The Conference recognizes the importance of facilitating the transfer of technology to developing countries.

7. In an increasingly interdependent economy, developed and developing countries have a common interest in the effective functioning of an open international trading system. However, the recent economic recession and resulting slack demand for developing country exports and accentuated protectionist pressures have led to a more constrictive international economic environment, which has also severely affected the developing countries. The difficult conditions of trade on the world market are exerting unfavourable effects on the industrialization of developing countries. Furthermore, protectionism in many countries is hindering the attainment of a more just and effective international division of labour, thus creating obstacles for the realization of the development potential of developing countries. This, in turn, affects the industrialized countries by stunting the growth of imports by developing countries. The Conference recognizes that protectionism is harmful to trade and industrial development, in particular to that of developing countries and agrees that it should be resisted and reversed. Therefore, all countries should work towards the expansion of trade through trade liberalization measures, recognizing the role they can play in helping to achieve a more rapid industrialization of developing countries. The developed countries should commit themselves to halt protectionism by fully implementing and strictly adhering to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries. The developed countries agree to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures that have a similar effect.

8. Developing countries have provided the bulk of the financing for their development. The Conference notes that domestic savings constitute the major source of investment, although it is recognized that it is particularly difficult for some developing countries to generate those savings. Notwithstanding the efforts deployed and the sacrifices made by the developing countries, their industrialization process has been seriously affected by the international economic situation and, more recently, by policies of economic adjustment that have entailed high social costs. The development of the developing countries, particularly in the field of industrialization, depends critically on external financing. The present world economic situation has seen net financial outflows from a number of developing countries to developed countries. It is necessary to reverse this anomalous situation if the industrialization of developing countries is to proceed at the pace required for overall growth.

9. An efficiently functioning international financial and monetary system, together with policies favouring investment, provides a basis for making available the financial flows for the industrialization of developing countries. Hence, further efforts are required in order to improve the functioning of the international monetary and financial systems. In recent years, financial flows have declined and are inadequate to maintain and promote the industrialization efforts of the developing countries. A balanced approach to external financing of industry is considered necessary, including funding through official development assistance (ODA), other official flows, commercial bank lending and foreign direct investment. With regard to ODA, developed donor countries should maintain and, as far as possible, increase their aid with a view to realizing their commitments to international objectives, especially for the least developed countries and sub-Saharan countries.

10. The increasing burden of debt servicing aggravated, inter alia, by high interest rates has become one of the major constraints faced by several developing countries in their economic and industrial development.
11. The Conference notes the proposals made and initiatives taken in various international forums to find immediate solutions for the most urgent problems of developing countries 4/ and welcomes the intention of the international community to deal with these proposals in appropriate international forums.
12. In order to maintain and accelerate the process of industrialization, increased flows of concessional as well as non-concessional industrial finance will be necessary. To this end the Conference invites the international community and international financial institutions to pay due attention to the need for financial resources necessary for the industrialization of developing countries. It is further suggested that due consideration be given by existing international financial organizations to allocating on suitable terms and conditions an adequate share of their resources to industrial development, taking into account proposals that have emanated from UNIDO. 5/
13. The least developed countries, and particularly the countries in the African region, have been most seriously affected by the present economic situation. The Conference reaffirms the commitment of the international community to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 6/ and to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and urges all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement fully and effectively their commitments under those programmes.
14. In the light of the continued deterioration in the economic and social situation of the least developed and African countries, and the acute food shortages coupled with drought and increasing desertification in Africa, the Conference agrees on special and immediate action by the international community, and particularly the developed countries and UNIDO, to undertake to strengthen their support for the efforts made by the least developed countries and the African countries, and to implement more rapidly the Substantial New Programme of Action 6/ and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in the field of industrial development as well as requests UNIDO to increase its assistance to drought-stricken areas in Africa and other regions in order to alleviate the adverse effects of drought on industrial development.
15. The strategies and policies of developing countries should aim at making the structural changes needed to enlarge the economic and social roles of industry and guarantee an effective participation of the people in the process and benefits of development.

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4/ For example, proposals for launching Global Negotiations relating to International Economic Co-operation for Development and a Programme of Immediate Measures in Areas of Critical Importance to Developing Countries including the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, contained in the Economic Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983 (A/38/132, annex, chap. III).

5/ See ID/B/261/Add.7.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981, United Nations publication (Sales No. E.82.I.8, part one, sect. A).

16. Industrialization is one of the most important factors for the promotion of the social and economic development of the developing countries and for improving the standards of living of their people.

17. The industrialization strategies and policies for developing countries should take full cognizance of past experiences, the lessons of the recent difficulties and the challenges posed by the transformations experienced in developed countries in the industrial and technological spheres. Developing countries' policies should take into account the options and priorities defined by the countries themselves in order to achieve their industrial development. This should enable developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to the adverse effects of external shocks.

18. Sound domestic economic policies, as well as financing, are important to a successful industrialization strategy, and this applies to both developing and developed countries.

19. The strategy for industrialization should encourage the effective mobilization and optimal use of human and material resources, promote internal structural change and adopt positive adjustment policies, strengthen links with other sectors of the economy, particularly agriculture, and broaden links between the public and private sectors and between small, medium-scale and large-scale industries. The pursuit of flexible and outward-looking strategies facilitates rapid adjustment.

20. The international economic system should be reformed further in order to provide a more just and equitable framework for developing countries to pursue their industrialization strategies and policies, in accordance with their socio-economic structure and level of development, recognizing the sovereign rights of all countries to choose their own industrial strategies and policies free from external coercive measures.

21. The Conference recognizes that coherent and concerted policies are required to underpin the industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

22. There is a need to enhance co-operation between developing countries for their industrial development. Over the last 10 years there has been a substantial increase in trade in manufactured goods between developing countries. Economic co-operation among developing countries is a valuable instrument for promoting rational and efficient use of human, material, financial and technical resources available in developing countries for their industrialization.

23. The broad themes outlined above have served as the background to this Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, at which all the member States of UNIDO have reaffirmed the importance they attach to the role and functions of the Organization. The Conference reiterates the mandate of UNIDO, now and after its conversion into a specialized agency, to provide effective and sustained co-operation with the developing countries in their industrialization efforts. To this end, UNIDO, which has a central role in co-ordinating the activities of the United Nations system in the field of industry, is requested to complement and strengthen the activities of regional organizations and to co-operate and promote joint action and foster international co-operation by maximizing the effectiveness of available funds. UNIDO should strengthen its role in the promotion and facilitation of industrial co-operation among developing countries within the overall context of economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries. UNIDO should implement resolutions and other decisions and keep under review the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action 2/ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action, 3/ keeping the Industrial Development Board informed.

24. UNIDO is required to play an active role in the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries, with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order.

25. UNIDO has a role to play in enhancing confidence in international economic relations.

26. The Conference, recalling General Assembly resolutions 36/199 of 17 December 1981, 37/226 of 20 December 1982 and 38/192 of 20 December 1983, underlines the need to provide UNIDO with the resources necessary to carry out effectively and efficiently the tasks enshrined in its new Constitution 7/ and reflected in the resolutions adopted by the Conference. In this respect, and in order to implement the mandate of UNIDO and the tasks assigned to it by the appropriate governing bodies, the Conference calls upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to provide the necessary resources to the Organization.

27. The Conference recognizes the important function of other United Nations organizations and agencies, in particular the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group and the regional development banks, with regard to the financing of technical assistance and project preparation and implementation for industrial development. The Conference invites those agencies to co-operate closely with UNIDO in the execution of its functions in accordance with its central co-ordinating role for industrial development in developing countries.

28. The Conference reaffirms the importance of the technical assistance activities of UNIDO and the importance and desirability of a further increase in the level of voluntary contributions for these activities.

29. The Conference notes with satisfaction that several countries have announced new and additional financial voluntary contributions. The Conference also notes that other countries have announced their readiness to consider contributing to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to augment or continue their contributions to it, or to UNIDO, through trust funds.

30. The Conference further calls for increased contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, especially from the industrialized and developed countries, so as to reach at the earliest its agreed desirable level of \$50 million per annum, taking into account the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions.

31. The Conference urges that UNIDO should make every effort to maximize the efficient use of resources.

32. The Conference welcomes the outcome of the consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations that were conducted at Vienna in April and May 1984 in accordance with General Assembly resolution 38/193 of 20 December 1983 and calls upon all countries to abide by the outcome of these consultations, set out in the report of the Secretary General on the conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency. 8/

15th plenary meeting  
19 August 1984

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7/ A/CONF.9/19.

8/ A/39/376.

B. ResolutionsContents

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1. Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development 1/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Concerned that the development of human resources continues to lag behind the requirements of industrialization in developing countries,

Conscious of the vital role played by an integrated and forward-looking industrial manpower policy as one of the main instruments of a dynamic and self-sustaining industrial development objective,

Aware of the need for industrial manpower policy to focus more urgently on certain specific areas, as the case may be, within the wide compass of occupational and professional activities, such as managerial, supervisory, entrepreneurial (public or private), engineering, technological and scientific capabilities, repair and maintenance technicians and skilled workers,

Recognizing the need for financial and other assistance to accelerate the development of human resources in developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries,

Recognizing also the need for improved co-operation among international organizations engaged in support of human resources development in the field of industrialization,

Recognizing the irreplaceable role of the State in preparing and implementing strategy, policy and systems for industrial manpower training in the developing countries,

Recognizing also that to the fullest extent possible the resources of the private sector should be brought to bear on the massive task of human resource development,

Recognizing further that existing United Nations Industrial Development Organization programmes in respect of human resources development need to be strengthened and made more effective in order to assist in meeting the requirements of developing countries in the field of industrial development,

1. Invites developing countries to review and develop, where necessary, their basic education systems so as to make them more responsive to changing industrial manpower needs, and to reorient higher education programmes in developing countries so as to place more emphasis on science and technology, also taking into account the importance of high-level technology;

2. Recommends that developing countries consider the establishment or strengthening of high-level co-ordinating bodies at the national level for effective planning and implementation of human resources development programmes. The co-ordinating bodies should evolve mechanisms for effective contributions from government, industry and educational and training institutions;

3. Invites the developing countries to give special attention to the training of trainers and to the training of women, youth and special groups such as the disabled;

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1/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.1) by consensus.

4. Recommends that effective measures should be taken at national and international levels to eliminate the negative effects of the brain drain from the developing countries and actively to promote repatriation of their skilled workers and professionals;

5. Stresses that mobilization of financial resources for the accelerated development of human resources for industrialization should be given special attention and that industrial projects should, where appropriate, include training as an integral part of their costs, and co-operation with development finance institutions should be strengthened;

6. Urges that developed countries should increase their voluntary contributions in accelerating the development of human resources for industrialization in developing countries. Among others, their bilateral assistance should, where appropriate, increasingly incorporate industrial training programmes;

7. Urges further that developed countries in general and multilateral financial institutions should provide assistance for such indispensable expenditures as international travel of trainees under technical co-operation among developing countries and other similar arrangements;

8. Also urges industrialized countries in particular and all other countries to contribute or increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, inter alia, for human resource development programmes, in particular the strengthening of regional and subregional manpower training centres and, where appropriate, the establishment of new centres;

9. Urges developed countries to continue to facilitate access for nationals of developing countries into specialized institutions and centres of excellence in their countries for training in industrial development;

10. Recommends that UNIDO should, where appropriate in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other agencies of the United Nations system, acting within their respective mandates:

(a) Assist developing countries to determine their requirements for accelerated human resources development in the field of industry and to work out appropriate plans of action to meet those requirements. UNIDO should be provided with adequate resources for that purpose and efforts should be made to mobilize resources for their implementation where appropriate;

(b) Organize programmes in a number of specialized areas relating to development of human resources for industrialization, inter alia, for training for contract negotiators; training for energy management; training of trainers; and elaboration of provisions relating to training to be incorporated in contracts for industrial projects;

(c) Accord special attention to the problems of maintenance of industrial plants and develop programmes for that purpose, including the publication and wide dissemination of manuals, guidelines and checklists so as to enable developing countries to identify and solve rapidly these problems;

(d) Make greater efforts to seek the assistance of experts from developing countries for its technical assistance programmes;

(e) Continue to assist in the review of educational and training arrangements in developing countries, develop appropriate training materials and systems, identify the national institutes that may become centres of excellence for training industrial personnel of other countries and assist in the establishment of information channels between developing countries;

(f) Continue efforts directed towards setting up international training in technology including, where appropriate, emerging technologies, necessary pilot plants, consultancy, negotiation, etc., prepare guidelines and set up training institutes jointly owned by developing countries, as well as companies to produce textbooks, educational and training video, and educational kits and manuals;

(g) Accord particular priority to the special needs of the African countries within the framework of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(h) Accord a special priority to its industrial training activities and, to this end, examine the appropriateness of its institutional arrangements.

11. Recommends that agreements and contracts on the transfer of technology to the developing countries should include provisions for the necessary training of the local human resources required for the maintenance, operation and management of the industry and technology in question; the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should evolve a checklist of provisions relating to training for potential inclusion in contracts.

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2. Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries 2/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Convinced that the strengthening of technological capabilities of developing countries is crucial for promoting and accelerating their industrial development,

Emphasizing the need for concerted action by developing countries and for international co-operation for this purpose,

Recalling that in market economy countries a substantial part of the technologies needed by developing countries is in the possession of private enterprises,

Seriously concerned at the widening technology gap generally existing between developed and developing countries,

Conscious that the new emerging technologies may have a wide-ranging impact on industrial development,

Recognizing the need to formulate new strategies of international co-operation for strengthening the technological capabilities of developing countries,

Aware that each developing country should follow a selective and differentiated approach in the light of its development objectives and present economic, social and technological situation,

Convinced that co-operation among developing countries should, where appropriate, increasingly incorporate activities relating to the acquisition of technological capability in the field of new technologies,

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2/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.2) by consensus.

Recognizing the considerable potential that high technologies can have for industrial development of developing countries and recognizing the importance of developing and transferring such technologies to developing countries where appropriate,

Having noted the suggestions made in relation to the concept of "technologies for humanity" and considering the importance of continuing to promote and develop technologies designed to meet particular needs of clear urgency to humanity,

Affirming that high priority should be given to industrial technology in the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

1. Recommends that developing countries should establish appropriate means, individually or collectively, to forecast, monitor and assess technological trends and their implications for social and economic development, and that they should formulate and implement policies to maximize the potential benefits of the new technologies and avoid their adverse consequences;
2. Further recommends that developing countries should consider formulating, where necessary, integrated national technology policies, plans and programmes within the context of overall national economic development plans, taking into account technological advances, so as to evolve a framework for national action for accelerating the development, individually and collectively, of their technical capabilities including the establishment of new or the reorientation of existing institutions and structures, as necessary and appropriate, to respond to technological changes in accordance with their own objectives and conditions;
3. Urges developing countries to allocate an increasing share of gross national product and a part of the external assistance they receive to the development of scientific and technological capabilities including research and development;
4. Encourages the conclusion of contracts on just, fair, equitable and acceptable terms and recommends that developing countries continue to promote conditions conducive to the transfer of technology which take into account the legitimate interests of all parties concerned;
5. Urges that the transfer of technology to developing countries on just, fair, equitable and acceptable terms should be facilitated and the transparency of the international technology market increased, that technological transfer contracts should, where appropriate and feasible, incorporate provision for training and for adaptation and for endogenous research and development, and that scientific and technological institutions in all countries should be encouraged and motivated to undertake activities relevant to the needs of developing countries and to undertake joint research and development activities with and in developing countries;
6. Calls on all developed countries to consider requests to increase the share of official development assistance earmarked for technical assistance in the industrial sector and for the strengthening of technological capacities and capabilities of developing countries, both through multilateral and bilateral co-operation;
7. Further calls on all countries, particularly industrialized countries, to facilitate to the extent possible access by developing countries to information on technologies, suppliers and latest developments and innovations;
8. Urges co-operation in order:
  - (a) To finalize at an early stage the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology with a view to achieving the objectives defined therein;

(b) To complete the revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property; 3/

(c) To attain the objectives of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development; 4/

9. Encourages the use of the System of Consultations to facilitate negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as or after consultations;

10. Recommends studies of ways and means for more efficient linkages and co-operation between national, regional and international centres for selected technologies, including, where appropriate, networks among existing institutions, and in that work interested countries may identify any gaps in existing arrangements with a view to considering the setting up, where necessary, of national, regional and international centres for selected technologies and networks of institutions engaged in research and development, taking fully into account existing facilities;

11. Recommends that promotion of the exchange of scientists, education and training programmes, links between universities, intergovernmental agreements on co-operation in science and technology and technological co-operation among small and medium-sized industries of developed and developing countries should be further enhanced in all areas of technology including high technology;

12. Recommends that the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the field of industrial technology and existing institutional arrangements should be further improved and made more effective and to this end recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, taking fully into account the different approaches and needs of each developing country:

(a) Assist developing countries, at their request, in designing projects with a view to stimulating and promoting national research and development capacities in developing countries;

(b) Promote further technological co-operation between small- and medium-sized enterprises of developing and developed countries in all areas, including, as appropriate, the high technology areas, giving particular attention to the needs of the least developed countries;

(c) Identify and promote the use of energy-related technologies and the kinds of equipment required;

(d) Help the developing countries, particularly through the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, to handle and process technological information in an era of information explosion, and further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Bank to enable it to fulfil in greater measure the objectives of its establishment;

(e) Provide special assistance to African countries for the development of technological capabilities and capacities within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, including the identification and upgrading of traditional technologies and, where appropriate, assistance with the establishment of pilot and demonstration plants;

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3/ United Nations, Treaty series, vol. 828, No. 11,851.

4/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979, (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VI.

(f) Assist developing countries to establish a national development policy, assist them in building up their technological capabilities in different fields of technology, including the setting up of national groups to monitor and assess technological trends and "technical groups" or institutions in selected technological advances, carry out studies and sensitization programmes to facilitate the above, strengthen the negotiating capabilities of developing countries and continue to monitor world technology trends and the changing international technology market;

(g) Assist interested countries, on request, with the activities mentioned in paragraph 10 above;

(h) Assist countries, at their request, in identifying areas where needs of clear urgency to mankind could be met through the application of appropriate technologies and encourage international co-operation in this regard, taking into account existing activities in the field of industrial technology;

(i) Promote an international referral system for the identification of high-level scientists and technologists, in co-operation with competent national and international institutions;

(j) Examine and pursue new initiatives for technological co-operation between developing countries;

(k) As appropriate, use to an increasing extent the technological capabilities of developing countries in the form of experts, equipment, contracts and training facilities;

(l) Continue to provide and enhance assistance to developing countries for sectoral technological centres for the development and promotion of industrial technologies, with particular reference to the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises;

(m) Continue to respond to requests from developing countries for assistance with the setting up of national and subregional industrial technological information systems;

(n) Assist developing countries in improving their capabilities for the identification and preparation of projects in new technological opportunities, taking into account their respective developmental needs;

(o) Adopt an integrated approach in all its programmes, linking technology with other relevant factors;

13. Requests that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization continue to co-operate closely with other international organizations in the development, promotion and transfer of industrial technology.

3. Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment 5/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recognizing that energy is one of the major factor inputs for industrialization for the overall economic and social development of developing countries,

Convinced that the main aims and objectives of developing countries in the field of energy and industrialization should be to develop integrated energy planning for industry, to develop and widen their energy resource base by exploring all indigenous sources of energy in order to increase their self-sufficiency in energy and thus sustain their industrialization process, to enhance capital goods manufacture in support of the energy sector where technically and economically feasible in accordance with plans and priorities defined by the developing countries themselves, to extend the life and improve the performance of energy related capital equipment through adequate maintenance and repair activities, and to improve industrial energy efficiency through measures aimed at a rational use of energy, taking into account the particular conditions of developing countries and their need for a sustained industrialization process,

Affirming that international co-operation can contribute substantially to assisting developing countries in strengthening their capabilities in areas such as energy planning, industrial energy management, information systems, production of energy equipment, detailed study of the energy requirements for the industrial projects, strengthening of regional, interregional, subregional and national energy institutions, and integration of new and renewable energy technologies in industrial programmes especially at rural level,

1. Invites developing countries to encourage and promote co-operation among themselves through concrete measures, at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels, covering all aspects related to energy for industrialization;
2. Invites the developing countries, in view of the importance of the contribution of capital goods manufacture and services to the industrial energy sector, to develop that sector, where appropriate, through the establishment or strengthening of local manufacturing capacities and capabilities;
3. Invites all countries, and especially the developed countries, to provide adequate resources to developing countries, and especially to the least developed countries and to the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, to enable them to develop and utilize their indigenous energy resources, giving impetus in this context to efforts for financing projects in the field of energy in developing countries;
4. Urges the further promotion of the transfer of appropriate energy-related industrial technologies to developing countries on just, fair, equitable and acceptable terms;
5. Recommends that UNIDO in co-operation with other relevant organizations in the United Nations system and other relevant international institutions:
  - (a) Assist developing countries in promoting activities that would help them to share their experiences in the integration of their development, industrial and energy policies;

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5/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.3) by consensus.

- (b) Intensify its project feasibility services to assist developing countries in formulating industrial energy projects;
- (c) Give support to local manufacture of energy equipment in developing countries where appropriate, facilitate the transfer of the necessary technology and encourage joint production and joint venture relationships;
- (d) Elaborate and assist in the implementation of a programme of technical assistance to developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries and the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, in regard to hydroelectric power plants;
- (e) Assist developing countries in obtaining energy from new and renewable sources of energy;
- (f) Assist developing countries in their efforts to achieve a rational use of energy in industry;
- (g) Assist, if necessary, in the promotion of the harmonization of electric power supplies and inter-connections in the various subregions;
- (h) Assist, upon request, regional, subregional and national organizations of developing countries involved in the field of energy in those aspects which are related to its industrial application as well as assist in the identification and development of appropriate energy options in the industrial sector;
- (i) Give special emphasis to the activities of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank on assistance in the identification of appropriate energy technologies for developing countries, and thus to facilitate and promote the transfer of technological advances on just, fair, equitable and acceptable terms;
- (j) Promote co-operation between institutions engaged in research and development for new and renewable sources of energy.

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4. Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries<sup>5/</sup>

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recognizing that developing countries have a relatively large share of the world's raw materials that have not yet been developed owing to several resource constraints,

Reaffirming that domestic industrial raw materials can provide the basis for a substantial comparative advantage through their conversion into industrial products, resulting in high value-added production, thus providing a sound base for the industrialization of the developing countries in general and of the least developed countries and the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in particular,

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<sup>6/</sup> The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.4) by consensus.



Conscious that the present situation of the industrialization process, particularly in developing countries, needs to be altered and improved through deliberate policy measures, taking into account their technical, economic and social feasibility in accordance with national plans and priorities,

Conscious also that such measures should be taken at the national, regional and international levels, suitably supported by international organizations, including the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to enable developing countries to process their indigenous raw materials to increase the manufacturing value added,

Bearing in mind the importance of the effective implementation of the Integrated Programme for Commodities of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling resolution 159 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 7/ as adopted at its sixth session, and stressing the importance of access to international markets for products of developing countries related to the domestic industrial processing of raw materials,

Aware of the work under way in the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and in particular the importance of the early conclusion of the negotiations on a code of conduct on transnational corporations,

1. Recommends that the developing countries adopt policies for the domestic processing of raw materials in order to achieve their optimal utilization;
2. Invites all countries, and especially the developed countries, to facilitate the flow of finance and the development of technology, capital and human resources for the domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries, bearing in mind all relevant factors, in particular, assistance to the least developed countries and the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
3. Urges co-operation to facilitate the early completion of the code of conduct on transnational corporations;
4. Invites the developed countries to fulfil their commitments to halt protectionism by a full implementation and strict adherence to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries, and to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effects;
5. Invites the developing countries to adopt policies and measures for co-operation among themselves for domestic industrial processing of raw materials;
6. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should, in collaboration with other organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, acting within their respective mandates:
  - (a) Develop and assist in the implementation of projects and programmes of technical co-operation and provide information in related fields in order to promote the domestic processing of raw materials in developing countries, especially in the least developed countries and the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

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7/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, Vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

(b) Prepare specific and selected case studies on the domestic industrial processing of raw materials, taking fully into account the work carried out by the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other relevant United Nations organizations;

(c) Identify training opportunities and suitable institutions for the training and development of skills and provide information on institutions of excellence in the fields of industrial processing of raw materials, especially mineral, forest, meat and vegetable and fish products;

(d) Examine and study the approaches adopted in order to achieve industrial growth and employment generation by means of value added through the domestic processing of raw materials and disseminate the results, and examine and study the harmonization of existing standards and the adoption of new product standards and quality levels;

(e) Intensify its technical co-operation programmes to the developing countries, especially those in the least developed countries and African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and utilize more effectively the System of Consultations in the domestic processing of raw materials.

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5. Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies of developing countries 8/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recognizing that industrialization plays a central role in rural development,

Emphasizing the need to strengthen linkages between agriculture and industry as an important factor of economic and social development in rural areas,

Mindful of the fact that integrated rural development requires a specific industrialization strategy in each country, in accordance with its needs and resources, and co-ordinated with national industrialization policies,

Aware that the measures adopted in each sector should take into account their mutual effects, and that a common element is the basing of agro-industries and small-scale enterprises in the rural areas,

Recalling resolution 159 (VI) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as adopted at its sixth session, 9/ and stressing the importance of access to international markets for products of developing countries related to industrial rural development,

Emphasizing the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in promoting industrial policies and its complementary function vis-à-vis the

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8/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.5) by consensus.

9/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, Vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A.

efforts, especially of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Bank and regional economic organizations, in promoting measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies of developing countries,

1. Calls for the promotion of co-operation among developing countries and between them and the developed countries in the sphere of agro-industrial development;

2. Recommends the strengthening and the establishment, when necessary, of industrial development centres at the national level, such as centres for the provision of services and for the promotion of manpower training and of national capacities to assimilate all kinds of technologies, including advanced ones, and to generate local technologies and financing, these being basic elements in the elaboration and implementation of agro-industrial development programmes, which may include co-operative actions at the national, regional and international levels;

3. Recommends that the developing countries establish programmes for the development of small enterprises in rural areas in order to attract private investment and entrepreneurship, as well as programmes for the development of State and co-operative enterprises, which could play an important role in rural industrial development;

4. Recommends the formulation and implementation by developing countries of programmes to minimize the sudden and adverse effects of natural calamities, and that such efforts should be reinforced by assistance from the international community, including regional and subregional co-operation;

5. Invites all countries, and especially the developed countries, to provide adequate technical and financial assistance to developing countries, particularly the drought-stricken countries, for the development of capacities and capabilities to implement programmes for rural industrialization, and in particular to provide critical inputs for production, processing and storage of food, energy development and distribution and for transportation and irrigation schemes;

6. Invites all countries, and especially the developed countries, to continue to provide and to consider increasing their financial, technical and other assistance related to industry in connection with rural development, including self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries, particularly to the African countries, within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and to the least developed countries;

7. Invites the developed countries to fulfil their commitments to halt protectionism by a full implementation and strict adherence to the standstill provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries, and to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effects;

8. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with other relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other relevant international institutions:

(a) Assist in the development of appropriate policies and mechanisms and co-operate in their implementation in order to intensify integrated rural development in developing countries with emphasis on the special needs of the African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, as well as those of the least developed countries;

(b) Assist, at the request of developing countries, in the formulation and implementation of industrial components for rural development programmes, and strengthen its research and technical assistance in this regard;

(c) Continue and further improve the work on studies relating to rural industrialization, such as country studies in connection with resource-based industrialization, sectoral studies and feasibility studies;

(d) Study the possibility of projects in the fields of consultancy service centres and rural industrial workshops;

(e) Strengthen its activities in rural industrialization in the areas of fertilizer and pesticide production, taking into account the environmental aspects, agricultural machinery and equipment, storage facilities and assistance to the rural artisan sector;

(f) Pay greater attention, where appropriate, to the small enterprises of different social and organizational structures, as well as to the informal sector in rural areas and develop the expertise necessary to assist effectively in activities in those areas.

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6. Least developed countries: implementation of the  
Substantial New Programme of Action 10/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Expressing serious concern about the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries,

Concerned also about the low level of industrialization and the slow growth in manufacturing value added in the least developed countries,

Alarmed at the negative impact of the world economic crisis on the least developed countries,

Deeply concerned at the very slow pace at which the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 11/ has been implemented so far,

Recognizing that primary responsibility for the development of the least developed countries rests with those countries themselves,

Stressing the immediate need for greatly expanded support measures, including a major increase in the transfer of additional resources for the realization of the objectives of the Substantial New Programme of Action in all sectors including industrialization,

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10/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.6) by consensus.

11/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

Recalling the importance for the industrialization efforts of the least developed countries of paragraph 76 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, in which a call is made to further simplify and improve the preferential schemes of various kinds with a view to providing the fullest possible duty-free treatment,

1. Reaffirms the commitment of the international community to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, 11/ as adopted, and urges all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement fully and effectively their commitments under the Programme;

2. Urges donor countries to implement their commitments on aid volume and modalities, as made when adopting the Substantial New Programme of Action and as reaffirmed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 12/

3. Recommends that when the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development undertakes the mid-term review and appraisal of the Substantial New Programme of Action in 1985, the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the field of industrialization should be taken fully into account;

4. Calls on all countries in a position to do so, and developed countries in particular, to facilitate and promote the transfer of technology, especially in the areas of food processing, processing of minerals, building and construction, development of alternative sources of energy, water supply, transport and communications, and establishment of small foundries;

5. Recommends that the co-operation between least developed countries and other developing countries should be promoted in all feasible areas in order to accelerate industrial development in the former;

6. Further recommends the promotion of joint ventures between least developed countries and other countries, both developed and developing;

7. Invites all countries in a position to do so, and developed countries in particular, as well as international organizations, to continue to provide technical, financial, technological and material assistance to the least developed countries in promoting domestic processing of raw materials, developing human resources, including entrepreneurial and managerial capabilities, utilizing their existing industrial capacities and preparing comprehensive surveys of their resources;

8. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To further strengthen its technical assistance programme for the least developed countries and to continue to accord high priority to these activities in all its programmes, especially within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(b) To strengthen its capacity to assist the least developed countries:

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12/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6), part one, sect. A, resolution 142 (VI).

- (i) In the formulation of national industrial policies and plans, underlining the contribution of industry to economic and social development;
  - (ii) In the identification, preparation and evaluation of projects and in the enhancement of industrial project preparation capacity at national and subregional levels;
- (c) To assist, where appropriate, in the promotion and establishment of pilot plants and demonstration production units and of other instruments for the promotion of technology that would, inter alia, contribute to the gradual emergence of technologies suited to the needs of the least developed countries;
- (d) In close co-operation with the relevant organizations and taking into account the work in this area to date:
- (i) To assist the least developed countries, at their request, in studying their potential in the processing of raw materials, both mineral and agricultural;
  - (ii) To suggest ways and means of exploiting such resources;
- (e) Within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action:
- (i) To co-operate more closely with the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant multilateral and bilateral organizations in the organization of the round-table conferences of the United Nations Development Programme, World Bank aid consultative groups and other existing arrangements;
  - (ii) To improve the efficiency of its solidarity meetings for the least developed countries and, where possible, to consider their expansion;

Preparatory activities should include assessment of realistic possibilities for mobilizing the resources required for the project proposals identified.

7. Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries 13/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Emphasizing the increasing relevance of and need for economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in the present international economic climate, as a valuable instrument for promoting the rational and efficient use of human, material, financial and technological resources available in developing countries for their individual and collective welfare,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among developing countries complements North-South co-operation,

Considering the relevant provisions of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 14/ the Lima Declaration and

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13/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.7) by consensus.

14/ General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI).

Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 15/ the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations, adopted by the Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Arusha in 1979, 16/ the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 17/ the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 18/ the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Caracas from 13 to 19 May 1981, 19/ the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 20/ and the Economic Declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 1 to 12 March 1983, 21/

Recognizing that the Caracas Programme of Action, adopted by the developing countries, provides their basic framework for activities and arrangements in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Mindful that economic co-operation among developing countries could improve the industrial viability and strength of developing countries, facilitate more efficient and rational utilization of their resources and develop their collective self-reliance,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among developing countries would promote international co-operation on the basis of equality, solidarity and mutual benefits,

Emphasizing the need to intensify the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries,

Further emphasizing the need to encourage international financial institutions of developing countries to continue providing financial assistance to developing countries under such favourable terms and conditions as have characterized the operations of such institutions,

1. Recommends the developing countries to formulate policies and establish frameworks of co-operation with a view to sharing information and facilitating the flow of human, scientific, technological, energy and financial resources, as well as increasing direct investment among themselves and collaboration, and increasing South-South trade and other exchanges;

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15/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

16/ See TD/236.

17/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August to 12 September 1978 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

18/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

19/ A/36/333 and Corr.1.

20/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

21/ A/38/132, annex.

2. Invites the developed countries to undertake measures in support of economic co-operation among developing countries through, inter alia, increased voluntary contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and special-purpose contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, especially for financing the aspects relating to technical co-operation among developing countries of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; 22/

3. Decides to accord high priority to industrial co-operation among developing countries in the activities and programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

4. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide, at the request of developing countries, more active support for the implementation of industrial co-operation among developing countries within the overall context of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and to this end to assist the subregional, regional and interregional co-operation efforts being undertaken by the developing countries, inter alia, for the purpose of:

(a) Planning industrial development and carrying out prospective studies on industrial technology;

(b) Co-ordinating industrialization policies and strategies and carrying out consultations both in a general framework and in specific sectors and branches;

(c) Exchanging information and experience on industrial policies, sectors and branches;

(d) Studying and adopting agreements on industrial integration and complementarity, the establishment of joint ventures and the general promotion of industrial investments;

(e) Studying and adopting industrial agreements and programmes, thus promoting inter-industry exchanges of manufactures that would promote industrial co-operation among the developing countries;

(f) Carrying out joint programmes and other forms of co-operation with regard to training, research and the development of industrial technology;

(g) Establishing regional consultancy networks;

(h) Identifying and strengthening the existing centres of excellence in developing countries for technological research and training;

(i) Organizing expert meetings to explore economic co-operation among developing countries in selected industrial branches;

(j) Increasing the flow of investment capital among developing countries;

5. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To improve its programme of solidarity ministerial meetings in the industrial sector for the benefit of the least developed countries;

(b) To strengthen the Technological Information Exchange System;



(c) To strengthen the activities of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, particularly in order to provide information on existing and necessary appropriate technologies in various developing countries;

(d) Upon request by a developing country, to disseminate information on its industrial projects that offer possibilities for the participation of other developing countries;

(e) To strengthen its project development services while ensuring compatibility with the quality standards of financial institutions;

(f) To arrange for joint ventures for economic co-operation among developing countries in its industrial investment promotion activities;

(g) To give technical assistance for the development and implementation of special programmes and projects in the field of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in support of developing countries, and especially least developed countries and African countries within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

6. Recommends the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to follow the usual United Nations procedures for activities in the field of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in industry, and to co-ordinate and co-operate more closely with various international organizations, in particular United Nations regional commissions and other regional specialized organizations, in the area of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries, so as to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure the optimum utilization of resources.

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8. Industrial Development Decade for Africa: Review of progress and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives 23/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Taking note of resolution 1 (VI) of the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, 24/ in which the proposals for the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa were adopted, 25/ and which was subsequently taken note of by the Industrial Development Board in its resolution 55 (XVI) of 28 May 1982, 26/

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23/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.8) by consensus.

24/ ID/B/274/Add.1; E/ECA/OM.8/2.

25/ ID/287.

26/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/37/16), annex I.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, in which the Assembly proclaimed the period 1980-1990 as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and resolutions 36/182, section II, of 17 December 1981, 37/212, section II, of 20 December 1982 and 38/192, section II, of 20 December 1983, on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Taking note of Economic Commission for Africa resolutions 442 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa 27/ and 466 (XVIII) of 2 May 1983 on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 28/

Taking note further of resolution 941 (XL), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 29/

Taking into account the third progress report submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to the Industrial Development Board at its eighteenth session, 30/ and resolution 57 (XVIII) of 19 May 1984 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by the Board at that session, 31/

Taking into consideration the various constraints at the national, subregional and international levels on the implementation of the Programme for the Decade,

Conscious of the urgent need for the countries of Africa to undertake the priority activities identified for the preparatory phase of the Programme for the Decade,

Recognizing that the industrial development of Africa, within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, can be further promoted by assistance in other areas, such as infrastructure, education and training, and rural development,

Reiterating the need to accord priority to the development of core industries defined in the Programme for the Decade that are economically, technically and socially viable in the long run, and to provide intrasectoral and intersectoral linkages and essential inputs for the production and processing of natural resources, especially food and agricultural products,

Mindful of the magnitude of financial, human and material resources required for the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and the urgent need for the international community, including international organizations, to intensify their co-operation with the African countries in the mobilization of required resources,

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27/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1982, Supplement No. 11 (E/1982/21).

28/ Ibid., 1983, Supplement No.11 (E/1983/44).

29/ See A/39/207, annex.

30/ ID/B/313.

31/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16), annex I.

Alarmed at the negative impact of the world economic crisis on the industrial development in African countries during the initial phase of the Programme for the Decade,

Commending the efforts made by the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of activities during the preparatory phase of the Programme for the Decade,

Further commending the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the assistance provided in the implementation of the priority actions identified for the preparatory phase of the Programme for the Decade,

Welcoming the actions taken to promote the Industrial Development Decade for Africa not only within but also outside Africa,

1. Recommends the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to improve further and intensify its assistance to the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the accomplishment of the priority actions for the preparatory phase, as well as in the identification, formulation and implementation of projects during the implementation phase of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; 25/

2. Calls on all African countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify further their efforts towards the accomplishment of the priority actions to be undertaken during the preparatory phase of the Programme for the Decade and to provide information on such actions to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Organization of African Unity or the Economic Commission for Africa, so as to enable their Joint Committee to monitor more effectively the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

3. Welcomes the initiatives taken to promote co-operation between Latin American and African countries and organizations in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade and welcomes similar initiatives to promote co-operation between African countries and other regions or subregions of the developing countries in the appropriate frameworks, as, for instance, relevant regional organizations, economic co-operation among developing countries, and the agreed framework of the System of Consultations;

4. Welcomes the elaboration of the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level 32/ synthesizing the programmes adopted at the four subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the proposed programme of assistance to African countries for the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 33/ along with the compendium of project proposals 34/ and the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level for that phase and requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to extend assistance to African countries, at

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32/ ID/CONF.5/CRP.1.

33/ ID/CONF.5/33.

34/ ID/CONF.5/CRP.2.

their request, at the individual, subregional and regional levels, on the basis of the above-mentioned documents; this assistance should, inter alia, proceed with the elaboration and improvement of selected project proposals suitable for presentation to potential sources of finance and industrial co-operation so that they reach the stage of implementation and investment as soon as possible;

6. Calls on member States, as well as on all organizations concerned, to continue to contribute to both the preparatory and implementation phases of the Programme for the Decade and to consider in their national and their co-operation programmes the programme of assistance to African countries contained in the proposed programme, along with the compendium of project proposals and the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the General Assembly for its decision to allocate to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization \$US 1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for assistance in 1984 to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and also notes with interest the appeal made by the Seventh Conference of the African Ministers of Industry that the allocation by the General Assembly for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa should be increased to an annual minimum level of \$5 million and put on a permanent basis, and invites the General Assembly to consider that appeal;

8. Urges serious consideration of the appeals made to the international community, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank and other international organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies and financial institutions, to increase and intensify their technical and financial assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

9. Recommends the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-ordination, as far as possible, with other United Nations organs, as well as with technical and financial institutions both in Africa and in donor countries, to assist African countries and organizations in:

(a) Integrating the projects contained in the four subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes;

(b) Formulating industrial strategies, policies and plans with particular emphasis on the development of programmes and projects which give support to core industries, as qualified in the ninth preambular paragraph of the present resolution, as well as small-scale and medium-scale industries;

(c) Developing industrial manpower, especially scientific and technological capabilities, including the mobilization of African skills, both within and outside the continent, for the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

(d) Developing industries based on locally available natural resources, especially those promoting self-sufficiency in food supplies and creating employment in rural areas;

(e) Promoting intra-African co-operation in all aspects relating to industrial development;

(f) Promoting the standardization and quality control of industrial products, inter alia, by working through national, subregional and regional specialized institutes, in close linkage with the industrial enterprises concerned;

(g) Promoting effective maintenance and repair of industrial equipment and appliances, together with the encouragement of local manufacturing of spare parts,

including, inter alia, the use and training of local human resources, in order to promote their technical capabilities;

(h) Developing traditional, as well as acquiring and adapting existing and new, technologies related to industrial development, including the provision of pilot and demonstration plants for accelerating industrialization in particular sectors;

(i) Mobilizing financial resources from both domestic and external sources up to the amount needed for the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

(j) Developing energy technologies, equipment and appliances for industrial development;

(k) Publicizing their opportunities for industrial investment, including direct investment as well as industrial co-operation;

(l) Surveying African demand/supply and input/output requirements, especially in core industries, as qualified in the ninth preambular paragraph of the present resolution, thus providing an input to the preparation of an industrial map of Africa;

10. Recommends the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with other relevant organizations:

(a) To prepare and circulate to all African countries a directory of national, subregional and regional centres dealing with industrial and technological studies;

(b) To promote and publicize the Industrial Development Decade for Africa not only within but also outside Africa;

(c) To make better known its capacity for assistance to African countries in the implementation of the Programme for the Decade;

(d) To hold more regional consultations, in particular in relation to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, within the agreed framework for the System of Consultations;

11. Further requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide to the Industrial Development Board annual progress reports on the status of implementation of the Programme for the Decade.

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9. Integration of women in industrial development 35/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly at its

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35/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.9) by consensus.

thirty-fifth session, states that "industrialization policies should have as one of their aims productive employment generation and the integration and equal participation of women in industrial development programmes", 36/

Taking into consideration the results of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, 37/ held at Mexico City in 1975, and the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, 38/ adopted at Copenhagen in 1980,

Aware that the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Nairobi in July 1985, is expected to undertake a critical review of the progress achieved and obstacles encountered in attaining the objectives of the Decade and to formulate forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women for the period up to the year 2000,

Recalling also the provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 39/ resolution 44 (IX) of the Industrial Development Board 40/ and, in particular, resolution 1, adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in which it was emphasized that "the integration and participation of women at all levels in the industrialization process is a vital prerequisite for balanced and equitable development", 41/

Bearing in mind the responsibility of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for promoting the integration of women at all levels of the industrialization process of developing countries and for contributing actively to the preparation of the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace,

1. Calls on Member States to promote the increased participation of women in industrial development, both by integrating their participation in the design and implementation of industrial development activities and by supporting specific projects for women, the measures in this respect to include, for example:

(a) Encouraging women's access to senior positions at the policy and planning level, in project planning and implementation in all sectors, including key sectors such as finance, commerce, energy, science and technology;

(b) Ensuring that the integration of women is taken into consideration at an early stage in the design of industrial projects;

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36/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex, para. 77.

37/ Report of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June - 2 July 1975 (E/CONF.66/34).

38/ Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14 - 30 July 1980 (A/CONF.94/35).

39/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

40/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/10016), annex I.

41/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. IV, sect. B, resolution 1, para.1.

(c) Designing programmes and allocating resources to prepare women to take up not only traditional but also non-traditional activities through innovative approaches to training, formal and non-formal, in view of the large number of women to be reached;

(d) Supporting women's initiatives to become self-employed and to engage in supplementary income-earning activities;

(e) Supporting local initiatives by women's groups and organizations to encourage and promote the increased participation of women in industry;

(f) Providing vocational guidance and career counselling to women to assist them in preparing for industrial employment;

(g) Collecting data on the existing and potential contribution of women to the industrialization process to facilitate the formulation of forward-looking strategies;

2. Stresses the essential role that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has to play in the integration of women in industrial development;

3. Welcomes the establishment of a focal point within the Office of the Director, Division of Policy Co-ordination, for the promotion and co-ordination of the secretariat's activities for the integration of women in industrial development;

4. Welcomes the secretariat's initiative in including in its preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO regional workshops on the integration of women in the industrial planning and development process, and invites Governments to consider the recommendations contained in the report on women in industrial development submitted to the Conference; 42/

5. Invites Member States to give particular consideration in their development programmes to technical co-operation activities in support of women's participation in industrial development;

6. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to take measures to ensure that the integration of women is taken into consideration in the design and implementation of all technical co-operation and study activities, with special emphasis on the following priority areas:

(a) Industrial sector and subsector planning at the programme and project levels;

(b) Human resource development, including:

(i) Design of special training programmes and of training materials for women, particularly in such areas as entrepreneurship development and industrial management at different levels;

(ii) Strengthening of national and regional training institutions;

(iii) Training of trainers;

(c) Small-scale enterprises, particularly those supplying the needs of rural areas;

(d) Transfer of technology;

7. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ensure that its field representatives actively assist the national Governments, upon their request, in their efforts to encourage women's participation in industry and to report periodically to the Industrial Development Board on the progress thereon.

8. Recommends that the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization take measures to increase the representation of women at senior levels within the secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and in the field, in accordance with section V of General Assembly resolution 35/210 of 17 December 1980 and General Assembly resolution 37/235 B of 21 December 1982.

10. United Nations Industrial Development Fund 43/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Bearing in mind the broad objectives mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, 44/ and specified in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 45/ adopted by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation,

Recalling the agreed desirable funding level for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund of \$US 50 million annually, adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its eleventh session, 46/ and endorsed by the General Assembly at its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, 47/

Mindful that the total pledges to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, in spite of the encouraging increase in the last years, remain far below the target,

Decides to honour the pledge to promote the industrial development of developing countries, and calls upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or to increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to reach at the earliest the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million a year.

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43/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.10), as amended by its sponsors, by consensus.

44/ A/CONF.90/19.

45/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

46/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/32/16), para. 131 (a).

47/ General Assembly resolutions 32/166 and 33/78.



11. UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system  
on industrial development 48/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development  
Organization,

Reaffirming the mandate and central role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development established under General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966 and subsequently reiterated in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation 49/ and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 50/

Recalling the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as a specialized agency according to which one of its functions will be to initiate, co-ordinate and follow up activities of the United Nations system with a view to enabling the Organization to play a central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development,

Stressing that, in playing its central co-ordinating role in industrial development, the guiding factor is the maximization of cost-effectiveness in the use of resources by avoiding unnecessary duplication among the programmes and activities of the United Nations agencies and by promoting project complementarity,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in fulfilling its co-ordinating role in industrial development,

Mindful of the desirability of keeping the internal co-ordination mechanisms of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization under constant review in order to fulfil the Organization's mandate and to make the best use of resources,

Recognizing the desirability of monitoring the relevant information in regard to the contribution of the United Nations system to industrial development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 37/226 of 20 December 1982 and 38/227 of 20 December 1983,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) Continue and further strengthen its co-ordination with other organizations of the United Nations system and with relevant governmental and intergovernmental organizations, as well as with non-governmental and other organizations whose work is related to that of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

(b) Strengthen its role in the promotion and facilitation of industrial co-operation among developing countries in the overall context of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

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48/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.11), as amended, by consensus.

49/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

50/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

(c) Analyse its co-ordination activities, including the objectives for co-ordination, as well as costs, benefits and problems encountered therein, in order to improve the quality of its work and to achieve more effective and systematic co-ordination;

(d) Make optimal use of existing co-ordination mechanisms and agreements and review its co-ordinating activities in order to further enhance them, to improve the quality of its work and increase the developmental impact of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and of other organizations within the United Nations system, and present its findings to the Permanent Committee, the Industrial Development Board or the Programme and Budget Committee, as appropriate;

(e) Strengthen its field co-ordination in close co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme through the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers programme in order to make its operational activities more effective, and continue negotiations to ensure adequate financing for the Programme;

2. Invites the General Assembly to ensure that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization receives the relevant information with regard to the contribution of the United Nations system to industrial development, in order to facilitate the central co-ordinating role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which information could suitably be brought to the notice of the Industrial Development Board;

3. Welcomes the efforts of the General Assembly to initiate steps for achieving more effective system-wide co-ordination through the harmonization of inter-agency programmes by synchronizing the timing of medium-term plans and programme budget cycles and to strengthen its inter-agency monitoring role.

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12. Immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector 51/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 38/220 of 20 December 1983 on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon,

Conscious of the extent of destruction of Lebanon's industrial sector in recent years,

Considering that Lebanon is unable on its own to undertake the reconstruction of its industry, especially as industry is considered to be one of the main pillars of its economy,

1. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to provide Lebanon with immediate, medium-term and long-term assistance so as to enable it to reconstruct its industrial sector;

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51/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.12) by consensus.

2. Calls upon Member States to give all due consideration to the reindustrialization of Lebanon and to assist the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in its efforts in this regard.

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13. Cessation of the war in the Gulf 52/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/3 of 22 October 1982 on the consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq,

Deeply concerned at the extensive loss of life as well as the intense human suffering caused by the war between Iran and Iraq,

Mindful of the severe strains imposed by the war on the financial and human resources of each country, which could have been employed in a meaningful effort to achieve a rapid industrialization of the region,

Aware of the tension and the dangerous possibilities in the whole region,

Recognizing the genuine desire of the world community that a negotiated, peaceful solution to the conflict be achieved,

1. Calls on Member States to spare no effort to halt the war;
2. Urges the Governments of the States concerned to conclude a just and honourable settlement of the conflict whether through direct negotiations or through mediators.

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52/ During the consideration of draft resolution ID/CONF.5/L.9/Rev.1 on that subject, statements concerning the relevance of the draft resolution to the agenda of the Conference were made by the representatives of Israel, Iran (Islamic Republic of) and Iraq (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 23 - 25). By 37 votes to 20, with 25 abstentions, it was decided that the draft resolution fell within the competence of the Conference. A statement was made by the representative of China (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, para 28). By 44 votes to 1 with 43 abstentions, the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.13) was adopted by the Conference. Statements were made by the representatives of Turkey, Uruguay, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Switzerland, Pakistan and Ireland (on behalf of the States members of the European Economic Community) (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 31 - 49).

14. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people 53/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Mindful of the special provisions of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for Their Industrial Development 54/ concerning the Palestinian people,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 38/145 of 19 December 1983 on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/56 of 25 July 1984 on assistance to the Palestinian people,

Taking into account conclusion 1984/12 of the Industrial Development Board on technical assistance to the Palestinian people, 55/

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53/ During the consideration of draft resolution ID/CONF.5/L.11 on that subject, statements were made by the representatives of Israel, India and United Arab Emirates. The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.14) by a roll-call vote of 70 to 2, with 23 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against: Israel, United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Guatemala, Holy See, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay.

After the vote, following a procedure proposed by the President and agreed to by the Conference, statements were submitted in writing by the representatives of Belgium, Germany, Federal Republic of, Holy See, Israel, Netherlands, Peru, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Uruguay (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, annex).

54/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI, para. 347.

55/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16), para. 113.

Recognizing the need to establish industrial seaport facilities in the Gaza Strip to give Palestinian firms direct access to external markets,

Recognizing also the need to establish a Palestinian industrial bank in the occupied Palestinian territories,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the survey of the manufacturing industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, 56/ prepared in response to the special provisions of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for Their Development concerning the Palestinian people; 54/

2. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue and to expand its technical assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization;

3. Also requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to prepare the studies needed for the establishment of industrial seaport facilities and of a Palestinian industrial development bank in the occupied Palestinian territories and to explore ways and means for the implementation of the two projects;

4. Calls for urgent lifting of the restrictions imposed by the Israeli occupation authorities hampering the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories, particularly the industrial sector, in order to enable the Palestinian people to develop their economy according to their needs and requirements;

5. Calls upon the Israeli occupation authorities to give staff and experts of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization access to the occupied Palestinian territories to implement therein industrial development projects for the Palestinian people;

6. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report to the Industrial Development Board and to the next General Conference on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

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15. Technical Assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity 57/

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of

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56/ UNIDO/IO.584.

57/ The Conference adopted the resolution (ID/CONF.5/RES.15) by 66 votes to 6, with 21 abstentions. Following a procedure proposed by the President and agreed to by the Conference, statements were submitted in writing by the representatives of Belgium, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, annex).

Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations and paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 37/69 A of 9 December 1982 on the situation in South Africa,

Recalling further paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 E of 20 December 1982 on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Taking into account conclusions 1984/10 58/ and 1984/11 59/ of the Industrial Development Board on technical assistance to the Namibian people and to the South African national liberation movements respectively,

Appreciating the role played by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations organizations and the sympathetic international community in providing assistance to the southern African national liberation movements,

1. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to strengthen its technical assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;
2. Appeals to Member States and international organizations to continue to provide funds and other resources, on an increased basis, for the speedy implementation by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of the activities within its mandate in the comprehensive document on all aspects of economic planning in an independent Namibia to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 E;
3. Appeals to all Member States, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide generous assistance, through the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity, for the social and economic development of the oppressed majority of southern Africa;
4. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to submit a report on the progress made in providing technical assistance to the southern African national liberation movements to the Industrial Development Board at its next session and to the next General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

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58/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16), para. 101.

59/ Ibid., para. 108.

C. Other decisions

16. The Conference noted that no consensus agreement had been reached in Committee I on two draft resolutions on items 5 (c), mobilization of financial resources for industrial development (ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.16) \*/ and 5 (e), world industrial restructuring and redeployment (ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.13). The Conference agreed that the President of the Conference would forward the two draft resolutions, together with the relevant documentation, to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a request that they be considered by the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session. It was further agreed that, should the Assembly adopt those draft resolutions, they would become part of the final report of the Conference. The draft resolutions are reproduced below:

Draft resolution on mobilization of financial resources  
for industrial development

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development  
Organization,

1. Convinced that financial resources are a key factor for the industrial development of developing countries,
2. Emphasizing that international financial co-operation should be strengthened,
- 3(a) [Concerned at the inadequacy of domestic and external financial resource availability as well as the difficulties of mobilizing financial resources which constitute a major constraint on the industrialization of developing countries,] (Group of 77)
- 3(b) [Concerned at the difficulty of mobilizing financial resources which is a constraint on the industrialization of developing countries;] (Group B)
4. [Aware that in recent years the process of industrial development of the developing countries has suffered severely on account of their high foreign indebtedness, the burdens of conditions attached to external financing and the increasing outflow of capital,] (Group of 77 and Group D)
5. [Considering that the payments to be made by developing countries should represent a reasonable percentage of their exports and be tolerable for their economies and industrialization,] (Group of 77)
6. Conscious that aid instruments should adapt to the changing needs of the developing countries,
7. [Conscious that the constant rise in interest rates has further increased the foreign debts of the developing countries, rendering the servicing of debts more difficult and reducing their prospects for obtaining further credit, and substantially inhibiting their industrialization process,] (Group of 77)
8. [Emphasizing that responsibility for the foreign debt problems should be shared by the debtor countries and by the lending countries, the international private banking community and the multilateral financing institutions,] (Group of 77)

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\*/ Document ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.16 had not been circulated to participants in the Conference.

9. [Recognizing that the international monetary and credit systems need to be reformed,] (Group of 77)
10. Recognizing the need for adequate financial flows for industrial development,
- 11(a) [Stressing that even though mobilization of domestic resources in developing countries is of paramount importance, flows of external financial resources are vital in complementing and reinforcing domestic mobilization efforts,]  
(Group of 77)
- 11(b) [Stressing that mobilization of domestic resources in developing countries is of paramount importance and that flows of external financial resources are vital in complementing and reinforcing domestic mobilization efforts,] (Group B)
- 12(a) [Emphasizing the continuing need for official development assistance in providing effective basic infrastructure supportive of industrialization and direct support for industrial development, particularly in the least developed countries,] (Group B)
- 12(b) [Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade relating, inter alia, to bilateral official development assistance,]  
(Group of 77)
- 12(c) [Reaffirming the need for official development assistance to be increased urgently to the levels as committed in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 1/ inter alia, for providing effective basic infrastructure to support industrialization and direct support for the industrial development of the developing countries,] (Group of 77)
- 12(d) [Emphasizing the continuing need for official development assistance in providing direct support for industrial development and related basic infrastructure to support industrialization,] (Group D)
13. Stressing the important role of multilateral development institutions in mobilizing and providing financial resources from external sources, and the need to ensure adequate support for those institutions,
14. [Mindful that foreign direct investment can play a substantial role, in the framework of national policies and priorities of the developing countries, as an important source of external financing for industrial development, transfer of technology, managerial expertise and the development of export markets, and that the flow of investment to industrial projects in developing countries depends, inter alia, on a stable and mutually beneficial framework for such investment,]  
(Group of 77 and Group D)
15. [Being aware that a balanced approach to external financing of industry is considered necessary, including funding through official development assistance, other official flows, commercial bank lending and foreign direct investment,]  
(Group D)
16. [Stressing that additional and adequate external resources on affordable terms as well as internal resources should be mobilized in order to ensure an orderly and sustained revival of industrialization in the developing countries,]  
(Group of 77)

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1/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.



17. [Being aware of the close links existing between peace and development, it is of great importance for the world community to work ceaselessly to promote among nations peace, security, disarmament and co-operation, which are indispensable for the achievement of the goals of economic and social development. Creating the conditions for real peace and security would permit an allocation of resources to social and economic rather than to military programmes, which would greatly help to attain the goals and objectives of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,] (Group D)
18. [Recognizing the need for new international financing mechanisms to cater to the urgent needs of developing countries for financial resources for industrial development,] (Group of 77)
19. Also convinced that special attention and consideration should be given to the African region and to the least developed countries, which have the lowest level of industrialization,
20. Bearing in mind that new approaches are called for that encourage greater flow of investment in industrial projects in developing countries, [irrespective of their economic and social systems,] (Group of 77)
21. Drawing attention to the need for all countries to make the most effective use of financial resources in industrial development,
  1. Urges urgent consideration, in appropriate forums, of identified issues of international concern, particularly to developing countries, with a view, inter alia, to reviving the industrialization process of developing countries in the context of overall development, with due regard to the need for consideration in the longer-term perspective;
  2. Recommends that consideration be given to providing adequate financial support for the developing countries to meet their industrialization needs;
  3. Further recommends that international co-operation efforts be directed to facilitating and channelling [additional] (Group of 77) financial resources under [more] (Group of 77) favourable conditions to developing countries to meet their industrialization needs;
  4. Recommends that, among possible mechanisms to facilitate further the mobilization of domestic savings and the flow of [foreign direct investment and other] [external financial resources], both public and private, for industrial development, a stable and mutually beneficial framework be fostered;
  5. Invites member States to consider the promotion of agreements, including long-term agreements, in the areas of co-production, joint ventures, export-oriented activities in the field of manufactures and the incorporation of technology through licensing and engineering contracts;
  6. Recommends developed countries to promote increased investment in the developing countries which so require it, in the sectors which those countries consider appropriate and for the benefit of their development;
  7. [Calls on member States to increase interregional trade in manufactured goods, as well as to encourage the establishment of regional multinational enterprises and facilitate technological co-operation;] (Group of 77)

8. Urges developed countries to implement their commitments on aid volume and modalities as made when adopting the International Development Strategy and as reaffirmed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; 2/

9. Urges donor countries to implement their commitments on aid volume and modalities as made when adopting the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 3/ and as reaffirmed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

10. [Recommends that a more liberal attitude be adopted in providing quick disbursal of credits, and development assistance for industrial programmes rather than on a project-by-project basis. To this end, multilateral financial institutions, particularly the World Bank Group, should take further appropriate measures;] (Group of 77)

11. [Calls on member States to promote peace, co-operation and disarmament and thereby permit a reallocation of resources to social and economic development, including the promotion of industrial development of developing countries;] (Group B)

12. Urges the international community, including the bilateral, multilateral and international institutions and organizations, to intensify their co-operation in the field of financial and technical assistance to the African countries and to the regional and subregional financial and industrial development organizations, in the mobilization of the resources required for their industrial development and the implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; 4/

13. Reaffirms that the Investment Promotion Services of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should continue to identify and promote ways and means of mobilizing additional financial resources for industrial development, and particularly in priority industrial sectors and subsectors of the developing countries;

14. [Also reaffirms that Consultations at the global level may cover in particular:

(a) Issues related to the promotion and acceleration of the industrialization of developing countries, as well as to the development of industrial co-operation of all countries;

(b) Topics that are common to a number of industrial sectors;

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2/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.D.6).

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8) part one, sect. A.

4/ ID/287.

15(a) Recalls that in respect of the work programme of the System of Consultations for the biennium 1984/1985 work on industrial financing should be pursued with regard to each sector in respect of which Consultations had been scheduled;] (Group of 77)

15(b) [Also reaffirms that in the System of Consultations work on industrial financing should be pursued with regard to each sector in respect of which Consultations have been scheduled;] (Group D)

16. Requests the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To co-operate increasingly with the regional organizations and with international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, in the pursuit of the Organization's activities, including the mobilization of financial resources for the industrial development of developing countries;

(b) To help prepare specific projects for consideration by multilateral development institutions for the industrial development of developing countries;

(c) [To continue to consider proposals on international financing mechanisms for industrial development;] (Group of 77)

(d) [To develop and implement a special programme of assistance to African countries and relevant intergovernmental organizations in mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa as well as the technical assistance programme for the implementation phase of the Decade;] (Group of 77)

(e) To continue to carry out its studies of the industrial investment requirements in selected developing countries;

(f) To assist developing countries, especially the least developed among them, in identifying and designing industrial projects within the framework of their national development objectives and priorities that will attract domestic and foreign resources, and in this context to continue and strengthen its work in preparing feasibility studies;

(g) [To give priority to its programmes aimed at helping developing countries improve their internal procedures for mobilizing domestic savings [and encouraging private foreign and domestic investment] (Group B) for industrial development;] (Group B)

(h) To study relevant mechanisms used by developed and developing countries for mobilizing savings and utilizing financial resources effectively and to provide information thereon to developing countries to assist them in their industrial development; in this regard, particular attention should be paid to financing for small and medium-sized industries.

Draft resolution on world industrial restructuring and redeployment

The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling (a) the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, 5/ in which were laid down the main measures and

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5/ See ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV.

principles for industrial development and co-operation within the framework of the establishment of the new international economic order, and (b) the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, 6/ in which a strategy was spelt out for the further industrialization of developing countries,

Recalling that the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation elaborated a framework for global industrial restructuring and redeployment and established a target for the developing countries' share of world industrial production,

Reaffirming that the attainment of the targets contained in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, 7/ aimed at, inter alia, raising the share of the developing countries in world industrial production in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, calls for far-reaching changes in the structure of world production,

Further reaffirming that policies that maintain internationally less competitive industries through subsidies and other protective measures should be avoided, thus facilitating redeployment of such industries from developed to developing countries,

Bearing in mind that new technological advances and the current global economic situation require innovative approaches to world industrial restructuring,

Stressing the importance of redeployment of industry from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment, and reaffirming that restructuring and redeployment should be carried out in accordance with the national policies and priorities of member States, in particular of the developing countries,

Affirming that industrial restructuring as a long-term process should encompass not only the establishment of manufacturing capacities in the developing countries but also the capacity to manage, expand, adapt and direct industrial development as part of their national development process,

[Recalling resolution 159/VI, of 2 July 1983, as adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session, 8/ in which it stressed the importance of access to international markets for products of developing countries,]

Bearing in mind the importance of economic and social effects of restructuring and redeployment,

Recalling that the System of Consultations, as an important and established activity of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization is, inter alia, a valuable framework for identifying problems associated with the industrialization of developing countries, for considering ways and means at the national, regional

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6/ ID/CONF.4/22 and Corr.1, chap. VI.

7/ General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex.

8/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Sixth Session, vol. I, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II).

and international levels to accelerate their industrialization, and for fostering closer industrial co-operation among member countries, in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, as well as other relevant conclusions, decisions and resolutions agreed upon in the past by the United Nations,

Convinced that industrial financing is a key factor in this context in each case,

Stressing that the appraisal of the System of Consultations initiated by the Industrial Development Board at its eighteenth session 9/ should result in the improving of the System and in making it more result-oriented in order to achieve its fundamental objectives as laid down in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and in the Principles, Objectives and Characteristics of the System of Consultations, 6/ 10/

Affirming that the System of Consultations should provide avenues for the exchange of information and views, and therefrom, inter alia, to the identification of specific areas and forms of co-operation, and would also permit negotiations among interested parties, at their request, at the same time as or after the Consultations,

Recognizing the increasing interdependence of all countries of the world as a base of international economic co-operation,

1. Invites developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts and policies in order to facilitate world industrial restructuring and redeployment;

2. Calls upon developing countries to promote their own regional multinational enterprises for the implementation of industrial projects of common interest;

3. Urges developed countries to pursue appropriate positive adjustment policies and measures that facilitate world industrial restructuring with minimal disruptions; their policies should seek to avoid negative effects on the industrial development of developing countries;

4. [Invites the developed countries to support efforts by developing countries to attain full utilization of industrial capacity, to fulfil their commitments to halt protectionism by fully implementing and strictly adhering to the stand-still provisions they have accepted, in particular concerning imports from developing countries, and to work systematically towards reducing and eliminating quantitative restrictions and measures having similar effect. Importance is attached to the promotion of foreign and domestic investment through a stable and mutually beneficial framework for investment;]

5. Requests that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should:

(a) Strengthen its activities in the fields of technical assistance, feasibility studies, advisory services, analysis of opportunities, assistance in the formulation of national development programmes and investment promotion in sectors in which industrial restructuring is taking place, in order to facilitate industrial restructuring and redeployment;

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9/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/39/16), para. 84.

10/ PI/84. para I.

(b) Improve its ability to respond adequately and promptly to requests from member States for information relating to industrial restructuring and related policies and for this purpose maintain close collaboration with the relevant United Nations bodies and organizations working in this field, as well as with relevant economic research institutes;

(c) Continue, in accordance with its mandate, to work in close co-operation and collaboration with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and relevant international organizations in industrial restructuring and redeployment;

(d) Continue to prepare case studies on social and economic implications of industrial restructuring and redeployment in developing countries;

6. Recommends that the System of Consultations should:

(a) Cover industrial sectors of particular interest to developing countries;

(b) Hold more regional consultation meetings, in particular in relation to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, within the agreed framework for the System;

(c) Seek to identify specific areas and forms of co-operation;

(d) Explore means and practical measures for the promotion of industrial co-operation at subregional, regional and international levels.

7. Recommends strengthening the Investment Promotion Services of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization by continuing, where appropriate, to build a network of national promotion centres in developed and developing countries. These services actively mobilize outside resources for identified investment projects, especially those related to the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and should maintain close co-ordination with developing countries' industrial development programmes and should promote projects falling within the national objectives and priorities of developing countries.

### CHAPTER III

#### SUMMARY OF THE GENERAL DEBATE

17. The Conference considered agenda items 3 (general debate) and 4 (Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action: retrospective and perspective) jointly at its 2nd to 14th plenary meetings held from 2 to 10 August 1984. In the 13 meetings devoted to the discussions, 128 statements were made. Ninety-five speakers represented sovereign States participating in the Conference and 33 observers delivered statements.

18. As the general debate is covered in the summary records of the Conference (ID/CONF.5/SR.2-14), the statements are not described in detail in the present report. Some of the major themes dealt with by one or more speakers are summarized in paragraphs 21 to 95 below. They should not, however, be taken as reflecting the views of the Conference as a whole.

19. Immediately preceding the opening of the general debate, the Executive Director of UNIDO, Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, made a statement to the Conference (see ID/CONF.5/SR.2, paras. 1-15).

20. During the general debate, the President of the Conference read a message from Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council, People's Republic of China. The representative of Mexico conveyed a message from Mr. Miguel de la Madrid, President of Mexico. A message from Mr. J. Batmunkh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, was announced and circulated by the President.

#### General observations

21. Appreciation was expressed to the Government of Austria for providing the facilities for the Conference. Mr. van Barneveld Kooy, Ambassador of the Netherlands, was congratulated on his election as President of the Conference; the participants were confident that his rich experience, wisdom and able leadership would contribute to the success of the Conference. Congratulations were also extended to the other members of the Bureau. The UNIDO secretariat was commended on the quality and timely preparation of the documentation before the Conference. The Executive Director, in particular, was complimented on his special report (ID/CONF.5/29; ID/319) and on his opening address to the Conference.

22. The Conference was seen as providing an excellent opportunity for reactivating the North-South dialogue. The hope was expressed that it would provide guidance on international co-operation, aimed at achieving enduring growth and strengthening industrialization in the developing countries for the benefit of the entire world economy. It should reach agreements that would contribute to laying the foundations for the New International Economic Order.

23. In particular, the Conference should identify the appropriate policies, measures and attitudes that would make it possible to accelerate industrialization in the developing world. The approach should, however, be based on realism, concentrating on the issues where agreement was possible.

24. In view of the imminent conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the Conference should also establish a sound basis for the new organization by defining its role and setting concrete guidelines for its future activities.

25. In the course of the general debate a joint statement entitled "Present-day problems of industrialization and UNIDO's role in solving them" (ID/CONF.5/39) was introduced on behalf of a group of Socialist countries.

#### World economic situation

26. The Conference was taking place at a time when the world was struggling to escape from the worst recession since the Second World War. The crisis was aggravated by threats to peace and an unbridled arms race, which severely hampered development efforts. The deterioration in the political, economic and financial situation, it was said, had brought mankind to the brink of world conflict. The economic crisis was manifested by slow growth rates, high unemployment, huge budget deficits and prolonged monetary instability.

27. The developing world had borne the brunt of the burden of the economic crisis and the least developed countries had been the hardest hit. For the countries of Africa, the situation was aggravated by natural disasters and unfavourable climatic conditions. The prolonged world economic recession was characterized by a reduction in demand for the exports of developing countries, falling commodity prices, increased protectionism, high interest rates, balance-of-payment deficits and fluctuations in exchange rates, aggravated by the crushing burden of debt for

several developing countries and a deterioration in the terms of trade. It was stated that in certain cases these problems had been compounded by such practices as over-protectionism, an overestimation of market demand and a failure to foresee or react adequately to changes in demand and prices.

28. Developing countries were facing external difficulties such as protectionism in international trade, persistently high interest rates and their adverse effects on the debt burden, which resulted in internal difficulties. Those factors, added to the low level of official development assistance (ODA), the increase in private control of world financial markets since the late 1960s, the growth in the export of profits by transnational corporations and the debt-service burden, threatened to induce a more serious global crisis. The necessary structural readjustments in developing countries had been made at a high cost and had in many cases jeopardized political and institutional stability.

29. In the past few months there had been signs of recovery in most developed market economy countries and it was projected that world exports would return to earlier levels of growth. Although it was hoped that the recovery would lead to an increase in world trade and encourage the flow of capital to the developing countries, the possibilities of sustained expansion for developing countries seemed uncertain. In fact, the recession was becoming more serious owing to the low prices of primary commodities and the increasing cost of debt-servicing. Monetary measures had only alleviated the position of the stronger countries but at the expense of the weaker ones, and protectionism was on the increase in the industrialized countries.

30. The international crisis had obviously made North-South co-operation more difficult: the developed countries had not shown the political will required for starting negotiations aimed at an equitable restructuring of the international economic system. The grave international economic situation, however, required the adoption of measures to ensure the very survival of humanity. Social stability in both developed and developing countries could best be ensured by placing international economic relations on a just and equitable basis. Only a radical change in international relations on the basis of the new international economic order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States could improve the situation.

#### Impact of current crisis on the process of industrialization

31. The world economic crisis had reduced the prospects for economic growth in most developing countries and, as a result, no progress had been made since 1980 towards the achievement of the goals established by the Second and Third General Conferences of UNIDO, held at Lima and New Delhi in 1975 and 1980. The share of developing countries in total world manufacturing output had grown from 10 per cent in 1975 to only 11.9 per cent in 1983. If the rate of progress made in those eight years were not increased, the share of developing countries in the year 2000 would not exceed 15 per cent. The Lima target of 25 per cent was, therefore, unlikely to be achieved by the year 2000 without major improvements in international co-operation over the next 15 years.

32. The impact of the world economic crisis on African countries had been recognized by the Secretary-General and drawn to the attention of the Economic and Social Council when it met in July 1984. The economies of most African countries were still highly dependent on exports of commodities and many countries had suffered from drought and other natural catastrophes. There was a crisis in food and agriculture as well as in industry in Africa, as was demonstrated by the fact that many industrial enterprises had been closed down and others were operating



well below capacity. Africa's burden of external debt had reached \$150 billion, per capita incomes had declined and for many countries the issue was currently one of survival rather than development and sustained growth.

33. The Latin American countries had made a detailed analysis of the external limitations on their development at meetings held at Quito, Havana and Cartagena in the 12 months preceding the Fourth General Conference. They had concluded that, with the prevailing level of interest rates and conditions for amortizing external debt, the resumption of economic growth was not possible. Ironically, the Latin American countries had become exporters of capital. Instead of rapid industrialization, a process of de-industrialization was under way.

34. Some Asian countries had maintained their momentum of economic and industrial development despite the world economic crisis. That was because they had managed to avoid a drop in export earnings and had adopted a more prudent approach to debt management and borrowing. Nevertheless, many Asian countries had been forced to postpone or abandon plans for industrial expansion. Several Asian countries with a strong export-orientation had been hampered by limitations imposed on their exports.

35. Almost a decade had passed since the Lima Conference. The target established there was not in sight, not because the target itself was unrealistic but because international action to achieve it had not been implemented. There was, therefore, both a challenge and an opportunity for the Conference to discuss a programme of international co-operation which would permit greater progress towards the achievement of the Lima target. On the other hand, reservations were made about such targets.

#### Industrialization as a means to achieving economic development

36. Industrialization was seen as a means of achieving integrated, self-reliant and self-sustaining economic development and thus solving the problems of underdevelopment. It was a key to a higher standard of living and an improved quality of life; it could bring about radical transformations in all sectors of society, leading to greater progress and independence. Industrial development in the rural areas could increase rural employment, reduce the income gap between rural and urban areas and improve living conditions.

37. The crisis had shown that the central problems of industrialization were rooted in the increasing interdependence of the modern world. Economic interdependence was characterized by a fundamental imbalance: the crisis had highlighted the vulnerability of developing countries to external forces, a vulnerability which, in small economies, was further heightened by their industrial structure and in some cases was illustrated by the under-utilization of industrial capacities and a paralysation of industrial growth.

38. It was pointed out that, although interdependence had been recognized, some industrialized countries were still applying unilateral and short-term adjustment measures that were detrimental to developing countries. On the other hand, the opinion was expressed that the theory that dependence on the international economy retarded development did not hold true.

39. In an interrelated world economy, each country needed the others and even the most successful economies in history were no exception to that rule. The slow-down in development in developing countries would therefore in turn adversely affect economic recovery in some developed countries, as well as world peace and security. Industrialization of developing countries, it was therefore acknowledged, was essential to global recovery and prosperity.

Reorientation of policies

40. The current uncertainty about a global economic recovery should not be an excuse for inaction. The way out of the crisis lay in renewed economic activity in both developed and developing countries with the fostering of a climate in which the latter could resume their dynamic role in the world economy. There was an urgent need to rethink development policies and strategies and to adopt practical measures that would increase the pace of industrial development. A distinction could be made between steps to tackle the immediate problems of the developing countries as a result, for example, of protectionist measures by certain developed countries and longer-term action with a view to industrial restructuring at the world level. Such action was called for at both the national and international levels.

41. It was recognized that, to accelerate their industrialization process, the developing countries must first and foremost count on their own efforts. They must create the domestic conditions necessary for reactivating a self-sustained development and growth process and adopt policies that showed flexibility in adapting to changing conditions. No single industrial policy could, however, be applicable to all developing countries. Each country had to formulate its own strategy in the light of its particular circumstances, availability of resources and priority objectives.

42. Attention was drawn to the fact that the developing countries pursue such industrial development strategies, with the objectives of eliminating the external vulnerability of their economies and the inequities of the current international economic order. Such strategies would on the other hand require substantial investment, and better access to markets in industrialized countries and to advanced technology.

43. It was pointed out that any industrial development programmes would only be successful if aimed at self-reliance, at supplying the internal needs of a country and at being competitive in international markets. Integrated policies and strategies of a multi-dimensional nature were required in order to generate a balanced structure not only within industry but also with other sectors of the economy. In particular, industrial and agricultural development must go hand in hand.

44. An obvious solution to the problem of falling commodity prices was the local processing and optimum use of the country's natural resources and raw materials. In that connection, agro-industries and rural development were considered a fundamental component both of the world food scene and of industry. Attention was also drawn to the need for decentralization of industry and diversification of productivity, the establishment of small-scale and medium-scale industries and of the capital goods industry and the building up of adequate infrastructure.

45. Ultimately, the most effective strategy was one which considered the human element. Consequently, it was pointed out, industrialization strategies could not be based on purely market forces, which were incapable of solving social problems and would only strengthen economic dependence on foreign monopolies. The leading role of State economic planning and the public sector should be recognized; and national control over the activities of foreign capital and their negative aspects should be strengthened. On the other hand, the opinion was voiced that statism was inefficient and that the key to progress was the establishment of sound domestic policies based on personal freedom and free market mechanisms; furthermore policies of developing countries should provide a suitable framework for private investment. In this connection, it was also noted that successful experiences were those which emphasized the interaction and complementarity of the public and private sectors.

46. A reorientation of the domestic industrial strategies of developing countries would have little result without the improvement of the external economic environment. The industrially advanced countries, it was said, had a responsibility to undo the damage done to the world economy by making the policy adjustments required for a lasting economic recovery and sustained equitable growth. The major industrialized countries were urged to take concrete and immediate steps to find a solution to the third world's debt problem, to lower interest rates, to stabilize the prices of developing countries' exports, to reverse protectionist policies, to adjust financial and monetary policies, to make technology in the public domain available to developing countries, to reduce barriers to the import of their products, and to increase official development assistance.

47. Only under those conditions would it be possible for a rational industrialization process to take place in the developing countries, thus increasing their confidence in the future and making a vital contribution towards peace and international stability.

48. It was suggested that the developed countries could make a substantial contribution to industrialization in the developing countries by pursuing liberal trade policies that would enable the developing countries to export their industrial products, by playing a catalytic role in channelling the financial resources those countries needed for industrialization, and by meeting the internationally established targets for official development assistance.

49. A balanced and durable recovery also required the expansion of international trade, and the industrialized countries must undertake to open progressively their markets to the exports of developing countries. The industrialized countries' responsibilities were equally great in the financial sector.

#### International industrial co-operation

50. It was recognized that efforts within the developing world must be supported by international co-operation and action. Co-operation between developing and developed countries was important since the former were dependent on the latter for technology, among other things. The developing countries also had to increase their exports to the developed countries in order to finance imports of the goods they required. Paradoxically, at a time when international economic co-operation was obviously crucial, attempts to launch global negotiations had not yet met with success. Such negotiations could take the form of a dialogue on all aspects of industrial policy in order to create an economic environment conducive to industrial development in developing countries.

51. The major problem facing the international community was the indebtedness of the developing countries - the burden of which was unprecedented and would not disappear without determined action and the lack of financial resources. The Conference was thus urged to place special emphasis on reforming the international financial and monetary system and to press for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development. Measures were further needed with a view to making external finance more readily available on concessional terms to developing countries. It was suggested that direct foreign investment would play a significant role in industrialization and would contribute to efficient production and employment in developing countries and to the integration of their industrial activities into global economic structures. It was also noted that a climate encouraging direct foreign investment would also increase other financial flows. In that context, attention was drawn to the danger of developing countries subordinating their national goals to the interests of foreign monopolies.

52. Direct foreign investment alone would not provide developing countries with all the external resources they required; there must be a clear commitment to the maintenance and increase of other resource flows, including adequate funding for international institutions with priority allocations for industrial projects. Official development assistance would continue to be vital and needed to be increased.

53. The international community could also actively assist the developing countries by maintaining an open international trading environment, by facilitating the flow of technology and access to markets, and by promoting the development of human resources; immediate action was also required to stop the outflow of human and financial capital from developing countries, to secure compensation payments by developed market economies and to put a stop to protectionism.

54. Another matter of serious concern was the unproductive expenditure on armaments, and calls were made for a halt to the arms race and the achievement of disarmament. Not only were security and peace a pre-condition for international co-operation, but disarmament would also release considerable funds that could be diverted to development. UNIDO was urged to contribute to the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 38/196 on confidence-building in international economic relations and 38/197 on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries. The member States of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, meeting in May 1984, it was pointed out, had proposed a wide programme of action with the general aim of preserving peace and normalizing international economic relations.

55. One of the most important tasks under international co-operation was the restructuring of economic relations of which industrial restructuring was an essential factor. The essence of industrialization was the creation of comparative advantage rather than passive adjustment to it. If the industrialized countries were to give up areas in which they were no longer competitive, that would open up broader opportunities for developing countries. The views were expressed that world industrial restructuring must be planned, and the pattern of industrialization and industrial policies of various regions harmonized through an ongoing process of consultation and information. The implementation of industrial restructuring would require a permanent monitoring of international technological trends.

56. An objection was raised, however, to political declarations establishing redeployment goals. Structural adjustments in the industrial sector, it was said, should be seen as a global phenomenon occurring continuously as a result of market forces. To retain their competitive edge, developing countries must strengthen their capacity to innovate in industrial processes through access to techniques and technological information and co-operation in the field of energy. The role of Governments in the restructuring process was to create a climate that encouraged enterprise and risk-taking and thus promoted industrial development, while a stable and predictable framework of policies would be required in which private decision-makers would have confidence. While enough freedom should be given to the private sector, guidance by Governments would be necessary to ensure that the outcome was consistent with social and economic goals.

57. Industrial restructuring and redeployment must be accompanied by training and access to the technology and markets of developed countries, and use made of the investment potential of developing countries. The main instrument for redeployment would remain the maintenance of open markets; protectionism was thus a closely related subject. A group of industrialized countries announced their intention to reduce protectionism and their readiness to consider with their partners a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

Co-operation among developing countries

58. The objectives formulated at Lima and New Delhi had not been attained because, it was stated, of the lack of political will on the part of some developed countries. The solution to the industrialization problems of the developing countries therefore seemed to lie in the translation of complementarity between them and the intensification of South-South co-operation in order to reduce economic vulnerability, attain self-sufficiency and thus facilitate the development of a dynamic and integrated industrial sector. Particularly at a time of severe economic crisis, South-South co-operation was seen as an important tool of economic development and should be intensified at the subregional, regional and interregional levels as well as through regional economic groupings, multinational industrial projects and programmes, regional institutions such as the development banks and "centres of excellence", and research and development activities. New programmes, based on regional co-operation, should be worked out among various regions in the developing world, through which the relatively more developed countries might help to solve the problems of the less developed, particularly in Africa.

59. Examples of progress in industrial co-operation among developing countries were cited in the areas of market integration, trade liberalization, financing, technical co-operation, regional infrastructure, flow of manpower etc. Attention was also drawn to the difficulties and shortcomings in some regions.

60. Industrial co-operation among developing countries, it was pointed out, should be established on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, with emphasis on practical results, diversity of form and achievement of common progress and one delegation announced a special contribution to UNIDO for South-South industrial and technical co-operation activities.

61. Although it was a vital element in the restructuring of international economic relations, South-South co-operation should not be seen as an alternative to North-South co-operation but as a useful complement to it. The interdependence and complementarity of South and North, it was stated, should not be lost sight of, if the risk of distorting development and encouraging isolationism and protectionism was to be avoided. In fact, South-South co-operation could not only increase the economic strength of developing countries but could also promote the North-South dialogue and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Priority areasTechnology

62. A key issue to development was the effective integration of science and technology into industrial strategy and into the process of industrialization. It was noted, however, that the technology gap between developed and developing countries was widening and the industrialized countries concerned were urged to dismantle barriers to technology flows. In particular, access to modern technology was vital. It was pointed out that developing countries should develop their own appropriate technologies and adapt foreign technology to local conditions and increase the share of resources for research and development.

63. The developing countries also required assistance in setting up research and development institutions, which would enable them to keep pace with progress and to take technological considerations into account in development planning. The utmost care was required in the selection and transfer of advanced technologies and in the planning and control of selected technologies. The developing countries should also have access to information on foreign technologies, including fair prices and contracts.

64. It was noted that the lack of finance and skills was considered to be the main obstacle to the acquisition and use of foreign technology. It was considered important that the work on the draft code of conduct on transnational corporations and on the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology be completed as soon as possible. It was said that commercial enterprises and private owners of technology should be the main vehicles for information and training and reference was made to the role of direct foreign investment and transnational corporations in the transfer of technology.

65. The establishment of international centres on new technologies similar to the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology should be encouraged. New technologies should be harnessed to contribute towards the improvement of the quality of life of rural populations as a part of the programme of "technologies for humanity".

#### Human resource development

66. Human resources were of vital importance in all development efforts. In particular, the development of human skills and of the absorptive capacity of the labour force were considered essential for the transfer of technology and should go hand in hand with it. Policy guidelines were urgently needed at the national and regional levels for the formulation of human resource development strategies, including measures for the increased participation of women in industry. The proposals to create an international manpower facility and to hold a world conference on human resources for development were welcomed.

67. The importance of the relation between human resource requirements and education and training programmes was underlined. Training was essential and should take place at all levels, not only in the factory but also in management, marketing and finance. In the context of training, interest was expressed in the proposal that 1986 be declared the international year for repair and maintenance of industrial plant and equipment.

#### Energy

68. Energy as a crucial factor in industrialization deserved special attention, given that a three-fold increase in energy consumption would be required to achieve the Lima target and that most developing countries were meeting their energy requirements through imports.

69. Assistance to developing countries, it was stated, should focus on the manufacture of equipment for electricity supply and the utilization of biomass energy and other new and renewable sources of energy. It should also cover the development of energy technologies and the implementation of industrial energy projects.

70. In view of the heavy investment costs involved in the supply of energy for industry, proper attention would have to be given to energy planning, conservation and management, the development of energy sources and the development and application of suitable technologies in that field. At the national level, that would imply an energy policy aiming at self-sufficiency, integrated into industrial planning. At the regional level, efforts should concentrate on financial resources, technical expertise and the transfer of relevant technologies.

#### Industrial financing

71. Lack of financial resources was considered one of the main constraints to industrialization. While recognizing that domestic resources had to be more efficiently utilized in developing countries, it was also noted that external

financing available for industrialization of the developing countries had become more difficult in the context of the world economic situation. Support was voiced to the proposal of the Executive Director that the upper limit of debt servicing, including capital repayment, should not exceed 25 per cent of export earnings.

72. Additional resources would also be required from the industrialized countries, preferably through multilateral financing organizations. Foreign direct investment and finding of a more concessional nature from official sources was also considered important. In this connection, the importance of formulating projects that would attract funding was underlined.

73. A more constructive approach was called for at the international level. In addition to appeals for a reform of the international monetary system support was voiced for the UNIDO proposal to establish an International Bank for Industrial Development. On the other hand, it was also pointed out that UNIDO is not the body competent to develop proposals on issues of financing.

#### Processing of raw materials

74. The domestic processing of raw materials was considered of vital importance and deserved high priority. It should be the basis for a high level of industrial activity. National policies to promote such activities should be supplemented by financial resources and technical knowledge.

#### Rural development

75. The importance of the linkage between industry and agriculture was underlined not only because industrial development could only flourish on a sound agricultural base, but also because of the important role played by agro-related industries in the economic progress of many countries, in particular the least developed countries and countries in Africa. In many developing countries the promotion of rural industry required a reorientation of national development policies, which could, for only a relatively modest capital outlay, revitalize their rural economy. Such policies should also aim at providing inputs for agriculture and at creating localized processing facilities.

76. The rural areas deserved special attention since a large percentage of the population of developing countries lived in those areas. Their industrialization could increase employment, improve living conditions and bridge the income gap between rural and urban areas and thus halt the drift to the towns.

#### Industrial Development Decade for Africa

77. The critical economic situation of Africa gave cause for grave concern. The principal factors responsible for the downward trend in economic performance were: severe and persistent drought, the export earnings shortfall resulting from an unprecedented drop in commodity prices, the rapidly deteriorating international economic climate, and the external debt which had risen dramatically since 1980.

78. The adverse economic situation of most African countries necessitated a commitment by the Conference for increased assistance in the comprehensive implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Appeals were therefore made to the international community to give the fullest support to the Programme for the Decade and thus enable Africa to make its contribution towards the attainment of the Lima target. Reference was also made to the recommendations of the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry held in Addis Ababa in March 1984 and the programme subsequently prepared by the secretariat of UNIDO at the request of that Conference. One delegation announced a special contribution for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

79. The industrial sector had a major role to play in African economic development and intra-African co-operation at the regional and subregional levels was foreseen in that respect. In providing assistance to African countries the preparation of investment projects was of crucial importance as well as the formulation of industrial strategies and policies with particular emphasis on the development of strategic "core" industrial and support projects capable of creating an industrial base for internally generated development.

80. Attention was drawn to the serious financial situation in the African countries. It was particularly regrettable that obstacles were raised against exports from African countries. The international community was urged to respond generously by transferring the necessary financial resources and granting material and technical assistance. For the African continent, the rescheduling of debts was not an adequate solution because it merely postponed payment. It was therefore proposed that the debts of the African countries, particularly the least developed countries, be written off.

81. Priority should also be given to manpower development and the mobilization of financial resources and to the strengthening of the African continent's technical capacity for industrial growth. In that context, programme-based and sectoral loans were considered more useful than project-based loans.

#### Least developed countries

82. There was general agreement that the least developed countries were in need of special measures on the part of the international community. The serious world economic situation had aggravated the hardships experienced by those countries and the Conference was urged to agree on concrete action for the improvement of their development prospects.

83. Particular reference was made to the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. <sup>3/</sup> The Conference, it was said, should seek to evolve a concrete programme for successful co-operation among developing countries in favour of the least developed countries. A special emergency plan was also called for and the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in that connection were welcomed.

84. Assistance to the least developed countries should focus on the domestic processing of raw materials, on the establishment of rural industries and on the setting up of a suitable infrastructure. In view of the problems encountered by these countries in the preparation and financing of industrial projects, the project preparation facility proposed by the UNIDO secretariat was welcomed. One delegation announced a special contribution and others announced their interest in contributing to it. Donor countries were called upon to commit themselves fully to the early attainment of the target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product as official development assistance (ODA). A special plea was also made for land-locked and island developing countries.

#### Specially affected peoples

85. Reference was made to the plight of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Namibian peoples. UNIDO was called upon to assist in their industrial development, and support was expressed for the special measures for the Palestinian and Namibian peoples recommended at the Third General Conference. The international community was called upon to put an end to the Gulf war and to the occupation of the Palestinian, Lebanese and Namibian territories, which were hindering industrial development.



### The role of UNIDO

86. The crucial role of UNIDO in the industrialization of developing countries was reiterated; it was also noted that the organization could provide a great deal more assistance to those countries if it had the necessary means at its disposal. The future role of UNIDO in accelerating industrialization in the developing world was thus expected to be a modest but critical one. UNIDO should be encouraged to build upon its strengths and to concentrate its resources in areas where it could be of practical and immediate assistance to developing countries.

87. While contributing to the harmonization of international economic relations, UNIDO should implement active measures for adjusting international co-operation in the industrial field in the interests of all countries, with due regard to the special requirements of the industrial progress of the developing countries. It was considered important that UNIDO should also provide assistance to the developing countries in the formulation and implementation of effective measures to overcome the crisis and ensure industrial development in conformity with their national interests.

88. The co-ordinating role of UNIDO within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development should be strengthened, since in its new form as a specialized agency, UNIDO would have a further opportunity to enhance its contribution to industrial development of developing countries. The new agency should avoid duplication of the work programmes in industrial development. The importance of reaching further agreement on a division of work between UNIDO and other organizations was stressed so as to ensure that the mandates of the bodies involved were respected. UNIDO should initiate joint programmes with organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Centre for Science and Technology for Development. The recent evaluation exercise undertaken by UNIDO and UNDP deserved mention as an example of effective inter-agency co-operation.

89. It would be beneficial to increase the organization's technical assistance activities and the resources required to that end. Since UNIDO continued to rely on UNDP for about 60 per cent of its technical assistance, the strengthening of UNDP resources would improve the prospects for assisting developing countries. It was felt that the important role of the central funding system co-ordinated under UNDP had not been given sufficient recognition as a means of making optimal use of existing funding. Among the specific areas of operations of UNIDO the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser programme, it was said, required strengthening.

90. UNIDO could act as a catalyst for bilateral technical assistance arrangements, such as those whereby one developing country provided another with expert services. The most important task of UNIDO was seen as assisting individual developing countries in formulating industrial policies and offering technical assistance for their implementation. In doing that, the organization should take account of the whole range of linkages between industry and other aspects of development. In this connection it was said that UNIDO should devote more attention to the development of basic infrastructure and energy resources, agriculture, employment and training. UNIDO had done commendable work in the field of human resource development, but its programmes had been severely constrained by the lack of financial resources. It was proposed that the organization be provided with up to \$20 million a year or up to 100,000 work/months for its proposed programmes in that field.

91. The activities of UNIDO in the field of industrial financing, project identification and investment promotion should be strengthened, and the organization could play a more effective role in industrial financing in conjunction with multilateral financial organizations. Such assistance, it was also also stated, was considered especially important in view of the fact that the major contributors to the latter organizations were increasingly reluctant to furnish adequate support, while international banks were unwilling to provide financing for "high-risk" countries.
92. Support was expressed for the UNIDO programmes related to the preparation of pre-investment studies and the promotion of regional and subregional projects, and the international community was urged to make the necessary resources available to the organization.
93. Support was voiced for assistance in the field of feasibility studies that would enhance the ability of developing countries to mobilize resources from international financial institutions and for the proposal to allocate to UNIDO resources for a project feasibility facility for the least developed countries.
94. Support was expressed for the System of Consultations. The System was seen as an important tool in facilitating systematic industrial restructuring, by identifying areas of co-operation, and as a step towards reaching the stage of global negotiations. It was said, however, that the move from consultations to negotiations, particularly on market shares, might be counter-productive; the System should preserve its open and informal character, and permit the establishment of contacts and exchange of information between enterprises. The on-going appraisal of the System of Consultations would help to improve its effectiveness, and thereby to achieve its agreed objectives. The need for UNIDO to support the participation of trade unions in the consultation process was expressed.
95. The opinion was voiced that, once UNIDO became a specialized agency, greater resources would be required for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to facilitate a prompt and flexible response to the needs of developing countries, to complement projects funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and to implement projects in the priority areas established by the Industrial Development Board and the General Conference. The pledging target of \$50 million annually, adopted by the Board at its eleventh session still remained a distant goal. As a token of collective commitment to the industrial development of developing countries, that pledging target should be provided for the Fund as soon as UNIDO became a specialized agency.

#### CHAPTER IV

#### COMMITTEE I

##### A. Action by the Conference

96. At its 15th meeting, on 19 August, the Conference considered the report of Committee I (ID/CONF.5/44), which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 84, 88), together with the draft resolutions mentioned in paras. 163-164 below.
97. For action taken by the Conference concerning the draft resolutions emanating from Committee I, see chapter II, sections B and C above.
98. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the report of Committee I which is reproduced in section B below.

## B. Report of Committee I

### 1. Introduction

99. The Conference, following the proposal made by the Industrial Development Board in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee, decided that Committee I should deal with Conference agenda items 5 (c), 5 (e), 5 (h), 5 (i) and 6.

100. The Committee held 15 meetings during the period 2-19 August 1984. Twelve meetings were devoted to agenda items 5 (c), 5 (e), 5 (h), 5 (i) and 6, and three meetings were devoted to adopting the final report of the Committee.

101. The Chairman, Mr. Juan Carlos Beltramino (Argentina), was elected by the Plenary of the Conference. The Rapporteur, Mr. Daniel Vernon (USA), and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Habibur Rahman (Bangladesh), were elected by the Committee itself.

102. According to the decision of the Bureau of the Conference, the general debate of the agenda items allotted to Committee I was followed by discussions in an open-ended drafting group. The present report does not refer to those discussions, but summarizes the deliberations of the Committee and lists conclusions and resolutions on each agenda item.

103. The documents relating to agenda items 5 (c), 5 (e), 5 (h), 5 (i) and 6 are listed in the annotated provisional agenda (ID/CONF.5/1/Add.1/Rev.1), in addition to which five conference room papers were made available (ID/CONF.5/1/CRP.1, 2, 4, 7 and 9).

### 2. Summary of the debate

#### Agenda item 5 (c)

##### Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development

104. It was agreed that access to appropriate internal and external financial resources was essential to the operation, expansion and rationalization of existing industries, as well as to the creation of new industries and structural adjustment in the developing countries. It was recognized that the current economic situation made it more difficult for developing countries to secure financing.

105. Many delegations referred to the formidable obstacles to industrialization arising out of the inordinately high debt-servicing requirements confronting many developing countries. The debt burden was compounded by high real interest rates, unstable exchange rates, adverse terms of trade and protectionism. Some delegations drew attention to the responsibility that both developed and developing countries shared in respect of the problem of indebtedness and its solution. Some delegations supported the proposal that a debt-servicing ratio of 25 per cent of total export earnings be considered a reasonable upper limit for developing countries. One delegation pointed out that even in the difficult circumstances prevailing over recent years some developing countries, by applying appropriate policies, had exhibited rapid economic growth.

106. A number of delegations pointed to the additional financial burdens imposed on developing countries by the arms race. A number of delegations recalled proposals for the reduction of defence expenditures and the utilization of a portion of the funds so released to finance the industrialization of the developing countries. In that context, one delegation recommended that UNIDO should undertake measures,

within its field of competence, in keeping with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. One delegation proposed levying a 5 per cent tax on armaments expenditure to be used to finance development projects.

107. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, underscored the difficulties in meeting the stringent conditions imposed on developing countries by the International Monetary Fund. Several delegations pointed out that although many countries had taken painful adjustment measures, including the reduction of imports of industrial inputs and cancellation of some ongoing projects, they had yet to overcome their financial problems. A number of delegations stressed the need for urgent international measures to alleviate the situation. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, suggested that solutions should be sought in the reform of the international monetary and financial systems. One delegation pointed out that a group of countries had expressed interest in an international conference on money and finance for development with a view to democratizing the current international monetary and financial system.

108. While recognizing the seriousness of the situation, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, maintained that UNIDO was not the appropriate forum for discussion of such matters. Another delegation also emphasized that certain measures to remove financial constraints upon development contained the risk of negative side effects. Interventionist measures to alleviate the debt burden or to reduce interest rates could adversely affect the ability of financial intermediaries to marshal funds and could therefore operate to the detriment of developing countries.

109. Given the difficulty of securing adequate finance for industry, many delegations agreed that a variety of sources should be tapped: many delegations called for increased official development assistance (ODA), with priority being given to the least developed countries. Commitments to the internationally accepted goals for development assistance were reaffirmed by many delegations who described the financial assistance they provided to developing countries. Several delegations pointed to the need to strengthen the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

110. One delegation supported the proposed increase in programme lending, although another was not convinced that it could be helpful, and another delegation drew attention to the need for special financing for industrial rehabilitation.

111. The complementarity of domestic and external financing was emphasized by many delegations. It was recognized that the largest share of financing came from domestic resources, with external finance playing an important role for many developing countries. Many delegations pointed out that a major objective should be to increase domestic resources, particularly long-term capital, by introducing such measures as attractive conditions for savings and appropriate taxation policies. Attention was also drawn by a number of delegations to the role that the State, national planning, co-operatives and long-term intergovernmental agreements played in that regard, and to the need to assist developing countries in identifying, developing and efficiently utilizing their own sources of finance.

112. Many delegations expressed the view that UNIDO could play an important role in providing technical assistance to developing countries, at their request and in keeping with their national priorities, in the improvement of domestic financing systems. One delegation suggested a system of advisory services in that field. Several delegations suggested that UNIDO could play a useful role in disseminating information to developing countries on successful ways of mobilizing domestic financing, and others suggested that it should undertake surveys and studies of successful domestic financing systems.

113. Many delegations pointed out that domestic financing systems alone could not generate sufficient resources; consequently, efforts to secure external financing for industry took on particular importance. Industrialized countries were urged by many delegations to provide more financing on better terms and in more appropriate forms. Many delegations stressed the need for new mechanisms to ensure the transfer of funds from North to South and to secure increased resources for developing country industries. UNIDO was urged by many delegations to continue examining mechanisms and instruments for increasing the transfer of external resources to industry in a stable and predictable manner. Many supported the establishment of a bank for industrial development, whereas many others strongly disagreed with the proposal.

114. Many delegations emphasized the important role that direct foreign investment played in the industrialization of developing countries. They urged increasing focus on that mechanism, all the more so since it was non-debt-creating, facilitated technology transfer and the upgrading of human resources, and provided management and marketing expertise. The same delegations stressed the need for sound domestic policies to establish an attractive climate for private foreign investment. A number of delegations, however, pointed to the negative impact of private foreign investment on the economies of the developing countries and the resultant transformation of those countries into net exporters of financial resources. Those delegations urged UNIDO to examine the impact of foreign investment on the economies of developing countries.

115. Many delegations drew particular attention to the importance of effective project preparation, feasibility studies and investment promotion which, they noted, were particularly appropriate UNIDO activities.

116. Whereas some delegations argued that projects should be evaluated on their intrinsic merits independent of the consideration of country risks, another delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, opined that project evaluation should not be dissociated from country-risk evaluation. Many delegations agreed that UNIDO activities in identifying, preparing, and evaluating industrial projects in developing countries should be strengthened. Several delegations expressed interest in the proposed special project preparation facility, and it was felt by many that UNIDO should continue to identify sources of finance for specific industrial projects. Many delegations called for a strengthening of the investment promotion activities of UNIDO, while others expressed strong reservations.

117. Several delegations underscored the importance of co-operation between developing countries in industrial financing matters, particularly with regard to the analysis and exchange of information on financial innovations.

118. With regard to the System of Consultations, many delegations reiterated their position whereby the work on industrial financing should be pursued with regard to each sector in respect of which consultations had been scheduled, and one of those delegations held that financial issues should be assigned the highest priority. Several delegations recommended that in any event discussions on sectoral financing should provide: (a) an assessment of the amount, terms and conditions of finance available for the sector under review; (b) information on the sources of finance available; and (c) advice on and assistance in securing the requisite finance. Some delegations stressed the need for regional consultations on industrial financing, especially for Africa, thus enabling member States to negotiate better project financing from international sources. Many delegations urged the convening of a second consultation on industrial financing, a suggestion that was opposed by many other delegations.

119. One delegation pointed out that its country was adversely affected by the discriminatory policies of some multilateral financial organizations at the instigation of the Government of another country, and stressed that UNIDO should play an active role in alleviating the effects of such practices.

Agenda item 5 (e)

World industrial restructuring and redeployment

120. Industrial restructuring and redeployment were considered to be issues of greater concern than ever owing to the unfavourable economic situation which had imposed high socio-economic costs on the developing countries and increasing constraints upon national and global restructuring. Several delegations noted that the roots of that unfavourable situation lay in the tense international political climate and current economic crisis. That notwithstanding, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that major developing country participants in international trade had increased their share in market economy imports of manufactures by some 6 percentage points over a 15-year period. Many delegations, however, noted that the majority of developing countries had not shared in that progress: they had contributed minimally to the aggregate share of the developing countries in total world industrial production that had increased by only 2 percentage points since 1975. Many delegations stressed the mutual benefits derived from industrial restructuring. Many delegations underscored the need to pay particular attention to the most dynamic sectors with potential for rapid growth and long-term dynamic comparative advantage, and some pointed out that restructuring could not merely be reduced to the transfer of obsolete structures of equipment.

121. A number of delegations emphasized the importance of government intervention, the regulatory role of the State, the benefits of State enterprises, and the advantages of long- and medium-term planning. Many other delegations stressed that the restructuring process resulted primarily from market forces and private enterprise, while the role of Governments should be limited to facilitating adjustment to that process. Speaking on behalf of a group of countries, one delegation felt that it was not possible to adopt successfully a normative approach involving indicative sectoral agreements. However, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, considered that that approach was already a permanent feature of the System of Consultations which was directed towards enabling the developing countries to increase steadily their share in world industrial production in keeping with the target set in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

122. Many delegations referred to the negative impact on the restructuring process in the developing countries of protectionism, the activities of transnational corporations and the debt burden, as well as to the need for expanded aid programmes. Many other delegations, while stressing the continued requirement for adjustment policies on the part of all countries, drew attention to the need to learn from the successful domestic policies followed by certain newly industrializing countries. Those delegations drew attention to beneficial effects of foreign direct investment. The difficulties of the least developed and other countries in special need were recognized and the international community was urged to fulfil its commitments to those countries. Many delegations described the assistance their Governments had given to developing countries in promoting the latter's industrial restructuring.

123. In the discussion of the relationship between industrial restructuring and the System of Consultations, many delegations also emphasized that the System of Consultations remained an important instrument in facilitating world industrial restructuring and redeployment and underscored its role in, inter alia, monitoring trends in world industry. Many other delegations also pointed out that it was not the only forum in which industrial restructuring could be discussed. It was suggested by one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, that the System of Consultations should seek to set up sectoral targets for industrial production in developing countries by the year 2000. Many delegations, however, did not regard an emphasis on numerical targets as helpful, since it implied planning industrial development at the intergovernmental level and a degree of administrative control neither present nor sought after by their Governments.

124. Some delegations recognized the contribution of the System of Consultations to North-South co-operation particularly through the exchange of information of interest to the private sector. Many delegations stated that the System of Consultations should permit definition of the broad principles of co-operation and identification of specific forms of sectoral co-operation with a view to facilitating world industrial restructuring and redeployment. They also suggested that co-operation between developing countries might be promoted through industrial complementarity programmes and multinational production enterprises. In the view of many, the System of Consultations should provide for negotiations between countries, if so requested. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, saw no prospects of the System usefully developing in that way. One delegation suggested that closer links should be established between the System of Consultations and the Investment Promotion Service of UNIDO.

125. Proposals were put forward by many delegations concerning the expansion of the System of Consultations to cover more sectors, issues on research and technology, more regional consultations (notably in Africa), and global consultations on industrial financing. Others expressed the view that such proposals could only be considered once the Board had completed its appraisal of the System of Consultations.

126. Many delegations recognized that UNIDO should increasingly supply information, undertake policy-oriented studies and assist Governments in the formulation of restructuring policies and the elaboration of sectoral programmes, taking into account the possibilities offered by international economic co-operation. Many delegations also emphasized that UNIDO should undertake a closer review of past experience in industrialization. Support was expressed by many for the set of complementary special programmes to assist developing countries in structural adjustment, and the importance of feasibility studies was emphasized.

127. Many delegations expressed support for the proposed UNIDO advisory system on industrial restructuring. Many other delegations said that further clarification of the proposal was required before it could be considered. One delegation specifically recommended that those activities be carried out in co-operation with the respective regional commissions and other relevant international organizations, thus enhancing structural adjustment at the regional level.

128. Noting the debt-free nature of direct foreign investment and its facility to provide technology, know-how and marketing support, many delegations advocated the strengthening of the Investment Promotion Services of UNIDO, although several countries had strong reservations.

129. The importance of co-ordination with other United Nations organizations such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was emphasized by many delegations.

130. Several delegations underlined the close relationship between industrial development and the preservation of world peace.

Agenda item 5 (h)

The least developed countries: implementation of the  
Substantial New Programme of Action

131. General concern was expressed at the deteriorating economic situation confronting the least developed countries when measured against the economic growth and industrial output targets set in the Substantial New Programme of Action.

132. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed to the constraints on domestic savings and structural weaknesses in the least developed countries which had heightened the latter's dependence on external aid. Official development assistance (ODA) receipts, however, were lower than they had been four years earlier, the proportion of grants in total ODA was still low and debt relief measures were still inadequate. One delegation, however, pointed out that assistance to the least developed countries from all sources had increased in real terms between 1977/1978 and 1982/1983 by 5.8 per cent.

133. Many delegations emphasized the impact of rapid population growth, natural disasters such as drought and desertification, adverse terms of trade, low rates of investment, poor performance in the agricultural sector and the failure of the manufacturing sector to contribute significantly to the economy. Several other delegations pointed to the negative impact of high interest rates, protectionist policies, foreign indebtedness and deteriorating terms of trade on the economies of the least developed countries. One delegation addressed the complexity of questions related to debt amelioration and high interest rates, and one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, noted that the markets for the export of least developed country manufactures had been overwhelmingly provided by the developed market economy countries.

134. Several delegations referred to the utilization for arms expenditure of resources that could otherwise be used for promoting industrial development of the least developed countries.

135. In the discussion of possible remedies, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that although many of the least developed countries had taken steps to strengthen planning capabilities, mobilize domestic resources, prepare detailed development programmes, improve educational standards and develop human resources, they had not met with the expected degree of success. That same delegation called for extensive supportive measures by the international community, such as a doubling of ODA by 1985, the conversion of outstanding ODA loans into grants, the facilitation of technology transfer in selected sectors, simplification of preferential schemes, and co-operation between least developed countries and other developing countries, as well as the provision of adequate financial and technological assistance by the developed countries and international organizations. Many other delegations described the preferential treatment accorded to imports from the least developed countries and the assistance they had provided through bilateral and multilateral arrangements.

136. Several delegations pointed out that internal structural transformation through industrialization would reduce the least developed countries' vulnerability to external factors. That would require ensuring national sovereignty over natural resources, introducing social and economic reforms and according due importance to the State sector.



137. Some delegations drew attention to the importance of ensuring the efficient utilization of domestic resources and establishing a balanced relationship between industry and other sectors of the economy, primarily agriculture. Some others underscored the principle of helping countries to help themselves by providing them with adequate tools. Many delegations reaffirmed the significant role played by agro-based, light, and small-scale industries. Many delegations drew attention to the need to develop local sources of energy, thereby reducing dependence on energy imports, although one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that attention to energy development should be proportionate to other development priorities.

138. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that industrialization was part of a general integrated approach to development and was facilitated by assistance in the development of infrastructure, education and training as well as rural development. The same delegation underscored the importance of developing entrepreneurial and management skills. The best results had been achieved by those industries that sought to meet local needs, requiring few skills and simple equipment. Another delegation stressed the need to provide assistance that would match the capabilities of local institutions and organizations. In the view of another delegation, low-cost small-scale technologies, which fostered employment and helped to provide basic goods, could contribute more directly to economic development.

139. Many delegations suggested that UNIDO should strengthen its project preparation and appraisal activities and several supported the proposal for a project preparation facility. One delegation declared its readiness to contribute the equivalent of \$500,000 to the project preparation activities of UNIDO.

140. In commenting on the activities of the secretariat, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, stressed the importance of well-prepared feasibility studies and the benefits to be derived from joint ventures, while expressing reservations about the applicability of pilot or demonstration plants to economies or societies that lacked an appropriate industrial infrastructure.

141. Another delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, proposed that UNIDO, as part of the strengthening of its activities related to the least developed countries, should: expand its programme of solidarity meetings and round-table conferences; assist in the formulation of national policies and plans, establishment of project preparation facilities at the national and subregional levels, and development of appropriate technologies; and study the resource-based potential for industrial development in the least developed countries.

#### Agenda item 5 (i)

##### Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries

142. It was agreed that economic and technical co-operation among developing countries should be strengthened in the field of industrialization. Many delegations viewed economic co-operation among developing countries as an important instrument for achieving national and collective self-reliance and as a necessary component in bringing about the new international economic order. South-South co-operation, many delegations emphasized, was not a substitute for North-South co-operation: the two forms of co-operation were complementary. Several delegations expressed the hope that both economic and industrial co-operation among developing countries would open up new opportunities for international co-operation as well as accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries.

143. Many delegations reaffirmed that economic and industrial co-operation among developing countries should be governed by the principles of solidarity, equality and mutual benefit, and one delegation placed particular emphasis on the achievement of practical results and diversity of form.

144. Many delegations recognized that economic and industrial co-operation among developing countries was primarily the responsibility of the developing countries themselves; however, financial and technical support from the developed countries and international organizations remained necessary. Several delegations also recognized that effective co-operation required a demonstration of will and commitment on the part of developing countries and action by Governments to adopt appropriate policies, establish suitable co-operative mechanisms and identify appropriate projects. Many delegations supported enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation. Several others emphasized the role of national governments and long-term planning of regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries.

145. UNIDO was requested by many delegations to accord high priority to industrial co-operation among developing countries and, in assisting those countries, to play a promotional and catalytic role in that field. Many delegations also urged UNIDO to support more actively the implementation of the Caracas Programme of the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (A/36/333, annex).

146. Many delegations pointed out that, despite some progress, South-South industrial co-operation had not reached its full potential and should be extended. Several delegations requested the expansion of the UNIDO programme on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. Many delegations attached particular importance to the organization of solidarity meetings, development of joint programmes in specific industrial sectors, the development of standards institutes, expansion of the Technological Information Exchange System and the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, and identification and strengthening of centres of excellence for research and training.

147. Many delegations emphasized that UNIDO should co-ordinate its activities, and co-operate more closely, with other international organizations, including subregional and regional organizations in the area of economic and industrial co-operation among developing countries so as to avoid duplication and ensure optimum utilization of resources. Several countries urged the developed countries to support the efforts of the developing countries in the area of economic and industrial co-operation by making special-purpose contributions to the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. One delegation announced that its Government had decided to contribute the equivalent of some \$500,000 (including a convertible currency portion) specifically to the South-South industrial and technical co-operation activities of UNIDO.

148. Speaking on behalf of a group of countries, one delegation stated that greater attention should be given to the beneficial role that direct foreign investment from both developed and developing countries could play. With regard to foreign investment, another delegation stated that the effects of various policies on industrialization should be examined. Several delegations pointed to the negative impact of private foreign capital on the economies of the developing countries.

149. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, stated that economic co-operation among developing countries should address itself to all the developing countries. That delegation indicated that the developing countries

themselves should determine their own priorities, but stated that all member States of UNIDO should be kept informed of all the activities of the organization relating to economic co-operation among developing countries.

150. Many delegations from developing countries described their activities in support of economic co-operation among developing countries. Several delegations drew attention to the contribution their experience could make to economic co-operation among developing countries and to the achievement of economic independence and self-reliance. Many delegations stressed the importance of subregional and regional integration and co-operation within the context of economic and industrial co-operation among developing countries. Several delegations pointed out the advantage to be derived from triangular co-operation, which might include developed countries.

#### Agenda item 6

#### The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress, and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives

151. General concern was expressed about the grave crisis facing a great number of African countries, whose economic difficulties were compounded by natural disasters such as protracted drought and desertification. The inclusion of an agenda item devoted exclusively to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa reflected the importance the international community attached to solving the problems of the region.

152. The economic and industrial difficulties besetting Africa arose, in the view of many delegations, from the region's dependence on the export of a few primary commodities. World market prices for those commodities had declined significantly, while prices for imported manufactures continued to rise, thus creating adverse terms of trade, which made it difficult to service the onerous debt burden. Other causes were seen to be the lack of trained manpower, low productivity and underutilization of installed capacity. Many delegations suggested that another cause lay in the inadequate integration of industry with other sectors, primarily agriculture.

153. Several delegations attributed the difficulties to the effects of the current economic crisis which had originated in the developed market-economy countries. High interest rates and protectionist policies were further contributory factors. They also argued that the industrial structures of developing countries were distorted by their colonial past and by the actions of transnational corporations. In addition, they emphasized the potential benefits to be achieved by diverting funds from armaments to industrial projects.

154. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a number of countries, noted that the markets for the least developed countries' manufactures were overwhelmingly provided by developed market-economy countries. Another delegation drew attention to the need for an environment which encouraged investors to invest and for measures to eliminate price distortions. Another delegation also urged African countries to look to relevant models in the third world to find successes from which they could learn.

155. The implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa (A/S-11/4, annex I), which had accorded high priority to industrialization, was supported by many delegations as a means of providing a lasting solution to the economic crisis of the region. Many delegations stressed the need for African countries to attain self-sufficiency in food and energy. One delegation pointed out that the attainment of self-sufficiency in food required the modernization of agriculture; however, the structure and level of industrialization had not responded to that need.

156. Several delegations agreed that industry should produce agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and agricultural machinery and equipment, as well as inputs for other key sectors of the economy such as transport, energy and communications. Not only light industries were needed, but also such core industries as the chemical, metallurgical, engineering, building materials and electrical industries. Many delegations recognized that such a pattern of industrialization would require the development of human resources, including technological and scientific capabilities. A number of delegations emphasized the role of the State in determining the pattern of industrialization and stressed the importance of planning for the achievement of self-reliant and self-sustained industrial development at the national, subregional and regional levels. A number of delegations also underscored the importance of establishing national sovereignty over natural resources. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, drew attention to the need for a new realism so as to ensure that industries met basic needs, were suited to conditions prevailing in each country, and were competitive.

157. Many delegations reiterated that the main responsibility for the implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa lay with the African countries. Many described steps that had been taken in their countries to accelerate industrialization in accord with the objectives of the Decade, involving the development and adjustment of national plans, the establishment of institutional infrastructure and promotional activities. It was recognized by many that technical and financial support from outside the region was essential to the success of the Decade. Many delegations described their contributions to bilateral and multilateral co-operation programmes for Africa. One delegation announced a contribution of \$1 million towards the cost of sending national experts to assist African countries in projects related to the Decade, and indicated its readiness to make a similar contribution for training experts from African countries.

158. Given the magnitude of the funds required to ensure achievement of the industrial target set for the Decade, many delegations pointed to the need for an increased flow of financing from CDA, as well as concessional and non-concessional financing from bilateral and multilateral sources. Several delegations drew attention to the usefulness of the solidarity meetings organized by UNIDO as an instrument for mobilizing assistance from both developed and developing countries. A number of delegations expressed appreciation for the international symposium promoting co-operation between Africa and Latin America, and supported similar initiatives being launched between Africa and Asia so as to reinforce interregional co-operation and thus contribute to the implementation of the programme for the Decade. However, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, counselled the need to ensure that the activities of UNIDO offered the maximum cost/benefit to the region.

159. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, drew attention to the contribution that direct foreign investment could make, given: (a) a stable investment climate; (b) knowledgeable government officials; (c) prospects of financing for future growth, and (d) an appropriate physical and institutional infrastructure. Several delegations recognized the benefits to be derived not only from the financing but also from the technology, training and management that accompanied foreign investment. One delegation, however, cautioned against footloose foreign investors and a number of delegations pointed to the negative consequences of private foreign investment.

160. Many delegations commended the UNIDO secretariat for the work done, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa, in assisting African countries and intergovernmental organizations

during the preparatory phase of the Programme for the Decade. At the same time, a number of delegations expressed concern at the slow pace at which the Programme was being implemented.

161. Many delegations referred to the initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level (ID/CONF.5/CRP.1), which represented the outcome of four subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation and had been endorsed by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry. They urged that measures should be taken to ensure its full implementation. Many delegations also expressed support for the programme of technical co-operation projects which the UNIDO secretariat proposed to carry out in support of the implementation phase of the Decade (ID/CONF.5/33 and ID/CONF.5/CRP.1 and 2). Other delegations supported the programme in principle, but recommended that the programme should be reviewed in order to give increased attention to national projects, particularly for the least developed countries, and the individual projects mentioned should be elaborated in consultation with the Governments concerned and submitted for consideration by financing institutions in accordance with the usual procedures.

162. Many delegations called on the Conference to endorse the Programme and invited the international community to make special contributions to UNIDO for the effective implementation of the Programme. Many delegations expressed appreciation for the decision of the General Assembly in section II of its resolution 38/192 to allocate to UNIDO \$1 million from the United Nations regular budget for assistance to African countries in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the Decade. The same delegations urged that that allocation should be increased to an annual minimum level of \$5 million.

### 3. Action taken by the Committee

163. The Committee recommended for adoption by the Conference three draft resolutions in respect of agenda items: 5(h) - The least developed countries: implementation of the substantial New Programme of Action (ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.11); 5(i) - Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries (ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.15); and 6 - The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives (ID/CONF.5/C.1/L.14).

164. The Committee did not complete the consideration of draft resolutions proposed for agenda items: 5(c) - Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development, and 5(e) - World industrial restructuring and redeployment.

## CHAPTER V

### COMMITTEE II

#### A. Action by the Conference

165. At its 15th meeting, on 19 August, the Conference considered the report of Committee II (ID/CONF.5/45), which was introduced by the Chairman of that Committee (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, para. 9), together with the draft resolutions mentioned in paragraph 246 below.

166. For action taken by the Conference concerning the draft resolutions emanating from Committee I, see chapter II section B, above.

167. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the report of Committee II which is reproduced in section B below.

## B. Report of Committee II

### 1. Introduction

168. The Conference, following the proposal made by the Industrial Development Board in its capacity as the Preparatory Committee, decided that Committee II should deal with agenda items 5 (a), 5 (b), 5 (d), 5 (f), 5 (g) and 7.

169. The Committee held 16 meetings during the period 3 to 19 August. At its 2nd and 5th meetings, on 3 and 7 August, the Committee elected its officers and agreed on the sequence of discussion of the items assigned to it.

170. The Chairman, Mr. E. Ivan (Hungary) was elected by the Plenary of the Conference. The Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Zeghib (Algeria) and the Rapporteur, Mr. J. Voto Bernales (Peru) were elected by the Committee itself.

171. To facilitate the work of the Committee, the Chairman invited a representative of the secretariat to introduce each topic under discussion. Fifty-three speakers took the floor on agenda item 5 (a), 52 on 5 (b), 46 on 5 (d), 24 on 5 (f), 40 on 5 (g) and 22 on 7. Satisfaction was expressed for the quality of the documentation prepared by the UNIDO secretariat, which provided a sound basis for deliberations on the items of the agenda.

172. On 13 August 1984, the Committee completed its debate on the items of the agenda assigned to it. On the recommendation of the Bureau of the Conference, the Committee set up an informal drafting group to formulate resolutions on the various agenda items assigned to the Committee. On 19 August 1984 the Committee adopted its report. Summaries of the statements made on specific agenda items are presented below.

### 2. Summary of the debate

#### Item 5 (a)

##### Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development

173. In introducing the item, a representative of the secretariat referred to action taken by UNIDO on the subject since the Third General Conference of UNIDO and in particular the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower convened by UNIDO in Stuttgart in November 1982. He drew attention to the documents prepared by the secretariat for the Fourth General Conference, background and issue papers on item 5 (a) (ID/CONF.5/9 and 21), which included an identification of the critical capabilities to be achieved by the developing countries as well as proposals for actions required at the national, regional and global levels. He also referred to a secretariat recommendation to increase tenfold the training activities of UNIDO and to strengthen the programme identifying and increasing "centres of excellence."

174. The central role of human resources in the development process in general, and industrial development in particular, was considered crucial by all delegations. Some delegations stressed that skilled manpower was vital to ensure higher productivity and better use of industrial plants and equipment. Furthermore, the training of industrial manpower would help developing countries to master their industrialization process and to take advantage of available and new technologies.

175. Many delegations referred to the numerous difficulties involved in the development of human resources for industrial development and the current imbalance between supply and demand of skills prevailing in developing countries. The relatively disappointing results obtained so far, they stated, underlined the need

to avoid as far as possible imported patterns of education and technology and, as one delegation commented, those inherited from the colonial period and to concentrate on new approaches. Many delegations also referred to the "brain drain" phenomenon and several of those delegations suggested that UNIDO should seek ways and means to overcome its disastrous consequences. One delegation described a successful project whereby expatriate scientists returned for short periods to their countries of origin in order to provide consultancy services.

176. Several delegations expressed the opinion that human resources development for industry could not be dealt with in the short term, nor could any one standard approach be followed. Several delegations stated that it was a key responsibility of each State to determine its own training policy adapted to its own level of industrialization, specific conditions and development policy. The realization of human resource development should be carried out as an integral part of broad, progressive social and economic changes. The important role of the State in the development of human resources was emphasized. Consequently the adaptation of training methodologies and programmes to the local conditions of the recipient countries was considered essential by many delegations. A number of delegations pointed out that greater use might be made by UNIDO of the experience of the centrally-planned economy countries in integrated manpower planning and upgrading of skills. One delegation noted the success of the free enterprise system and the creativity it unleashed in bringing about industrialization.

177. Several prerequisites for the implementation of a sound human resources development policy for industry were identified by the Committee. A number of delegations cited the imperative need for identification of present and future skills and training requirements, including the development of appropriate methodologies for the analysis of industrial training requirements at the national and sectoral level. One delegation requested UNIDO to prepare a manual on the identification of sectoral manpower needs, planning and policies in relation to different levels of technological complexity. While some delegations stressed the importance of education and training at all levels, other delegations considered that emphasis should be placed on specific target groups and critical capabilities in order to ensure a better use of scarce financial resources. The same delegations generally underlined the importance of basic skills and middle-level technicians, in particular to ensure the repair and maintenance of plants. The development of small and medium-sized enterprises in connection with rural development, the retraining of staff of existing enterprises, the full integration of women and youth, the training of trainers and the development of local entrepreneurship, were recognized by many delegations as priority areas. One delegation stressed that training programmes should also aim to synchronize the supply of trainees with the demand for them. One delegation suggested that UNIDO might examine the constraints to the development of entrepreneurship for small and medium-sized enterprises and propose concrete policy measures to counteract them.

178. It was recognized by some delegations that the present level of participation and integration of women in the development process was often unsatisfactory. In an attempt to improve that situation, some delegations believed that consideration should be given to women's issues at an early stage in the design of industrial projects and programmes. An increasingly complex production process, another delegation stated, called for the involvement of qualified women with a range of technological skills. The growing trend towards women managers, technicians, entrepreneurs and scientists, in the view of another delegation, demanded the inclusion of women in all comprehensive educational programmes. In the view of a number of delegations, greater emphasis should be placed on the training and retraining of youth which had a large potential contribution to make to the process of accelerated development. One delegation, however, cautioned against the possible negative implications of exposing students from developing countries to the cultural and social influences of countries to which they had been sent to study.

179. The development of training institutions to enhance the self-training capability of developing countries was considered by several delegations to be the most appropriate, and perhaps the only way to satisfy local requirements. One delegation suggested that the UNIDO programme of "centres of excellence" should be extended to include industrial training centres. The establishment of subregional or regional training institutions for advanced technologies was suggested by some delegations. Co-operation between developing countries in the pooling of experience, expertise and training institutions was considered fundamental by a number of delegations.

180. Some delegations called for wider international co-operation in the field of human resource development. The principal area to be covered, according to one of the delegations, was the exchange of information and expertise. Many delegations stressed the need for a comprehensive and global human resource development programme, that would enhance the capacity of peoples of the developing countries to participate constructively in the development process. An appeal was made to the international community to provide the adequate financial and technical resources to support such a programme within UNIDO. One delegation underlined the need for the international community to find new formulas enabling technicians of developed countries who are non utilized to deliver technical assistance to developing countries on the basis of appropriate agreements. Another delegation urged those countries that were able to provide UNIDO with adequate funds to assist developing countries in the upgrading of their training facilities. In the view of another delegation efforts should be made to obtain funds from bilateral or multilateral sources. One delegation said that serious attention should be paid to the establishment of an international training fund.

181. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries declared its willingness to provide assistance, as well as the necessary funds, for the transfer of principles and experience of training developed in their own countries, including effective links between industry, government, education and training services, the training of contract negotiators, a checklist of items related to training for possible inclusion in contracts, international travel of trainees moving from one developing country to another under technical co-operation among developing countries arrangements and repair and maintenance. He also stressed the need to investigate important but relatively unknown areas, such as training for the informal sector, for industry in rural areas, for entrepreneurs and for small and medium enterprises. That group of countries, the delegation said, was ready to undertake practical research to that end.

182. Many delegations stressed the need for UNIDO to expand its activities in the development of human resources for industry to cope with the priority needs of developing countries. Many delegations agreed with the direction and proposals made by the secretariat in the documents prepared for the Conference, in particular documents ID/CONF.5/9 and 21. Several delegations supported the Executive Director's proposal that UNIDO should increase its delivery of training 10 times, to a level of about 100,000 work-months, and that it should spend \$20 million a year on strengthening local training institutions.

183. Some delegations stressed the need for UNIDO to develop programmes and activities designed for the specific needs of each country and to assign priority to key areas and countries. The areas proposed were mainly repair and maintenance, the analysis of training needs and assistance to developing countries in establishing a national training system, the development of local training institutions, the training of trainers, contract negotiators and entrepreneurs and the needs of women. At the international level, proposals concentrated on the strengthening of South-South and North-South co-operation, in particular in the exchange of information, experience and experts. Several delegations stressed the importance of training components in industrial investment projects and supported the idea of drawing up a check-list of items relating to training for possible inclusion in contracts. Programmes for small and medium enterprises and the



informal sector and those connected with food and rural development also needed attention. Priority should be given to least developed countries and to the strengthening of training programmes within the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

184. To cope with the above-mentioned new challenges, some delegations stressed the need for UNIDO to reorganize its internal structure and seek more efficiency. The idea of creating a division for the development of human resources for industry was supported by one delegation. Many delegations called for strengthened and more efficient co-operation between the various United Nations organizations. One delegation proposed that a study be undertaken on how UNIDO could better assume its responsibility of co-ordinating all United Nations activities for industrial development in the specific field of training.

185. Several delegations supported the convening of a world conference on training proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and called for the closest possible collaboration between ILO and UNIDO.

186. In his concluding statement, the representative of the secretariat noted that there could be no universal formula for the accelerated development of human resources. Full government commitment was necessary, whatever the political orientation of a country or the resources available. A maximum multiplier effect was desirable, and one way to achieve it was through the training of trainers and through them the subsequent endogenous training of large cadres. To deal with the problem of the brain drain, certain innovative programmes such as TOKTEN (transfer of know-how through expatriate nationals) had been developed by UNIDO with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). UNIDO was lending full support to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) activities in the reverse transfer of technology. Much emphasis had been placed on the development of entrepreneurship and the promotion by UNIDO of feasibility studies and COMFAR (UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting) were geared to that objective. UNIDO was ready to develop repair and maintenance training programmes, particularly in Africa, in order to revitalize idle or underutilized industrial capacities. Work on the development of model contracts and clauses on training for incorporation in industrial investment contracts was going on apace. The evaluation of training activities should be further improved with the strengthening of the evaluation unit in UNIDO. South-South co-operation in technical co-operation among developing countries could well complement other efforts. Further resources would be needed for all these activities, some of which were new or the result of recent mandates. A division for human resources development might be necessary to pull together all the new aspects of human resource development.

#### Item 5 (b)

#### Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries

187. A representative of the secretariat drew attention to the changing world technological scene and the consequent need for the developing countries to rectify past deficiencies and to come to grips with the new situation. The emergence and convergence of technological advances were expected to affect a wide range of industrial sectors. It was necessary for each country to reduce to a minimum the adverse consequences of those advances and to maximize their benefits through a selective and differentiated policy adapted to its own requirements. New technological options needed to be integrated into the existing and traditional technologies. The representative of the secretariat drew attention to proposals for international co-operation in that field, set out in particular in the issue and background papers on strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries (ID/CONF.5/5 and 6) and in the document on technologies for humanity: notes on the concept and its implementation (ID/CONF.5/36).

188. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that the growing technology gap between developed and developing countries was bound to aggravate the imbalance in international economic relations unless immediate action was taken. The same delegation called upon the developed countries to improve the transparency of the technology market and to adopt more liberal and flexible policies in the transfer of technology. Developing countries, the same delegation continued, needed to adopt an appropriate framework for technology policies. It underlined the need for a new role for UNIDO in that field as well as the strengthening of institutional arrangements within the secretariat.

189. Many delegations emphasized the importance of science and technology for accelerated industrialization and the subject was considered by several delegations to be one of the most crucial issues of the Conference. Several delegations also stressed that increased scientific and technological capabilities were a significant factor for economic development.

190. The need for increased transfer of technology and the role of the private sector in that respect was stressed by a number of delegations. Many delegations also drew attention to the useful role that private foreign investment could play in that respect. A number of delegations said that the existence of a proper environment and incentives was important. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, described a programme it was implementing in which scientific research policy was integrated into a wider policy of development aid. A number of delegations stressed that the public sector could facilitate the strengthening of the scientific and technological development of developing countries, in accordance with their national interests. Several delegations called for a strengthening of negotiating capacities for the acquisition of technology and for the avoidance of oligopolistic practices by suppliers of technology. Science and technology, one delegation stressed, should be a component of all investments. Several delegations said that they insisted that the transfer of technology should not be used to exert economic and political pressure or hinder international industrial co-operation.

191. A number of delegations expressed the view that developing countries should adopt a framework for action for industrial development, which should include the monitoring and forecasting of technology. In that connection, some delegations considered that training programmes might usefully be taken up by UNIDO. Some delegations were of the opinion that technology policies should be part of an integrated development strategy. Others called for technological innovations adapted to the needs of the market-place. Many delegations stressed the importance for individual countries, as well as for UNIDO of setting priorities so as to ensure that human and financial resources were put to the best possible use. One delegation considered that technologies and equipment urgently needed by developing countries should be developed by those countries.

192. Many delegations referred to the emergence and implications of technological advances, such as micro-electronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology and new materials and stressed the urgent need for developing countries to develop capabilities in those fields. Some delegations, however, said such technological advances should not be emphasized, particularly in developing countries that did not have the necessary infrastructure to absorb them. Several delegations pointed out that traditional and existing technologies should not be ignored but instead should be upgraded. It was generally agreed that technological progress held the key to the future, and a number of delegations urged the developing countries to initiate timely action to take advantage of it. The deliberations of the International Forum on Technological Advances and Development, held at Tbilisi from 12 to 16 April 1984, were recalled in that connection.

193. Several delegations referred to the potential of technological co-operation between developing countries. The secretariat's proposals in that regard - the creation of a technology forecasting and assessment network for developing countries and the formation of consultancy consortia for example - were welcomed by

a number of delegations. Many delegations underlined the usefulness of the UNIDO Technological Information Exchange System and expressed support for its further expansion. The work of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) was commended by many delegations. It was urged that the Bank should be strengthened, taking into account the "information explosion" and the role of INTIB in a global technological information exchange system. It was suggested that possible areas for improvement might be identified. Some delegations proposed that INTIB should pay attention to the impact of technological advances on industrial sectors, while others urged that INTIB should give more attention to strengthening national industrial information systems.

194. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a number of countries, stressed the need to intensify technological co-operation in small and medium-sized industries. Attention was drawn by some delegations to the use of biomass as a pathway for decentralized industrialization.

195. Several delegations urged that special attention should be paid to strengthening the technological capabilities of least developed countries. Special reference was made by several delegations to the problems of Africa; international co-operation to strengthen the technological capabilities of the African countries could, some delegations stated, contribute to the realization of the aims of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The proposal for the creation of an international roster of scientists and technologists was welcomed by a number of delegations.

196. The work carried out by UNIDO in technology - particularly in technological advances - since the Third General Conference was commended by several delegations. Important initiatives taken by UNIDO, such as the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, and the programmes on micro-electronics were also commended. The proposal of the secretariat to promote the establishment of international centres in other high-technology areas received strong support from a number of delegations. One delegation emphasized that the provision of assistance to those centres would strengthen scientific and technical capabilities for the industrialization of the developing countries. UNIDO was urged to intensify its operational and promotional activities in the development and transfer of technology. Some delegations, however, cautioned against embarking on prestige projects that might prove to be too costly and advocated a more modest approach, particularly in the form of networks. While some delegations stressed the need for a new role for UNIDO in the context of the changing technological scene, other delegations considered that the work of UNIDO should be confined to industry. One delegation suggested that UNIDO should establish a consultative group of industrial research.

197. Many delegations expressed support for the concept of technologies for humanity and for its translation into concrete action. One delegation speaking on behalf of a group of countries said that it might not be necessary or wise to accord different treatment to specific sectors of technology as technology in general opened the way to human progress. The same delegation endorsed the secretariat's view that international effort should be focused on the needs of the poorest of the poor and on areas where the application of technology would bring relief to those who most needed it. Several delegations stressed the need to halt the arms race and to promote science and technology for the benefit of the people.

198. Several delegations stressed the need for co-ordination with other agencies of the United Nations system that were undertaking similar work. Attention was also drawn to the need to implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development, to adopt at an early date the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology and to support the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. The representatives of the ILO, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and UNCTAD described the related work of their organizations and reiterated their readiness to co-operate with UNIDO.

199. The representative of the secretariat described the continuous co-ordination efforts between UNIDO and other organizations. He referred to the potential catalytic effect of international centres for new technologies and their usefulness, particularly for small countries, in developing technological capabilities. The increasing transdisciplinarity of technological advances also created a need for such centres, which would be designed on a case-by-case basis on the advice of eminent scientists and after examination of the particular requirements of interested countries. Networking, though essential, could not be a substitute for the centres, since many developing countries had no institutions that could form part of a network. The essence of the concept of technologies for humanity was to create a world-wide movement to mobilize the co-operation of countries as well as of individual scientists to provide coherence and momentum to a global effort to satisfy the unmet needs of the poorest of the poor, and only a limited number of projects would be taken up. The role of UNIDO was that of a promoter and its interest arose from the fact that the satisfaction of many of the urgent needs required products which often had to be manufactured on an industrial scale. The secretariat's present and proposed activities included technologies for humanity, biomass-based strategy for rural industrialization, and promotion of mini-hydro power, which were specially designed for the rural areas and poorer sections of developing countries.

Item 5 (d)

Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment

200. A representative of the secretariat referred to the current state of transition of many developing countries from heavy dependence on imported energy, to an energy future involving an increased use of indigenous resources. The time was therefore ripe for developing countries to re-examine their policy options, and initiate actions which would advance them along their selected energy path.

201. It was generally recognized that energy was a high priority area in the industrialization of the developing countries. Most delegations welcomed the importance paid by UNIDO to energy-related activities and approved the adoption of the four major priority areas as the focus for its energy and industrialization programme. Further, the Committee expressed its approval of the proposed activities for UNIDO implementation identified by the Oslo Meeting described in the background and issue papers on energy and industrialization (ID/CONF.5/7 and 15). At the same time, one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, urged the secretariat to continue providing concrete proposals for future energy-related activities.

202. Many delegations underlined the importance of the integration of energy policies and plans into overall industrial, social, environmental and economic policies. A number of delegations stressed the need to consider all indigenous energy resources and develop a balanced energy supply pattern. Several delegations considered that conventional fossil fuels would remain the most important energy sources for the majority of the developing countries, in the short and medium term; others also referred to hydropower as an important option.

203. Great importance was attached by many delegations to the development of the capital goods industry for energy in developing countries. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, pointed out that the developing countries themselves should identify areas on which to concentrate, while some countries cautioned that it was impractical to expect any country to be entirely self-sufficient in technology and equipment for the energy sector, and that industrial development in that area should only be pursued when economically viable.

204. There was wide recognition of the major benefits of industrial energy management including energy conservation programmes in terms of improved energy efficiency. It was stressed that energy conservation was in many cases a low-cost option and could be undertaken quickly, producing immediate results.

205. A number of delegations recognized the importance of international co-operation in the development of the energy potential of developing countries. While some delegations attached particular importance to South-South co-operation, others called for closer co-operation between developed countries and developing countries. Suggestions for South-South co-operation included the setting up of regional centres to design comprehensive energy plans and conduct research in the conservation of energy and the development of new and renewable sources of energy; the exchange of experience on energy technology; and joint ventures in the manufacture and marketing of capital goods. Proposals for North-South co-operation covered the transfer of technology for the manufacture of energy equipment as well as for energy conservation, training in all areas of energy development and energy conservation and technical assistance, through the provision of expertise and technical know-how.

206. During the debate, several delegations referred to specific technical co-operation projects carried out by UNIDO in their respective countries, in the area of energy. UNIDO was urged by a number of delegations to assist developing countries in safeguarding their interests with regard to the development of their energy resources through the provision of guidelines on negotiation and contracting procedures. Several delegations underlined the need to reinforce the sovereign rights of developing countries over their energy resources as well as the need for effective control of transnational corporations.

207. In encouraging UNIDO to step up its programme in the energy-related area, many delegations stressed the need for an appropriate balance of conventional energy sources and new and renewable sources of energy for each developing country. The same delegations underlined the role that UNIDO could play in monitoring worldwide developments in new and renewable sources of energy including those resulting from bilateral aid programmes, and in disseminating reliable information regarding the technical and economic feasibility of energy production and utilization processes.

208. Many delegations attached importance to co-operation with other international organizations, both within and outside the United Nations system, in the implementation of the energy-related programme of UNIDO. Co-operation should also involve pooling of financial resources for technical assistance including those available from the World Bank and the regional development banks. Some delegations stressed that the resources required could be found in effective disarmament measures. Representatives of two groups of countries formulated similar specific proposals for future activities of UNIDO including establishment of mechanisms for experience-sharing and assistance programmes to regional, subregional and national organizations.

209. Many delegations said that the structure of the secretariat should be examined to ensure its ability to cope efficiently with the important role of UNIDO in the energy sector. Some delegations suggested that UNIDO should evaluate the viability of the creation of international energy centres.

Item 5 (f)

Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing  
of raw materials in developing countries

210. A representative of the secretariat drew attention to the many forums in which domestic processing of raw materials had been discussed and in which delegations had stressed the need for exploration of domestic resources and the processing of domestic raw materials. Attention had been drawn to problems related to

infrastructure, trained personnel and other requirements and developing and developed countries and international organizations had been urged to take concerted action to achieve higher levels of domestic processing.

211. There was a general consensus in the Committee that industrial processing of local raw materials would enable developing countries to improve their balance of payments, make better use of their natural resources, provide new employment opportunities and contribute to the overall economic development of certain areas or countries. The representative of UNCTAD, however, stated that the possibility of using imported raw materials and semi-finished products should not be overlooked. One delegation said that the developing countries themselves should establish their own policies regarding domestic processing and any involvement of transnational companies should be brought into line with national policy.

212. Another delegation emphasized the role that UNIDO could play in promoting domestic processing and suggested that the matter might be taken up within the System of Consultations. One delegation suggested that UNIDO should support regional and country programmes and advise on the role of transnationals.

213. The colonial attitude of some countries was cited by some delegations as the cause of the current situation. According to one delegation it added to the problems of price fluctuations, inflation and monopolistic dictatorship, and international action was necessary in that respect. The need to strengthen sovereignty over natural resources was pointed out. Several delegations referred to the persistence of protectionist trade barriers.

214. Some delegations emphasized the importance of small-scale and co-operative industries in processing domestic raw materials and offered co-operation with any developing country interested in establishing a small-scale industry in certain industrial sectors. Another delegation referred to an ongoing joint programme with UNIDO in small-scale industries, through which several developing countries had been assisted. Another delegation pointed out that both small-scale and large-scale processing industries had a role to play in developing countries. One delegation expressed its readiness to transfer experience in the planning and organization of State-owned enterprises.

215. Several delegations referred to their countries' experience in promoting domestic processing and stressed the need to process raw materials locally in order to facilitate the vertical integration of industries.

216. Many delegations said that, although in principle they supported domestic processing, it might not always be justified. Only a detailed study could determine whether the establishment of processing facilities based on the domestic raw materials was viable. According to one of those delegations, the interrelations between raw material, investment climate, market and other factors added to the complexity of the problem. One delegation pointed out that the developed countries were also encountering marketing problems. Many delegations noted that both developed and developing countries needed to undertake measures and policies to encourage domestic processing. Developing countries should improve their investment climate by simplifying and streamlining their investment codes and increasing incentives.

217. Representatives of FAO and UNCTAD, the Observer from the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, and one delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, emphasized the interrelation between the processing industry and agriculture. The representative of FAO emphasized that industrial policy should not be defined in isolation from agricultural policy, particularly with respect to land use, and offered to provide assistance in the processing of agricultural raw material.

218. Many delegations referred to the possible overlap of UNIDO activities with those of other United Nations agencies, particularly UNCTAD, in relation to natural resources, processing of domestic commodities, identification of market opportunities, etc., and called for improved co-operative arrangements and a better definition of UNIDO responsibilities. UNIDO could play a catalyzing role in stimulating local processing on condition that it was very clearly co-ordinated with, and did not duplicate the work of other United Nations agencies. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, again called for close co-ordination and co-operation among organizations in the United Nations system.

219. The same delegation, in making action-oriented proposals, endorsed the UNIDO proposal to improve the system of information on the processing of raw materials and suggested that co-operation among existing research and development institutions should be encouraged (successful examples in the rubber and leather sectors were mentioned) and the preparation of feasibility studies continued, which would take into account the need for skilled personnel, road, transport, water and energy requirements and the environmental impact of raw-material processing.

220. One delegation requested that UNIDO should be given a mandate to endorse the programmes set out by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, to ensure that international efforts were in line with programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

221. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries stressed the role of private investment, and UNIDO was encouraged to continue and strengthen activities to increase such investment; several delegations, however, expressed the view that preference should be given to the public sector, which was better able to take into account social and other economic interests.

222. One delegation, expressing appreciation of the work of UNIDO in promoting industrial development of developing countries, suggested that UNIDO should hold training courses, establish pilot processing plants, promote technical exchange among the developing countries and encourage North-South co-operation in industrial processing.

#### Item 5 (g)

#### Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries

223. In introducing this item, the representative of the secretariat noted that the Committee had already given high priority to the question of rural development during its deliberations on other agenda items. He drew attention to the issue and background papers prepared by the secretariat on the agenda item 5 (g) (ID/CONF.5/8 and 11), which included an analysis of the problems and issues relating to national action, action by developing countries and the role of UNIDO and other international organizations. He also referred to the document on women in industrial development (ID/CONF.5/38), which urged that special difficulties encountered by women should be taken into account when promoting their integration and that equal access to sources of financial and technical assistance be ensured for women entrepreneurs.

224. There was general agreement in the Committee that industrial development was crucial for rural development as well as for the attainment of food self-sufficiency in developing countries. In that connection, many delegations stressed the need for an integrated systems approach to tackle simultaneously problems at the multisectoral level. The social aspects of rural development and the importance of social overhead investments which, in the long run, produced economic returns were emphasized by several delegations. Policy revision and

co-ordinated measures were also suggested to counter the negative effects of excessive urbanization and to ensure an appropriate rural-urban continuum. The integration of women and the substantial involvement of young people in the process of rural development, several delegations stated, deserved special attention.

225. The Committee recognized that the role of industrialization in rural development involved both forward and backward linkages with agriculture, and some delegations pointed out that such linkages were mutually reinforcing. It was stressed by one delegation that linkages were necessary in order to reduce the external vulnerability of rural development. The interdependent nature of industrial and agricultural development was emphasized by many delegations, a number of which urged the creation of agro-industrial complexes, village industrial clusters and settlements. Particular importance was attached to the development of industries producing inputs for rural development, industries processing agricultural raw materials and small-scale enterprises to meet the local consumption needs of rural areas and to provide the means for foreign exchange earnings. One delegation stressed the necessity, especially for low income countries, to build up from the small enterprises and informal sector the basis for a sustainable employment and income generating rural industrialization process.

226. Many delegations stated that the definition of a national strategy suited to the social-economic-cultural milieu was crucial to successful rural development. In the view of several delegations, incentives must be provided to ensure the availability of inputs at competitive prices and especially to secure adequate prices for rural output. Several delegations stressed that rural development should be accompanied by progressive social change and control over transnational corporations.

227. A number of delegations stressed the necessity of the creation and development of co-operative and State sectors in agriculture as well as in agro-industries. However, one delegation said that co-operatives were most effective when they emerged as a result of private local initiative rather than State or donor agency stimulation. One delegation proposed that a package of special support systems including educational programmes be considered as incentives to promote local initiatives and people's participation. Another delegation suggested that UNIDO participate in an ILO pilot study to develop a framework for support infrastructure in rural areas. The setting-up or strengthening of rural industrial development centres with the support of voluntary agencies, co-operatives or the State was also advocated by many delegations.

228. Great importance was attached by the Committee to the attainment of food self-sufficiency by the developing countries. Some delegations recommended the adoption of national strategies in preference to continuing dependence on food aid. Many delegations described existing programmes to encourage food self-sufficiency, including the establishment of agro-industrial complexes and measures to combat desertification. While one delegation referred to the possibility of restructuring crop patterns in favour of food crops, the view was also expressed that ecological and climatic conditions might hinder the achievement of food self-sufficiency in certain countries. One delegation preferred self-reliance to self-sufficiency and stressed that a policy of self-reliance would assist developing countries to obtain better results. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, stressed the importance of regional food security plans.

229. There was general agreement that technology was an important input in converting natural resources into usable products with added value. Furthermore, several delegations pointed out that biotechnology and genetic engineering had the potential to increase agricultural production by developing crop plants suited to different soil conditions. Several delegations stressed the need for innovation,



adaptation of technology and development of appropriate technology for rural areas. In the view of one delegation there was scope for the development of low-cost technology relating to the supply of energy and water; adequate provision was needed for the operation and maintenance of facilities created in rural areas.

230. It was agreed by many delegations that research activities, the dissemination of information and technical co-operation should provide the backbone for assistance programmes undertaken by UNIDO in co-operation with other international agencies, with particular reference to the FAO. Specific proposals covered: the strengthening of programmes of technical co-operation in the production of fertilizers and pesticides, basic agricultural tools and equipment for storage facilities; production technologies for rural artisans; the dissemination of appropriate technology relating to leather processing and rubber utilization; the provision of repair and maintenance facilities; the application of technology for food processing; the development of small-scale industries and the improvement of the productivity of rural industries. Many delegations also referred to the System of Consultations as a forum to bring together experts in the field of leather, food-processing, agricultural machinery and other agro- and agro-related industries. One delegation expressed the hope that the forthcoming Second Consultation on the Food Processing Industry in Copenhagen would be action-oriented and would define concrete measures for development. The same delegation stressed the importance of further work in the field of agricultural machinery. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, suggested that UNIDO should draw on its experience in the leather-processing and rubber utilization industries in its programme for developing technology for processing agricultural and other materials.

231. Several delegations stressed the high priority attached by donor countries to rural development and food production in the provision of development assistance. Other delegations suggested that developed countries adjust their policies to encourage the efforts of developing countries in the development of their agro-industrial sector. Several countries favoured a sharing of experiences and mutual co-operation among developing countries in projects for rural development.

232. In his concluding statement, the representative of the secretariat pointed out that UNIDO was carrying out research and information activities as well as technical co-operation activities in the areas suggested by the Committee; it had recently established units within existing branches concerned specifically with rural development and agricultural equipment. Those activities would be pursued and intensified in co-operation with other United Nations agencies.

#### Item 7

#### UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development

233. A representative of the secretariat gave a comprehensive account of the policy, programme and strategy of co-ordination undertaken by the secretariat to fulfil its mandate as the central co-ordinating organ in the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. He described in detail the costs of co-ordination but added that there was no known formula for translating into financial or any other quantitative terms the benefits of co-ordination, and he appealed for guidance from the Conference in that respect. Problems encountered were described in the issue and background papers on item 7 (ID/CONF.5/23 and 24).

234. The Committee reaffirmed the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO in activities related to industrialization, which in the view of many delegations should be further strengthened. It was generally agreed that duplication and overlap of activities with other agencies should be avoided, although one delegation noted that some duplication was unavoidable. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a

group of countries, stated that UNIDO should not encroach on the mandates of other United Nations bodies but should focus its resources on industrial development. It added that effective co-ordination would enable a development institution to have full information on the activities and competencies of other institutions.

235. The problems for co-ordination created by parallel mandates were recognized by many delegations. The same delegations called for the co-operation of member States in providing all United Nations organizations with the necessary legislative authority, through decisions of their governing bodies, to help to avoid duplication of mandates and activities. Some delegations suggested that member States might also improve co-ordination in their own administrative structures.

236. Several delegations emphasized the importance of UNIDO participation on a selective basis in meetings of legislative bodies of other United Nations organizations to ensure recognition of the role of UNIDO in industrial development.

237. It was the opinion of several delegations that UNIDO should be provided with sufficient resources to carry out its mandate; they should amount to at least 50 per cent of the resources available for industrial development. Other delegations suggested that financial resources could be increased by a reallocation of resources available within the United Nations system as a whole for industrial development.

238. A number of delegations called upon UNIDO to strive for further improvements within existing resources. Many delegations noted that economies could be achieved if agencies pooled their resources or allocated them to activities that did not duplicate each other.

239. Many delegations were of the opinion that the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency would provide an opportunity to review its co-ordination machinery. Others emphasized the need to strengthen the internal co-ordination machinery in order to make it more effective.

240. Several delegations emphasized the importance of the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme and appealed to donor countries and funding agencies to increase the number of SIDFAs or at least maintain the current level. The UNDP representative informed the meeting of the Governing Council's decision to continue the funding of 15 to 20 SIDFAs until the end of 1986; additional funding was being provided by the General Assembly and through voluntary contributions.

241. Several delegations called upon UNIDO to collect information from organizations of the United Nations system on their contributions to industrial development and to compile periodic reports on the subject. Many delegations stressed the importance of a system-wide examination and synchronization of programme budgets and medium-term plans to ensure effective co-ordination. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, requested the secretariat to provide an analysis of its co-ordination efforts, which would include costs, benefits and problems encountered, and stressed that the primary object of co-ordination was to maximize the cost-effectiveness of scarce resources, especially in times of acute financial stringency.

242. Several representatives of United Nations organizations and specialized agencies described co-operation with UNIDO that had resulted in both complementary and mutually reinforcing projects. They confirmed their continuing support in the industrial development field with due regard to their own independent and autonomous status. A number of delegations called for closer co-operation between UNIDO and the regional commissions as well as other regional and subregional organizations.

243. One delegation, speaking on behalf of a group of countries, emphasized that the first goal of co-ordination should be to enhance the quality of the work of UNIDO and the other organizations in the United Nations system so that each one could build on the others' work, and to make concrete progress in furthering the industrialization of developing countries.

244. A representative of the secretariat, responding to a number of points raised, welcomed the recognition of certain important considerations, including the linkage between the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO in industrial development within the United Nations system and the necessity of providing sufficient funds to enable it to play that role effectively, the need to review the co-ordination machinery in the context of the conversion of UNIDO to a specialized agency, and the importance of a dialogue not only between UNIDO and the other organizations of the United Nations system but also between the UNIDO secretariat and its own legislative bodies.

245. He suggested that duplication could be further avoided if in future the co-ordination implications of proposed new mandates were ascertained from the secretariat at the negotiation stage. He stated that since the organization's programmes and budget were approved by its legislative bodies there was no question of encroachment on the mandates of other agencies. Besides, there existed an inter-agency machinery for resolving such issues. Regarding the call for the secretariat to define clearly its co-ordination strategy, including an analysis of the efforts, costs and benefits, as well as to spell out problems encountered, he drew attention to his introductory comments.

### 3. Action taken by the Committee

246. The Committee recommended for adoption by the Conference six draft resolutions in respect of agenda items: 5 (a) - Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.9); 5 (b) - Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.13); 5 (d) - Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.10); 5 (f) - Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.12); 5 (g) - Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies of developing countries (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.11) and 7 - UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development (ID/CONF.5/C.2/L.14).

## CHAPTER VI

### DRAFTING COMMITTEE

247. The Drafting Committee set up by the Conference (see chap. VII, para. 274) held a series of meetings.

248. At its 15th meeting, on 19 August, the Conference considered a note by the Chairman of the Drafting Committee (ID/CONF.5/L.15). In his introduction (see also ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 11-12), the Chairman of the Drafting Committee explained that the Committee had:

(a) Decided to recommend to the Conference for adoption three draft resolutions in respect of: integration of women in industrial development (ID/CONF.5/L.8/Rev.2) sponsored by Angola, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Canada, Cape Verde, Congo, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar,

Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia; immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector (ID/CONF.5/L.10) sponsored by the Group of 77 and France; and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (ID/CONF.5/L.12, with amendments) sponsored by the Group of 77;

(b) Taken note of, and decided to transmit to the Conference four draft resolutions in respect of socio-economic aspects of industrialization (ID/CONF.5/L.6) sponsored by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; cessation of the war in the Gulf (ID/CONF.5/L.9/Rev.1) sponsored by Djibouti, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia and United Arab Emirates; technical assistance to the Palestinian people (ID/CONF.5/L.11) sponsored by the African Group, the Asian Group members of the Group of 77, Chile, Cuba, Panama and Venezuela; and technical assistance to the southern African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (ID/CONF.5/L.15/Rev.1) sponsored by the African Group;

(c) Decided to transmit the text of a draft "chapeau" (ID/CONF.5/L.15) to the Conference.

249. For action taken by the Conference on the draft resolutions and draft "chapeau" emanating from the Drafting Committee, see chapter II, sections A, B and C, above.

## CHAPTER VII

### ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

250. The Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization took place in Vienna, Austria, from 2 to 19 August 1984.

#### A. INAUGURAL CEREMONY

251. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar.

#### Summary of the statement by the Secretary-General

252. In his opening statement, the Secretary-General expressed deep gratitude to the Government and people of Austria for their warm hospitality to the United Nations.

253. He noted that, while there were signs of economic recovery in the market economies, grave problems persisted that raised doubts about its sustainability. He therefore reiterated the need for immediate measures in the interrelated areas of debt, finance and trade to impart dynamism to the pace of development, for which a rapid growth of industrial activity was indispensable, and to underpin more appropriate domestic policies in developed and developing countries.

254. Expressing concern at the predicted shortfall in the Lima target he called for urgent action to reactivate industrial production, which was intimately related to the overall health of the world economy, and to expand capacity on a sustained long-term basis. In the short term, assistance to developing countries should include balance-of-payment finance, alleviation of the debt burden and roll-back of protectionist measures. At the same time, the developing countries should make

more effective use of their resources for industry and ensure that private and public sectors were geared to the task. In the long term, structural problems impeding growth in the developed countries needed to be tackled so that those countries could revert to a higher growth rate which would not only help them to be less protectionist with the third world but would also bring about a smooth process of structural adjustment and redeployment.

255. Developing countries, however, should not only look towards external markets; much of the unmet demand for industrial goods was to be found in the developing countries themselves. A healthy agriculture and industrial co-operation among developing countries would impart dynamism to domestic markets. On the supply side, domestic and international financing, with special attention to the least developed countries and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, were crucial. With respect to new forms of technology, the Secretary-General called for the use of joint ventures to benefit developing countries and for technological strengthening to meet basic human needs, in other words, "technologies for humanity". Regarding human resources, management skills should be upgraded and opportunities for women increased. Energy was a critical constraint and attention should be paid to its conservation, management and exploitation and to the question of suitable technologies.

256. The Secretary-General stated that the consultation requested by the General Assembly on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency was under way. He expressed the hope that the Conference would provide a valuable impetus for the activities of UNIDO, which, he added, was a ready instrument for progress in industrialization and would continue to have a key co-ordinating role in the United Nations. The Secretary-General declared open the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

#### Summary of the statement of the Federal President of Austria

257. In his welcoming address, the Federal President of Austria, Mr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, emphasized the importance of the Fourth General Conference, which was probably the most important event of 1984 in the North-South dialogue. It was taking place at a time of serious economic recession in developed countries and, particularly, in the developing countries, which also had to cope with problems of natural disaster, climate and drastic population growth. Given such precarious conditions, it would be necessary to support actively the underlying forces for economic recovery in the developed countries and, in particular, to ensure that it included the developing countries, rather than merely waiting for encouraging signs of such recovery in the former. A spirit of co-operation was needed, in full awareness of the economic interdependence of all countries and regions.

258. Accelerated economic and social progress in the developing countries would largely depend on favourable global conditions. Industrialization deserved greater priority than was currently the case, since it was an important factor in aiding the developing countries to fulfil the needs of a continuously growing population, to make use of their resources and to improve their balance of payments. At the same time, industrialization should not lead to uncontrolled migration to the cities or destruction of the natural environment.

259. UNIDO, with its wide experience and impartiality, could play an important role by assisting developing countries in elaborating flexible and tailor-made technical co-operation projects. The President commended UNIDO on such valuable initiatives as the establishment of the Investment Promotion Services, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, the United Nations Industrial Development Fund and, in particular, the System of Consultations, which represented a co-operative effort by all parties. He concluded with the hope that the Conference would be a valuable contribution to UNIDO's mandate of promoting industrialization in the developing world.

B. ATTENDANCE

260. Representatives of the following 139 States took part in the Conference:

Afghanistan	Haiti
Albania	Holy See
Algeria	Hungary
Angola	India
Argentina	Indonesia
Australia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Austria	Iraq
Bahrain	Ireland
Bangladesh	Israel
Barbados	Italy
Belgium	Ivory Coast
Benin	Jamaica
Bhutan	Japan
Bolivia	Jordan
Botswana	Kenya
Brazil	Kuwait
Brunei	Lebanon
Bulgaria	Lesotho
Burkina Faso	Liberia
Burundi	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Liechtenstein
Cameroon	Luxembourg
Canada	Madagascar
Cape Verde	Malawi
Central African Republic	Malaysia
Chad	Maldives
Chile	Mali
China	Malta
Colombia	Mauritania
Comoros	Mauritius
Congo	Mexico
Cuba	Mongolia
Cyprus	Morocco
Czechoslovakia	Mozambique
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Nepal
Democratic Yemen	Netherlands
Denmark	New Zealand
Djibouti	Nicaragua
Dominican Republic	Niger
Ecuador	Nigeria
Egypt	Norway
Equatorial Guinea	Oman
Ethiopia	Pakistan
Finland	Panama
France	Peru
Gabon	Philippines
Gambia	Poland
German Democratic Republic	Portugal
Germany, Federal Republic of	Qatar
Ghana	Republic of Korea
Greece	Romania
Guatemala	Rwanda
Guinea	Samoa
Guinea-Bissau	Sao Tome and Principe
Guyana	Saudi Arabia

Senegal	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Sierra Leone	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Somalia	United Arab Emirates
Spain	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Sri Lanka	United Republic of Tanzania
Sudan	United States of America
Sweden	Uruguay
Switzerland	Venezuela
Syrian Arab Republic	Viet Nam
Thailand	Yemen
Togo	Yugoslavia
Trinidad and Tobago	Zaire
Tunisia	Zambia
Turkey	Zimbabwe
Uganda	

In accordance with paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 37/233 C of 20 December 1982, Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, participated as a full member in the Conference.

261. Observers from the following four organizations and liberation movements attended the session:

African National Congress of South Africa  
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania  
Palestine Liberation Organization  
South West Africa People's Organization

262. The Secretary-General of the United Nations attended the inaugural ceremony of the Conference. The United Nations Secretariat and United Nations bodies were represented as follows:

Office of the Director General for Development and International Economic  
Co-operation  
Department of International Economic and Social Affairs  
United Nations Office at Vienna  
Economic Commission for Europe  
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
Economic Commission for Latin America  
Economic Commission for Africa  
Economic Commission for Western Asia  
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
United Nations Environment Programme  
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT)  
United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development  
United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs  
United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations  
United Nations Children's Fund  
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law  
United Nations Development Programme  
United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control  
United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development  
International Narcotics Control Board  
United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women  
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East  
United Nations Research Institute for Social Development  
World Food Programme

263. The following seven specialized agencies were represented:

International Labour Organisation  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
International Civil Aviation Organization  
World Health Organization  
World Bank  
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT

The Conference was also attended by representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Contracting Parties of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

264. Observers from the following 29 intergovernmental organizations participated in the Conference:

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation  
Arab Industrial Development Organization  
African Caribbean Pacific Group of States  
African Development Bank  
Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee  
Caribbean Community  
Cartagena Agreement  
Central African Customs and Economic Union  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance  
Economic Community of West African States  
European Economic Community  
European Investment Bank  
Gulf Co-operation Council  
Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting  
Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation  
International Bauxite Association  
International Centre for Public Enterprises  
International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis  
Islamic Development Bank  
Latin American Economic System  
League of Arab States  
Mano River Union  
OPEC Fund for International Development  
Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development  
Organization of African Unity  
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries  
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Center for  
Islamic Countries  
Union of African Railways

265. Observers from the following 33 international non-governmental organizations also participated:

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization  
Arab Iron and Steel Union  
Association of African Development Finance Institutions  
European Federation of National Engineering Associations  
European Organization for Quality Control  
European Union of Public Relations  
Institute for International Co-operation  
International Association for Cereal Chemistry



International Association of Islamic Banks  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design  
International Council of Women  
International Federation of Agricultural Producers  
International Federation of Automatic Control  
International Organization for Standardization  
International Organization of Consumer Unions  
International Organization of Employers  
International Progress Organization  
International Union of Architects  
International Youth and Student Movement for the United Nations  
Licensing Executives Society International  
Society for Chemical Industry  
Society for International Development  
SOS-Kinderdorf International  
Vienna Institute for Development  
World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises  
World Association for Element-Building and Prefabrication  
World Confederation of Labour  
World Council of Management  
World Energy Conference  
World Federation of Engineering Organizations  
World Peace Council  
World Federation of Trade Unions

C. OPENING OF THE FIRST PLENARY MEETING  
AND ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

266. The 1st plenary meeting was declared open at 12 noon on 2 August 1984 by the Acting President, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Minister of Commerce (India), \*/ who made a statement (see ID/CONF.5/SR.1, paras. 1-11).

267. At that meeting, the Conference elected by acclamation Mr. G. W. van Barneveld Kooy, Ambassador of the Netherlands to Austria and Permanent Representative to the United Nations (Vienna), as President of the Conference. Upon taking the Chair, the President made a statement (see ID/CONF.5/SR.1, paras. 16-21).

D. ELECTION OF OFFICERS OTHER THAN THE PRESIDENT

268. At the 1st plenary meeting, on 2 August, the Conference proceeded to elect its officers other than the President, pursuant to the recommendations submitted to it by the President of the Board acting in his capacity as President of the Preparatory Committee.

269. The Conference elected by acclamation nine Vice-Presidents as follows: Mr. A. Sullivan (Canada), Mr. Ke Li (China), Mr. T. W. Sáenz Sánchez (Cuba), Mr. M. de Maria y Campos (Mexico), Mr. I. B. Soomro (Pakistan), Mr. A. Dorosz (Poland), Mr. A. Alzamil (Saudi Arabia), Mr. M. G. Kruglov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. L. S. Subulwa (Zambia).

270. It elected by acclamation Mr. A. K. Tiberondwa (Uganda) as Rapporteur-General.

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\*/ At the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980, the President of the Conference had come from India.

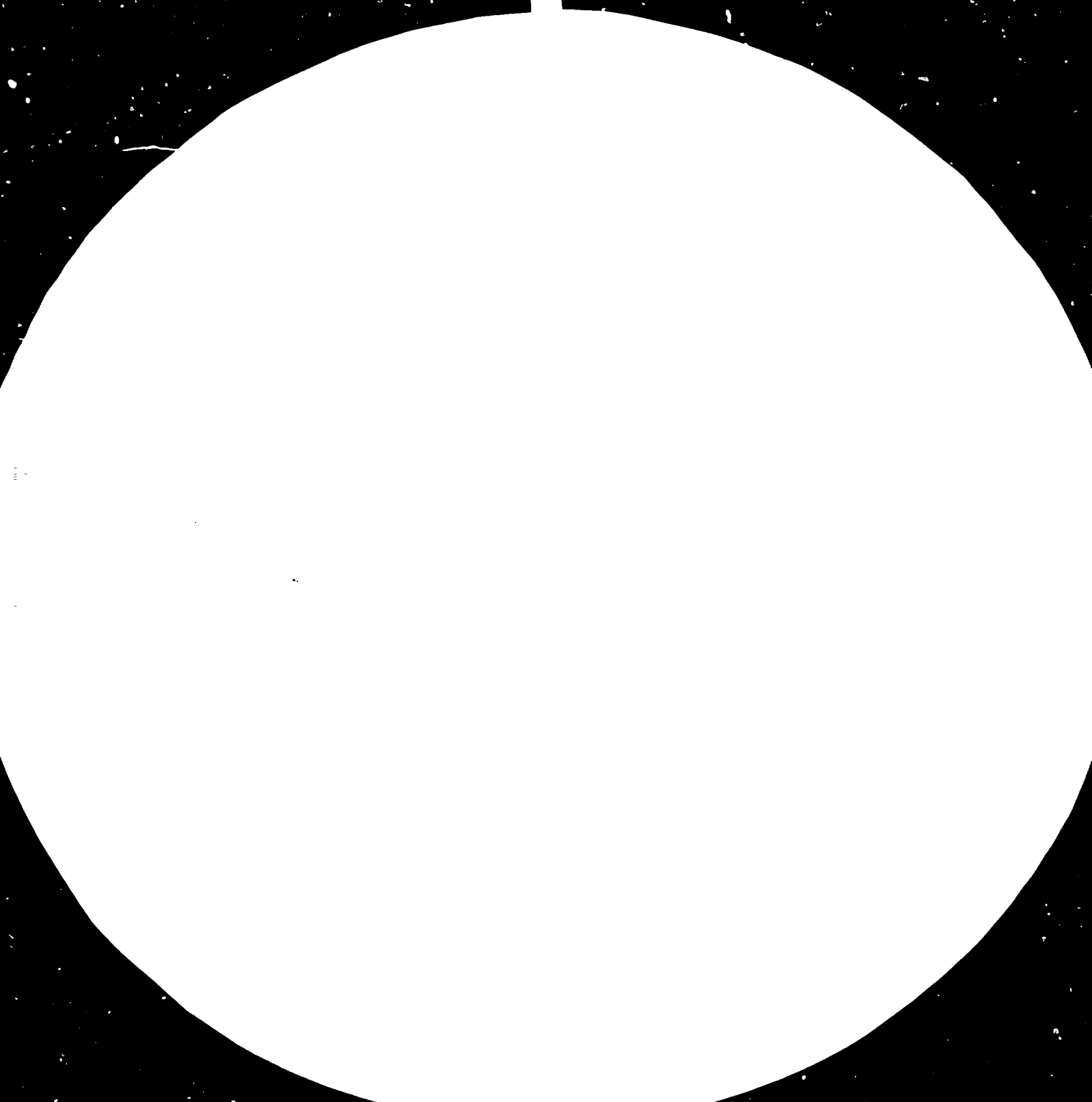
271. The Conference elected by acclamation the following committee chairmen:

	<u>Chairmen</u>
<u>Committee I</u>	Mr. J. C. Beltramino (Argentina)
<u>Committee II</u>	Mr. E. Ivan (Hungary)
<u>Drafting Committee</u>	Mr. I. S. Chadha (India)

E. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

272. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference considered its provisional agenda (ID/CONF.5/1). The Conference proceeded to adopt the following agenda, without amendment (ID/CONF.5/1/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Organization of the Conference:
  - (a) Election of the President;
  - (b) Adoption of the agenda;
  - (c) Adoption of the rules of procedure;
  - (d) Election of officers other than the President;
  - (e) Organization of committees;
  - (f) Credentials of representatives to the Conference.
3. General debate.
4. Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action: retrospective and perspective:
  - (a) Review of progress and constraints;
  - (b) Perspectives for the achievement of the Lima target.
5. International co-operation, relevant national actions including industrial policies, and UNIDO's contribution in critical areas of industrial development 1985-2000:
  - (a) Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development;
  - (b) Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries;
  - (c) Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development;
  - (d) Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment;
  - (e) World industrial restructuring and redeployment;
  - (f) Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries;





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- (g) Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries;
  - (h) The least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;
  - (i) Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries.
6. The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress, and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives.
  7. UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development.
  8. Conclusions and recommendations.
  9. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
  10. Closure of the Conference.

#### F. ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

273. The Conference, at its 1st plenary meeting, adopted its rules of procedure as contained in document ID/CONF.5/L.1.

#### G. ORGANIZATION OF COMMITTEES

274. In accordance with rule 45, the Conference at its 1st plenary meeting set up two main committees. On the recommendation submitted by the President of the Board acting in his capacity as President of the Preparatory Committee, the Conference at the same meeting decided to set up a drafting committee.

275. The items of the agenda allocated to the Plenary and Committees I and II were as follows:

		<u>Agenda items</u>
Plenary	-	1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9 and 10;
Committee I	-	5, 5 (c), 5 (e), 5 (h), 5 (i) and 6;
Committee II	-	5, 5 (a), 5 (b), 5 (d), 5 (f), 5 (g) and 7

#### H. CREDENTIALS OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THE CONFERENCE

##### 1. Establishment of Credentials Committee

276. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference decided to establish a Credentials Committee with the same composition as that of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session. The Conference thus appointed the following nine States to the Credentials Committee: China, Colombia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Portugal, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United States of America.

##### 2. Action by the Conference

277. At its 15th meeting, on 19 August, the Conference considered the report of the Credentials Committee (ID/CONF.5/43) and amendments to the report which were introduced by its Chairman (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, para. 7).

278. Statements were made by the representatives of Sudan, speaking on behalf of the Arab States, Israel, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Canada.

279. At the same meeting, the Conference adopted the report, as amended, and approved the recommendations contained therein.

#### I. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE SESSION

280. At its 15th plenary meeting, on 19 August, the Conference adopted the report on the work of the Conference as a whole, it being understood that the Rapporteur-General, in consultation with the "Friends of the Rapporteur-General", would complete the report after the closure of the session.

281. After the adoption of the report, a statement was made by the representative of China (ID/CONF.5/SR.15, paras. 107-109). Following a procedure established by the Conference (ID/CONF.5/SR.15 paras. 59-60) a joint statement related to the work of the Conference was submitted in writing by Bulgaria, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Written statements related to the work of the Conference were also submitted by India, on behalf of the Group of 77, and by the United States of America (see ID/CONF.5/SR.15, annex).

282. The Conference concluded its session at 3.15 a.m. on Monday, 20 August 1984.

#### Notes

1/ ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV, para. 70.

2/ Industry in a Changing World (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.B.6).

3/ Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, sect. A.

ANNEX

LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE CONFERENCE

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ID/CONF.5/1	Provisional agenda
ID/CONF.5/1/Add.1/Rev.1	Annotated provisional agenda
ID/CONF.5/2	<u>Industry in a Changing World</u> : special issue of the Industrial Development Survey, prepared by the UNIDO secretariat for the Fourth General Conference
ID/CONF.5/3	World industrial restructuring and redeployment Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/4	Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/5	Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/6	Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/7	Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/8	Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/9	Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/10	The least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/11	Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/12	Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ID/CONF.5/13	Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/14	Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action: retrospective and perspective: (a) Review of progress and constraints; (b) Perspectives for the achievement of the Lima target Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/15	Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/16	World industrial restructuring and redeployment Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/17	Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action: retrospective and perspective: (a) Review of progress and constraints; (b) Perspectives for the achievement of the Lima target Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/18	The least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/19	Mobilizing of financial resources for industrial development Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/20	Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/21	Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/22	Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/23	UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/24	UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/25	The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress, and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives Background paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat



<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ID/CONF.5/26	The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress, and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives Issue paper prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/27 (Chinese, English, French and Russian only)	Report of the ESCAP Preparatory Meeting of Ministers of Industry for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, Bangkok, Thailand, 15-16 March 1984
ID/CONF.5/28 (Arabic, English and French only)	Report of the Seventh Meeting of African Ministers of Industry, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26-28 March 1984
ID/CONF.5/29	Special Report of the Executive Director Prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/30 (English and French only)	Some views of Group B on the orientations for UNIDO IV
ID/CONF.5/31 (English, French and Spanish only)	Social aspects of industrialisation Prepared by the International Labour Office
ID/CONF.5/32 (English, French and Spanish only)	Industry and environment Prepared by the UNEP and UNIDO Secretariats
ID/CONF.5/33	Proposed programme for the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa Prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/34	Note by the Executive Director of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/35 (English, French and Spanish only)	High-Level Latin American co-ordination meeting prior to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO Final report, Havana, Cuba 22-25 May 1984
ID/CONF.5/36	Technologies for humanity: notes on the concept and its implementation Prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/37 (English and French only)	The position of Arab States regarding issues to be discussed at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/38	Women in industrial development Prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/39	Present-day problems of industrialization and UNIDO's role in solving them Joint statement by the concerned socialist countries, submitted by the Chairman of Group D
ID/CONF.5/40	Communication from the delegation of Algeria to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Title</u>
ID/CONF.5/41	Communication from the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/42	Communication from the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/43	Report of the Credentials Committee
ID/CONF.5/44	Report of Committee I
ID/CONF.5/45	Report of Committee II
ID/CONF.5/INF.1	Information for participants: hotel accommodation
ID/CONF.5/INF.2 and Add.1, Corr.1	Conference arrangements: information for participants
ID/CONF.5/INF.3	Tentative organization of work during the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/INF.4	Provisional list of pre-session documents submitted to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/INF.5/Rev.2	Final list of participants
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ID/CONF.5/CRP.1 (English and French only)	Initial integrated industrial promotion programme at the subregional level Submitted by the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/CRP.2 (English and French only)	Compendium of project proposals for the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa Prepared by the UNIDO secretariat
ID/CONF.5/CRP.3	Letter dated 31 July 1984 from the Chairman of the Informal Consultations in Preparation of the Fourth General Conference to the Acting President of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/CRP.4	Paper submitted by the Group of 77
ID/CONF.5/CRP.5 (English and French only)	Note verbale dated 4 August 1984 from the Delegation of Algeria to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO to the Executive Director of UNIDO
ID/CONF.5/CRP.6 (English only)	Note verbale dated 6 August 1984 from the Delegation of Democratic Yemen to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO to the Executive Director of UNIDO

Symbol

Title

ID/CONF.5/CRP.7

Paper submitted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ID/CONF.5/CRP.8

Conversion of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization into a specialized agency

ID/CONF.5/CRP.9

Information paper by UNIDO secretariat: Industrial Development Decade for Africa

