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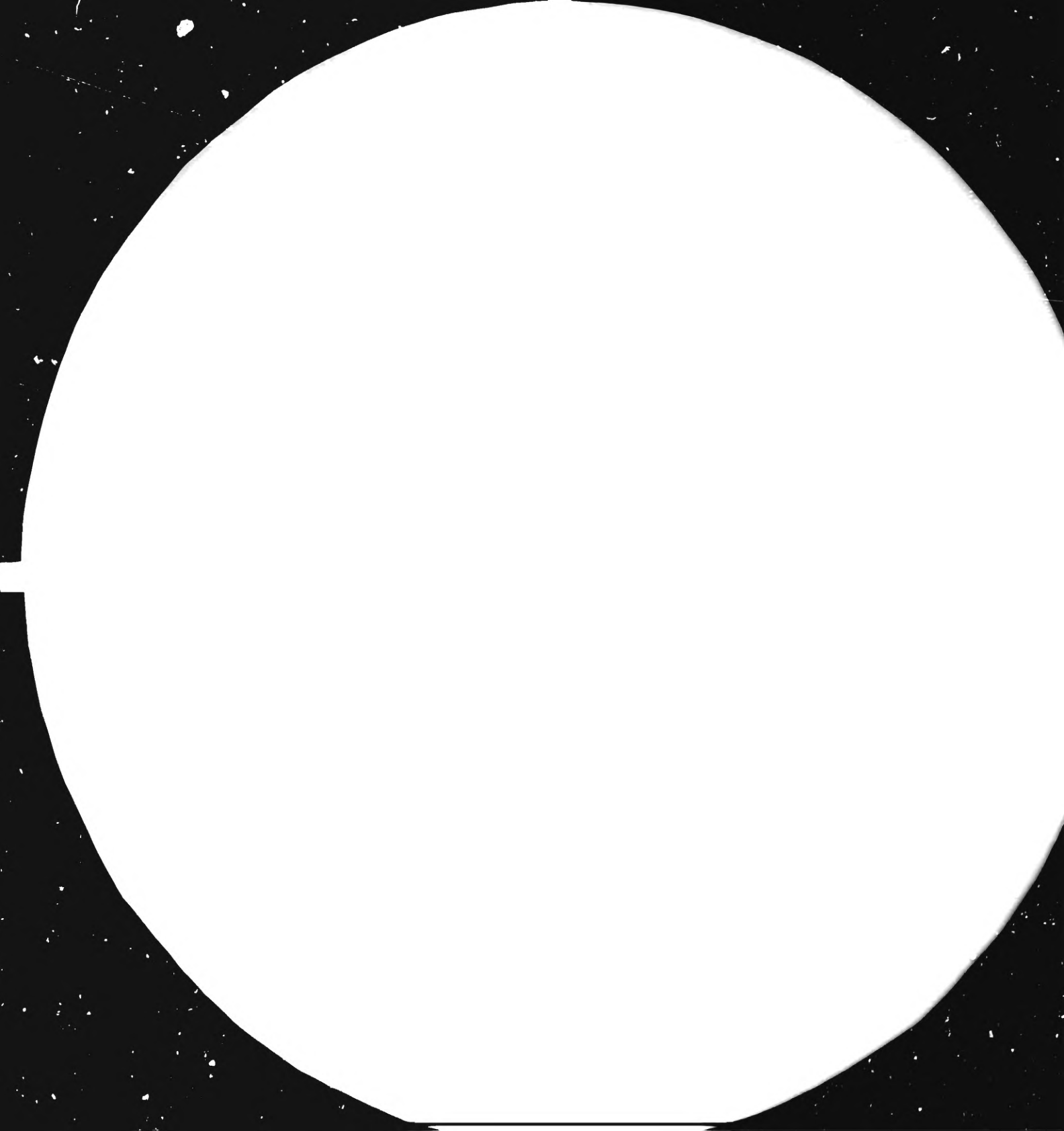
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Non-governmental Organizations Forum  
on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO

Vienna, Austria, 6-7 February 1984

FINAL REPORT

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## INTRODUCTION

1. The Non-governmental Organizations Forum on the Fourth General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was held at the Vienna International Centre, Austria, on 6 and 7 February 1984. The agenda of the Forum is attached as annex I, the programme as annex II, the list of participants as annex III and the list of documents distributed during the Forum as annex IV.

2. The purpose of the Forum was:

(a) To inform and consult with the non-governmental organizations on selected issues that would be considered at the Fourth General Conference to enable them to prepare their involvement in and contributions to the Conference;

(b) To generate the interest and awareness of the international economic community and to stimulate discussions, at all levels, on the strategies and future mapping of world industrial activities and of the necessary actions aimed at the industrialization of the developing countries.

### Opening of the Forum

3. The Forum was opened by Mr. Farlan Carré, Deputy Executive Director of UNIDO, who delivered a message on behalf of Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of UNIDO. In his statement, Mr. Carré pointed out that, in order to promote the economic and social development of the developing countries, thereby stimulating world economic recovery, it was considered necessary to mobilize and co-ordinate all resources available and to channel them into concerted development programmes. He added that UNIDO had long recognized the eminent role the non-governmental organizations could play in the promotion of international co-operation and the industrialization of developing countries and that in the present world economic situation UNIDO saw enormous advantages in further promoting and strengthening co-operation with non-governmental organizations. Recalling the aims of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, Mr. Carré said that UNIDO was pleased to associate non-governmental organizations with the preparations for this important Conference. An early and adequate preparation for the involvement of those organizations, he concluded, would contribute to a large extent to meaningful deliberations at the Conference, with greater chances of successful implementation of its recommendations.

### Election of officers

4. Mr. Maurice Remillieux, Secretary General of the Union of International Technical Associations, was elected Chairman of the Forum; Mr. Abd-El Hamid Ahmed Kabodan, Chairman of the Industrial Development Bank of Egypt and representative of the World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises, and Mr. Julian Randriamasivelo, representative of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization were elected Vice-Chairmen.

## I. THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

5. The Chairman of the UNIDO Task Force for the Preparations of the Fourth General Conference welcomed the participants and described the history of the UNIDO general conferences. The forthcoming Conference would review the basic problems of industrial development in the context of major world events. It was hoped that it would chart a course of action for a renewed and sustained effort to assist the process of industrialization of the developing countries. The Fourth General Conference was being held at a time when the world was at a cross-road of recovery and it should be considered a major opportunity for the international community to analyse critical areas of industrialization and explore the most appropriate ways to respond and adjust, at all levels, to the world economic crisis. It would also examine the role of UNIDO as an instrument for international action both in terms of its contribution to the national industrialization efforts of developing countries as well as with respect to its role in the promotion and strengthening of international industrial co-operation. The Conference would be faced with the challenge of devising new strategies, policies and programmes to assist developing countries in achieving their industrial development objectives. In that respect, the Conference would be of particular significance for the future role of UNIDO since it was in the process of becoming an autonomous United Nations agency. The Chairman of the Task Force also indicated the expected outputs of the Forum regarding the role and involvement of non-governmental organizations in the Conference; for example, non-governmental organizations might wish to make constructive proposals on social aspects of industrialization or new elements of changes. The Fourth General Conference of UNIDO should be considered a starting point, and not an end for co-operation between non-governmental organizations and UNIDO in implementing common goals aimed at assisting the industrialization process of developing countries.

6. In 1983, as part of its preparatory activities for the Conference, UNIDO convened five high-level expert group meetings in various regions on the following topics: technological advances and development (Tbilisi, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, April 1983); industrial development strategies and policies for developing countries (Lima, Peru, April 1983); accelerated development of human resources for industrial development (Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, June 1983); industrial co-operation among developing countries (Bangkok, Thailand, July 1983); and energy and industrialization (Oslo, Norway, September 1983).

7. The Chairman of the Task Force went on to introduce the documentation prepared for the Fourth General Conference including the reports of the expert group meetings, which were made available to the participants of the Forum. Furthermore he announced that all background and issue papers on the topics to be considered by the Conference would be sent to the participants of the Forum, at the latest by the end of February 1984.

## II. SELECTED CRITICAL AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1985-2000

### A. World industrial restructuring and national policies and strategies for industrial development

8. In his presentation of the subject, a representative of the secretariat noted that the recent world economic crisis had broken the past trends and the pattern of industrial development as well as the major assumption underlying the concept of industrial restructuring. Developing countries and companies in developed countries were encountering growing uncertainties and constraints in pursuing the redeployment of industries. Developing countries were therefore reassessing and reconceiving their industrial strategies for adjusting and, on a long-term basis, building up new capacities. In those endeavours developing countries needed to analyse more systematically international trends and forces in production, technology, trade and policies of other countries. They needed to be supported by internationally positive adjustment policies of developed countries and by advisory, consultative and information services of the international organizations, primarily UNIDO.

9. In the period of transition, the Fourth General Conference offered an appropriate forum for a joint review of the key questions on options for national strategies and policies and of the international approaches conducive to the restructuring of industry in the 1980s and 1990s. The non-governmental organizations had an important role to play in the preparatory work, the actual Conference and the subsequent activities.

10. In the debate, some representatives of non-governmental organizations underlined the importance of the international political situation in world industrial restructuring policies and strategies and stated that no world recovery programme could actually take place without the strong and committed backing of the Governments of the North as well as the South.

11. Several representatives expressed their support of the major area selected by UNIDO to be presented for consideration at the Conference. They also expressed their readiness to contribute to the Conference.

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

12. A representative of the secretariat pointed out that the aim of the UNIDO documentation for the Fourth General Conference on the subject was to highlight the issues pertaining to industrial technology for the 1980s. The developing countries had the dual task of rectifying the deficiencies in their past efforts and responding to technological advances, such as microelectronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology. Inappropriate applications of the technological advances needed to be avoided and their potential for development exploited. The actions needed at the national level



included the monitoring and assessment of technological advances and their impact on specific country situations; reviewing and reorienting the institutional infrastructure; redesigning education and training systems; and integrating the technological advances in the mainstream of industrial production. Some of the measures to improve the present patterns of international co-operation, which were of particular relevance to non-governmental organizations, would include further transparency in the international technology market, greater involvement of technology-supplying enterprises in research and development in recipient countries, more facilities for the systematic channelling of the technological information in the public domain and increased co-operation between small and medium enterprises.

13. New dimensions of international co-operation in the 1980s were called for. The harnessing of technological advances for development should be declared as a major goal of international co-operation in the 1980s. Among the measures for international co-operation proposed for that purpose, several were of particular relevance to non-governmental organizations, such as:

(a) The concept of "technology for humanity", through which research and development on problems of an urgent nature and basic to humanity at large could be jointly funded and carried out by several countries and organizations, the results being disseminated and made available to all developing countries free of charge;

(b) A proposal for the preparation of an international roster of scientists and technologists in selected technological advances to make a wider range of expertise accessible to developing countries;

(c) Monitoring, assessment and dissemination of technological information relating to selected advances;

(d) Identifying a new role for small and medium enterprises in the field of new technology etc.

14. The proposals were commented upon and largely supported during the general debate. An increased institutional infrastructure for science and technology for the developing countries was called for, including the dissemination of information on new industrial technologies. Some representatives said that careful consideration should be given to the negative aspects of technological advances being transferred to developing countries, such as military technology. On that particular point, the secretariat was of the view that any proposal the non-governmental organizations would like to make to the Conference would deserve consideration, although the subject was more in the field of competence of some non-governmental organizations than in that of UNIDO.

15. Several representatives expressed their views on the role that non-governmental organizations could and should play in the field of technology transfer. It was pointed out that transfer of technology should be considered as a means to solve economic and social problems. Representatives expressed hope that the background papers to be presented to the Conference would reflect the need for developing more technologies oriented to rural and urban poor areas, which was the concern of many non-governmental organizations.

C. Mobilization of financial resources  
for industrial development

16. In the presentation of the subject by a representative of the secretariat, it was pointed out that financing of industry had several characteristics that made it different from many other sectors. The present financial system was not particularly well equipped to meet the requirements of industry - the interests of industry tended to be squeezed out by those of other sectors or purposes. The background document on mobilizing financial resources for industrial development highlighted not only external financing of industry but also the role of domestic financing systems and institutions. The role of institutions based in developing countries and of South-South co-operation was given a prominent place.

17. The analysis in the document showed that the international crisis, particularly in the financial sphere, had severely damaged the industrialization prospects of the developing countries. Recovery of the world economy, although absolutely essential, was not enough to remedy the situation. Long-term structural reforms were needed to provide the required amounts of external financing for an acceleration of the industrialization of developing countries. The analysis did not accept the view that all good projects could be financed because of the strict criteria projects had to meet in order to be considered good. The document underlined the need for special consideration of the industrialization of developing countries in all international discussions on financial and monetary reforms and discussed the role of UNIDO in this context. It also pointed to many measures that could be taken within the present activities of UNIDO, such as the strengthening of project identification and promotion, concrete proposals for financing packages, programmes for development and financing of specific industrial sectors or subsectors etc.

18. Representatives of non-governmental organizations expressed their desire to consider the documents on mobilizing financial resources and to consult with their members. Some representatives asked whether UNIDO had consulted with existing financial institutions, such as the Islamic banking system, to secure their involvement in the efforts being made to mobilize financial resources for industrial development. Other representatives stated that a general consensus to convert the financial resources presently allocated to armament into industrial development, would be a major achievement for humanity.

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

19. A representative of the secretariat noted that the change from the current heavy dependence on imported oil to an energy future based on increased use of indigenous sources and improved energy management, had meant a period of adjustment and decision-making for developing countries. It was

in that context that UNIDO, in co-operation with the Government of Norway, had held a meeting on energy and industrialization preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, which placed utmost importance on the illumination of policy options available to the developing countries.

20. Of the generic issues that had been presented and discussed at the Oslo meeting, five were of particular significance:

(a) The necessity for each developing country to formulate integrated industrial and energy policies that are compatible with its social and economic objectives and its resources endowments;

(b) The availability of energy resources in developing countries was not a limiting factor but the availability of financial resources was indeed the main obstacle;

(c) The necessity for each developing country to ascertain its energy resource endowments and establish the appropriate priorities. UNIDO has looked upon hydropower as a major potential and the primary option with particular attention to small hydropower stations for specific and local purposes. Another major option was biomass, since many of the developing countries were located in the green belt. A third important option was the development of solar energy, particularly that used for process heat energy in various countries;

(d) The opportunity provided by industrial energy conservation for obtaining early relief from the economic pressure of the imported commercial energy;

(e) The fact that the provision of capital goods and services for the energy sector represented a major commercial opportunity and a step towards greater self-reliance. Increased development of the energy resources in the developing countries would require a wide range of equipment and special materials.

21. In the discussion on energy, some representatives supported the five issues presented and mentioned, as examples of their support, the joint organization of conferences on energy management in industry and national efforts being made to develop new sources of energy such as hydropower, biomass and solar energy. Other representatives underlined the importance, as well as the difficulties, of providing training in those fields.

22. One representative proposed that UNIDO should study carefully, as a specialized subject, contractual relations for industrial partnership agreements. The secretariat replied that the issue was partly dealt with, on the one hand, within the UNIDO System of Consultations (model contracts and guidelines), which aimed at improving such contractual relations, and, on the other hand, by the UNIDO Investment Promotion Programme, which aimed at promoting partnership agreements.

E. Accelerated development of human resources  
for industrial development

23. In its presentation, the secretariat highlighted the steps taken by UNIDO, in co-operation with other United Nations organizations, in preparing for the Fourth General Conference on the subject of accelerated development of human resources for industrial development. Account had been taken of the results of the Consultation Meeting on Industrial Training and of the High-Level Expert Group Meeting held at Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon. The preparations revealed that, although it had been recognized that industrialization could only be achieved through the development of suitable human resources, insufficient attention had been given, not only by the developing countries themselves but also by the international community as a whole, to adopting consolidated actions to remedy or improve the current grossly inadequate situation in the developing countries. Manpower development plans and programmes were inadequate and, in most cases, totally out of tune with the prevailing needs and requirements of the countries. The cost of external training was increasing and emphasis had not been appropriately accorded to training in industrial contracts.

24. In light of the above, a number of actions had been identified for consideration. The developing countries needed to undertake a complete review of their educational plans, programmes and institutions in order to realign them to their priorities. In carrying out such a review, the impact of technological advances had to be taken into account to ensure that the programmes adopted would prepare the nation to meet the challenges of future technological breakthroughs. Special measures had to be taken to mobilize both local and external financial resources for human resources development. Measures also had to be adopted to ensure that a provision was made for industrial training in industrial contracts and that operational arrangements were designed to monitor the training programme embodied in such contracts. The international community needed to intensify its co-operation with the developing countries and support their actions for accelerated development of human resources. Policy measures needed to be adopted by the developed countries to facilitate their co-operation with the developing countries in industrial training and to facilitate greater access by those countries to the results of their research in new educational programmes.

25. In that connection, the secretariat underlined the important role the non-governmental organizations could play, not only by intensifying their co-operation with the developing countries through their individual members, but also by influencing policy decisions, in their member institutions as well as in governments, for greater support to the industrial human resources development programmes of the developing countries.

26. During the ensuing debate, great interest was expressed by non-governmental organizations in co-operating with UNIDO in designing, developing and implementing training schemes and projects. They also insisted on the necessity to involve local institutions and non-governmental organizations in developing countries in view of their knowledge of the major problems in the area.

27. The question of social as well as cultural aspects was raised by several representatives. They called for greater consideration by UNIDO of the social implications of industrialization and for more extensive consultations with, as well as actual involvement of, popular movements (such as trade union organizations) in designing and implementing UNIDO programmes. In its reply, the secretariat welcomed the remarks and explained that UNIDO, to the extent possible within its mandate, had been giving consideration to social aspects in its activities. However, the question as such was the mandate of other United Nations organizations. UNIDO would be glad to consider any proposal regarding social or cultural aspects of industrialization if they were translated and directly linked to specific industrial issues and programmes. The non-governmental organizations might also attempt to influence directly the industrial policies of Governments.

28. Other representatives of non-governmental organizations drew attention to the adverse effects of the "brain drain" phenomenon and the activities of the transnational companies on the industrialization of the developing countries and called for the development of training schemes that would limit or avoid those effects. The secretariat replied that it was well aware of the problems. Therefore, the establishment of a system (brain bank) to monitor the brain-drain as well as the brain-waste was being considered and additional ways and means were being developed to encourage nationals to remain in their homelands. Regarding the transnational corporations, efforts were being made to include compulsory training provisions in their contractual arrangements with Governments of developing countries and to make better and more use of their training facilities.

### III. THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

29. Advantage was taken of the Forum to inform the non-governmental organizations briefly on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly for the period 1980-1990 following a resolution of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Heads of State and Government and the recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO. The purpose of the Decade was principally to create greater awareness and to mobilize concerted action in the African countries themselves for accelerated industrialization and to mobilize international action for a greater flow of technical and financial assistance to the African countries, in support of their industrialization endeavours. In that connection, the non-governmental organizations were called upon to readjust, intensify and broaden the scope of their activities in Africa, especially if they related to industrial development, in order to effectively contribute to the implementation of the Programme for the Decade.

### IV. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

30. The Chairman asked the Forum to consider how non-governmental organizations could have an impact on the Fourth General Conference. He also called attention to the distinction between, on the one hand, international non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNIDO or the

Economic and Social Council, which would have direct access to the plenary discussions at the Conference in their capacity as observers and, on the other hand, other non-governmental organizations, including national non-governmental organizations, which did not enjoy consultative status with UNIDO and thus could not have direct access to the Conference.

31. The secretariat recalled that the object of the Forum was to associate non-governmental organizations with the Conference and not to consider frameworks for general co-operation agreements between non-governmental organizations and UNIDO which could be dealt within other forums or through bilateral discussions.

32. As a result of the subsequent discussions, it was generally agreed and recommended that non-governmental organizations should be actively involved in the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO in the following ways:

(a) In the preparatory phase, non-governmental organizations could inform and consult their member associations, committees or institutions on the topics to be presented and discussed, including the background and issue papers on each topic, as well as the reports of the high-level expert group meetings that took place on selected topics. They could also consult and make proposals to their Governments for consideration during the Conference;

(b) During the Conference: (i) non-governmental organizations invited to participate at the Conference as observers could make contributions and proposals at the plenary sessions of the Conference. In that respect, it was generally accepted that in order to enhance and secure their impact on the deliberations, conclusions and recommendations, it would be preferable that non-governmental organizations participated in the plenary sessions of the Conference rather than organizing a separate forum of non-governmental organizations to run parallel to it (which would result in their being cut off from the main deliberations and resolutions). However, it was suggested that non-governmental organizations might meet in small working groups to discuss their position on specific issues under consideration by the Conference. Non-governmental organizations in consultative status could make contributions and proposals to the Conference by submitting papers or written statements on particular items of interest to them; (ii) non-governmental organizations that did not enjoy consultative status with UNIDO and with the Economic and Social Council and therefore could not be invited to the Conference as observers could consider securing a place for themselves in national delegations participating in the Conference, as had been the practice at previous general conferences of UNIDO;

(c) After the Conference, non-governmental organizations could be involved in the follow up and implementation of the recommendations of the Conference, particularly by formulating and implementing jointly with UNIDO certain programmes of particular relevance to their specific field of competence;

(d) At all phases - before, during and after the Conference - non-governmental organizations could publicize the topics of discussion as well as conclusions and recommendations of the Conference in their professional journals and newsletters and discuss them at national, regional and international levels in order to stimulate interest, mobilize resources and influence public opinion as well as government policies.

33. A proposal was also made and discussed to set up a group or committee of non-governmental organizations for the Conference to interact with the UNIDO secretariat during the preparatory stage and with the Conference itself in the name of all non-governmental organizations associated with UNIDO. However, the proposal was considered rather unpractical in view of the short time left before the Conference and the wide range of interests of the non-governmental organizations associated with UNIDO.

34. Another proposal was made to request the Industrial Development Board to include in the provisional agenda for the Conference an item on the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting the interests of UNIDO. The secretariat replied that it would not be possible to do so, since the provisional agenda had already been approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and only the Conference itself would have the authority to amend the agenda. The question would however be brought to the attention of the Board by making the report of the Forum available to the participants at the Board.

35. The secretariat expressed its appreciation to the non-governmental organizations for their interest and their willingness to consider the establishment or reinforcement of institutional frameworks or mechanisms for co-operating with UNIDO and the role of non-governmental organizations in promoting UNIDO interests and activities. UNIDO had always been eager to associate non-governmental organizations in its activities and make full use of their intellectual, technological, human and financial resources and would be glad to examine the question systematically in a distinct forum, particularly in connection with the new constitution of UNIDO as a specialized and autonomous agency within the United Nations.

36. The secretariat confirmed that all background and issue papers on topics to be considered by the Conference would be sent to the participants of the Forum and to other interested non-governmental organizations.

37. The Chairman officially closed the Forum.

Annex I

AGFNDA

1. Opening of the Forum
2. Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen
3. Adoption of the agenda
4. Introduction to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (UNIDO IV)
5. Presentation of selected critical areas of industrial development 1985-2000 to be discussed at UNIDO IV:
  - (a) World industrial restructuring and national policies and strategies for industrial development;
  - (b) Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries;
  - (c) Mobilization 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) Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development.
6. Non-governmental organizations and UNIDO IV



Annex II

PROGRAMME OF THE FORUM

6 February 1984

- 0900 - 0930      Registration of participants
- 0930 - 0945      Opening of the Forum by the Executive Director of UNIDO,  
Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane
- 0945 - 1000      Coffee break
- 1000 - 1100      Session I
1.    Election of the Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen
  2.    Introduction to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO  
by the Director of the Division for Industrial Studies  
and Chairman of the Task Force for the Preparations of  
the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
- 1100 - 1230      Session II
- "World industrial restructuring and national policies and  
strategies for industrial development"
- Presentation by the Acting Head, Regional and Country  
Studies Branch, followed by general discussion
- 1230 - 1400      Lunch break
- 1400 - 1530      Session III
- "Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for  
industrial development in developing countries"
- Presentation by the Special Technical Adviser, UNIDO  
Technology Programme, followed by general discussion
- 1530 - 1600      Coffee break

1600 - 1730

Session IV

"Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development"

Presentation by the Head, Sectoral Studies Branch, followed by general discussion

7 February 1984

0900 - 1030

Session V

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

Presentation by the Special Assistant to the Executive Director on Energy, followed by general discussion

1030 - 1100

Coffee break

1100 - 1230

Session VI

"Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development"

Presentation by the Chief, Co-ordination Unit for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, followed by general discussion

1230 - 1430

Lunch break

1430 - 1600

Session VII

"Non-governmental organizations and UNIDO IV"

Annex III

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Non-governmental organizations in consultative status with UNIDO

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AASO)

Julien Randriamasivelo, 89 Abdel Aziz Al-Saoud Street, Maniel, Cairo, Egypt

Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers (AFCFP)

Mamoun Yousef Abu-Khader, Secretary General, P.O. Box 23696 Safat, Kuwait

European Union of Public Relations (UERP)

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Angelo Betti, Secretary General of Verona Fair, Viale Lavoro 8, Verona, Italy

Karl Pelikan, Trattnerhof 1, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

European Federation of National Engineering (FEANI)

Rosa Scheifinger, c/o Office of Prof. R. Krapfenbauer (Vice-President), Pötzleinsdorferstrasse 84, A-1184 Vienna, Austria

International Association for Cereal Chemistry (IACC) or (ICC)

Hildegard Reigner, Executive Secretary, Schmidgasse 3-7, A-2320 Schwechat, Austria

International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property (IAPIP) OR (AIPPI)

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International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

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France

World Association for Element Building and Prefabrication (WAEP)

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D-2000 Hamburg 13, Federal Republic of Germany

World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)

Abdelhamid Ahmed Kabodan, Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of  
Egypt, 110 Gilaa Street, Cairo, Egypt

World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations  
(WAITRO)

Hans-Georg Lindgren, Secretary General, Grevturegatan 19,  
P.O. Box 5103, S-10243 Stockholm, Sweden

World Confederation of Labour (WCL)

Flor Bleux, Deputy Secretary General, 71/2, rue Joseph II,  
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium

World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

Emil Hamernik, Head of Department for Relations with the United  
Nations, Vinohradská 10, 12147 Prague 2, Czechoslovakia

World Peace Council (WPC)

Bahig Nassar, Secretary, Lönnrotinkatu 25A VI, 00180 Helsinki 18,  
Finland

Non-governmental organizations not in consultative status with UNIDO

African Technical Association (ATA)

Pierre Henri Bousez, Délégué Général, 23, rue du Rocher, 75008 Paris,  
France

Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI)

Bal Chandra Agrawal, Deputy Secretary, 172 Jor Bagh,  
New Delhi 110003, India

Association of Scientists and Technicians for International Development  
Research (ASTRID)

Jacques de Mévius, Sector Africa-Asia, 4, Place du Général Catroux,  
F-75017 Paris, France

Conference of International Catholic Organizations (CICO) or (COIC)

François Rüegg, Correspondent in Vienna, Neustiftgasse 85,  
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Institute for Development and International Co-operation (IDCI)

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Siège: Sophia-Antipolis/Valbonne, France

Eugène Berg, Conseiller, Avenue Robert Schuman, 06000 Nice,  
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Institute for International Co-operation

Otto Winkler, Singerstrasse 7 c/o IIZ, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer (ICHMT)

Zoran Zaric, Secretary General, P.O. Box 522, 11000 Belgrade, Yugoslavia

International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering (IFMBE)

Oivind Lorentsen, President, 1825 Tomter, Norway

International Federation of Training and Development Organizations (IFTDO)

John Christopher Carroll, Secretary, c/o EITB, P.O. Box 161,  
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International Institute for Diplomatic Relations (IIDR) or (IIRD)

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Latin American Association of Food Chambers and Food Industrialists (ALICA)

Maric Cañizal Villarino, Economic Adviser of General Secretary,  
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Society for International Development (SID)

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The International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)

Boris Larionov, Assistant to the Secretary for External Relations,  
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The International Coalition for Development Action (ICDA)

Pierre van Dyck, Chairperson, Willemsparkweg 151, 1071 GX Amsterdam,  
Netherlands

United Kingdom Trade Agency for Developing Countries (UKTA)

D.S. Scialom, Deputy Director, London Chamber of Commerce Building,  
69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, England

Vienna Institute for Development (VID)

Arne Haselbach, Director, Kärntner Strasse 25, A-1010 Vienna, Austria,  
(also Representative of the Council for the Development of Economic and  
Social Research in Africa (CODESRI..))

Erich Andriak, Kärntner Strasse 25, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

Erika Elisabeth Grimm, Kärntner Strasse 25, A-1010 Vienna, Austria

World Energy Conference (WEC)

Franz Putz, INIS-Liaison Officer, Austrian Research Centre,  
A-2444 Seibersdorf, Austria

Annex IV

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

(a) Forum documents

Provisional agenda  
Tentative programme  
Address of Dr. Khane to the Forum  
Provisional list of participants

(b) Supporting documents

ID/B/306                    Preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: progress report by the Executive Director

ID/B/C.3/123 and Add.1                Preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: progress report by the Executive Director

ID/WG.389/6                Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meetings Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: International Forum on Technological Advances and Development, Tbilisi, USSR, 12-16 April 1983

ID/WG.391/12               Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meetings Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: Industrial Development Strategies and Policies for Developing Countries, Lima, Peru, 18-22 April 1983

ID/WG.394/8                Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meetings Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: Accelerated Development of Human Resources for Industrial Development, Yaoundé, United Republic of Cameroon, 30 May-3 June 1983

ID/WG.399/4                Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meetings Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO: Industrial Co-operation among Developing Countries, Bangkok, Thailand, 18-22 July 1983



- ID/WG.402/12 Report of the High-Level Expert Group Meetings  
Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of  
UNIDO: Energy and Industrialization, Oslo, Norway,  
29 August-2 September 1983
- ID/CONF.5/1 Provisional agenda for the Fourth General  
Conference of UNIDO
- ID/CONF.5/1/Add.1 Preliminary annotated agenda for the Fourth General  
Conference of UNIDO

