

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

Volume II
(Fourteenth session)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No. 16 (A/35/16)



UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1980

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
ABBREVIATIONS		v
EXPLANATORY NOTE		v
INTRODUCTION		1
<u>Chapter</u>		
I. ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION	1 - 16	2
II. GENERAL DEBATE	17 - 37	7
III. REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION	38 - 40	10
IV. INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING GREATER AUTONOMY FOR UNIDO	41 - 52	10
V. FOLLOW-UP OF THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO	53 - 56	12
VI. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY	57 - 74	14
VII. INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION BANK	75 - 87	17
VIII. REDEPLOYMENT OF INDUSTRIES FROM DEVELOPED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	88 - 109	19
IX. ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	110 - 122	23
X. INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT	123 - 144	25
XI. SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS	145 - 156	28
XII. MATTERS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS	157 - 161	30
A. Consideration of applications of intergovernmental organizations	158 - 159	30
B. Consideration of applications of international non-governmental organizations	160 - 161	30

CONTENTS (continued)

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
XIII. PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SPECIAL AND FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND FOR THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE	162	32
XIV. DATES AND PLACES OF THE SECOND SPECIAL AND FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE	163 - 164	35
XV. INCLUSION OF DOMINICA AND SAINT LUCIA IN LIST C OF STATES ANNEXED TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XVI)	165 - 166	35
XVI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION	167 - 181	36
XVII. CLOSURE OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION	182	38

ANNEXES

I. Resolutions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session	39
II. Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session	45

ABBREVIATIONS

EEC	European Economic Community
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank
IPF	Indicative Planning Figure
TIES	Technological Information Exchange System
UNCSTD	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISIST	World Information System for Science and Technology
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTE

In the present report, paragraphs that are underlined represent consensus conclusions adopted by the Industrial Development Board.

INTRODUCTION

The report of the Industrial Development Board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on its fourteenth session is herewith submitted to the General Assembly in accordance with Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966.

The fourteenth session of the Board was held at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, from 12 to 19 May 1980. The report was adopted by the Board at its 281st meeting, on 19 May.

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

1. The Board opened its fourteenth session at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, on 12 May 1980.
2. The session was opened by Mr. Francisco José Pulit (Argentina), 1/ President of the thirteenth and the first special sessions of the Board, who acted as President of the fourteenth session pending the election of the new President.

A. Membership and attendance

3. The following members of the Board were represented at the fourteenth session:

Argentina	Malta
Australia	Mexico
Austria	Morocco
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Nigeria
Bulgaria	Norway
Burundi	Pakistan
China	Panama
Czechoslovakia	Peru
Democratic Yemen	Philippines
France	Poland
Gabon	Sierra Leone
German Democratic Republic	Sweden
Germany, Federal Republic of	Switzerland
Guatemala	Togo
India	Trinidad and Tobago
Indonesia	Tunisia
Iraq	Turkey
Italy	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Japan	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Kenya	United States of America
Malaysia	

4. The following States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency sent observers to the session:

1/ For the statement of the outgoing President, see ID/B/SR.270, paras. 1-4.

Algeria	Lebanon
Benin	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Bolivia	Luxembourg
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Qatar
Colombia	Republic of Korea
Cuba	Romania
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Senegal
Denmark	Spain
Djibouti	Sudan
Ecuador	Thailand
Egypt	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Finland	United Arab Emirates
Greece	United Republic of Cameroon
Holy See	United Republic of Tanzania
Hungary	Venezuela
Ireland	Yugoslavia
Israel	Zaire
Ivory Coast	Zambia

5. Observers from the following organizations and national liberation movements also attended the session:

Palestine Liberation Organization
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

6. The following United Nations bodies were represented at the session:

United Nations Development Programme
Centre for Science and Technology for Development

7. The following specialized agencies sent a representative:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Labour Organisation
World Bank
World Intellectual Property Organization

8. Observers from the following intergovernmental organizations attended the session:

African Intellectual Property Organization
Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation
Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization
Central African Customs and Economic Union
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
European Economic Community
European Investment Bank
Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting
Industrial Development Centre for Arab States
Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organization of African Unity
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries

9. Observers from the following international non-governmental organizations attended the session:

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
International Organization of Employers
Society for Chemical Industry
World Federation of Trade Unions
World Peace Council

B. Election of officers

10. At its 270th meeting, on 12 May, the Board, in accordance with rule 18 of its rules of procedure, elected its officers for the fourteenth session. The following officers were elected by acclamation:

President: Mr. Emil Keblusek (Czechoslovakia)

Vice-Presidents: Ms. Edmonde Dever (Belgium)
Mr. Hayat Mehdi (Pakistan)
Mr. M. E. P. Udebiuwa (Nigeria)

Rapporteur: Ms. Maria Salazar (Peru)

After his election, the President of the fourteenth session addressed the Board. 2/

C. Credentials

11. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board, the Bureau of the fourteenth session examined the credentials of the delegations attending the session. The Bureau found the credentials in order and so reported to the Board, which approved the report of the Bureau at its 278th meeting, on 15 May.

D. Agenda

12. At its 270th meeting, the Board considered its provisional agenda (ID/B/233). The Board adopted the following agenda as amended (ID/B/233/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. General debate.

2/ For the statement of the President, see ID/B/SR.270, paras. 14-16.

5. Adoption of the report of the Permanent Committee.
6. Interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO.
7. Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO.
8. Development and transfer of technology.
9. Industrial and Technological Information Bank.
10. Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries.
11. Role of the public sector in industrial development.
12. Integration of women in development.
13. System of Consultations.
14. Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.
15. Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and for the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
16. Dates and places of the fifteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and of the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
17. Adoption of the report of the fourteenth session.
18. Closure of the fourteenth session.

E. Organization of work

13. At the 270th meeting, on 12 May, a representative of the secretariat drew the attention of the Board to General Assembly resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977 and 33/55 of 14 December 1978 on the pattern of conferences, as well as resolution 33/56 of 14 December 1978 on the control and limitation of documentation. He then outlined in compliance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/71, the Conference resources available to the Board at its fourteenth session.

14. At its 271st meeting, on 12 May, the Board decided to set up an open-ended working group to consider agenda item 13 (System of Consultations) under the chairmanship of Mr. M. E. P. Udebiuwa, one of the Vice-Presidents of the fourteenth session. The Chairman of the working group made an oral report to the Board at its 280th meeting, on 16 May.

F. Statement by the Executive Director

15. At the 270th meeting, on 12 May, the Executive Director made a statement to the Board. 3/

G. Twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty

16. At the 277th meeting, on 15 May, on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Austrian State Treaty, the President extended, on behalf of the members of the Board, his sincere good wishes to the Government and people of Austria for their continued prosperity and success in contributing to peace and security in Europe and the world.

3/ For the statement of the Executive Director, see ID/B/SR.270, paras. 20-26.

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DEBATE

17. The Board began the general debate, item 4 of its agenda, at its 271st meeting, on 12 May. Three meetings were devoted to the debate.

18. Since a detailed account of statements made during the general debate is given in the summary records (ID/B/SR.271-273), the following paragraphs are confined to the broad topics covered in the debate. ^{4/} The paragraphs are not to be taken as reflecting views adopted by the Board as a whole; in some cases, they reflect the views of only one delegation.

19. The fourteenth session of the Board, it was noted, was meeting mid-way between the Third General Conference of UNIDO, held at New Delhi in January/February 1980, and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, to be held at New York in August/September 1980. That special session, it was said, would be devoted to questions of development, and held in the context of continuing international efforts to advance appropriate strategies for the third United Nations development decade. The importance of the round of global negotiations due to begin was underscored, it was stated, by the lack of progress achieved at the various international conferences organized by the United Nations in recent months, including the Third General Conference.

20. Economic problems, it was stated, affected all countries, and only action to which all contributed could solve them; an opportunity to do so had been lost at New Delhi, where the consensus indispensable to any effective action had not been achieved.

21. The Board, therefore, should aim at succeeding where the Conference had failed, and at setting the stage for the special session of the General Assembly and the proposed global negotiations. It was important that the results of the Third General Conference be carefully studied so as to reconcile the different viewpoints before the special session.

22. Many important issues, it was said, had been close to settlement at New Delhi; the best possible use should be made of the discussions which had taken place there on those subjects, which included special measures for the least developed countries, energy, industrial technology, industrial production and human resources development. Decisions on those matters should be taken in such a way as to stimulate provision of the resources needed by UNIDO. At New Delhi, it was added, the non-industrialized countries had conceded a number of points of importance to them in order to achieve agreement; at Vienna it was to be hoped that tangible results would be achieved. As a contribution to the formulation of the new international development strategy, it was suggested that the Board should reach agreement at the present session on the question of sectoral targets for growth rates in industrial production and exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures of developing countries, as well as on the related policy measures.

^{4/} Views expressed during the general debate on topics that were the subject of separate agenda items are to be found under chapters dealing with the relevant items.

23. The New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, adopted at the Third General Conference, it was pointed out, had provided a fresh impetus to UNIDO and confronted the organization with new tasks which, while ambitious, were essential to the establishment of the new international economic order; UNIDO should proceed realistically, but with determination, to the implementation of that Declaration and Plan of Action; the task would require the combined efforts and goodwill of all concerned.
24. In carrying out its tasks, it was said, UNIDO should intensify its co-operation with various regional, subregional and national organizations in Africa, bearing in mind the proclamation of the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the fact that that continent contained the largest number of countries in the least developed category, for which special measures of assistance needed most urgently to be adopted.
25. Comfort could be drawn, it was stated, from UNIDO's excellent performance in 1979, the 18 per cent real increase of technical assistance delivery in that year being the largest the organization had ever achieved. The difficult world economic situation, it was declared, must not be allowed to put a brake on the organization's programmes, which were all the more necessary in times of crisis. UNIDO's resources should be administered with the greatest care, and indeed the Executive Director's report for 1979 showed that administration in that year had been exemplary. The adoption in 1979 of the Constitution for UNIDO as a specialized agency gave reason to hope that in the near future the organization would be equipped with the means to increase the range and effectiveness of its activities.
26. It was especially important, it was said, to focus the activities of the Secretariat to a greater extent on matters which assisted developing countries in overcoming their economic and technological dependence and in accelerating the development and utilization of their natural resources.
27. UNIDO, it was said, was an instrument for increasing human welfare through international economic co-operation, based on sovereign equality. Its purpose was to obtain a fair share of industrial production for developing countries, thereby making a real contribution to international peace and security, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.
28. In order, however, to achieve accelerated economic and social development, international tension must be relaxed; effective action must be taken towards complete and universal disarmament, which would free additional resources for economic development.
29. Wanton aggression, it was declared, and the expansion of hegemony, were causing world turmoil and tension, a situation that made unity desirable among justice-loving peoples.
30. The growing expenditure on armaments, it was said, now running into hundreds of billions of dollars, was cause for apprehension.
31. It was particularly alarming, it was stated, that many of the industrial innovations reaching developing countries seemed to be mainly those made in the armaments industry.

32. The struggle against hegemony, and the creation of a peaceful international environment for economic development, it was said, would lead to balanced and complementary co-operation, based on equality and mutual benefit, between developed and developing countries in finance, technology, resources, energy and labour. That, it was stated, would benefit not only the national economies of the third world countries but also the developed countries, the world economy and humanity as a whole.

33. The main aims of industrialization, it was stated, must be to satisfy all the international development needs of the economy and to ensure rapid growth in all sectors of the economy, especially in agriculture. Industrialization policies, it was added, must be of a long-term nature, taking account of actual conditions and the potential of each country to establish an independent national economy, and an increased productive capacity, on a modern technical basis.

34. Successful industrialization, it was postulated, required an expanded state sector of the economy and state planning, together with progressive socio-economic change, the replacement of outdated social structures, the mechanization of agricultural production, the development of the co-operative movement on a democratic basis, and the active participation of the broad mass of the population in economic and social life.

35. It was recalled that the factors which had made possible the high level of world-wide growth since the 1950s had gradually been stalled; to that deteriorated world situation there was added, at the end of 1973, the substantial increase in the price of oil, which eliminated one of the levers of industrial growth - cheap energy. Following that increase, it was pointed out, inflation and unemployment had been world wide, but the most disturbing factor was the external debt position of the non-oil-producing developing countries which, according to forecasts by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), would reach \$73 billion in 1981; reduced investment in the developing countries would make them increasingly dependent on imports, even of cereals. Prospects for the short term, it was stated, were not encouraging; zero growth had been forecast for the industrialized countries as a whole, and according to recent UNCTAD studies the socialist countries of Eastern Europe would probably face similar difficulties.

36. Nevertheless, it was said, that analysis of the situation should not be taken as a justification for inaction, but rather as a call for the adoption of positive measures to remedy the situation; UNIDO would, of course, have an important contribution to make, for example, in working out appropriate technology for the use of new sources of energy and the reduction of energy consumption in the industrial sector. Its work on fertilizers, agricultural mechanization and agro-industries, it was stated, could be combined with work by other institutions in a world plan to improve food supplies.

37. Finally, it was stated, no lasting solution to balance-of-payments problems could be found without an increase in local industrial production and the development of investment; UNIDO's share in multilateral development efforts, therefore, should be increased.

CHAPTER III

REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

38. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 5. 5/ In its deliberation on the item, the Board had before it the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its thirteenth session (ID/B/247).
39. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board adopted the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its thirteenth session (ID/B/247).
40. In adopting the above report, the Board also adopted a draft resolution, submitted to it by the Permanent Committee (ID/B/247, para. 49) on the Special Industrial Services programme (see annex I, resolution 49 (XIV)).

CHAPTER IV

INTERIM ARRANGEMENTS REGARDING GREATER AUTONOMY FOR UNIDO

41. At its 273rd meeting, on 13 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 6. 6/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it the report of the Executive Director entitled "Interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO" (ID/B/C.3/90).
42. Approval was expressed for the continuing discussions between the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on broadening the autonomy of UNIDO in personnel matters with a view to smoothing the organization's path towards becoming a specialized agency; a further progress report, it was suggested, should be provided to the Permanent Committee at its fourteenth session. The greater autonomy enjoyed by the organization since 1977, it was noted, had yielded beneficial results.
43. A wide range of views was expressed on the various proposals contained in the Executive Director's report.
44. On the one hand, support was voiced for their general endorsement; specifically mentioned were the proposals concerning the criteria for the recruitment of personnel and the more equitable geographical representation for nationals from developing countries. The hope was expressed that the competent officers at United Nations Headquarters would approve the proposals as soon as possible and that the UNIDO secretariat would recruit more staff - particularly senior staff - from the developing countries for appropriate posts at Vienna and in the field. The new measures proposed, it was stated, would stand the organization in good stead when it became a specialized agency. The steps

5/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 5 are reflected in ID/B/SR.281, paras. 1 and 2.

6/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 6 are reflected in ID/B/SR.273, paras. 2-24.

proposed by the Executive Director, it was suggested, should be taken during the present transition period and not await UNIDO's change of status. The proposals, it was stated, made no exorbitant demands, and the Board was urged to endorse them.

45. On the other hand, stress was laid on the importance of maintaining the present authority of the States Members of the United Nations over the financial and personnel management of UNIDO. Some practical problems were also noted with regard to certain of the Executive Director's proposals. Therefore it was considered that pending the establishment of the governing bodies and of the budget resources envisaged in the new Constitution, implementation of the proposals would be premature.

46. Opinions varied with respect to the question of granting UNIDO its own system of geographical distribution while it was still an integral part of the United Nations Secretariat. It was not clear, it was pointed out, how such a system could operate until it was known which of the existing staff would return to the United Nations upon UNIDO's becoming a specialized agency. The need to consult the Board in connexion with the appointment of senior officers was stressed. The Secretary-General and the Executive Director, it was pointed out, should take care to ensure that due regard was paid to article 11 of the new Constitution of UNIDO when making Professional appointments.

47. It was also stated that while there was a need to secure more equitable geographical representation, it was no less important to keep the balance between that need and the recruitment of staff of the highest calibre.

48. Various questions arose, and reservations were expressed, in connexion with proposals on special post-allowances, reassignment of staff and the creation of specific classification criteria for UNIDO Professional staff. With respect to the classification criteria, it was pointed out that the majority of Professional posts in the UNIDO secretariat were common to the major duty stations of the United Nations; United Nations staff policy was set out in the existing staff rules, and reflected a common system of remuneration which applied equally to specialized agencies.

49. Support was generally voiced for proposals relating to the recruitment of more young Professionals, and to the recruitment of more women to Professional posts.

50. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board took note with appreciation of the existing arrangements between the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UNIDO regarding greater autonomy in personnel matters and expressed the view that, consistent with the relevant policies and regulations of the United Nations, a greater number of UNIDO staff should be recruited from developing countries.

51. Taking note with satisfaction of the growing number of member States signing and ratifying the Constitution of UNIDO, the Board stressed that the granting of progressively greater autonomy to UNIDO and the concomitant increase in the role of the Board would pave the way for its smooth conversion into a specialized agency.

52. Taking note of the report of the Executive Director contained in document ID/B/C.3/90, the Board recommended that the Executive Director, taking into account the views and suggestions expressed during the debate on that question, should continue to explore with the Secretary-General the possibility of extending the measures giving UNIDO greater autonomy and make a detailed report to the Board at its fifteenth session.

CHAPTER V

FOLLOW-UP OF THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

53. At its 275th meeting, on 14 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 7. ^{7/} In its deliberations on the items the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on proposed revision of the UNIDO work programme for 1981 (ID/B/C.243 and Corr.1), a report by the Executive Director on a proposal for an industrial project preparation facility (ID/B/245) and a report by the Executive Director on proposed revisions of the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983 (ID/B/246 and Corr.1).

54. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board, in considering item 7, agreed that, in order to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, UNIDO's programme of work for 1981 and 1982-1983 should, taking fully into account the need for close co-operation with other relevant United Nations bodies, give priority to activities in the following areas with due regard to the need for appropriate institutional arrangements to implement effectively this programme: industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, and special measures for the least developed countries. a/ The Board agreed that priority should be given to the System of Consultations and agreed on the importance of industrial restructuring, including social aspects of industrialization. This area would be given careful consideration at the next regular session of the Board. The Board requested the Executive Director to communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the above-mentioned priorities. The Board also requested the Executive Director to submit a work programme for 1981 reflecting those priorities, for consideration by the Permanent Committee at its fourteenth session in early October 1980 and the special session of the Board immediately thereafter. The Board further agreed that UNIDO's work programme for 1982-1983 should be further discussed at the fifteenth session of the Permanent Committee, and the Executive Director was requested to circulate his proposals in that regard, taking full account of the priority areas described above, for consideration by member States not later than six weeks before the beginning of that session of the Committee, if the Secretary-General's draft biennial programme budget for 1982-1983 were not available at that time. ^{8/}

a/ The listing is without prejudice to the order of priorities.

^{7/} The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 7 are reflected in ID/B/SR.275, paras. 42-52.

^{8/} For statements made subsequent to the adoption of the consensus conclusion, see chap. XVI, Adoption of the report of the fourteenth session, paras. 172-175, and ID/B/SR.281, paras. 121-128.

55. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May, the Board considered three draft resolutions - on UNIDO and the global negotiations (ID/B/L.242), on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (ID/B/L.245) and on follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (ID/B/L.255) - submitted by the President on behalf of an informal contact group which had been meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia).

56. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board adopted the draft resolution on UNIDO and the global negotiations, as amended, by consensus (see annex I, resolution 50 (XIV)). At the same meeting, the Board adopted, by consensus, the draft resolutions on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and on follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (see annex I, resolutions 51 (XIV) and 52 (XIV)). 9/

9/ For statements made subsequent to the adoption of the resolutions, see chap. XVI, Adoption of the report of the fourteenth session, paras. 176-180, and ID/B/SR.281, paras. 135-139.

CHAPTER VI

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

57. At its 276th meeting, on 14 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 8. 10/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a report by the secretariat on development and transfer of technology (ID/B/242).

58. The acquisition, development and transfer of technology, it was stated, was a key element in the industrialization of developing countries and UNIDO was to be congratulated on the progress of its activities in that field.

59. The time had come, it was recognized, to implement recommendations concerning the strengthening of relevant institutional arrangements within the UNIDO secretariat.

60. Development and transfer of technology, it was pointed out, lay at the heart of the development process, and was a key element in all the negotiations between the developing and the developed countries in the establishment of the new international economic order.

61. The recent conferences on the revision of the Paris Convention and on the Codes of Conduct respectively had ended in failure mainly, it was stated, because of lack of political will on the part of the developed countries; yet development and transfer of technology had been one of the subjects on which some agreement had been reached at New Delhi. Much of that consensus, it was noted, was reflected in paragraphs 9 to 14 of the secretariat's report. Great importance was to be attached, therefore, it was said, to UNIDO's role in assisting the developing countries to identify and implement appropriate technology policies.

62. The view was postulated that because of its limited resources, UNIDO could not deal with the whole area of development and transfer of technology, and would be most effective if it adopted a selective approach based on priorities. One of those priorities should be energy-related technology. The programme directions, outlined in paragraph 15 of document ID/B/242, were felt to be acceptable since they were in line with the discussions in the Third General Conference and the broad agreement reached during those discussions. The main focus of the secretariat's activities in the field, it was stated, should be the formulation of policies, methodologies and information, together with promotional activities and technical assistance.

63. The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action (see A/10112, chap. IV), it was recalled, had set not only quantitative targets but also qualitative goals, such as the satisfaction of the basic requirements of the population, the generation of employment and the more equitable distribution of national income. In order to

10/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 8 are reflected in ID/B/SR.276, paras. 3-38; ID/B/SR.277, paras. 2-22.

meet that dual objective, it was stated, a balance had to be struck between, on the one hand, the establishment and consolidation in the developing countries of modern branches of industry, based on the use of sophisticated capital-intensive technology, and on the other, the strengthening and modernization of traditional, labour-intensive branches: priority in the allocation of resources, it was suggested, should be given to the development of modern sectors. It was suggested that a plan of action should be adopted by the developing countries for the acquisition and application of science and technology to their national development, reflecting their socio-economic needs and goals.

64. Interest was expressed in UNIDO technical assistance activities directed to the establishment and strengthening of "centres of excellence", or national or regional specialized centres for technology co-operation and transfer. Such institutions, it was stated, should enable developing countries, within the framework of national development plans, to upgrade local technology and improve their ability to select and acquire foreign technology on more advantageous terms and adapt such technology.

65. The secretariat was cautioned against over-emphasis of "agricultural industrialization" at the expense of basic industries; likewise, the extensive use of cheap but outmoded equipment and technologies should be avoided. Regional and subregional co-operation among the developing countries, and the exchange of industrialization experience and adapted technology, it was stated, should lead to the spread of the best available models and know-how. UNIDO could play an important part in that process by recommending the introduction of particular technologies on the basis of analysis of the experience of various developing countries.

66. Stress was laid on the need to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort; to that end, it was stated, close co-operation should be maintained with UNCTAD, WIPO and the UNCSTD programmes. It was also pointed out that, although many of the proposals in paragraph 15 of the secretariat's report seemed positive, they were phrased so broadly and generally, and with so little supporting information, that it was questionable whether the Board would be able to specifically endorse any or all of them.

67. There was a need, it was also stated, for practical secretariat follow-up to the 13 monographs on appropriate industrial technology to ensure that the information contained in them was being effectively disseminated to the appropriate institutions and industries.

68. The secretariat, it was stated, must receive adequate additional resources to strengthen its activities in the development and transfer of technology. Proposals were also made that the General Assembly be requested to make a further allocation to the programme budget for 1980-1981. Appeals might also be made to member States, it was suggested, to make additional voluntary contributions to UNDF for the development and transfer of technology. It was also suggested that UNIDO submit proposals for implementation of projects to be financed by the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development.

69. It was further suggested that the Secretariat should report regularly to the Board on the progress of its activities in the field of development and transfer of technology.

70. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board noted with appreciation the report by the secretariat on development and transfer of technology (ID/B/242) and endorsed the broad programme directions contained therein.

71. The Board stressed that a high priority should be accorded to the operational and promotional activities of UNIDO in the development, selection, acquisition, adaptation, transfer and use of industrial technology so as to facilitate the generation of increased and more appropriate flows of technologies to the developing countries and to strengthen their technological capabilities. In that respect, particular attention should be paid to the special needs of the least developed countries.

72. The Board recommended that appropriate resources should be provided by the General Assembly and that the UNIDO secretariat should actively pursue the presentation of appropriate projects for funding from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development as well as from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

73. The Board requested the Executive Director to take due account in the secretariat's work in that area of the views and suggestions expressed during the current session of the Board and the thirteenth session of its Permanent Committee and in particular to strengthen institutional arrangements enabling the secretariat to increase its contribution to the strengthening of the technological capability of developing countries.

74. The Board decided that the secretariat should report regularly to the Board on the progress achieved in the implementation of the programme in the field of development and transfer of technology.

CHAPTER VII

INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION BANK

75. At its 277th meeting, on 14 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 9. 11/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on activities undertaken in 1979 and prospects for the future (ID/B/241).

76. Concern was expressed at the fact that the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) did not have sufficient resources to undertake the various activities approved by the Board at its previous session and that its work, as stated by the secretariat, was virtually at a standstill.

77. It would be deplorable, it was stated, if freely available and urgently needed information on technology failed to reach developing countries for want of an adequate means of information distribution. INTIB's efforts to make the market for technology more transparent should be welcome to both exporters and importers of technology, it was added. The situation should be remedied, it was stated, and the Bank enabled to extend its activities to the sectors and topics recommended by the Board at its thirteenth session. 12/

78. The Bank, it was recalled, was to be an important component of the global and international network for the exchange of information envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 31/183 and 32/178 and in the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development; it should therefore have the minimum resources it needed to carry out the tasks assigned to it by the Board. The effectiveness of INTIB, it was said, depended on the development of linkages with existing United Nations information networks, in accordance with the World Information System for Science and Technology (UNISIST) programme of UNESCO, and with regional and national information systems.

79. INTIB, it was suggested, should focus more on technologies which were developed and available in developing countries and were likely to be relevant to the needs of a large number of developing countries; that idea emerged clearly from the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action. The Bank's activities, it was added, should be expanded to include the collection and dissemination of information on alternative energy technologies immediately relevant to developing countries.

80. The activities of INTIB, it was suggested, should be financed, possibly by means of reprogramming, from resources already approved by the General Assembly: Governments, it was said, should be recommended to make increased contributions to UNIDF for general use and not for specific purposes. It was also suggested that

11/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 9 are reflected in ID/B/SR.277, paras. 23-41 and ID/B/SR.278, paras. 4 and 5.

12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/34/16), paras. 152-154.

funds be transferred from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, with the aim of completing the work of the Bank. It was stressed that the Board should recommend to the General Assembly the allocation of resources to INTIB as originally sought by the secretariat.

81. With regard to the Technological Information Exchange System (TIES), it was pointed out that a mechanism for the exchange of information on contract conditions might cause concern to transferers of technology: if the System were to develop further, information must be forthcoming that would allay those fears, the System must be seen to be operating with full respect for confidentiality, and should deal with material in the public domain. It was also stated that greater amounts of more detailed information about the operations of INTIB and TIES should be made officially available, in order to permit evaluation of their work, promote their efforts and allay any concerns.

82. The view was also expressed that TIES was a constructive example of the secretariat's activities, originally a modest undertaking, TIES was now gaining increasing popularity.

83. The Industrial Development Abstracts and other publications of INTIB, it was suggested, should give an objective and balanced picture of technological expertise and capacity in all developing countries, primarily in the public sector; they should not be used for the advantage of individual States, or to advertise individual companies.

84. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB): activities undertaken in 1979 and prospects for the future (ID/B/241).

85. Recalling section IV of General Assembly resolution 33/78 of 15 December 1978 and the Board's conclusions at its thirteenth session, 13/ the Board recommended to the General Assembly the provision of the necessary resources during the biennium 1980-1981 for carrying out the tasks assigned to INTIB. The Board also recommended that the Executive Director should develop concrete proposals and seek an allocation of resources from the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development for strengthening INTIB.

86. The Board requested the Executive Director to take into account in the future work of the secretariat the views and suggestions on INTIB expressed during its fourteenth session, in particular those relating to the extension of INTIB's activities to sectors covered by the System of Consultations and sectors examined by the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology, with due consideration of the need for co-ordination with other relevant activities within the United Nations system.

87. The Board also requested the Executive Director to report comprehensively on the subject to its fifteenth session.

13/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/34/16), paras. 152-154.

CHAPTER VIII

REDEPLOYMENT OF INDUSTRIES FROM DEVELOPED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

88. At its 276th meeting, on 13 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 10. ^{14/} In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on studies undertaken by UNIDO (ID/B/237).

89. The subject of redeployment, it was held, continued to cause difficulties because of its complexity and because the concepts of various groups concerning its definition and scope differed considerably.

90. The Secretariat of UNIDO, it was stated, must define and interpret the concept of redeployment in ever-widening terms: the studies and research on the subject carried out were useful, but so far they covered only a small area; they should be systematically extended on the basis of the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action. The documents should also contain at least a brief indication of the extent to which particular developing countries had been affected by redeployment of industries. It was also essential, it was pointed out, to establish appropriate channels for the dissemination of information on redeployment opportunities to industries such as those dealt with under the System of Consultations, with particular emphasis on industries of special interest to developing countries.

91. Developed countries, it was stated, often used resources injudiciously to support structurally weak industries and to delay adjustment; the secretariat should therefore see to it that the results of its research programmes were made available to decision-makers in those countries so as to give them a better understanding of the policy options open to them and of the needs of the developing countries. The secretariat should give close attention to such policy options and, if possible, provide case studies and examples of their successful use. The secretariat should also, it was suggested, continue its studies on opportunities for redeployment at the sectoral and product levels and continue its work in identifying companies in developed countries which were willing and in a position to subcontract some of their production to developing countries. It was also stated that the most effective way of increasing the developing countries' share in any industrial sector was through market research, to see what the developing countries themselves produced that other consumers within and without those countries wanted: that, it was suggested, might be the main thrust of UNIDO's activities in that field.

92. In the studies thus far carried out on redeployment, it was noted, there had been a marked emphasis on the developed countries; future studies should view the problem more from the developing countries' angle, and should also concentrate on analysing the constraints hampering the redeployment process. For example, one obstacle to redeployment was the size of the developing countries' markets; regional co-operation, which might provide a solution to that problem, was a subject that should be explored by UNIDO.

^{14/} The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 10 are reflected in ID/B/SR.274, paras. 1-73.

93. The findings of certain country studies on redeployment, it was remarked, did not reflect the policies of the Governments of those countries. It was further stated that research reports on individual countries should not make judgments or recommendations, but should rather present data and information on trends and general policies.

94. In the course of its research and study work, however, UNIDO should take care not to duplicate work being carried out in other forums. It was stated that the research programme should be conducted within the existing budget for that item.

95. It was also suggested that the examination of the studies so far undertaken could provide guidance on the future direction of UNIDO's activities in that area.

96. UNIDO's activities in the field of industrial redeployment, it was stated, could be viewed as a conscious effort to help the developing countries to disentangle themselves from the vicious circle of poverty.

97. The transfer of industrial capacity from developed to developing countries, it was said, was an essential aspect of the Lima target of 25 per cent of total world industrial production in developing countries by the year 2000, which had to be regarded as only the most basic level at which redeployment of industry should and must take place.

98. Redevelopment was also important, it was said, in that it could increase the productive capacities of the developing countries and eventually ensure not only the growth of international trade but also economic stability and labour peace in the industrialized countries. Many developing countries were finding it increasingly difficult to pay for their imports of equipment and industrial raw materials from developed countries. At the same time, those imports were contributing to economic growth, a high level of employment and labour peace in the developed countries. It was to be expected, however, that developing countries would be unable to continue importing goods from developed countries unless measures were taken to increase their export earnings. To that end, restrictions on trade and market access would have to be lifted and the productive capacities of developing countries increased in the context of dynamic comparative advantage and the international division of labour. Those were the considerations, it was stated, that should govern the redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries.

99. Redevelopment should be carried out, however, it was stressed, on the basis of respect for sovereignty and the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries for independent development; it should not be an excuse for "dumping" industries on those countries, or for taking advantage of their cheap labour.

100. Redevelopment, it was asserted, should be a mutually beneficial process operating on the basis of comparative advantage. There were some industries, it was said, for example labour-intensive and agro-based industries, which would be more competitive on the international market if they were located in the developing countries. It was not the intention to disrupt the economies of the developed countries, it was stated; the success of redeployment depended on the progressive introduction of co-operative measures, and on an open international market.

101. It was also pointed out that since the process of redeployment depended on foreign investment and the relocation of labour-intensive industries in developing countries, it could only succeed if foreign investors were offered attractive opportunities.

102. The view was postulated that liberal trade policies could play an important role in the process of structural adjustment. If markets were open to imports, it was said, it could be expected that domestic resources would gradually be transferred from less competitive industries to industries having a comparative advantage. Developing countries, it was added, had benefited to an important extent from the growth of trade and changes in trade patterns; their exports of manufactures to developed market-economy countries had been the most dynamic element in world trade in recent years, and it was noteworthy that certain developing countries which had adopted growth strategies based on trade had been among the most successful in expanding their economies; for market-economy countries - and many developing countries were in that category - the major objective of structural adjustment was economic efficiency, which also ensured, through the international trading system, growth in the world economy. Such structural adjustment, it was stated, could not in market-economy countries be anticipatory or centrally directed, and had taken place, and was taking place, in a dynamic process of change and adaptation.

103. It was also stated that redeployment should be an evolutionary process stemming from market forces rather than a question of international policy or negotiation. Government policies, it was said, could facilitate such an approach but should also take into account economic structures and national economic, social and security goals, including in particular working people's rights. Open trade and investment systems, it was said, were in the interest of all as they encouraged adjustment to structural change, including possible redeployment of productive capacity between or within countries. All countries, it was added, including developing countries, had responsibilities to liberalize trade and investment as well as to encourage adjustment in their own markets.

104. The case was also made that if the process of redeployment were left open to the free market mechanism, without proper controls and guidance by the Governments of the developing countries, it would unavoidably result in the redeployment of declining or non-competitive technologies and capacities. Some developing countries, it was said, had achieved positive results in requiring foreign private entrepreneurs to apply redeployment policies consistent with local needs, priorities and laws; that trend should become an irreversible process and should be applied in all developing countries.

105. The redeployment of industries would help developing countries achieve economic independence if the following policies were pursued by the international community, and first and foremost by the developing countries themselves:

(a) Developing countries, and in particular their Governments, should play the leading role in the administration and management of the redeployment of industries from developed countries into their territories. (b) The activities of transnational corporations and other private interests should be subject to strict government and/or public control; that also applied to the expatriation of profits resulting from their operations. (c) Redeployment of industries to developing countries should be consistent with government policies and priorities; it should be designed to establish industrial capacities in key industries and to promote true economic independence for the recipient country. (d) Products of industries redeployed to developing countries should have free access to the markets of the developed countries. The imposition by developed capitalist countries of a multitude of tariff and non-tariff barriers against outside products was a serious obstacle both to the process of industrial development in developing countries and to normal economic relations between countries of the East and the West.

106. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board took note of the progress report of the Executive Director entitled "Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries: studies undertaken by UNIDO" (ID/B/237), and reaffirmed the importance of redeployment as described in General Assembly resolution 34/98 of 13 December 1979.

107. The Board expressed appreciation for the work undertaken so far and reaffirmed its endorsement of the general concept and approach adopted by the secretariat.

108. The Board decided that the secretariat should continue to improve and strengthen its programme on industrial redeployment along the lines approved by the Board at its thirteenth session, taking due account of the relevant comments and suggestions made during the fourteenth session of the Board, and undertake similar studies on developing countries and on the contribution of the public sector to redeployment of industry.

109. The Board requested the Executive Director to report comprehensively to its fifteenth session on progress in that field.

CHAPTER IX

ROLE OF THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

110. At its 27⁴th meeting, on 13 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 11. ^{15/} In its deliberations on the item the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on the public sector and the industrial development of the developing countries (ID/B/238).

111. The Executive Director was commended on the clarity of his report and on its balanced approach to the subject. The report, it was stated, was of great value and a follow-up report, it was suggested, should be prepared for the Board at its fifteenth session.

112. The positive role played by the public sector in the industrialization of the developing countries, it was stated, could no longer be doubted. As to the question of the extent to which the public sector should be involved in industrial development, that, it was noted, would depend largely on the socio-economic system prevailing in each country.

113. A minimal degree of intervention was required in all cases, it was stated; the interests of the private sector did not always coincide with the national interest and the provision of industrial infrastructures could not be left to private initiative. Research and development work, it was said, was also an appropriate area for intervention by the public sector, because of the cost involved and sometimes because of the strategic nature of such research; the maintenance of standards likewise required public sector intervention. The public sector, it was added, had a significant role to play in developing technologies appropriate to local resources.

114. However, it was said, in cases where the private sector was able to deliver the goods satisfactorily, the public sector should disengage from the area concerned. In the developing countries, it was pointed out, management capability in the public sector had to be improved to bring it up to the level obtaining in the private sector.

115. The commercial and socio-economic objectives of public enterprises had to be reconciled, it was stated, and co-ordination among public industrial enterprises and between those enterprises and private enterprises improved; experience had shown that industrial development as a whole was stimulated by the effect on each other of the public and private sectors. The public sector, it was stated, was particularly important for developing countries because they needed precise and accurate short-term and medium-term planning; however, private enterprise often made an important contribution to the success of government activities in development, especially in rural areas. UNIDO should therefore carry out case studies and analyses of both successful and unsuccessful public sector enterprises, in keeping with similar requests made at the previous session of the Board.

^{15/} The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 11 are reflected in ID/B/SR.274, paras. 74-83 and ID/B/SR.275, paras. 1-26.

116. It was stated, in that context, that the Executive Director's report properly pointed out the numerous dangers for development to which over-reliance on the public sector could lead. All industrial enterprises, it was stated, both public and private, faced major questions such as those concerning choice of technology, efficient use of scarce resources and evaluation of performance; UNIDO should address itself to those important common issues and not artificially favour one mode of industrial ownership above another. UNIDO's work on the subject, it was added, should focus on the role of the public sector in relation to other sectors and should proceed along the lines indicated in General Assembly resolution 34/137. That work, it was said, should be practical, not theoretical, and aim at helping those countries which had public industries to manage them more efficiently.

117. Wide support was expressed for the conclusions of the Expert Group meeting, as reflected in the Executive Director's report, and especially the call for developing countries to enunciate a clear rationale and specific roles for public industrial enterprises.

118. It was suggested that while the specific proposals made by the 1979 Expert Group Meeting on the Role of the Public Sector in the Industrialization of the Developing Countries could be endorsed, UNIDO should also undertake studies on: the role of the public sector in developing countries in the restructuring of their foreign economic relations; its role in strengthening co-operation between developing countries in the processing of mineral resources and marketing of the processed products; its role in increasing capital accumulation and financing industrial development; and its role in the acquisition and adaptation of modern technology.

119. It was recalled that whereas the choice of industrialization strategies was entirely up to the individual countries, UNIDO could facilitate such decisions by providing information on the experiences of other countries, in particular the socialist countries. It should not be overlooked, it was stated, that many socialist countries had been or were still faced with problems similar to those of the developing countries; many of their experiences would no doubt be of interest to mixed-economy countries as well.

120. UNIDO's work in the field of the public sector, it was added, should also embrace industrial co-operatives. The co-operative sector, it was stated, could help to solve a number of problems in developing countries, by attracting domestic capital and extending the scale and productivity of enterprises. It could also help to solve social problems, especially in rural areas, by providing agricultural workers with employment during off-seasons, and counteracting the wave of rural migration to the towns. The development of the co-operative sector, it was added, could also serve to reinvigorate urban centres of industry. In its work, it was stated, the secretariat should put more emphasis on the role of the public sector in mobilizing internal resources for development and contributing to a more just distribution of income.

121. It was suggested that a questionnaire be issued by the secretariat in order to increase information on that matter.

122. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board took note of the report of the Executive Director on the public sector and the industrial development of the developing countries (ID/B/238) and requested the Executive Director to take note, in the future work of the secretariat, of the views and suggestions expressed during its debate on that question, with due regard to the experience and importance of the public sector in the general process of industrialization of developing countries.

CHAPTER X

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

123. At its 278th meeting, on 15 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 12. 16/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it the report of the Executive Director on UNIDO activities in 1979 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development (ID/B/236).

124. Satisfaction was widely expressed at the establishment within the secretariat of the Interdivisional Working Group on the Integration of Women in Industrial Development which would, among other things, draw up a comprehensive programme for integrating women in the industrial development of the developing countries and keep under review the activities undertaken by the secretariat in that area.

125. It was said that the proposal to hold a series of expert group meetings in preparation for the follow-up policy-technical meeting to the Preparatory Meeting on the Role of Women in Industrialization was welcome. It was also stated that the follow-up meeting should be convened at the earliest opportunity after the forthcoming World Conference for the United Nations Decade for Women and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly.

126. On the whole, UNIDO's programme for the integration of women in industrial development seemed to be realistically conceived, it was stated; but while technical assistance projects especially geared towards women's participation might be useful on an ad hoc basis, continued and extended efforts should be made to integrate women in all UNIDO's industrial development efforts, both as participants and beneficiaries.

127. In the current phase of the world's development, it was stated, women formed one of the largest and most dynamic social groups, and were making a creative contribution to the material, social and intellectual progress of mankind. Therefore, it was stated, the integration of women could not be separated from the task of guaranteeing them equal political and social rights.

128. It was regrettable, it was stated, that UNIDO had to rely on voluntary contributions to finance projects designed to promote the integration of women in development; such projects, it was stated, should be funded from the regular budget of UNIDO and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) resources.

129. UNIDO, it was emphasized, should devote particular attention to the training of women. The organization's Training Section, it was suggested, should establish a special unit for that purpose. Such training programmes, it was suggested, should be carried out especially in those areas where women's participation tended to be relatively broad.

16/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 12 are reflected in ID/B/SR.278, paras. 11-78 end ID/B/SR.279, paras. 1-6.

130. UNIDO's programme for the integration of women in development was commendable, it was stated, but activities under that programme had so far been generally confined to a theoretical framework; that situation needed rectification. Special programmes in the developing countries, it was said, needed to be initiated to increase the skills of women, particularly in fields where they were already widely participating.

131. UNIDO, it was pointed out, had been co-operating with UNDP in promoting the increased participation of women in development. The latter organization considered that if there were to be a significant increase in the involvement of women in development, a study should be made of existing country projects, and where resources under the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) were available and could be reprogrammed, country missions should be organized.

132. UNDP, it was stated, with the co-operation of its executing agencies, had prepared regional profiles to serve as a basis for the selection of countries for individual missions and study; UNIDO had participated in the country missions and assisted Governments in programming resources into activities (such as cottage and rural industries) designed to increase the participation of women in industrialization. The work, it was stated, was at an extremely practical level; the existing programmes and projects were being reoriented with a view to improving the conditions of women and increasing their role in development in the third world. One important fact that had emerged from the work undertaken, it was added, was that while there was a willingness on the part of planners and governments to incorporate programmes designed to increase the participation of women in the development process into their over-all plans, there were certain barriers to the involvement of women in activities such as industrialization and planning. Until those barriers were removed, and women were able to take full part in the economic, social and cultural development of their country, it was said, there would be little progress towards the achievement of a new international economic order.

133. With regard to the employment of women at the Professional levels in the secretariat, it was stated, the argument put forward in document ID/B/236, which attributed the low representation to UNIDO's highly technical and specialized functions, was hard to accept. On the contrary, it was suggested, UNIDO's work in most cases was particularly suitable for women. It would appear therefore that the secretariat's efforts to recruit women had not been intensive enough: better results were to be hoped for in future.

134. Document ID/B/236, it was said, bore reference to a decision to increase to 25 per cent the number of women employed by UNIDO; however, it was contrary to the spirit of that decision to treat it as a concession and simply to add up the number of female employees in an attempt to reach the specified target. The number of women employed by UNIDO, it was declared, must be increased, not as a concession but as a right, at all levels of the organization. There was no justification for the view expressed in the secretariat document that little could be done to improve the representation of women in the Professional category before the end of 1981 because of lengthy recruitment procedures or the alleged difficulty in finding qualified female candidates.

135. It was necessary, it was stated, to establish a mechanism for evaluating the effects of technical assistance projects carried out in developing countries with respect to women.

136. The Executive Director, it was urged, should recommend to the Secretary-General that he be authorized to interpret more flexibly restrictions on the employment of nationals from over-represented countries as a means of complying with various resolutions and recommendations on the recruitment of women at the Professional level, including General Assembly resolution 33/143. The General Assembly, it was suggested, should be requested at its forthcoming special session to amend those restrictions, in respect of women, as a practical step towards the important objective of integrating women in industrialization.

137. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board urged the prompt and effective implementation of all provisions contained in resolution ID/CONF.4/RES.1 on women and industrialization, adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO. In that context, the Board recognized the need to intensify measures for the full participation and integration of the population, especially women, in the industrialization process at all levels.

138. At the same meeting, the Board took note with appreciation of the report on UNIDO activities in 1979 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development (ID/B/236).

139. The Board stressed the necessity of adding special impetus to the activities of the Interdivisional Working Group on Integration of Women in Industrial Development and requested the Executive Director to report on the progress made by that Working Group to the Board at its fifteenth session.

140. The Board agreed that a series of expert group meetings be held on some of the specific topics highlighted at the 1978 Preparatory Meeting on the Role of Women in Industrialization and invited the Executive Director to submit a progress report on the preparation of those meetings to the Board at its fifteenth session for its consideration.

141. The Board also invited the Executive Director to undertake preparations for the convening of the policy technical meeting as a follow-up to the 1978 Preparatory Meeting and to report on that subject to the Board at its fifteenth session.

142. The Board reiterated the request to the Executive Director to report on the integration and participation of women in the process of industrial development to the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, to be held at Copenhagen in 1980. The Board further requested the Executive Director to report on the impact of the Conference on the activities of UNIDO to its fifteenth session.

143. The Board stressed the need for intensifying and accelerating the recruitment of women at all levels of the secretariat.

144. The Board also requested the Executive Director, when implementing relevant decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO, to take into account the views and suggestions expressed by delegations at the fourteenth session with the aim of securing fuller integration of women in industrial development.

CHAPTER XI

SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS

145. At its 280th meeting, on 17 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 13. 17/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on the System of Consultations (ID/B/235); the "Report of the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements" (ID/B/234 and Add.1); and the "Draft rules of procedure for the System of Consultations" (ID/B/CRP.80-1).

146. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the open-ended working group (see chap. I, para. 14) made an oral report on the progress of the group.

147. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980:

A. System of Consultations 18/

I

148. The Board noted that, as a result of the resources allocated for 1980-1981, six consultations (leather and leather products, fertilizers, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, capital goods and food processing) would be held in this biennium; it was understood that the Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower would also be convened in this biennium, if resources permit.

149. The Board took note of the stage reached in the preparations for the six consultations that the secretariat will convene in 1980-1981, and for the five consultations planned for 1982-1983.

150. The Board took note of the recommendations of the First Consultation on Agricultural Machinery and authorized the convening of a regional consultation on the agricultural machinery industry in Africa.

II

151. (a) The Board decided that the System of Consultations should be an instrument through which the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) would serve as a forum for developed and developing countries in their contacts and consultations directed towards the industrialization of developing countries.

17/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 13 are reflected in ID/B/SR.280, paras. 1-10 and 15-20.

18/ For Group B statement relating to the consensus conclusions, see chap. XVI, Adoption of the report of the fourteenth session, paras. 168-171, and ID/B/SR.281, paras. 52-61.

(b) The Board decided that consultations would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as or after consultations.

152. The Board decided that participants of each member country should include officials of Governments as well as representatives of industry, labour, consumer groups and others, as deemed appropriate by each Government.

153. The Board decided to establish, on a permanent basis, the System of Consultations with its main characteristics as described in the paragraphs above as well as in past decisions of the Board at its eleventh and twelfth sessions relating to consensus and the preparation of reports.

154. The Board decided that the draft rules of procedure for the System of Consultations would be revised, taking into account the developments at its fourteenth session and, for this purpose, the President of the Board would hold due consultations with member States before the revised draft was submitted through the Permanent Committee at its fourteenth session for consideration and adoption by the Board at its fifteenth session.

155. The Board took note of the proposal to establish a Committee on Consultations as a subsidiary organ of the Board and agreed that further consideration should be given to it.

B. Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts 18/

156. The Board authorized preparations for and the convening of a second meeting of the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements in early 1981.

CHAPTER XII

MATTERS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

157. At its 278th meeting, on 15 May, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 14. 19/ In its deliberations on the item, the Board had before it a note by the Executive Director containing applications from intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations (ID/B/239 and Add.1).

A. Consideration of applications of intergovernmental organizations

158. The Board first examined the applications for association with the activities of UNIDO of five intergovernmental organizations, namely: the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, International Olive Oil Council, the Mano River Union, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, and the West Africa Rice Development Association.

159. At its 278th meeting, on 15 May 1980, the Board agreed to grant the International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, the International Olive Oil Council, the Mano River Union, the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, and the West Africa Rice Development Association the status provided for under rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

B. Consideration of applications of international non-governmental organizations

160. An ad hoc committee, composed of the members of the Bureau of the Board and the Executive Director, met on 15 May 1980 and examined the applications of eight international non-governmental organizations for consultative status with UNIDO contained in document ID/B/239 and Add.1. The ad hoc committee recommended that the Board, in accordance with its procedures for granting consultative status to international non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of industrial development, 20/ should grant consultative status to the following eight non-governmental organizations:

Arab Sugar Federation
Association of International Fairs of America
Association of Latin American Industrialists
Club de Dakar

19/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 14 are reflected in ID/B/SR.278, paras. 6-10.

20/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-third Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/7215), annex IV.

International Electrotechnical Commission
International Union of Food Science and Technology
Latin American Petrochemical Institute
"Pio Manzu" International Research Centre on the Habitat

161. At its 278th meeting, on 15 May 1980, the Board approved the recommendation of the ad hoc committee.

CHAPTER XIII

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SECOND SPECIAL AND FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSIONS
OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND FOR THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH
SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

162. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board considered agenda item 15 21/ and adopted the provisional agenda for the second special and fifteenth regular sessions of the Industrial Development Board and for the fourteenth and fifteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee as follows:

Provisional agenda for the second special session of
the Industrial Development Board

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Revised work programme for 1981.
4. Adoption of the report of the second special session.
5. Closure of the second special session.

Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of
the Industrial Development Board

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. General debate.
5. Reports of the Permanent Committee.
6. Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO.
7. Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development.

21/ The deliberations of the Board on this agenda item are reflected in ID/B/SR.281, paras. 73-113.

8. Industrial Development Field Adviser programme.
9. Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries.
10. System of Consultations.
11. United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
12. Interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO.
13. Integration of women in development.
14. Development and transfer of technology.
15. Industrial and technological information bank.
16. Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.
17. Provisional agenda for the sixteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
18. Dates and places for the sixteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the sixteenth and seventeenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
19. Adoption of the report of the fifteenth session.
20. Closure of the fifteenth session.

Provisional agenda for the fourteenth session of
the Permanent Committee

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO:
 - (a) Industrial technology;
 - (b) Energy-related industrial technology;
 - (c) Industrial production;
 - (d) Development of human resources;
 - (e) Special measures for the least developed countries.
4. Revised work programme for 1981.

5. Co-ordination.
6. Technical assistance to the Namibian people.
7. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people.
8. Industrial development decade for Africa.
9. Rules of procedure for the System of Consultations.
10. Adoption of the report of the fourteenth session.
11. Closure of the fourteenth session.

Provisional agenda for the fifteenth session of
the Permanent Committee

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Activities of UNIDO in 1980:
 - (a) Summary of activities in 1980: report of the Executive Director;
 - (b) Biennial programme budget for the period 1982-1983;
 - (c) Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989;
 - (d) Regular programme of technical co-operation.
5. Evaluation:
 - (a) Progress report on systems design;
 - (b) Co-operation with UNDP.
6. Adoption of the report of the fifteenth session.
7. Closure of the fifteenth session.

CHAPTER XIV

DATES AND PLACES OF THE SECOND SPECIAL AND FIFTEENTH REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

163. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board considered agenda item 16. 22/
164. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board decided:
- (a) To hold the second special session of the Board, at Vienna, on 17 October 1980;
 - (b) To hold the fifteenth regular session of the Board, at Vienna, from 15 to 29 May 1981;
 - (c) To hold the fourteenth session of the Permanent Committee, at Vienna, from 13 to 16 October 1980;
 - (d) To hold the fifteenth session of the Permanent Committee, at Vienna, from 7 to 14 May 1981.

CHAPTER XV

INCLUSION OF DOMINICA AND SAINT LUCIA IN LIST C OF STATES ANNEXED TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

165. At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 34/97 of 14 December 1979, decided to include Dominica and Saint Lucia in list C of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).
166. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board took note of the decision of the General Assembly referred to in the preceding paragraph, in conformity with the last sentence of section II, paragraph 4, of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing UNIDO.

22/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 16 are reflected in ID/B/SR.281, paras. 73-113.

CHAPTER XVI

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

167. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May 1980, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 14, Adoption of the report on the work of its fourteenth session. 23/

168. At the same meeting, and after the adoption of the conclusions on the System of Consultations (see paras. 147-155 above), one delegation, speaking on behalf of Group B, and requesting that its statement be reflected in the report of the Board, said that the regional activities of the United Nations should as a rule be conducted under the auspices of the regional commissions, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 32/197; therefore, the regional consultation meeting on the agricultural machinery industry in Africa should take place in close co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa. It was the understanding of Group B, added the delegation, that that meeting, like all UNIDO consultation meetings, would be open to participants from all countries.

169. In connexion with the conclusions relating to the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements (see para. 156 above), the delegation called attention to the statement made by the Group B countries at the twentieth session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, as summarized in document ID/B/234/Add.1. The Group B countries, the delegation added, wished to emphasize that it was important that the Group of Experts, and the study programme it had requested, should remain within the mandate laid down and that the next meeting of the Group of Experts in early 1981, should be held with a view to preparing its final report.

170. Speaking on behalf of the United States, the delegation recalled that in the view of that country, a System of Consultations having an informal, non-intergovernmental character could serve as an effective instrument for co-operation between developing and developed countries in solving the practical problems of industrialization.

171. The United States, the delegation stated, had joined in the consensus action of the Board with regard to the adoption of the conclusions on the System of Consultations; however, with respect to paragraph 151 (b) it understood that that paragraph recognized the fact that whereas negotiations between some of the participants in a consultation meeting might take place on the periphery of the meeting, it did not envisage global, sectoral or intergovernmental negotiations in the Consultations. The purpose and focus of the Consultations, said the delegation, must continue to be precisely what the name implied, i.e., consultation, not negotiation. Efforts to convert the consultations into intergovernmental negotiations could only diminish the private sector's interest in participation and ultimately result in the United States being unable to participate.

23/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 17 are reflected in ID/B/SR.281, paras. 3-36 and 140-142.

172. At the 281st meeting, following the adoption of the conclusion on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (see para. 54 above), a delegation speaking on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community (EEC) and Greece, and supported by another delegation, said that although the Community had been constrained to vote against the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action, it approached the further work of UNIDO in a positive and constructive spirit.

173. The Community, said the delegation, would continue to make a major contribution towards the industrialization efforts of the developing countries. More than one third of all official development aid to developing countries in the previous two years, pointed out the delegation, had come from the Community.

174. The Community's efforts in multilateral forums had been no less considerable, added the delegation: its member States had provided more than 40 per cent of all pledges to UNIDF in the previous two years.

175. In the opinion of EEC, stated the delegation, the future activities of UNIDO should concentrate, firstly, on improving the technological capacity of the developing countries; the organization should therefore give high priority and sufficient resources to its operational and promotional activities in the development of industrial technology, while avoiding duplication of work in that area carried out by other bodies. Secondly, said the delegation, UNIDO should intensify its activities in the related fields of industrial skills and training; thirdly, it should strengthen its assistance to the least developed countries; fourthly, it should encourage the efficient use of energy in industrial production and promote the development of energy-related industrial technology (in that context, it should also contribute to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held in 1981) and finally, UNIDO should extend its efforts in the preparation of industrial projects for the least developed countries.

176. Also at the 281st meeting, and following the adoption of resolution 52 (XIV) on the same subject, a delegation, speaking on behalf of the Group B countries, noted that the participation of those countries in the consensus adoption of the resolution, as well as their acceptance of certain other references to the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action in other conclusions and recommendations adopted at the fourteenth session of the Board, did not change their basic position towards that Declaration and Plan of Action, which remained as stated in the report of the Third General Conference of UNIDO (ID/CONF.4/22).

177. Nevertheless, said the delegation, the Group B countries believed that the participants in the fourteenth session of the Board had taken a significant step forward; those countries welcomed the spirit of constructive co-operation and goodwill which had characterized the negotiations on the resolutions and the conclusions of the Board, and believed that it augured well for the future work of UNIDO.

178. A delegation speaking on behalf of Group D, while noting that its position on a number of questions referred to in resolution 52 (XIV) was still as stated in the report of the Third General Conference of UNIDO, applauded the spirit of compromise which had finally led to consensus.

179. A delegation, speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, stated that resolution 52 (XIV) would serve the UNIDO secretariat as a basis for useful and promising work. All the resolutions and recommendations adopted at the fourteenth session of the Board, added the delegation, would enable UNIDO to continue its activities in the interests of all countries, in a spirit of mutual respect and in the justified hope of a further increase in friendship and co-operation between North and South. The results of the fourteenth session had largely made up for the frustrating experience of the Third General Conference, the delegation concluded.

180. Another delegation which had participated in the work of the Contact Group as a member of the Group of 77, stated that the work which had resulted in the adoption of Industrial Development Board resolution 52 (XIV) had shown the way to a dialogue, and should be continued. The same delegation thanked the members of the Task Force of the Group of 77, and also, in particular, the members of the other Groups for the sense of co-operation - "the spirit of Vienna" - which had prevailed at the end.

181. At its 281st meeting, on 19 May, the Board adopted its report as a whole, it being understood that the Rapporteur, with the assistance of the "Friends of the Rapporteur", would be entrusted with the task of finalizing the report, including those sections which it was not possible to put before the Board for consideration.

CHAPTER XVII

CLOSURE OF THE FOURTEENTH SESSION

182. After statements by the President of the fourteenth session, by representatives of various geographical groups and by the Executive Director, the Board concluded its fourteenth session at 7.50 a.m. on 20 May 1980.

ANNEX I

Resolutions adopted by the Industrial Development
Board at its fourteenth session

- 49 (XIV) Special Industrial Services programme
- 50 (XIV) United Nations Industrial Development Organization and
the global negotiations
- 51 (XIV) Industrial Development Decade for Africa
- 52 (XIV) Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the
Third General Conference of the United Nations
Industrial Development Organization

49 (XIV). Special Industrial Services programme

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/78 of 15 December 1978 on industrial development co-operation, in which the Assembly recommended to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme an appropriate increase in the annual volume of financial resources under the Special Industrial Services programme.

Recalling also the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development, a/ adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which urged the United Nations Development Programme to implement General Assembly resolution 33/78 by doubling the annual level of financial resources available to the Special Industrial Services programme,

Reaffirming its conviction that the increasing pace of industrialization in developing countries imposes practical needs, often of a short-term nature, which call for quick and flexible responses,

Reiterating the usefulness of the Special Industrial Services programme,

Noting that the value in real terms of the annual allocation of \$3.5 million has diminished considerably since its establishment at this level,

Invites the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its twenty-seventh session, in June 1980, to consider measures:

(a) To increase the allocation to the Special Industrial Services programme in 1980 and 1981 to compensate for the decrease in real terms of the annual allocation;

(b) To double at least the annual level of resources of the programme during the third country programme cycle of the United Nations Development Programme starting in 1982.

281st plenary meeting
19 May 1980

50 (XIV). United Nations Industrial Development Organization
and the global negotiations

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3203 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of the new international economic order,

a/ ID/CONF.4/22, chap. VI.

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/138, particularly paragraph 3 thereof, and 34/139 of 14 December 1979 on the launching of a round of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development,

1. Requests the Executive Director to follow carefully the evolution of progress at the United Nations in New York regarding global negotiations.

2. Decides that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be ready to respond to requests which may be made to it by the General Assembly at its eleventh special session in respect of the global negotiations to be launched;

3. Decides also to act accordingly at its fifteenth session.

281st plenary meeting
19 May 1980

51 (XIV). Industrial Development Decade for Africa

For existing text substitute the following:

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling resolution ID/CONF.4/RES.2 of 9 February 1980 adopted at the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Taking into account the high priority accorded by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its extraordinary session, held at Lagos on 28 and 29 April 1980, to the acceleration of the pace of industrial development in Africa through, inter alia, the full implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Reiterating that Africa is recognized to be the least developed of all the developing regions, contains the largest number of least developed countries and land-locked countries as well as most seriously affected economies, and requires a very large programme of technical and financial co-operation and support for the acceleration of its industrial development in order to enable it to maximize its share in the attainment of the Lima target and related objectives,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/27 of 1 December 1978 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, in which the Assembly, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General and the organizations within

the United Nations system to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available for the provisions of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity as and when required,

1. Recalls the recommendation of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization that the General Assembly should proclaim the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and should request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make appropriate financial and other arrangements for the successful launching of the Decade;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly at its eleventh special session should consider taking the necessary decisions in this regard;

3. Recalls also the request of the Third General Conference that the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa should co-operate with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to work out a programme of action for the Decade and submit it to the special session of the General Assembly in 1980;

4. Urges the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to lend his full assistance to finalize the programme of action as requested by the Third General Conference;

5. Invites the General Assembly, after having considered the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and decided upon it, to urge all Governments and United Nations specialized agencies to accord the highest priority to measures for the effective implementation of that programme;

6. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report to the Permanent Committee at its fourteenth session on the launching of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and submit his proposals for the contribution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to fulfilling the objectives of the Decade, including as appropriate the establishment of a subprogramme component and adequate financial provisions as required.

281st plenary meeting
19 May 1980

52 (XIV). Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic co-operation, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979 concerning the special session during 1980 to assess progress made in the establishment of the new international economic order as well as to consider obstacles, as indicated by the various forums of the United Nations system, that impede its establishment and, in this context, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s,

Underlining the recognized need to accelerate the development of the developing countries, and especially their industrialization, as a fundamental and dynamic means of achieving self-sustained and comprehensive economic and social development contributing to the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action in Industrial Development and Co-operation and the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development,

Aware that the acceleration of the pace of industrialization of developing countries makes imperative wider and greater involvement in providing additional resources and expanded programmes,

Emphasizing the resolutions of the General Assembly regarding the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and in particular resolutions 33/78 of 15 December 1978, 34/96 of 13 December 1979 and 34/98 of 13 December 1979 on industrial development co-operation and the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/96 of 13 December 1979 in which the Assembly recommended that States should sign and ratify, accept or approve the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and agree to its entry into force rapidly so that the new agency might come into existence at an early date,

Reaffirming its resolution 45 (IX) of 30 April 1975 on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

1. Invites all Governments, following the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to take all possible appropriate measures to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries;

2. Recommends that the General Assembly should consider inviting all organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system to initiate necessary measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries, taking into account the decisions, recommendations and results of the Third General Conference;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To prepare a revised work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization based on the priorities established in the conclusions on agenda item 7 of the fourteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the decisions of the General Assembly, following the Third General Conference:

(b) To submit a report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, on action taken by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session regarding, inter alia, the follow-up of the Third General Conference.

(c) To submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress with regard to the signing and ratification of the Constitution of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, and to report regularly on the matter to the Industrial Development Board;

(d) To request periodically from Governments and concerned international organizations information on the action taken and progress achieved towards the acceleration of industrialization in the developing countries following the Third General Conference, and to submit regularly to the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee reports containing the communications received and his own comments and suggestions for further action and progress;

4. Recommends to the General Assembly that the programme budget for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization should be in keeping with the programme priorities established by the Industrial Development Board following the Third General Conference, and that it should ensure the provision of adequate resources to the Organization to enable the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement its mandate;

5. Decides that it will review and follow up the progress achieved in accelerating the industrialization of the developing countries following the Third General Conference;

6. Further decides that a preliminary assessment of the progress achieved in accelerating industrialization in the developing countries following the Third General Conference will be made by the Permanent Committee at its fourteenth session;

7. Stresses the need that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization ensure early implementation of the conclusions reached on agenda item 7 of the fourteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference.

281st plenary meeting
19 May 1980

ANNEX II

Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board
at its fourteenth session

- ID/B/233/Rev.1 Agenda
- ID/B/234 System of Consultations: report of the Ad Hoc
UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-
related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration
Arrangements
- ID/B/234/Add.1 System of Consultations: Twentieth session of UNCTAD
Trade and Development Board - deliberations,
resolutions and statement of financial and
administrative implications relating to the Ad Hoc
UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts
- ID/B/235 System of Consultations
- ID/B/236 Integration of women in development: UNIDO activities
in 1979 designed to secure greater involvement of
women in industrial development
- ID/B/237 Redeployment of industries from developed to developing
countries: studies undertaken by UNIDO
- ID/B/238 Role of the public sector in industrial development:
the public sector and the industrial development of
the developing countries
- ID/B/239 and Add.1 Matters concerning intergovernmental and international
non-governmental organizations: Applications from
intergovernmental organizations and international
non-governmental organizations
- ID/B/240 Annual report of the Executive Director, 1979
- ID/B/240/Add.1 Annual report of the Executive Director, 1979: profile
of UNIDO technical co-operation activities - country
sheets
- ID/B/240/Add.2 Annual report of the Executive Director, 1979: updated
statistical annex
- ID/B/240/Add.3 Annual report of the Executive Director, 1979: United
Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) - the
position as at 31 March 1980
- ID/B/241 Industrial and technological information bank:
Activities undertaken in 1979 and prospects for the
future

ID/B/242	Development and transfer of technology
ID/B/243 and Corr.1	Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO: proposed revision of the UNIDO work programme for 1981
ID/B/244	Annotated provisional agenda
ID/B/245	Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO: proposal for an industrial project preparation facility
ID/B/246 and Corr.1	Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO: proposed revisions of the medium-term plan for the period 1980-1983
ID/B/247	Report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its thirteenth session
	* * *
ID/B/C.3/90	Organizational and financial matters: interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy for UNIDO
	* * *
ID/B/CRP.80-1	Draft rules of procedure for the System of Consultations
	* * *
ID/B/INF.66	Advance information for participants
ID/B/INF.67/Rev.1	List of participants

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم - استلم منها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何获取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.
