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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

(Sixteenth session)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION
SUPPLEMENT No.16 (A/37/16)



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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.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
SIS	Special Industrial Services programme
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
TIES	Technological Information Exchange System
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

EXPLANATORY NOTE

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

INTRODUCTION

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

The sixteenth session of the Board was held at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, from 11 to 28 May 1982. The report was adopted by the Board at its 323rd meeting, on 28 May.

CHAPTER I

MATTERS CALLING FOR ACTION BY OR REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

1. Under agenda item 5 (Reports of the Permanent Committee), the Board adopted the reports of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth (ID/B/270) and seventeenth (ID/B/288 and Corr.1) sessions (see para. 46 below). By doing so, the Board also adopted the request that the Executive Director transmit the comments and observations made on the draft medium-term plan for 1984-1989 during the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for further review and finalization of the draft medium-term plan. Such comments and observations are reflected in documents ID/B/268, paragraphs 141 to 176, and ID/B/270, paragraphs 18 to 52.
2. Under agenda item 7 (Industrial Development Decade for Africa), the Board adopted resolution 55 (XVI) in which it took note of the progress report submitted by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and requested the General Assembly to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the activities of UNIDO and ECA related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. (For the deliberations of the Board on that subject, see paras. 72-85 as well as annex I, resolution 55 (XVI).)
3. Under agenda item 8 (Progress of industrialization of the least-developed countries, including report on the United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries), the Board noted the General Assembly's decision to finance the participation of 50 representatives from least-developed countries in Consultation meetings during the period 1982-1983 and requested the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to consider the allocation of financial resources to enable a greater number of participants from least-developed countries to attend meetings of the System of Consultations in 1984-1985. (For the deliberations and conclusion of the Board on that subject, see paras. 86-96.)
4. Under agenda item 11 (Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank), the Board, in reaffirming its previous decisions and in recalling General Assembly decisions on this question, drew attention to the need to strengthen existing institutional arrangements within the Secretariat so as to increase the Organization's capacity to meet the needs of developing countries in a pragmatic way, and to bring the benefits of appropriate and advanced technologies to the developing countries. The Board also reiterated its earlier decisions regarding resources to be allocated to the Industrial and Technological Information Bank. (For the deliberations and conclusion of the Board on that subject, see paras. 132-155.)
5. Under agenda item 12 (Fourth General Conference of UNIDO), the Board in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO agreed to recommend to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the draft provisional agenda for the Conference reflected in paragraph 167 below. (For the deliberations and conclusion of the Board on that subject, see paras. 156-170.)

6. Under agenda item 13 (United Nations Industrial Development Fund), the Board, noting with concern the constraints and difficulties under which the Fund continues to operate and recalling General Assembly resolution 36/182, section I, urged all States, in particular developed countries, to contribute to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually. (For the deliberations and conclusion of the Board on that subject, see paras. 171-181.)

CHAPTER II

ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

7. The Board opened its sixteenth session at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, on 11 May 1982.

8. The session was opened by Mr. K. L. Dalal (India), President of the fifteenth session of the Board, who acted as President of the sixteenth session pending the election of the new President. (For the statement of the outgoing President, see ID/B/SR.302, paras. 1 and 2.)

A. Membership and attendance

9. The following members of the Board were represented at the sixteenth session:

Argentina	Madagascar
Australia	Malaysia
Austria	Mexico
Belgium	Mongolia
Brazil	Morocco
China	Netherlands
Czechoslovakia	Pakistan
Denmark	Panama
Ecuador	Romania
France	Spain
Gabon	Sri Lanka
German Democratic Republic	Sweden
Germany, Federal Republic of	Switzerland
Guinea	Trinidad and Tobago
India	Turkey
Indonesia	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Iraq	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Italy	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Japan	United States of America
Kenya	Venezuela
Lesotho	Zambia
Liberia	

10. 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:

Algeria	Mali
Bulgaria	Mauritania
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	Nicaragua
Canada	Nigeria
Chile	Norway
Colombia	Oman
Cuba	Peru
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Philippines
Egypt	Poland
Finland	Portugal
Greece	Republic of Korea
Guatemala	Somalia
Holy See	Sudan
Hungary	Thailand
Iran	Togo
Ireland	Tunisia
Israel	United Arab Emirates
Ivory Coast	United Republic of Cameroon
Lebanon	United Republic of Tanzania
Luxembourg	Uruguay
	Yugoslavia
	Zaire

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

African National Congress of South Africa
Palestine Liberation Organization
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania

12. The United Nations Secretariat was represented as follows:

Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation
Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
Economic Commission for Europe
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
Economic Commission for Africa
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
United Nations Environment Programme

13. The following United Nations body was represented at the session:

United Nations Development Programme

14. The following specialized agencies sent representatives:

International Labour Organisation
World Intellectual Property Organization

The International Atomic Energy Agency and the Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade were also represented at the session.

15. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented at the session:

African Development Bank
African Intellectual Property Organization
Commonwealth Secretariat
Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
European Economic Community
European Investment Bank
Organization of African Unity
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

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

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization
European Federation of National Engineering Associations
International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property
International Chamber of Commerce
International Christian Union of Business Executives
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design
International Electrotechnical Commission
International Organization of Consumers' Unions
International Organization of Employers
International Savings Banks Institute
Society for Chemical Industry
World Association for Element-building and Prefabrication
World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations
World Federation of Trade Unions

B. Election of officers

17. At its fifteenth session the Board decided, under rule 79 of its rules of procedure, to suspend for the years 1981 and 1982 the application of rule 19 with respect to the rotation of offices as laid down in that rule and in the related appendix A. At the same session the Board decided that for the 1982 term the President should be elected from the African States in Group A; the three Vice-Presidents from the Asian States plus Yugoslavia in Group A, from Group B and Group C; and the Rapporteur from Group D. 1/

18. At its 302nd meeting, on 11 May 1982, the Board, in accordance with rule 18 of its rules of procedure and the above decision on the rotation schedule for 1982, elected the following officers by acclamation:

<u>President:</u>	Mr. S. Mapara (Zambia)
<u>Vice-Presidents:</u>	Mr. F. Jalal (Iraq) Mr. E. Schmid (Austria) Mr. A. Taylhardat (Venezuela)
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. N. Reshetniak (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic)

After his election, the President of the sixteenth session addressed the Board (see ID/B/SR.302, paras. 6-8).

C. Credentials

19. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board, the Bureau of the sixteenth 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 319th meeting, on 24 May 1982.

D. Agenda

20. At its 302nd meeting, on 11 May 1982, the Board considered its provisional agenda (ID/B/271). The Board adopted the following agenda (ID/B/271/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. General debate, including the annual report of the executive director, 1981.
5. Reports of the Permanent Committee.
6. Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development.
7. Industrial Development Decade for Africa.
8. Progress of industrialization of the least-developed countries, including report on the United Nations Conference on the Least-Developed Countries.
9. System of Consultations, including the question of the rules of procedure.
10. Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries.
11. Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank.
12. Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.
13. United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
14. Technical assistance to the Namibian people.
15. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people.

16. Integration of women in development.
17. Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.
18. Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
19. Dates and places for the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee.
20. Adoption of the report of the sixteenth session.
21. Closure of the sixteenth session.

E. Organization of work

21. At the 302nd meeting, on 11 May 1982, a representative of the Secretariat drew the attention of the Board to General Assembly resolution 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 Assembly resolution 32/71, the conference resources available to the Board at its sixteenth session.

F. Statement by the Executive Director

22. At the 302nd meeting, on 11 May 1982, the Executive Director made a statement to the Board (see ID/B/SR.302, paras. 11-17).

CHAPTER III

GENERAL DEBATE, INCLUDING ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 1981

23. The Board began its discussion of agenda item 4 (General debate, including the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981) (ID/B/280 and Corr.1 and Add.1) at its 302nd meeting, on 11 May 1982. Six meetings were devoted to the item.

24. Since a detailed account of statements made during the debate is given in the summary records (ID/B/SR.302-307), the following paragraphs are confined to the broad topics covered in the debate. Views expressed during the general debate on topics which were the subject of separate agenda items are reflected in the chapters dealing with those agenda items. The paragraphs are not to be taken as reflecting views adopted by the Board as a whole.

25. The sixteenth session of the Board, it was stated, was meeting at a time of increasing international tension against a background of global economic difficulties which showed little sign of improvement in the near future. The developing countries were hardest hit by the continuing economic crisis. Concern was voiced at the policy of curtailment of multilateral aid and at the increasing use of development assistance to further national security interests. Growing protectionism, it was stated, was worsening the balance-of-payments position of developing countries, restricting their rate of industrialization and hampering their social development. Protectionist policies, it was pointed out, were disastrous, as only free trade could enable the world economy to make the necessary structural adjustments.

26. The depressing international economic situation was not just a passing phase, but rather reflected underlying structural imbalances in the global economic system. The opinion was voiced that the policies of certain industrialized countries were shifting the burden of the economic crisis on to the developing countries. Other difficulties cited were those caused by apparent inefficiency and planning failures. In the face of such a grave world economic situation, it was stated, there should be no delay in transforming the old economic structure into a new international economic order. It was regretted that there was reluctance to initiate major changes in that direction and hope was expressed that global negotiations on the subject would be launched as soon as possible.

27. In the current economic climate, it was noted, the view had been expressed that international development efforts should be concentrated on priority areas of food, energy and trade; however, industrialization was the factor common to those areas, all of which were interlinked. Industrialization, it was stated, was the main engine to develop a country's basic infrastructure and one of the major elements in global economic development, a fact that was reflected in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex).

28. Many internationally respected institutions had already pointed out that the world economic crisis could be substantially overcome by the accelerated industrial progress of developing countries. Successful industrialization depended on stable markets for goods, and developing countries should have wider access to markets for the goods they produced. Care should be taken, however, not to regard

industrialization as the over-all solution to the problems of the developing countries. Full attention should be given to the social aspects of industrialization.

29. The industrialization of developing countries, it was stated, would be of benefit to both the developed and the developing countries, but the processes required adequate financial resources. The view was expressed that it was imperative to seek completely new ways of obtaining financial resources for multilateral economic co-operation. Billions of dollars were being wasted on armaments. The time had come to devise measures for releasing those enormous resources, in order to channel them towards economic and social development, including the industrial development of developing countries. Alternative arrangements were required to provide industrial credits at lower interest rates. In that connection, it was postulated, the proposal to set up an international bank for industrial development deserved serious consideration. It was also suggested that existing intergovernmental financial institutions should be strengthened or restructured.

30. In the prevailing circumstances, it was particularly important to strengthen South-South co-operation and reference was made in this connection to the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in May 1981 (A/36/333, annex). Concern was expressed that some countries might possibly be using the current economic crisis as a pretext for maintaining inadequate levels of contributions to development. There seemed to be an unwillingness to tackle the basic issues crucial to the attainment of the Lima target. The hope was, however, expressed that a sincere desire to work towards the industrialization of the developing countries could ultimately rectify the situation.

31. The decline of UNIDO's financial resources was a subject of concern which, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly impair the various programmes of assistance to developing countries. On the one hand, it was said that no effort should be spared in easing the current budgetary constraints upon UNIDO's activities. On the other hand, it was also stated that at a time when Governments were having to adjust their policies to suit external economic realities, sometimes causing considerable hardship at home, UNIDO had to face such realities as well. As an agency reaching maturity, UNIDO could not have expected to continue to receive rapid increases in available resources. Given the present resource situation, UNIDO had to ensure that available resources were put to the best and most profitable use, concentrating on priorities and co-operating closely with other organizations to avoid duplication.

32. The Executive Director and the secretariat, it was stated, were to be congratulated on a very clear and comprehensive annual report for 1981; the report contained considerably more useful detail than it had in the past and the inclusion of material on the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries, for example, obviated the need for separate reports to the Board. The General Assembly guidelines for the timely circulation of the report in all official languages, it was stated, should be more strictly adhered to. It was hoped that the secretariat could continue to improve the report in the light of comments made in the debate.

33. With reference to the annual report, the Board considered the following topics not covered by separate agenda items: 6/ the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency, technical co-operation activities financed by the United Nations Development Programme, the relationship between studies and operational activities, special programmes, staff and other resources of the Organization.

34. There was general satisfaction that 75 Member States had already ratified the new Constitution and an appeal was addressed to the remaining countries to speed up the ratification process so that the new UNIDO could be established at the latest by 1 January 1984. The transformation, it was opined, should be accompanied by an increase in resources and by improvements in UNIDO's efficiency in order to enable it to meet its responsibility fully. Consultations, it was proposed, should begin as soon as possible with a view to making the necessary practical arrangements for the new status of UNIDO.

35. The opinion was voiced that there had been no real growth in UNIDO's delivery of technical assistance since 1978/1979 and that both the Special Industrial Services programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Fund were still denied adequate resources. At a time of scarce resources, it was stated, the SIS programme was of great value for its direct contribution to the industrialization of developing countries. It was one of the best programmes of UNIDO and every effort should be made to increase its resources in the manner recommended by Board resolution 53 (XV). It was hoped that the inadequate resources for the programme would be overcome during the period 1982-1986, when a total of \$20 million would be available. The importance of UNIDF was also recognized as it performed a useful function despite its various sources of funding. The view was also expressed that measures should be found to provide technical assistance to countries not benefiting from an increased indicative planning figure allocation from UNDP. It was also proposed that the network of industrial development field advisers and junior professional officers be strengthened.

36. Satisfaction was expressed that UNIDO, against an unfavourable background of inadequate financial resources, had made effective use of its sources of funds to increase technical assistance delivery which was considered the most cost-effective of UNIDO's activities. It was further opined that conditions should be created at UNIDO with a view to ensuring a further increase of technical assistance delivery through improvement of efficiency and by transferring Professional staff resources from within the Secretariat to the Division of Industrial Operations. That would halt the existing unfavourable trend whereby the increase of Professional staff in the Division of Industrial Operations was substantially less than in the other divisions of UNIDO. The UNIDO secretariat was commended for its active part in the UNDP country programming exercise - in particular the programming missions - and for the excellent co-operation with UNDP. As a result of the increased allocation of UNDP funds to the industrial sector, UNIDO had reached its position as third largest executing agency for UNDP-financed projects.

37. While it was gratifying that UNIDO technical co-operation in Africa was growing, there were misgivings that the value of projects executed in the Americas had declined in real terms.

38. Within the Division of Industrial Operations, it was stated, the substantial amount of project work carried out by the Chemical Industries Branch was a good example of the efficiency that could be achieved in the UNIDO secretariat.

The closer involvement of the Feasibility Studies Section in all aspects of UNIDO's pre-investment work was also supported. Mention was made of the important role of technical co-operation in the development of small- and medium-scale and rural industries, agro-industries, standards and quality control, training, industrial planning, public enterprise management, technology transfer, pilot plants and energy.

39. Appreciation was expressed for the industrial studies and research activities carried out in 1981, including completion of the theoretical work for a model of world economic growth, a number of studies on the public sector and a new approach to sectoral studies. The approach of paying particular attention to the least developed countries was commended. Work could now be done, it was suggested, on the development of concrete economic scenarios for the industrial development of individual countries, and also for individual sectors at the regional level, taking due account of the social aspects of industrialization, the role of the public sector and of planning, and the negative impact of transnational corporations on the process of industrialization. Increased co-ordination was called for between those responsible for studies and the other parts of the Organization so that the activities of each would be mutually reinforced. In the field of industrial studies, it was noted, UNIDO should assist developing countries in preparing medium- and long-term industrial development plans. It was suggested that attention should also be given to the potential role of the private sectors of the developing countries. The results of studies, it was also suggested, should be communicated to Governments systematically. Co-operation between the Secretariat and industrial research bodies in developing countries should be strengthened. The view was expressed that UNIDO's work in project implementation appeared to have more value than the commissioning of numerous studies and meetings. It was requested that future annual reports should indicate the use for which each study was intended or what benefits it might bring.

40. Support was expressed for the Investment Co-operative Programme and the arrangements concluded with UNDP in that respect were welcomed. The Programme, it was stated, demonstrated a particularly imaginative approach in helping to attract foreign investment. An Investment Promotion Office, it was observed, was extremely useful in bringing small- and medium-scale industries together with partners in the developing countries and in harmonizing the interests of foreign enterprises with those of their host country. On the other hand, the encouragement of external financing through inflows of private foreign capital, it was postulated, subjected the economies of the developing countries to the conditions of the world capitalist market and thus marked a trend which was contrary to UNIDO's goals and to the developing countries' interests. The Secretariat, it was suggested, should help to identify, formulate and encourage the execution of projects in the social or co-operative sector, as that was the only sector capable of creating and developing a diversified pattern of industry with long-term advantages for the majority of the population.

41. The programme for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was welcomed and an increase in the allocation for UNIDO's operations in that area was suggested. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was of vital importance in view of the current obstacles to the North-South dialogue. The Caracas Programme of Action, it was stated, had given fresh impetus to economic co-operation among developing countries.

42. Dissatisfaction was expressed concerning the disproportionately small representation of certain geographical groups both in the Secretariat and in the field. The Secretariat was urged to increase its efforts to apply the principle of equitable geographical distribution in order to increase the effectiveness of UNIDO's work.

43. Satisfaction was expressed that the important topic of evaluation had received special attention in the Executive Director's annual report.

44. In an explanatory statement, the Executive Director pointed out that the Investment Co-operative Programme and particularly the Investment Promotion Services were not confined to facilitating international co-operation between market-economy developed countries and developing countries; their sole object was to promote co-operation between all countries through small- and medium-sized enterprises. An appeal was made to socialist developed countries to extend their co-operation through such Investment Promotion Services to the developing countries; it was hoped that such services would be made generally available by the socialist countries, some of which were already operating joint ventures in particular countries. On another point, the Executive Director said that every effort would be made in the Secretariat to ensure the timely distribution of the documentation for the Board in all official languages. The Executive Director also drew attention to the small proportion of candidates submitted by certain geographical groups, which could not allow for a better representation. With regard to the view expressed concerning staff allocation to the Division of Industrial Operations, the Executive Director explained that technical assistance was an effort also shared by other Divisions in the Organization.

CHAPTER IV

REPORTS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

45. At its 309th meeting, on 17 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 5. In its deliberations, the Board had before it the reports of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth (IL/B/270) and seventeenth (ID/B/288 and Corr.1) sessions.

46. At its 309th meeting, on 17 May 1982, the Board adopted the reports of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth (ID/B/270) and seventeenth (ID/B/288 and Corr.1) sessions.

CHAPTER V

FOLLOW-UP OF THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO AND THE DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY RELEVANT TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

47. At its 309th meeting, on 17 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 6. 2/ It had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/285), a proposal calling upon member countries to set up an international bank for industrial development (ID/B/261/Add.7), a follow-up report on that proposal (ID/B/275 and Add.1) and a statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1981 (UNIDO/IS.292).
48. Appreciation was expressed for the work which the secretariat had undertaken in following up on the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference and of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development. The opinion was voiced, however, that progress in implementing fully those decisions had been limited by the lack of necessary resources. The priority areas touched upon during the debate were: industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, System of Consultations, industrial restructuring (redeployment), social aspects of industrialization, industrial financing and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. 3/ In addition, it was pointed out that attention should also be given to the environmental aspects of industrialization, and it was hoped that the well-established co-operation between UNIDO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) would continue.
49. The high priority accorded by the secretariat to energy-related technology was commended and UNIDO's close involvement in the preparation and follow-up of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was welcomed. The question of energy, it was stated, was of vital importance for overcoming the economic and industrialization problems of the developing world and specific support was offered for activities in that field. Particular attention, it was stated, should be paid to energy for industry, and to the development and transfer of energy-saving technology and technology using new and renewable sources of energy.
50. The view was expressed that it was important for industrial development in all its forms to take full account of social aspects to avoid the pitfalls which would otherwise surely arise. It was proposed that social aspects of industrialization be included in the agenda of the forthcoming seventeenth session of the Board. The work of the Division for Industrial Studies, it was stated, should take due account of those aspects.
51. Training, it was stated, was the main prerequisite for accelerating industrial development and its importance could not be overemphasized. Attention was drawn to the need to train "trainers" as well as the work-force. There had, however, been a reduction in technical assistance for training skilled personnel and it was hoped that special attention could be given to that area in the preparation for the first Consultation on the training of industrial manpower. It was essential, it was stressed, that more resources be provided to increase the number of programmes and

meeting and whether they would be prepared to participate in the proposed institution. On the other hand, strong opposition was expressed to any further work on the proposal which, it was stated, would be a wasteful diversion of UNIDO's resources. That view, it was said, was held by those countries which would be expected to provide most of the capital.

61. The production of document ID/B/275/Add.1 was regretted. On the other hand, it was also believed that the secretariat had shown foresight in preparing that document.

62. It was suggested that industrial financing should be studied as part of the review of international financing called for in paragraph 76 of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 35/56, annex).

63. The need to explore other alternatives was also underlined. It was proposed that the relationship between disarmament and development should be studied. Attention was drawn to the resources that would be available to industrial financing if only a fraction of the expenditure for armaments were diverted to that objective. The opinion was also expressed that it was unrealistic to pin hope on industrial financing through disarmament.

64. The President of the Board stated that it was clear that all speakers were very concerned about the backwardness and the suffering of the millions of people of the third world and had a duty to assist in the industrialization of the developing countries. Every speaker was interested in development, despite one or two points on which they might differ. Given that basic interest, the President strongly urged all members to find ways of narrowing the differences on the proposal at hand or any other means to assure additional resources.

65. In reply to the assertion that there could be certain distortions in the international financial situation if such a mechanism as the proposed bank were set up, the Executive Director stated that, on the contrary, the bank, if established, would be an expression on the part of the international community to correct the existing distortion in the international financial system which had until now worked against industrialization of the developing countries. The Executive Director explained that document ID/B/275/Add.1 dealing with the possible structure of the bank had been substantially finished well before last year's Board meeting. It had merely been distributed because it was requested by one country and he felt that it could be useful by way of general information. It was not intended to be discussed at the current session.

66. The Board took note of the progress report from the Executive Director contained in document ID/B/285 concerning follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development and requested the Executive Director to present a further report on this subject to the Board at its seventeenth session.

67. At its sixteenth session, the Industrial Development Board continued the consideration of the Executive Director's proposal for an International Bank for Industrial Development (ID/B/261/Add.7) begun at the fifteenth session of the Board.

68. The Board recognized the importance of financial flows to industrial development in developing countries.

69. During its sixteenth session, the Board was unable to come to an agreed decision on the proposals of the Executive Director contained in paragraph 131 of document ID/B/261/Add.7 and therefore consideration of this question will revert to the seventeenth session of the Board.

70. Reaffirming the relevant decision of the Board contained in paragraph 99 of document A/36/16, the Board nevertheless requested the Executive Director to submit a brief report in addition to document ID/B/261/Add.7 indicating relevant developments that may have occurred between the sixteenth and seventeenth Board sessions, as well as information derived from his usual contacts.

71. The Board noted that a proposal had been made by several delegations that large sums of money could be made available for the economic development of the developing countries if a part of the funds at present spent on armaments would be used for that purpose. 5/

CHAPTER VI

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

72. At its 310th meeting on 17 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 7. 6/ It had before it the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280, chap. IV, paras. 97-102), a progress report by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ID/B/274), the report of the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (ID/B/274/Add.1) and four conference room papers containing proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

73. Introductory statements were made by the Executive Director of UNIDO, the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in which the attention of the Board was drawn to the close co-operation that had developed between the three organizations in their work related to the promotion of industry as a motor of growth in socio-economic development. That co-operation had taken on a new dimension with the proclamation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (General Assembly resolution 35/66 B), which formed a triad with food and agriculture, and transport and communications. In view of the magnitude of the task associated with the implementation of the Decade, the full support of the Board was sought in securing an increase in the allocation of human and financial resources to the secretariats of both ECA and UNIDO under the regular budget.

74. The importance of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa was fully recognized, as was the need to accord priority to its implementation in the spirit of General Assembly resolutions 35/66 B and 36/182, section II.

75. Appreciation was expressed for the documents prepared by the secretariat; recognition was paid to the effective co-operation between UNIDO, ECA and OAU and to the steps taken by the three secretariats to elaborate proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Decade which enjoyed wide endorsement. The proposals contained in the conference room papers were welcomed for the emphasis they placed on self-reliance and the role they accorded to Governments as the prime movers and sovereign agents in the industrial development process. Appreciation was also expressed for the emphasis the proposals had placed on the creation of a solid base for self-sustained industrialization, with linkages both within and between sectors. The proposals were seen to constitute an important contribution to both the definition of an autonomous and integrated approach towards industrial development and the search for industrialization strategies and they provided a conceptual framework on a continental scale. It was emphasized that the time had come to move from declarations to action and the real work of implementation, which constituted a major priority task, and the hope was expressed that tangible results would be achieved by the end of the preparatory phase.

76. The threefold increase in the technical assistance deliveries of UNIDO to Africa over an eight-year period was noted with appreciation. The secretariats were also commended on the steps they had already taken to implement the principles of the Lagos Plan of Action. Agreement was expressed with the emphasis that had been placed in ongoing activities on training, basic industries, rural and

small-scale industries, technology and the pharmaceutical industry. The realignment and additional emphasis given to specific projects and programmes related to the industrial development of Africa were noted and the inclusion of items related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in each programme and subprogramme of UNIDO was urged. Note was also taken of the studies envisaged by UNIDO and other activities in support of the industrialization of Africa, while a further adjustment of the work programme of UNIDO was urged so as to provide still greater emphasis on activities related to Africa.

77. Attention was drawn to the unique situation of Africa, which despite its abundant natural, human and other resources was still the least developed of all the regions. Within its boundaries were to be found the majority of newly independent nations and 21 least developed countries, many of them landlocked, whose economies were hampered by an inordinate degree of indebtedness and imported inflation. It was inadmissible, it was stated, that the African countries should provide both raw materials for the industrialized countries and markets for products from those countries, thereby contracting heavy debts, while their plight was worsened by such contributory factors as the dominant force of transnational corporations and the brain drain. It was noted with dismay that seasonal food shortages, malnutrition, disease, poverty, unemployment, energy problems and declining export earnings aggravated the situation, which could only be contained by effective industrialization.

78. The industrial development of Africa called for a spirit of positive co-operation on the part of the international community and for close collaboration between North and South, as the industrialization of the developing countries was seen to be synonymous with the welfare of the developed countries. It was recognized that economic co-operation among developing countries had a meaningful role to play in such fields as training or through the provision of soft loans. In that context, offers were made to provide training and technical assistance in such fields as the production of plywood, chipboard and paper, dipped and rolled rubber items, and cement, as well as steel-rolling and wire-drawing. Attention was also directed to the assistance available under the Lomé Convention, which was seen to play an important role in promoting co-operation between industrialized and African countries, and also between African countries themselves, while other examples were cited of assistance that would continue to be given in such varied fields as mineral resource development and the public sector, veterinary medicine, power supply and ceramics, building materials and non-metallic mineral industries, as well as training and investment promotion. A plea was also entered for what may be called software assistance, namely studies, special programmes, information exchange and data banks, which develop the essential elements in industrial development.

79. The scale of investment needed to achieve the targets set in the Lagos Plan of Action bore clear resource implications. Wide support was expressed for the establishment of an International Bank for Industrial Development, called for in resolution 3 (VI) of the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (ID/B/274/Add.1, E/ECA/CM.8/2). The importance of securing adequate funds for Decade activities was reflected not only in the references to the services of such institutions as the African Development Bank and the European Investment Bank, but also in the request made that UNDP allocate increased financial resources to the programme for the Decade. In that connection, it was stated that, although contributions to UNDP had fallen far short of the target and field programme expenditures would be low, UNDP had made it known that all the commitments it

accepted would be honoured and no approved projects cancelled for want of funds. Furthermore 80 per cent of UNDP programming resources had been allocated to low-income countries with less than \$500 gross national product per capita.

80. Wide support was expressed for the allocation of increased staff and financial resources to UNIDO and ECA as stronger secretariats would ensure permanent and effective co-ordination. The programme for the Decade was seen to be an ambitious undertaking that called for vision and bold action far removed from the current trend towards zero growth. The allocation of increased resources was in the interests of a better future for Africa and investment of that kind would benefit both the African continent and the world community. The current ephemeral economic crisis hardly justified not increasing regular budget resources, particularly when one recalled the vast sums of money spent on weapons. On the other hand, the view was expressed that UNIDO already had a small unit with the authority to foster a concentration on Africa throughout the Organization and did not require an enlarged, centralized staff to redirect programmes and resources. The view was also expressed that if extra resources were needed for co-ordination activities in UNIDO, as described in paragraph 59 of document ID/B/274, they should be found by transferring appropriate resources from work areas of lesser priority within the existing budget. That restrictive approach was criticized.

81. It was remarked that the industrialization of Africa called for greater regional representation in the UNIDO secretariat and it was urged that the number of Africans in planning and decision-making positions in the secretariat would be conducive to the promotion of the programme for the Decade.

82. Details were given of the Africa-related activities of the United Nations agencies, whose co-operation with UNIDO and ECA had been directed towards building up an awareness of environmentally sound economic development, developing appropriate training programmes and creating appropriate working environments. The importance of further interagency co-operation was emphasized.

83. It was stressed that, as pointed out in the modalities for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, the establishment of national co-ordinating committees was essential to the successful implementation of the programme, where emphasis had been placed on self-reliant and self-sustaining industrialization at the national level. It was hoped that assistance would be forthcoming in that regard.

84. Given the importance of the activities related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, it was suggested that the Joint Committee of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO secretariats on the Implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action, whose co-operative activities enjoyed broad recognition, should meet more often. Furthermore, it was considered that steps should be taken to ensure that the policies of UNIDO would accommodate the programme framework following the Organization's conversion into a specialized agency, while the significance of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa warranted its inclusion as an item on the agenda of all future sessions of the Board during the Decade.

85. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board adopted, by consensus, resolution 55 (XVI) on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see annex I).

CHAPTER VII

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, INCLUDING REPORT ON THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

86. At its 307th meeting, on 14 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 8. ^{7/} It had before it a statistical review of the world industrialization situation, 1981 (UNIDO/IS.292, chap. II), the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280, chap. IV, paras. 121-129 and appendix O) and a note by the Executive Director submitted as an addendum to the draft to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (ID/B/C.3/107/Add.1 and Corr.1).

87. Emphasis was placed in the discussion on the role of the international community in supporting the comprehensive set of policy measures and other recommendations contained in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries (A/CONF.104/22, part one), adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1981. Bearing in mind the alarming signs of declining growth in the economy of most of those countries in recent years, it was considered that additional resources and more concrete actions were urgently required. The view was expressed that the targets of the Paris Conference for financial and other assistance should primarily be the concern of the western industrialized countries.

88. In the context of the interactions between the manufacturing sector and agricultural and rural development, the industrialization process of the least developed countries was viewed as an important element of their overall development. A plea was made for major multilateral action on the part of the industrialized countries to enable the least developed countries to build up their economies. The intensification of UNIDO activities in favour of the least developed countries was appreciated and it was hoped that the trend would continue. It was stressed, however, that UNIDO should respond quickly to the needs of the least developed countries and do all it could to increase the share of the manufacturing sector in their gross domestic product.

89. The need for close co-operation between UNIDO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was stressed. UNIDO, it was considered, had a contribution to make in the implementation and global monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action through the formulation and execution of various programmes and projects as well as through in-depth and up-dated analyses of the industrial sector of the least developed countries. The Organization, it was stressed, should continue to produce detailed studies on the manufacturing sectors of those countries in order to determine more precisely the factors hampering their industrialization and also to help them to define the relationship between industrial and agricultural development.

90. The need to develop human resources was strongly emphasized and UNIDO was urged to develop more training programmes specifically adapted to the needs of the least developed countries. Training was also generally recognized as an area of increased co-operation among developing countries. It was suggested that UNIDO should expand its support for such co-operation in both training and other suitable areas.

91. Numerous suggestions were made with regard to UNIDO technical co-operation activities for the benefit of the least developed countries in coming years. There seemed to be a general consensus that UNIDO should focus its assistance particularly on the promotion of agro-industries, small- and medium-scale industries and the setting up of industrial enterprises based to the maximum extent possible on local resources and capable of producing basic consumer goods. Other priority areas for assistance mentioned included maintenance and repair of machinery; pre-feasibility and feasibility studies; development of the public sector and protection of nationalized industry vis-à-vis transnational corporations; introduction of a scientifically-based system of planning; and the transfer and development of technology, including appropriate technology. The strengthening of existing industrial infrastructure, the development of co-operative and investment programmes and increased assistance through economic co-operation among developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries in order to assist the least developed countries in their efforts to achieve self-reliance were also strongly recommended. In that connection, the value of the solidarity meetings was stressed. The view was widely held that UNIDO could not make much progress in those fields without additional regular budget and extrabudgetary resources. In that context support was voiced for the establishment of an international bank for industrial development.

92. Future activities of UNIDO, it was generally agreed, should be further geared towards implementation of the relevant recommendations of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. However, it was considered that, in the absence of additional resources, UNIDO might not be in a position to respond fully to the various needs of the least developed countries and to play the role required of it.

93. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note with appreciation of the note submitted by the Executive Director (ID/B/C.3/107/Add.1), the relevant sections of the Executive Director's annual report for 1981 (ID/B/280, chap. IV, paras. 121-129 and appendix O) and the statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1981 (UNIDO/IS.292, chap. II).

94. The Board requested the Executive Director to consult with Governments of least developed countries in order to identify and consider specific proposals geared to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, within UNIDO's field of competence including, in particular, those proposals which required immediate financing for sustaining the process of industrialization of least developed countries, and to report to the Board at its seventeenth session on the action he had taken.

95. The Board noted that General Assembly's decision to finance participation of 50 representatives from least developed countries in Consultation meetings during the period 1982-1983 and requested the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to consider the allocation of financial resources to enable a greater number of participants from least developed countries to attend meetings of the System of Consultations in 1984-1985.

96. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue assisting least developed countries in project identification and feasibility studies to facilitate financing by potential partners including international financial organizations.

CHAPTER VIII

SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS, INCLUDING THE QUESTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE

97. At its 314th meeting, on 19 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 9. 8/ In its deliberations the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/278), an analysis of the System of Consultation (1976-1981) (ID/B/284), and reports concerning the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements, second session (ID/B/287 and Add.1).

98. There was wide appreciation for the System of Consultations which, it was stated, was a unique forum for the discussion of industrialization problems. With regard to document ID/B/287 and Add.1, it was considered that the work undertaken jointly by UNIDO and UNCTAD should be continued and reported upon periodically to the respective Boards of UNIDO and UNCTAD. Divergent views were expressed regarding the convening of a further meeting of the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts. However, the view was expressed that the Ad Hoc Group had completed its task and should not meet again.

99. The view was expressed that although document ID/B/278 accurately reported that conclusions and recommendations of Consultations held in 1981, the activities proposed as a result of the petrochemical, food processing and leather and leather products industries were open to misinterpretation. In clarification of that point, a representative of the Secretariat recalled that in document ID/B/278 the Board was requested to consider the conclusions and recommendations contained in annex I, and to approve the activities planned on that basis for 1982. He gave specific clarifications on the queries raised with regard to activities planned on the petrochemical, food processing and leather and leather products industries.

100. With regard to the request made by the First Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry that the Board consider and decide on the establishment of an advisory group or other means to follow up on the agreed recommendation, divergent views were expressed as to the usefulness of such an advisory group. It was pointed out that at a recent meeting of the Group of 77 in Algiers, the decision had been taken to establish a working group on the capital goods industry whose activities would count on the support of the UNIDO secretariat. On the other hand, it was stated that the establishment of such an advisory group was not an appropriate matter for the Board to decide upon. It was also proposed that the secretariat work out criteria by which measure the effectiveness and the frequency of convening Consultations.

101. On the one hand there was surprise at the advanced state of preparations concerning work in the fields of building materials, non-ferrous metals and energy-related industrial technology and equipment; on the other hand support was given to the continuation of such preparatory activities with a view to convening Consultations in the biennium 1984-1985. It was further proposed that preparations should begin for a Consultation on the fisheries industry to take place in the biennium 1984-1985. The wish to convene a Consultation on the textile industry was also expressed. Moreover, the System of Consultations, it was stated, should be expanded to cover all sectors of industry and to include Consultations at the

regional and subregional levels; for that purpose, additional financial resources should be made available. On the other hand, there were reservations regarding the increased costs of such expansion.

102. With respect to the analysis of the System of Consultations, as presented in document ID/B/284, appreciation was expressed for the work undertaken by the Secretariat on that subject. Consultations, it was stated, made an important contribution towards the restructuring of the world economy and towards industrial redeployment. The meetings were useful for identifying problems in the respective industrial sectors and for reaching understanding on world-wide development trends and the possibilities for developing countries to accelerate the growth of their production capacities. Although the world-wide studies used as a background for the Consultations were not always uniform in quality, they were nevertheless useful at the national level for the preparation of strategies of industrialization.

103. With reference to the results achieved through the preparation of model contracts, it was noted that those already played an important role in protecting developing countries when negotiating business deals with foreign suppliers. Model contracts, it was pointed out, contributed to increased transparency and improved forms of international industrial co-operation; they could be applied with modifications in other sectors of industry. However, the view was expressed that the model contracts often presented a one-sided picture and should be published only after approval by the Consultation. The opinion was voiced that UNIDO's work in preparing such contracts related to trade matters and duplicated the work of UNCTAD.

104. High-level participation, it was stated, was desirable for the attainment of practical results. Concern was expressed at the decreasing numbers of participants representing industry and labour taking part in Consultations. That was considered to be a result of the overly theoretical, grandiose, too general in tone and even political issues debated at these meetings, thus discouraging attendance by such participants. However, the System of Consultations, it was stated, should not be a channel for transnational corporations to invest in developing countries.

105. The importance of the preparatory work for Consultations was emphasized and appreciation was expressed for the work done by the secretariat in preparation for Consultations in the current biennium. The view was expressed that preparation at the national level by member States would further contribute to the success of Consultations.

106. However, the view was also expressed that the System of Consultations had not yet achieved the practical results desired. Greater emphasis should be given to the elaboration, through the consultation process, of action-oriented measures and programmes designed to increase the share of developing countries in world industrial production.

107. It was stated that most sectoral Consultations had reached agreement in principle on certain target levels for output of developing countries and that there was now an interest in negotiating indicative sector agreements which would include the measures necessary to achieve those targets. On the other hand, the Lima target, it was stated, was an illustrative goal and therefore its disaggregation among industrial sectors could not be supported. In clarification of that point, a representative of the Secretariat stated that preparations for

Consultations had not attempted to disaggregate the Lima target but instead had aggregated data relating to existing conditions, interests involved, and projects planned for the future.

108. In order to derive the ultimate benefits from the System of Consultations, it was necessary for concrete industrial projects to be realized; for that purpose, it was stated, Consultations should be followed by negotiations and the readiness of the Secretariat to provide such a forum at the same time as or after Consultations was appreciated. In that connection, it was stated that the process from Consultations to negotiations could not be separated, since one led to the other and should be encouraged. However, it was pointed out that moving Consultations towards negotiations was unacceptable and could destroy what was a useful programme. Attention was drawn to the provision in the rules of procedure that "... Consultations would also permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as or after consultations" (ID/B/258, annex, para. 3); therefore the subject need not be reopened.

109. The view was expressed that international co-operation could also be developed outside the System of Consultations; some developed countries had adopted policies to actively support increased co-operation with the developing countries. In that connection, it was stated that international co-operation could lead to the creation of millions of jobs in developed and developing countries.

110. Regarding the costs of the System of Consultations, it was considered that the information provided, while acceptable, did not give the full picture since the Secretariat had not included the costs of preparing the world-wide studies and of administrative support and had not provided a breakdown of costs by sector and by Consultation. It was suggested that the Secretariat provide those figures for the next session of the Board. Attention was drawn to the need for the System to be as cost-effective as possible. The opinion was voiced, however, that expenditure to date constituted an excellent investment, the returns of which would become increasingly apparent.

111. Since the System of Consultations had attained maturity it was suggested that the time had come to build upon past experience and establish a sound structure for future activities. A Committee on Consultations had been proposed, it was recalled, in order to consider the conclusions and recommendations of past Consultations and the preparation of future Consultations, and to advise the Board appropriately. The Committee would be a subsidiary organ of the Board and have the same composition; however, each delegation could include experts in the sectors under consideration. A variety of views on that proposal were expressed, particularly in view of the Organization's forthcoming transformation into a specialized agency.

112. The views of a number of socialist countries on certain paragraphs of the rules of procedure, it was stated, were still as reflected in paragraph 105 of the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth session (ID/B/270).

113. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note of documents ID/B/284, ID/B/278 and ID/B/287 and Add.1 on the System of Consultations as well as the conclusions and recommendations of Consultations held in 1981.

114. The Board also noted with appreciation the preparations for the Consultations in the biennium 1982-1983. Without prejudice to the decision of the Board to be taken at its seventeenth session on the programme of Consultations for the biennium 1984-1985, the Board also noted the preparatory work of the Secretariat on the six Consultations previously envisaged by the Secretariat for the biennium 1984-1985, as well as the preparatory work of the Secretariat in examining fully the possibility of holding Consultations in the sectors of building materials, energy-related industrial technology and non-ferrous metals during the biennium 1984-1985. The Board requested the Executive Director to examine fully the possibility of including a Consultation on the fisheries industry in the programme for the biennium 1984-1985.

115. The Board also took note of the analysis of the System of Consultations contained in document ID/B/284. In view of its utility the Board decided to strengthen the System in the light of the experience gained and of the relevant decisions of the Board, giving particular attention to measures that facilitate the effective contribution of the System to the industrialization of developing countries. With reference to chapter VI of document ID/B/284, the Board recalled the Principles, Objectives and Characteristics of the System of Consultations as established in the rules of procedure (ID/B/258, annex) under which the System would permit negotiations among interested parties at their request, at the same time as or after Consultations.

116. The Board requested the Secretariat to take into account the views and concerns expressed during its discussion on this subject, particularly those relating to greater focus on practical and well-defined issues directly related to furthering progress in the industrialization of developing countries.

117. In considering the analysis of the System of Consultations as contained in document ID/B/284, the Board noted with appreciation the breakdown of the operating costs of the System and requested the Executive Director to provide the Board at its seventeenth session with more detailed information.

118. The Board welcomed the collaboration between UNIDO and UNCTAD described in document ID/B/287 and Add.1 and considered that the work of the Ad Hoc UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-Related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements had been completed. The Board recommended further in-depth examination of the Group's report by the UNIDO and UNCTAD secretariats for submission to their respective Boards.

119. The Board noted that a proposal had been made by a member of the Board for the establishment of a Committee on Consultations.

CHAPTER IX

REDEPLOYMENT OF INDUSTRIES FROM DEVELOPED TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

120. At its 313th meeting, on 19 May 1982, the Board began consideration of agenda item 10. 9/ It had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/282).

121. The importance of industrial redeployment for changing the current industrial structure and in particular for achieving the Lima target was underlined, and there was general appreciation of the work done by UNIDO in that field. As developing countries needed to make their own reassessment of development strategies, especially in view of prevailing world-wide economic problems, the future activities of UNIDO should, it was stated, focus even more on helping countries to define alternative strategies. The opinion was voiced that market forces played a primary role in the adjustment process and that the transnational corporations were also major contributors to redeployment. However, the view was also expressed that the restructuring of industry should not be left to market forces alone. Attention was drawn to the need to limit the negative effects of transnational corporations in the redeployment process. Redeployment, it was stated, should follow national socio-economic objectives and should not entail the relocation or polluting of outdated industries. It was said that it was especially necessary to ensure that natural resources in developing countries would to an increasing extent be processed locally. The need for a direct linkage between science and technology and industrial development was also emphasized.

122. The new, more realistic, approach adopted by UNIDO in document ID/B/282 was welcomed and it was hoped that the programme would proceed along the lines already laid down. UNIDO's statistical studies were also welcomed, illustrating as they did the extent of restructuring in the various regions of the world. It was stated, however, that the direction of future work called for further clarification.

123. While the view was expressed that UNIDO should pursue its monitoring activities, it was also suggested that the Organization should concentrate on directly advising developing countries on the prospects for redeployment. UNIDO was urged to increase its promotion of actual redeployment projects, including international subcontracting, and to expand its operational role in that respect.

124. Some of the observations made in document ID/B/232, it was opined, were too simplistic and sometimes lacked balance.

125. The importance of co-ordination with other United Nations organizations, such as the International Labour Organisation, UNCTAD and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, was emphasized and a specific proposal was made for expanded Co-operation with UCTAD. Support was expressed for the envisaged seminar on structural changes and progress in industry in the Latin American region.

126. A representative of the secretariat confirmed that the work done by UNIDO in the field of redeployment would continue to be geared towards action-oriented research for individual developing countries and groups of countries and that analyses would be continued on essential aspects pertaining to the restructuring process in developed countries on the basis of available data.

127. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note of the report of the Executive Director on redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries (ID/B/282). Reaffirming its previous decisions on the subject, the Board stressed the importance of redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries, on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment.

128. The Board reaffirmed that redeployment should be in accordance with the national priorities, in particular of developing countries and lead to the expansion of viable industrial development and ecologically safe industrial environment in developing countries. The Board noted the recognition reflected in document ID/B/282 that international industrial structural adjustment was a complex and continuing process.

129. The Board recognized the continuing need for UNIDO to examine the restructuring process and to assist developing countries to obtain insights into international developments in this area. The Board noted the suggestions contained in document ID/B/282 and agreed that future Secretariat studies should be action-oriented.

130. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue and strengthen co-operation in that area with regional commissions, such as that already undertaken with relevant United Nations and other bodies such as the Latin American Economic System. The Board noted with interest the convening of the Latin American seminar which was to review the evolution and perspective of the regional industrial restructuring process, in Lima in early 1983.

131. The Board requested the Executive Director to report to its seventeenth session on the results of UNIDC's activities in this field and on how UNIDO could further improve and strengthen its role regarding participation of all parties in the redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries.

CHAPTER X

DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY, INCLUDING THE INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL INFORMATION BANK

132. At its 317th meeting, on 21 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 11. 10/ In its deliberations the Board had before it the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280, chap. IV, paras. 59-96) and a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/281).

133. There was widespread satisfaction at the detailed information provided in document ID/B/280 and at the analysis in document ID/B/281. The Technology Programme, it was observed, was playing a significant and successful role, moving ahead well in all relevant areas. Development and transfer of technology was widely considered to be a crucial area of activity of UNIDO and also its *raison d'être*.

134. Technology, it was stated, was at the very heart of the development process. The induction of technology had a tremendous spread effect, not only on industrial production but also on the entire range of interrelationships in the ambit of development. In that connection, the emphasis laid on technology in the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development (ID/CONF.4/22, chap. IV) was recalled. Great importance was attached to UNIDO's activities to help developing countries identify technology appropriate to their needs, acquire it on fair terms and where possible develop their own technology suitable to their purposes.

135. The approach outlined by the UNIDO secretariat in document ID/B/281 was generally endorsed. The services of UNIDO in strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries were welcomed and the need for ensuring the transparency of the industrial technology market was stressed. The Technological Information exchange System (TIES), it was stated, was an important step in that regard.

136. The need to strengthen the capacity for absorption of technology was stressed. Technology, it was stated, had to be absorbed in the industrial system through its reflection, inter alia, in the planning of production, in the induction of skills and in the design and layout of equipment. In that connection, it was said there was a need to strengthen technological manpower and infrastructure and thus provide a broad base for industrialization. Attention was drawn to building endogenous competence for design and detailed engineering and production of equipment. Reservation was, however, expressed concerning the value of creating institutional structures for regulation of technology.

137. The transfer of technology, it was stated, also occurred informally through direct international contacts on the professional, academic and business levels. Those natural movements should be encouraged; a climate conducive to industrial development would itself lead to the spread of technology.

138. The importance of technological co-operation among developing countries was stressed and the role of TIES in that regard was recognized. In that context, the Secretariat, in formulating further activities, was asked to take account of the recommendations of the Meeting of the Heads of Scientific and Technological Agencies of Developing Countries held at New Delhi in May 1982.

139. Appreciation was expressed for the programme on technological advances, particularly with regard to genetic engineering, biotechnology and microelectronics. The programme, it was stated, would ensure the application of up-to-date technologies to industrialization so that developing countries were not left behind, as in the past, in a period of rapid technological advances. The need for the transfer of advanced technologies on reasonable terms was stressed. On the other hand, concern was expressed lest UNIDO enter areas of technology that were so advanced and sophisticated that they had made minor headway as yet in the most developed countries. Examples mentioned in that connection were genetic engineering and lighter-than-air technology. UNIDO efforts in advanced technologies, it was stated, should not result in a diversion of resources meant for least developed countries.

140. The steps taken towards the establishment of an international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology were welcomed. However, attention was drawn to the need for careful examination of its work programme and resource requirements. The need for strengthening the capacities of the developing countries through national and regional centres was also stressed.

141. The process of development and transfer of technology, it was stated, required an integrated technology policy and a framework for national action. The effectiveness of such policies, however, depended on the availability of technological capacities. It was considered that, with tasks unfinished and new challenges emerging, developing countries might have to reassess their approaches to the development and transfer of industrial technology.

142. Satisfaction was generally expressed at the progress of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank. Its output, it was stated, continued to grow in its second year of operation, in spite of limited resources. The most significant feature of its operation, it was noted, was its ability to provide processed information targeted on the specific needs of individual requests. Information was requested concerning the sources of information utilized by INTIB. In obtaining and supplying information, it was stated, INTIB should interact closely with other parts of UNIDO. The supply of information, it was urged, should be linked to the points of decision-making.

143. Within the framework of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, it was observed, INTIB would be increasingly confronted with the task of how to make information trickle down to the grass-roots level; that was particularly important for the least developed countries. Technological information, it was stated, had no utility unless it was linked with generation of production and absorption of technology. It was important to strengthen the information handling capacity of developing countries. Such considerations underlined the need for advisory services and visits of INTIB personnel to major user institutions in developing countries. In that context, the INTIB mission to Latin America in 1981 was welcomed. The hope was expressed that the mission to Africa in 1982 would improve the flow and utilization of industrial and technological information in Africa.

144. INTIB, it was suggested, should pay particular attention to alternative energy technologies. The preparation of profiles on technological alternatives in aluminium-, copper-, and nickel-based industries was requested.

145. The role of INTIB in improving the exchange of technological information among developing countries so as to enhance their collective self-reliance was stressed. Appreciation was expressed of INTIB's efforts to establish linkages with existing information systems and services at the national, regional and interregional levels, which was in keeping with the concept of the establishment of a global network of science and technology information as envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII). INTIB, it was considered, was one of the important focal centres within that network.

146. It was recalled that UNIDO had a central co-ordinating role and primary responsibility in the United Nations system for promoting industrialization and the development and transfer of industrial technology. Satisfaction was expressed that the secretariat had increased its co-ordination with other United Nations organizations. UNIDO, it was suggested, should increase its co-operation with the World Intellectual Property Organization, particularly in identifying technology that was or was about to become part of the public domain. Attention was drawn to the fact that while Consultations had been held by UNIDO in the fields of food processing and capital goods, expert meetings were being organized on the same subjects by UNCTAD: such duplication, it was said, should be avoided.

147. General Assembly resolution 35/66 A and the conclusions adopted by the Board at its fourteenth and fifteenth sessions, 11/ it was recalled, emphasized the need to strengthen existing institutional arrangements within the secretariat, and also the need for a greater allocation of resources for those activities. It was urged that additional resources be provided, since development and transfer of industrial technology was crucial to the industrialization process and, therefore, to the work of UNIDO. Attention was drawn, however, to the constraints on resources and to the consensus reached on the subject by the Board at its fifteenth session. 12/

148. In replying, a representative of the secretariat stated that the programme on technological advances concerned itself with their potentials as well as limitations for developing countries. In regard to the proposed international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology, the countries specifically interested in establishing it were expected to get together and examine among themselves its work programme and resource requirements. Information was also provided on sources used by INTIB. The representative of the secretariat also confirmed close co-operation with other United Nations agencies and stated that discussions were taking place with UNCTAD to avoid duplication in relation to the transfer of technology in the food processing sector.

149. At its 313th and 314th meetings, on 19 May 1982, the Board considered the report by the Executive Director on development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (ID/B/281). The Board commended the progress achieved by the Secretariat in this field and took note of the conclusions drawn.

150. The Board reaffirmed the particular importance and high priority that it attached to the development and transfer of technology to developing countries and to efforts to strengthen their technological capabilities.

151. Reaffirming previous Board decisions and recalling General Assembly decisions on this question, the Board drew attention to the need to strengthen existing institutional arrangements within the Secretariat so as to increase UNIDO's capacity to meet the needs of developing countries in a pragmatic way, and to bring the benefits of appropriate and advanced technologies to the developing countries.

152. The Board stressed the increasing importance and usefulness of INTIB, in particular its co-ordination with regional institutions and its work with small and medium-sized enterprises. The Board requested the Executive Director to prepare for consideration at its seventeenth session a report containing specific information on the work of INTIB, the volume of work, sources of requests for information, by country and institutional categories, and links with other information centres.

153. The Board reiterated its earlier decisions regarding resources to be allocated to INTIB.

154. The Board requested the Secretariat to give consideration to the potential of co-operation among developing countries in this field when implementing its programme and urged the Secretariat to co-operate closely with the United Nations and other bodies dealing with the subject.

155. The Board requested the Executive Director to report to the seventeenth session on further progress in the Secretariat's work on development and transfer of technology.

CHAPTER XI

FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

156. At its 315th meeting, on 20 May 1982, the Board in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO began its consideration of agenda item 12. 13/ In its deliberations the Board had before it a note by the Executive Director on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (ID/B/286).

157. In introducing the item, the Executive Director drew attention to three special factors affecting the preparations of the Conference, viz. the unusually short time available; the possibility that UNIDO might have become a specialized agency by the time of the holding of the Conference; and the importance of ensuring that the issues before the Conference reflected the concerns of the international community.

158. The Board expressed its appreciation and gratitude to the Government of Kenya for its offer to act as host to the Conference, which would take place during the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

159. The concise, comprehensive and realistic proposals put forward in document ID/B/286 were welcomed. The Secretariat was commended on the preparatory work already undertaken, in particular the consultations with permanent missions to UNIDO and organizations within the United Nations system, which, it was considered, should also include the regional commissions. Informal consultations with Governments should be pursued and intensified, in particular when the documentation was at the drafting stage. It was also suggested that a timetable for the future preparatory work of the Board should be issued.

160. In general terms the proposed draft provisional agenda was widely welcomed as a useful basis for discussions. It seemed to correspond to the priority areas for co-operation and development policies. Since it was uncontroversial and sufficiently broad and flexible to cover all questions related to industrialization, it was hoped that it would be approved by the Board at its current session for submission to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session in order not to delay any further the preparatory work for the Conference.

161. While it was recognized that the proposed draft agenda had a broad coverage, the suggestion was made that the following topics should also be covered: the link between disarmament and development; industrial policies and social aspects of industrialization, including the elaboration of socio-economic priorities for industrialization; promotion, developing and strengthening of the public sector; strengthening and consolidation of national sovereignty over natural resources and assistance to developing countries in the full utilization of those resources; promotion of international co-operation in helping developing countries to build up their industrial basis; measures to eliminate colonial and neo-colonial practices; the environmental aspects of industrialization (both physical and social), including the strengthening of environmental elements in international economic and technical co-operation for industrial development; infrastructural constraints; strengthening of the agricultural base for the development of the industrial sector; restructuring and redeployment of industries. In that connection the view was expressed that it would not be useful or productive to include controversial or strategic matters being dealt with in other forums, leading to a theoretical

debate. It was also said that the number of topics for discussion should be limited so as to allow the Conference to concentrate on the items most relevant to the industrialization of the developing countries.

162. With reference to some of the specific items proposed by the Secretariat, it was suggested that item 7, "Action by UNIDO as well as by other organizations within the United Nations system", should be limited to the role of UNIDO or, preferably, eliminated, while the role of UNIDO could be considered under each item. Some proposals were made to reduce the general debate (item 3) or to make more effective use of it. The identification of specific measures to achieve the targets set by the Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action should be included in item 4. It was proposed to discuss those and other suggestions at an open-ended working group during the current session with a view to the Board being able to agree on a framework agenda. There were also suggestions that a working group consult intersessionally with the Secretariat on arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

163. There were no objections to the Secretariat's proposals for the organization of the work of the Conference. Support was voiced for the suggestion that the Conference should adopt resolutions on specific issues rather than a global programme of action. Proposals for such resolutions should be submitted well in advance of the Conference in order to facilitate the discussions.

164. There was general support for the Secretariat's proposal that the documents for each of the subitems should be short, concise and issue-oriented; it was considered that the same principle should apply to the background documents, which should be brief and not too numerous. The Secretariat was urged to make the documents available to Governments well ahead of time, preferably six months before, to allow for an exchange of views on them at the regional and other preparatory meetings. It was suggested that the over-all report of the Executive Director - or a separate document - concentrate on the link between the world economic situation and industrialization issues under an appropriate title, such as "International economic and industrial setting - alternatives for future development". It was further proposed that it might be useful to have a document summarizing relevant issues or trends that had emerged from the main documents and indicating the course of action to be taken.

165. Concerning the timing of the Conference, it was pointed out that the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency might enter into force in January 1984, in which case the Fourth General Conference would take place very shortly after the first General Conference of the new UNIDO called for under article 26 of the Constitution. A suggestion was made to postpone the Fourth General Conference until 1985 or to incorporate it into the first General Conference of UNIDO as a specialized agency to be held in 1984. It was also noted that the two Conferences were related but had distinct purposes, and there was wide agreement that UNIDO should proceed with the preparations for the holding of the Fourth General Conference as scheduled, while keeping agenda and timing flexible to accommodate future events. The Executive Director drew attention to the fact that the two conferences would have a different purpose and membership and could be held separately.

166. At its 316th and 317th meetings, on 20 and 21 May 1982, respectively, the Board considered the note by the Executive Director on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (ID/B/286) and the proposals therein.

167. Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/182, section I, paragraph 13, the Board in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO agreed to recommend to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session the following draft provisional agenda for the Conference:

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

(h) The least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

(i) Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries.

6. The Industrial Development Decade for Africa: review of progress, and proposals on ways and means to attain its objectives.
7. UNIDO's co-ordinating role in the United Nations system on industrial development.
8. Conclusions and recommendations.
9. Adoption of the report of the Conference.
10. Closure of the Conference.

168. The Board welcomed the proposals contained in the note by the Executive Director regarding organizational matters and documentation for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and generally endorsed them.

169. The Board decided to establish an open-ended working group of the Board on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, to meet periodically together and with the Secretariat during the period of preparation for the Conference. The purpose of the working group would be to exchange information and views, on an informal basis, on the progress, direction and content of such preparations.

170. The Board decided that preparations for the Fourth General Conference should be placed on the agenda for the eighteenth session of the Permanent Committee, and requested that the Executive Director make an oral report to the Committee on such preparations.

CHAPTER XII

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

171. At its 317th meeting, on 24 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 12. 14/ In its deliberations the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/279).

172. It was observed that the annual funding target of \$50 million established by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/203 was still far from attainment. Governments were encouraged to provide additional funds, preferably in the form of convertible general-purpose pledges. Drawing on information which had become available too late for inclusion in document ID/B/279 and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280), some delegations referred to pledges and activities not mentioned in those documents.

173. The continued application of the criteria for establishing priorities received wide endorsement. It was suggested that, given the modest resources of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, the criteria should be reviewed in order to limit them to a few selected priority areas. It was further suggested that the possibility might be explored of establishing an ad hoc working group to review the operation of the Fund as had been proposed at the previous session. 15/ It was also suggested that projects meeting several criteria should be given higher priority and the same consideration was sought for subregional and regional projects.

174. Satisfaction was expressed with the Secretariat's increasing success in submitting project proposals on a selective basis, a development that was contributing to the saving of administrative costs for both the Secretariat and the potential donor.

175. It was pointed out that the function of the Fund was to be innovative, imaginative and catalytic, and the Secretariat was commended on the generally useful projects being undertaken. Attention was drawn, however, to problems encountered in the implementation of certain projects, and to the need for continued qualitative improvement in project formulation.

176. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note with appreciation of the Executive Director's report on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (ID/B/279).

177. The Board approved the Executive Director's proposals for the programming of the Fund in 1983 (ID/B/279, para. 39) and the Board delegated authority to the Executive Director to approve projects for financing under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund in 1983, within the programme. The Board generally endorsed the priority criteria as listed in paragraph 38 of the report.

178. Noting with concern the constraints and difficulties under which the Fund continued to operate and recalling General Assembly resolution 36/182, the Board urged all States, in particular developed countries, to contribute to UNIDF or to raise their contributions, taking into account the need for maximum flexibility, with a view to reaching the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million annually.

179. The Board urged the Secretariat to take into consideration views and suggestions made during its deliberations on that item in the programming of the Fund and stressed the important role of the Fund in relation to projects of an innovative nature and those having multiplier effects.

180. The Board noted the need for continued improvements in project identification, preparation, approval, implementation and follow-up.

181. The Board noted the suggestion by one group that the Board establish an ad hoc working group to consider the operation of the Fund and agreed to consider the matter at its seventeenth session.

CHAPTER XIII

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

182. At its 319th meeting, on 24 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 14. 16/ In its deliberations, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/276 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

183. There was general agreement on the need to provide continuing support for the programme of technical assistance for Namibia, in view of its forthcoming independence. Widespread appreciation was expressed for the work done by UNIDO on the formulation of its technical assistance programme for Namibia. Particular importance was attached to training, including the establishment of workshops for agricultural equipment, and UNIDO was urged to continue its efforts in that area, in co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia and the South West People's Organization. SWAPO, it was widely stated, was the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, as was recognized by the Organization of African Unity. It was stated, however, by one delegation that it supported the concept of technical assistance to the Namibian people, including refugees, and that its Government was working actively towards a viable, democratic and independent Namibia. However, that delegation could not agree to the designation of one organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

184. Repeated references were made to the obstacles created by the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. Regret was expressed that some proposals remained pending with the United Nations Council for Namibia, and it was suggested that UNIDO should contact the Council to facilitate the implementation of the projects submitted. It was clarified by the Secretariat that it had constantly been in touch with the Council.

185. It was suggested that UNIDO should also provide assistance to the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, and that those organizations should be accorded the same privileges as SWAPO. The Secretariat clarified that at the request of UNDP it had already submitted several proposals of assistance to these organizations.

186. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note of the report of the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Namibian people (ID/B/276 and Corr.1 and Add.1) and expressed appreciation to the Executive Director and secretariat of UNIDO for their efforts in providing technical assistance to the Namibian people.

187. The Board emphasized the need for effective technical assistance delivery to the people of Namibia, covering the pre-independence, transitional and post independence phases.

188. The Board also stressed that the formulation and execution of such technical assistance programmes should take into account the priority areas within the industrial sector as spelt out in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

189. The Board called on the United Nations Council for Namibia to take further action on the project proposals already submitted to it, so as to enable the secretariat of UNIDO to carry out fully the activities necessary for preparing the Namibian people for national independence.

190. The Board requested UNDP to approve as soon as possible the technical assistance projects submitted by UNIDO to it for consideration.

191. The Board emphasized the importance of close co-operation between the UNIDO secretariat and the United Nations Council for Namibia, and SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in the formulation and execution of technical assistance projects to the Namibian people, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions. 17/

CHAPTER XIV

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

192. At its 320th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 15. 18/ In its deliberations, the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director (ID/B/277).

193. By way of introduction, a representative of the Secretariat pointed out that, subsequent to the publication of that report, two projects for group training programmes had been approved for implementation under UNIDF financing at a cost of \$168,465.

194. The efforts made by the Secretariat in providing technical assistance to the Palestinian people in spite of severe handicaps were widely appreciated, although concern was expressed that only one Palestinian had received training during 1981. UNIDO, it was stated, should expand its assistance by providing increased training to Palestinians and by identifying new projects. The Secretariat was commended for its endeavours to secure the co-operation and assistance of various countries in the provision of training facilities and it was suggested that such endeavours should be sustained and intensified. Assistance, it was widely expressed, should be channelled through the Palestine Liberation Organization as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

195. Israel's refusal to grant access to the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was strongly condemned. Israel was urged to reconsider its decision and provide access to UNIDO officials to implement the six remaining projects of the seven approved by the United Nations Interagency Task Force.

196. UNIDO, it was suggested, should try alternative methods of implementing the six projects in question. Four of those projects, it was stated, could perhaps be implemented without securing access to the occupied territories, either by providing assistance to Palestinians in exile or by securing the help of Palestinians residing in the territories. UNIDO, it was stated, should obtain the assistance and co-operation of other United Nations agencies and organizations, such as UNCTAD, in implementing some of the six projects.

197. There was some opposition to the designation of the PLO as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. The view was expressed that, although the idea of providing technical assistance to the Palestinian people was supported, the PLO was an inappropriate channel for such assistance and proper and suitable channels should be used.

198. The Israeli observer stated that the accusations made in the Board against the State of Israel were unfounded. Israel, it was stated, preferred to channel technical assistance through a single international organization. A recent report to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme described projects designed to assist Palestinians which had been authorized and were being implemented. It was stressed that the Israeli Government could not accept activities carried out by UNIDO in co-operation with the PLO.

199. The observer of the PLO stated that the Israeli occupation authorities had not only objected to UNIDO implementing the assistance projects in the occupied Palestinian territories but had also refused implementing those same projects through UNDP.

200. The Executive Director, it was suggested, should submit a detailed report on technical assistance to the Palestinian people to the Industrial Development Board at its seventeenth session.

201. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board took note of the report of the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Palestinian people (ID/B/277).

202. The Board took note with appreciation of the participation of Palestinian trainees in group training programmes organized by UNIDO and sought the expansion of such activities.

203. The Board noted with regret that other approved projects of technical assistance to the Palestinian people had not been implemented and condemned the Israeli occupation authorities for blocking UNIDO efforts to implement the projects in the occupied Palestinian territories.

204. The Board urged the UNIDO secretariat to intensify its efforts and take all possible measures to implement the projects and to increase technical assistance to the Palestinian people in consultation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

205. The Board sought a further progress report from the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Palestinian people, including proposals on ways and means of expanding the programme, to be submitted to its seventeenth session. 19/

CHAPTER XV

INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

206. At its 322nd meeting, on 26 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 16. 20/ In its deliberations the Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on UNIDO activities in 1981 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development (ID/B/283) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280, chap. VIII, paras. 13-15).

207. The importance of the full involvement of women, not only as equal partners in the labour force, but also in sharing responsibilities at the policy and decision-making levels in industrial development was emphasized.

208. The efforts by UNIDO to integrate women into the development process received wide appreciation, although it was stated that much remained to be done. It was recognized that the role played in that connection by the Interdivisional Working Group on Integration of Women in Industrial Development was important and fruitful and should be strengthened, inter alia, by allocating some resources to its work. The hope was expressed that financial constraints would not hamper implementation of the decisions of the Board and resolution 1 of the Third General Conference (ID/CONF.4/Res.1). In view of the consensus support for activities in that field, resources should, it was stated, be reallocated from other activities.

209. Since the integration of women into development was a complex matter with important social and economic implications, UNIDO, it was stated, should pay particular attention to the role of the State in that respect and co-ordinate its activities with national institutions and the other United Nations organizations. It was also considered that in its activities to integrate women in the development process, the Organization should follow certain basic objectives.

210. Satisfaction was expressed with the co-operation between UNIDO and the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade on Women. The emphasis placed by UNIDO on rural and small-scale industries was supported. The need to emphasize training was stressed. Activities singled out for attention were the Steering Committee established in Zambia to deal with problems concerning women's participation in development, the regional workshop intensifying participation of women in the industrial planning process, the Seminar on the Role of Women in the Development of Industrial Branches Traditionally Employing Female Labour and the publication "Women and industrialization in developing countries" (ID/251).

211. The Secretariat was widely commended on the increase in the number of women Junior Professional Officers and experts in the field and on the appointment of the first woman Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser. Concern was, however, expressed at the lack of progress in the recruitment of women to the Professional category at Headquarters particularly at the decision-making level. The Secretariat, it was said, should intensify its efforts in that respect. The guidelines for recruitment laid down by the United Nations, as well as those providing for equal treatment of men and women in the Secretariat were welcomed.

212. While the report of the Executive Director was more informative than in the past, it was hoped that future reports would provide greater detail on projects affecting women, as well as an assessment of specific projects.

213. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board noted with appreciation the report by the Executive Director (ID/B/283) and again stressed the importance of full implementation of resolution ID/CONF.4/Res.1, adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO. The Board reiterated that the integration of women should be seen as an intrinsic element in all activities of UNIDO.

214. The Board noted with concern that only limited results had been achieved in the work of the Interdivisional Working Group on Integration of Women in Industrial Development and that no further action had been achieved in the follow-up of the 1978 Preparatory Meeting on the Role of Women in Industrialization in Developing Countries. The Board therefore requested the Executive Director to find ways, including resources, to strengthen the work of the Interdivisional Working Group, as well as to implement the follow-up of the recommendations of the 1978 Preparatory Meeting.

215. The Board considered that UNIDO should aim at promoting:

(a) The training of women in the industrial field;

(b) The employment of women in all industrial sectors, taking into account the objective of equal pay for like work.

216. The Board, noting with appreciation the positive trend in the number of female Junior Professional Officers and women experts in the field, but noting with concern the slight decline in female Professional staff at Headquarters, stressed the necessity of accelerating the participation and recruitment of women in all areas of UNIDO activities at the professional and higher levels.

217. The Board requested the Executive Director to report to its seventeenth session on this subject, including action taken by the Secretariat.

CHAPTER XVI

MATTERS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

218. At its 320th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 17. 21/ In its deliberations the Board had before it a note by the Executive Director containing applications from intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations (ID/B/273 and Add.1).

A. Consideration of applications of intergovernmental organizations

219. The Board first examined the applications for association with the activities of UNIDO of two intergovernmental organizations, namely: the African Regional Centre for Technology and the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources.

220. At its 320th meeting, on 25 May 1982, the Board agreed to grant the African Regional Centre for Technology and the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources the status provided for under rule 75 of the rules of procedure.

221. The statement was made on behalf of one Government that it would support a consensus decision on the applications. However, that support would not imply recognition by that Government of Palestine or of the PLO as a government.

B. Consideration of applications of international non-governmental organizations

222. An ad hoc committee, composed of the members of the Bureau of the Board and the Deputy Executive Director, on behalf of the Executive Director, met on 25 May and examined the applications of six non-governmental organizations for consultative status with UNIDO (ID/B/273 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, 22/ should grant consultative status to the following non-governmental organizations:

Asian Regional Training and Development Organization

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa

International Council of Women

International Council on Archives

Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries

Third World Foundation

223. At its 320th meeting, the Board approved the recommendation of the ad hoc committee to grant consultative status to the following four non-governmental organizations:

Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa
International Council on Archives
Latin American Association of Pharmaceutical Industries
Third World Foundation

224. With regard to the Asian Regional Training and Development Organization and the International Council of Women certain clarification was requested concerning their membership.

225. At its 322nd meeting, on the basis of clarification provided by the Secretariat (ID/B/273/Corr.1), the Board approved the recommendation that consultative status be granted to the International Council of Women.

226. The Board decided to defer consideration of the application of the Asian Regional Training and Development Organization pending further information on its membership.

227. In this connection, it was pointed out that Taiwan was part of China and that no agency or person from Taiwan is allowed to participate in international organizations or their activities either in the name of the Republic of China or China or of Taiwan as a region independent of China.

CHAPTER XVII

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

228. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board considered agenda item 18 and adopted the provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board and for the eighteenth and nineteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee as follows: 23/

Provisional agenda for the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. General debate, including annual report of the Executive Director, 1982.
5. Reports of the Permanent Committee.
6. Follow-up to the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly.
7. Industrial Development Decade for Africa.
8. Restructuring of world industrial production, including redeployment.
9. System of consultations.
10. Development and transfer of technology including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank.
11. Preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.
12. Progress of industrialization of the least developed countries.
13. Proposed programme budget, 1984-1985.
14. United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
15. Technical assistance to the Namibian people.
16. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people.
17. Integration of women in development.
18. Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.

19. Provisional agenda for, and dates and places of, the eighteenth session of the Industrial Development Board and the twentieth and twenty-first sessions of the Permanent Committee.
20. Adoption of the report of the seventeenth session.
21. Closure of the seventeenth session.

Provisional agenda for the eighteenth session of the
Permanent Committee

1. Opening of the session.
2. Adoption of the agenda.
3. Co-ordination.
4. Proposed programme of work for the biennium 1984-1985.
5. Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.
6. Adoption of the report of the eighteenth session.
7. Closure of the eighteenth session.

Provisional agenda for the nineteenth session of the
Permanent Committee

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Regular programme of technical co-operation.
5. Evaluation.
6. Adoption of the report of the nineteenth session.
7. Closure of the nineteenth session.

CHAPTER XVIII

DATES AND PLACES OF THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH SESSIONS OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

229. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board considered agenda item 19. 24/

230. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board decided:

- (a) To hold its seventeenth session, at Vienna, from 26 April to 13 May 1983,
- (b) To hold the eighteenth session of the Permanent Committee, at Vienna, from 15 to 19 November 1982;
- (c) To hold the nineteenth session of the Permanent Committee, at Vienna, on 25 and 26 April 1983.

CHAPTER XIX

INCLUSION OF VANUATU IN LIST A AND ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA AND BELIZE IN LIST C OF STATES ANNEXED TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

231. At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 36/181 of 17 December 1981, decided to include Vanuatu in list A and Antigua and Barbuda and Belize in list C of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI).

232. At its 319th meeting, on 24 May 1982, 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.

CHAPTER XX

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION

233. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, the Board began its consideration of agenda item 20, Adoption of the report of the sixteenth session. 25/

234. At the same meeting, the Board considered a draft conclusion on agenda item 6, Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development (ID/B/L.287), which was adopted by consensus. One delegation stated that, while in favour of the conclusion as a whole, it had reservations on paragraph 71, which, it believed, was unrealistic in view of the increasingly intensive arms race between the super-Powers.

235. Also at the same meeting, the Board considered a draft conclusion on agenda item 14, Technical assistance to the Namibian people, submitted by the Group of 77 (ID/B/L.281). The delegation of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote on the draft conclusion.

236. By a roll-call of 34 to 1, with 7 abstentions, the Board adopted the conclusion (see chap. XIII, paras. 186-191). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

237. The delegation of Australia, speaking in explanation of vote, expressed support for the broad intention of the draft conclusion, consistent with its Government's membership on the Council for Namibia. In the delegation's view, however, SWAPO, although a principal political organization, was not the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people; in addition, there were procedural objections to paragraph 190 of the conclusion.

238. The delegation of Austria, speaking in explanation of vote, said that it had voted in favour of the draft conclusion in order to stress its support for, and willingness to participate in, technical assistance projects in favour of the people of Namibia, within the framework of UNIDO. The delegation, however, had reservations concerning paragraph 191 of the conclusion since it continued to believe that the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people could only be designated through free and democratic elections and nothing in the conclusion could prejudice the outcome of such elections.

239. The delegation of Belgium, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community represented on the Board, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"I would like to make a statement on behalf of the States members of the European Community represented on the Industrial Development Board with regard to the vote which has just taken place on the conclusion on agenda item 14 relating to technical assistance to the Namibian people.

"It is well known that the States members of the European Community have provided technical assistance in the past to the Namibian people; they are prepared to continue to do so.

"For that reason our delegations support in principle United Nations technical assistance activities in this field. There are a number of channels for technical assistance to the Namibian people. One of them is SWAPO. However, we noted with regret that SWAPO is mentioned in the text as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people. The Namibian people should be enabled to exercise without further delay, through free and fair elections, their right to self-determination and independence and to choose their own government. In our view, none of the participants in those elections can be designated in advance as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people.

"Furthermore, we consider that UNIDO, a specifically technical body, does not provide the appropriate framework for dealing with questions of an undeniably political nature."

240. The delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany, speaking in explanation of vote and also on behalf of Canada, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, recalled the previous declarations and positions of those countries and requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"Those countries fully support the provision of technical assistance by UNIDO to the Namibian people. However, as they emphasized in their previous statements, they are unable to support a form of words giving SWAPO the special status of sole authentic representative of the Namibian people. Such a statement would prejudice the outcome of free and fair elections in Namibia to be held in accordance with the United Nations settlement plan endorsed by Security Council resolution 435, which the Contact Group, in co-operation with the parties involved, is seeking to have implemented in 1982.

"For this reason, the delegations of these five countries represented on the Board have not been able to support the adoption of this conclusion.

"The five countries also wish to recall their well-known position on the status of the United Nations Council for Namibia."

241. The delegation of Sweden, speaking in explanation of vote, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"Sweden supports the concept of technical assistance to the Namibian people and my delegation has therefore voted in favour of draft conclusion

"ID/B/L.281. Sweden cannot agree, however, to the designation of any one organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people until free elections have been held in Namibia."

242. The delegation of Mexico, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the Group of 77, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"On behalf of the Group of 77, I wish to place on record the Group's position that SWAPO is the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, and that it is a duty and obligation for all States Members of the United Nations to struggle to free Namibia from the illegal occupation of its territory so that it can obtain its independence.

"UNIDO should therefore treat technical assistance to the Namibian people as a priority, in accordance with the direct responsibility of the United Nations for the administration of the territory."

243. The delegation of Spain, speaking in explanation of vote, stated that it had voted in favour of the conclusion because its Government wished to co-operate, through UNIDO, in development efforts for the Namibian people. Furthermore, its Government considered SWAPO as representative of the Namibian people, although not the sole representative, until such time as democratic elections took place in the territory.

244. The delegation of Japan, speaking in explanation of vote, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"My delegation voted in favour of the draft conclusion on the technical assistance to the Namibian people.

"My Government believes that the representation of the Namibian people should be decided by the Namibian people themselves, through free and fair elections. In the draft conclusion there is an expression which is not compatible with that belief of my Government."

245. At its 323rd meeting, the Board also considered a draft conclusion on agenda item 15, Technical assistance to the Palestinian people, submitted by the Group of 77 (ID/B/L.282). The delegation of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote on the draft conclusion.

246. By a roll-call vote of 30 to 1, with 11 abstentions, the Board adopted the conclusion (see chap. XIV, paras. 201-205). The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Pakistan, Panama, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Zambia.

Against: United States of America.

Abstaining: Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

247. The delegation of Belgium, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the member States of the European Economic Community represented on the Board, made the following statement which it requested be recorded verbatim:

"After the abstention of the member countries of the European Community represented on the Industrial Development Board in the vote that has just been held, I should like to recall, in this connection, the positions taken and statements made by these countries in the past.

"These countries have always supported, and continue to support, the granting of technical assistance to the Palestinian people. Nevertheless, these same countries, after abstaining in the votes on the conclusions adopted by the Permanent Committee and the Board at their previous sessions, made statements, the most recent of which, that of May 1981, was as follows:

"The activities of UNIDO referred to in document ID/B/C.3/97 are based on resolutions 2026 (LXI) and 2100 (LXIII) of the Economic and Social Council.

"I should like to remind you once again that the member States of the European Communities represented in the Economic and Social Council abstained on both resolutions because they could not agree to the text of operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2026 requesting 'agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, the representative of the Palestinian people ...'.

"A similar formula appears in operative paragraph 2 of resolution 2100. Our position remains unchanged.

"Furthermore, the member countries of the European Communities, whose position remains unchanged, take the view that, as an organization which is specifically technical in character, UNIDO is not an appropriate forum for dealing with matters of an unquestionably political nature."

248. The delegation of Austria, speaking in explanation of vote, stated that it had voted in favour of the draft conclusion in order to stress its support for, and willingness to participate in, technical assistance projects in favour of the Palestinian people, on the understanding that by "occupied Palestinian territories" the draft conclusion referred to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The delegation, however, regretted that the debate on the item had again led to the introduction by some delegations of political matters outside the competence of UNIDO. In

particular, said the delegation, it was inappropriate for the Board to condemn the authority of a member State and Austria wished to disassociate itself from that particular phrase, as contained in paragraph 203.

249. The delegation of the United States of America, speaking in explanation of vote, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"The United States supports the concept of technical assistance by UNIDO to the Palestinian people. Indeed, the United States has been a major contributor of assistance to the Palestinian people through United Nations organizations. My country does not, however, support the channelling of such assistance through the Palestine Liberation Organization. Further, as is well known, the United States does not recognize the PLO, which is not a government, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and therefore voted against the conclusion which has just been considered by the Board.

"In addition, my delegation disapproves of the language contained in paragraph 3.[203] of the Board's conclusion just adopted. As we have stated several times in the past, UNIDO is not the proper forum for political issues and it is clearly beyond UNIDO's mandate to condemn the action of any State for political reasons. Such condemnation contributes nothing constructive to our efforts to aid the industrialization of the developing countries."

250. The delegation of Mexico, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the Group of 77, requested that the following statement be recorded verbatim:

"The position of the Group of 77 is clearly expressed in document ID/B/L.282. UNIDO should intensify its efforts - and adopt the necessary measures - to increase technical assistance to the Palestinian people, in consultation with the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

251. The delegation of Malaysia, speaking in explanation of vote on behalf of the Asian Group, reiterated the Group's recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Any assistance rendered to the Palestinian people by UNIDO, said the delegation, should be through, and in consultation with, the PLO. The delegation regretted that UNIDO efforts to implement approved projects of technical assistance to the Palestinian people had been blocked by the authorities in the occupied Palestinian territories. The delegation urged the UNIDO secretariat to undertake any possible action to extend assistance to the Palestinian people as approved by the Board, as that was in line with the aspirations of the majority of the international community.

252. At its 323rd meeting, on 28 May 1982, 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 XXI

CLOSURE OF THE SIXTEENTH SESSION

253. After statements by the President of the sixteenth session, by the Executive Director, and by representatives of various countries and geographical groups the Board concluded its sixteenth session at 1.40 p.m. on 28 May 1982.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16), para. 14.

2/ The deliberations of the Board on item 6 are reflected in ID/B/SR.302, para. 34; ID/B/SR.303, paras. 23, 31 and 37; ID/B/SR.304, paras. 6, 15, 23, 25, 29, 43, 50 and 59; ID/B/SR.305, paras. 4, 20, 27 and 42; ID/B/SR.306, paras. 8, 20 and 35; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 3, 12 and 23; ID/B/SR.309, paras. 23 and 26; ID/B/SR.311, paras. 8 and 14; ID/B/SR.312, paras. 1-63; and ID/B/SR.313, paras. 1-55.

3/ The debates on industrial technology, industrialization of the least developed countries, System of Consultations, redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa are reported in chapters VI to X.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16), paras. 80-82; ID/B/270, paras. 56 and 115; ID/CONF.4/22, annex II.

5/ For a statement made subsequent to the adoption of the consensus conclusion, see chapter XX, para. 234.

6/ The deliberations of the Board on item 7 are reflected in ID/B/SR.303, paras. 19, 38 and 76; ID/B/SR.304, paras. 35 and 63; ID/B/SR.305, paras. 9, 19, 52, 57 and 59; ID/B/SR.306, para. 6; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 7, 25, 29 and 30; ID/B/SR.310, paras. 1-64; ID/B/SR.311, paras. 1-74; ID/B/SR.312, para. 28; and ID/B/SR.313, para. 2.

7/ The deliberations of the Board on item 8 are reflected in ID/B/SR.306, para. 10; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 12, 41 and 42; ID/B/SR.308, paras. 1-21; and ID/B/SR.309, paras. 2-22.

8/ The deliberations of the Board on item 9 are reflected in ID/B/SR.302, paras. 21 and 25; ID/B/SR.303, paras. 20, 27, 39 and 77; ID/B/SR.304, paras. 7, 41, 48 and 54; ID/B/SR.305, paras. 15, 20, 24, 36 and 55; ID/B/SR.306, paras. 4, 8, 11 and 27; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 5 and 12; ID/B/SR.309, paras. 6 and 18; ID/B/SR.310, para. 12; ID/B/SR.311, para. 14; ID/B/SR.312, para. 20; ID/B/SR.314, paras. 55-80; ID/B/SR.315, paras. 7-93; ID/B/SR.316, paras. 1-24; and ID/B/SR.317, paras. 1-11.

9/ The deliberations of the Board on item 10 are reflected in ID/B/SR.303, paras. 21, 28, 34 and 41; ID/B/SR.304, paras. 22, 39, 49 and 54; ID/B/SR.305, para. 35; ID/B/SR.306, para. 28; ID/B/SR.313, paras. 56-62; ID/B/SR.314, paras. 1-54; and ID/B/SR.315, paras. 1-6.

10/ The deliberations of the Board on item 11 are reflected in ID/B/SR.302, paras. 31 and 40; ID/B/SR.303, paras. 10, 22, 33, 42, 54 and 69; ID/B/SR.304, para. 8; ID/B/SR.305, paras. 8, 25, 34 and 43; ID/B/SR.306, paras. 17, 20 and 24; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 4 and 12; ID/B/SR.317, paras. 55-80; ID/B/SR.318, paras. 1-23; and ID/B/SR.319, paras. 5-8.

11/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/35/16), para. 54, and *ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16), para. 252.

12/ *Ibid.*, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16), para. 253; ID/B/268 and Corr.1, para. 136.

13/ The deliberations of the Board on item 12 are reflected in ID/B/SR.303, paras. 26, 30 and 78; ID/B/SR.304, paras. 9, 36, 51, 53 and 64; ID/B/SR.305, paras. 16, 27, 30 and 31; ID/B/SR.306, para. 26; ID/B/SR.310, para. 18; ID/B/SR.312, para. 4; ID/B/SR.316, paras. 25-45; and ID/B/SR.317, paras. 55-80.

14/ The deliberations of the Board on agenda item 13 are reflected in ID/B/SR.304, and paras. 37 and 42; ID/B/SR.307, paras. 10 and 20; ID/B/SR.318, paras. 24-28; and ID/B/SR.319, paras. 9-72.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/36/16), para. 181.

16/ The deliberations of the Board on item 14 are reflected in ID/B/SR.305, paras. 17 and 36; ID/B/SR.306, para. 10; ID/B/SR.319, para. 73; ID/B/SR.320, paras. 12-56; and ID/B/SR.321, paras. 1-6.

17/ The conclusion was adopted by a roll-call vote of 34 to 1, with 7 abstentions. For the voting and statements in explanation of vote, see chap. XX, paras. 235-244.

18/ The deliberations of the Board on item 15 are reflected in ID/B/SR.305, paras. 17 and 35; ID/B/SR.306, paras. 10 and 18; ID/B/SR.320, paras. 57-59; ID/B/SR.321, paras. 7-75; and ID/B/SR.322, paras. 1 and 2.

19/ The conclusion was adopted by a roll-call vote of 30 to 1, with 11 abstentions. For the voting and statements in explanation of vote, see chap. XX, paras. 245-251.

20/ The deliberations of the Board on item 16 are reflected in ID/B/SR.303, para. 65; ID/B/SR.306, para. 10; and ID/B/SR.322, paras. 3-45.

21/ The deliberations of the Board on item 17 are reflected in ID/B/SR.320, paras. 1-11; and ID/B/SR.322, paras. 46-47.

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

23/ The deliberations on item 18 are reflected in ID/B/SR.323, paras. 58-61.

24/ The deliberations on item 19 are reflected in ID/B/SR.323, paras. 58-61.

25/ The deliberations of the Board on item 20 are reflected in ID/B/SR.323, paras. 1-63.

ANNEX I

Resolution adopted by the Industrial Development Board
at its sixteenth session

55 (XVI). Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/66 B of 5 December 1980, and 36/182, section II, of 17 December 1981 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and noting with interest resolution 1 (VI) adopted by the African Ministers of Industry at their sixth conference, a/

Recalling further Industrial Development Board resolution 54 (XV) of 30 May 1981, in which the Board, inter alia, declared the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to be one of the most important programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Noting the endorsement of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in resolution 442 (XVII) adopted by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, at its eighth meeting, on 30 April 1982,

1. Takes note of the progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa submitted by the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa; b/

2. Further takes note of the proposals contained in resolution 1 (VI) adopted by the African Ministers of Industry at their sixth conference on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

3. Requests the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to adjust the work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization so as to take fully into account the requirements of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

4. Appeals to the donor countries and institutions to increase their contributions to African industrial development within the framework of the programmes and projects formulated by the African Governments themselves with a view to achieving the target set by them for the African region of a share of 1.4 per cent in world industrial production during the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and, in this regard, strongly recommends that contributions should be made to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for the financing of the programme for the Decade;

5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to consider increasing its support to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa by allocating adequate financial resources to the programme for the Decade;

6. Further requests the relevant United Nations agencies to undertake necessary adjustments in their programmes with a view to contributing effectively to the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa as called for in General Assembly resolution 35/66 B;

7. Requests the General Assembly to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

323rd plenary meeting
28 May 1982

Notes

a/ ID/B/274/Add.1; E/ECA/CM.8/2.

b/ ID/B/274.

ANNEX II

Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board
at its sixteenth session

ID/B/261/Add.7	Proposal for setting up an International Bank for Industrial Development
ID/B/270	Report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth session
ID/B/271/Rev.1	Agenda
ID/B/272 and Add.1	Annotated provisional agenda of the sixteenth session of the Industrial Development Board
ID/B, 273 and Corr.1 and Add.1	Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations; applications from intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations
ID/B/274	Industrial Development Decade for Africa: progress report
ID/B/274/Add.1	Report of the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry
ID/B/275	Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development: follow-up report on the proposal calling upon member countries to set up an International Bank for Industrial Development
ID/B/275/Add.1	Draft articles of agreement for the proposed International Bank for Industrial Development
ID/B/276 and Corr.1 (E only) and Add.1	Technical assistance to the Namibian people
ID/B/277	Technical assistance to the Palestinian people
ID/B/278	System of Consultations
ID/B/279	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
ID/B/280 and Corr.1 (E only)	Annual report of the Executive Director, 1981
ID/B/280/Add.1	Profiles of UNIDO technical co-operation activities

ID/B/281	Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank
ID/B/282	Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries; studies undertaken by UNIDO on industrial redeployment and restructuring
ID/B/283	Integration of women in development: UNIDO activities in 1981 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development
ID/B/284	System of Consultations: an analysis (1976-1981)
ID/B/285	Follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the decisions and recommendations of the eleventh special session of the General Assembly relevant to industrial development
ID/B/286	Fourth General Conference of UNIDO
ID/B/287	System of Consultations: report of the <u>Ad Hoc</u> UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements on its second session
ID/B/287/Add.1	Twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board: decisions and deliberations relating to the <u>Ad Hoc</u> UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts on Trade and Trade-related Aspects of Industrial Collaboration Arrangements
ID/B/288 and Corr.1 (E only)	Report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its seventeenth session
	* * *
ID/B/C.3/107/Add.1	Draft medium-term plan for 1984-1989
	* * *
ID/B/INF.71	Advance information for participants
ID/B/INF.72/Rev.1 and Corr.1	List of participants
	* * *
UNIDO/IS.292 and Corr.1 and 2 (Chinese only)	A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1981