

**UNITED NATIONS**  
**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION**  

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**REPORT OF THE**  
**INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD**  

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**(Nineteenth session)**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTIETH SESSION  
SUPPLEMENT No. 16 (A/40/16)



**UNITED NATIONS**  
New York, 1985

#### **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.**

[Original: English]

[2 July 1985]

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ANC	African National Congress of South Africa
COMFAR	UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PAC	Pan Africanist Congress of Azania
SIDFA	Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser
SIS	Special Industrial Services programme
SWAPO	South West Africa People's Organization
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

## INTRODUCTION

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

The nineteenth session of the Board was held at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre, from 13 to 31 May 1985. The report was adopted by the Board at its 382nd meeting, on 31 May (see paras. 31-32 below).

## CHAPTER I

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

1. In conclusion 1985/1 on the report of the Permanent Committee (see para. 77), the Industrial Development Board adopted the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session (ID/B/327). By doing so, the Board also adopted the Committee's conclusion on evaluation of UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in the field of manufactures. In that conclusion, the Committee took note of the recommendations addressed to the Board in Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/61 on the comprehensive report on the evaluation of the UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in the field of manufactures and requested the secretariat to further report on future developments in order to assist the Board in keeping under review future implementation of the recommendations. The Committee also noted the effect of changing circumstances on the tripartite system as reported by the UNIDO secretariat and agreed that those issues should be dealt with in the competent forums of the United Nations system, with the full co-operation of UNIDO, as required.
2. In its conclusion 1985/2 on follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly (see para. 80), the Board expressed concern at the insufficient rate of growth in the share of developing countries in the world manufacturing value added. Recalling resolution 39/232, as adopted by the General Assembly, the Board underlined the need to ensure the provision of adequate resources to UNIDO to implement fully all its mandates, particularly those in support of the activities established in priority areas. It also underlined the desirability of a further increase in the level of voluntary contributions for UNIDO's activities. It was recalled that the Fourth General Conference had invited the international community and international financial institutions to pay due attention to the need for additional financial resources necessary for the industrialization of developing countries, and had further suggested that due consideration be given by existing international financial organizations to allocating on suitable terms and conditions an adequate share of their resources to industrial development, taking into account proposals that have emanated from UNIDO. The Board invited the General Assembly to continue the consideration of the draft resolution on mobilization of financial resources for industrial development on the basis of the draft resolution remitted by the Fourth General Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth regular session. The Board also recalled resolution 12 on immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector, adopted by the Fourth General Conference and reiterated the request for adequate implementation.
3. In conclusion 1985/3 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see para. 83), the Board urged all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, and relevant organizations to increase their financial, technical and other appropriate forms of support towards the achievement of the goals of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.
4. In conclusion 1985/4 on restructuring of world industrial production and redeployment (see para. 86), the Board reaffirmed its previous conclusions on the subject and welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 39/235.

5. In conclusion 1985/5 on the System of Consultations (see para. 89), the Board reaffirmed relevant parts of earlier conclusions on the subject, welcomed General Assembly resolution 39/235 concerning the holding of more regional Consultations within the agreed programme, and decided that Consultations should be held during the biennium 1986-1987 in six sectors. The Board also requested the Executive Director to start preliminary work within available resources for the possible holding of Consultations in nine further sectors in the 1988-1989 biennium.

6. In conclusion 1985/6 on the development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (see para. 92), the Board reaffirmed the relevant resolutions of the Fourth General Conference and the previous conclusions of the Board on development and transfer of technology.

7. In conclusion 1985/7 on the proposed programme budget, 1986-1987 (see para. 119), the Board recalled resolution 39/232, as adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1984, in which the Assembly had decided that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of UNIDO to implement fully all its mandates, particularly those in support of the activities established in priority areas, and had authorized the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to that end. The Board agreed that the proposed programme budget for 1986-1987 needed to be readjusted. It further decided that the recasting should reflect, *inter alia*, the agreed priorities of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO as well as those previously established. The Board reaffirmed the priority areas established for UNIDO's activities. Re-emphasizing the need to strengthen and improve the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme in accordance with past decisions of the Board as well as relevant resolutions adopted by the Fourth General Conference and the General Assembly, the Board invited the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to finance the maximum number of SIDFA posts in 1986-1987 and, for that purpose, to explore all possible ways of locating additional resources. It urged all member States, in particular the developed countries, to provide generous voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme. The Board also stressed that the SIDFA programme should be maintained in 1986-1987 at its present level of 30 posts, and recommended to the General Assembly to consider that question in the light of the views expressed by member States on the subject during the current session of the Board with a view to taking appropriate measures in that regard.

8. In conclusion 1985/8 on the regular programme of technical co-operation (see para. 123), the Board, noting with concern that the real value of the resources for the programme had been declining steadily since 1980, stressed again the importance of the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation and recommended that the real value of the programme be maintained.

9. In conclusion 1985/9 on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) (see para. 126), the Board recalled the decision adopted by the Fourth General Conference to honour the pledge to promote the industrial development of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and called upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or to increase their contributions to UNIDF so as to reach at the earliest possible date the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million a year.

10. In conclusion 1985/10 on progress of industrialization of the least developed countries (see para. 129), the Board, recalling General Assembly resolution 39/174,



urged full implementation of resolution 6 on least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the Fourth General Conference.

11. In conclusion 1985/11 on progress in the field of industrial co-operation among developing countries (see para. 132), the Board agreed that adequate resources be provided to UNIDO to undertake its programmes in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries in accordance with its previous conclusions and relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

12. In conclusion 1985/12 on technical assistance to the Namibian people (see paras. 135 to 137), the Board re-emphasized the need for effective technical assistance delivery to the Namibian people, covering the pre-independence, transitional and post-independence phases.

13. In conclusion 1985/14 on technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (see paras. 145 to 147), the Board, mindful of the low level of resources of UNDP during the period 1982-1984, which led to the exclusion of some of the projects formulated by UNIDO for assistance to the South African national liberation movements from the priority list of UNDP-funded projects for that period, urged the Governing Council of UNDP to ensure the provision of adequate funds for the implementation of the UNIDO projects. The Board appealed to all member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide generous assistance, through the South African national liberation movements, for the establishment and further development of technical co-operation projects in the industrial sector aimed at enhancing the self-reliance of the oppressed and struggling black majority of South Africa.

14. In conclusion 1985/15 on integration of women in industrial development (see para. 150), the Board noted with satisfaction the introduction in the proposed programme budget for UNIDO for the biennium 1986-1987 of programme element 5.6 regarding the integration of women in industrial development and expressed its hope that adequate staff and other resources would be made available for that activity.

## CHAPTER II

### ORGANIZATION OF THE SESSION

15. The Board held its nineteenth session from 13 to 31 May 1985 at UNIDO headquarters, Vienna International Centre.

16. The session was opened by Mr. A. R. Taylhardat (Venezuela), President of the eighteenth session of the Board, who acted as President of the nineteenth session pending the election of the new President. (For the statement of the outgoing President, see ID/B/SR.364, paras. 1-6.)

#### A. Membership and attendance

17. The following 44 members of the Board were represented at the nineteenth session:

Argentina	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Australia	Malawi
Austria	Mexico
Belgium	Netherlands
Brazil	Norway
Bulgaria	Pakistan
Chile	Peru
China	Philippines
Czechoslovakia	Romania
Democratic Yemen	Rwanda
Ecuador	Sierra Leone
Finland	Spain
France	Sudan
Germany, Federal Republic of	Switzerland
Ghana	Turkey
Hungary	Uganda
India	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Indonesia	United Arab Emirates
Iraq	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Italy	United States of America
Ivory Coast	Venezuela
Japan	
Lesotho	

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

Algeria	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
Bangladesh	Denmark
Benin	Egypt
Burkina Faso	Gabon
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	German Democratic Republic
Cameroon	Greece
Canada	Guatemala
Cape Verde	Guinea
Colombia	Holy See
Congo	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cuba	Ireland
Israel	Republic of Korea
Kuwait	Saudi Arabia
Lebanon	Senegal
Luxembourg	Sri Lanka
Malaysia	Sweden
Mongolia	Thailand
Morocco	Trinidad and Tobago
New Zealand	Tunisia
Nicaragua	Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
Nigeria	United Republic of Tanzania
Oman	Uruguay
Panama	Yugoslavia
Poland	Zaire
Portugal	Zambia
Qatar	

The United Nations Council for Namibia also participated in the session in an observer capacity.

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

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

20. The United Nations Secretariat was represented as follows:

- Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
- Economic Commission for Europe
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

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

- United Nations Development Programme

22. The following specialized agencies were represented:

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

The International Atomic Energy Agency was also represented at the session.

23. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented:

African Development Bank  
Central African Customs and Economic Union  
Commonwealth Secretariat  
European Economic Community  
European Investment Bank  
Intergovernmental Committee for Migration  
League of Arab States  
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development  
Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries

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

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization  
European Federation of National Engineering Associations  
International Association for Cereal Science and Technology  
International Association of Crafts and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises  
International Christian Union of Business Executives  
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions  
International Council of Societies of Industrial Design  
International Council of Women  
International Council on Archives  
International Federation of Automatic Control  
International Measurement Confederation  
International Organization of Employers  
International Savings Banks Institute  
International Union of Architects  
Society for International Development  
Society of Chemical Industry  
Union of International Technical Associations  
World Federation of Trade Unions

#### B. Election of officers

25. At its 364th and 365th meetings, on 13 May 1985, the Board, in accordance with rule 18 of its rules of procedure, elected the following officers by acclamation:

President: E. Iván (Hungary)

Vice-Presidents: M. A. Manouan (Ivory Coast)  
D. Siazon (Philippines)  
A. Thabault (France)

Rapporteur: C. Abad Ortiz (Ecuador)

26. After his election, the President of the nineteenth session addressed the Board (see ID/B/SR.364, paras. 9-10).

### C. Credentials

27. In accordance with rule 17, paragraph 2, of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board, the Bureau of the nineteenth session examined the credentials of representatives of members of the Industrial Development Board 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 381st meeting, on 24 May 1985.

### D. Agenda

28. At its 364th meeting, on 13 May 1985, the Board considered its provisional agenda (ID/B/328). The Board adopted the following agenda (ID/B/328/Rev.1):

1. Opening of the session.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. General debate, including annual report of the Executive Director, 1984.
5. Report of the Permanent Committee.
6. Follow-up to the Fourth 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 and redeployment.
9. System of Consultations.
10. Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank.
11. Proposed programme budget, 1986-1987.
12. Regular programme of technical co-operation.
13. United Nations Industrial Development Fund.
14. Progress of industrialization of the least developed countries.
15. Progress in the field of industrial co-operation among developing countries.
16. Technical assistance to the Namibian people.
17. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people.
18. Technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

19. Integration of women in development.
20. Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.
21. Provisional agenda for, and dates and places of, the twentieth session of the Industrial Development Board and the twenty-second session of the Permanent Committee.
22. Adoption of the report of the nineteenth session.
23. Closure of the nineteenth session.

#### E. Organization of work

29. At the 364th meeting, on 13 May 1985, the Secretary of the Board drew the attention of the Board to General Assembly resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977, 38/32 of 25 November 1983 and 39/68 of 13 December 1984 on the pattern of conferences as well as Assembly resolutions 33/56 of 14 December 1978 and 37/14, section C, of 16 November 1982 concerning the control and limitation of documentation. He then outlined, in compliance with paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 32/71, the Conference resources available to the Board at its nineteenth session.

#### F. Statement by the Executive Director

30. At the 364th meeting, on 13 May 1985, the Executive Director made a statement to the Board (see ID/B/SR.364, paras. 12-19).

#### G. Adoption of the report and closure of the session

31. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board adopted the report on the work of its nineteenth session chapter by chapter. After the adoption of chapter III - General debate, including the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 - the representative of the Netherlands made a statement on behalf of Group B (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, para. 46).

32. At the same meeting, the Board adopted the report on the work of its nineteenth session as a whole, it being understood that 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.

33. Before the closure of the session, statements were made by the representatives of the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (on behalf of Group D), Switzerland, France, Argentina (on behalf of the Group of 77), Australia, China, Austria, the Sudan, Japan, Venezuela, the United Arab Emirates, the observer of Nigeria and the Executive Director (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, paras. 52-69).

34. The Board concluded its nineteenth session at 0.04 a.m. on 1 June 1985.

### CHAPTER III

#### GENERAL DEBATE, INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 1984

35. The Board took up the general debate, including the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984, under agenda item 4.

36. For its consideration of the item, the Board had before it the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340), profiles of UNIDO technical co-operation activities (ID/B/340/Add.1) and an explanatory note (ID/B/340/Add.2).

37. The Board considered the item at its 364th to 367th and 370th meetings on 13, 14 and 16 May 1985. Whereas a detailed account of statements made during the debate is given in the summary records (ID/B/SR.364-367 and 370), the following paragraphs are confined to a summary of various views expressed under the broad topics covered in the debate.

38. The nineteenth session of the Board was seen as a prelude to the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency and its decisions would be expected to provide a basis for the continuation of further work by the principal organs of the new organization.

39. It was noted that, after the recession of recent years, there had been signs of economic recovery in some countries in 1984 which gave hope for a moderate world economic recovery and created a positive climate for the establishment of the new specialized agency. It was also noted, however, that serious difficulties, such as unemployment and financial imbalances were still facing most countries, including some donor countries. The global economic situation was still seen as marked by widespread economic stagnation and crisis of which the developing countries continued to bear the brunt.

40. It was agreed that for most developing countries 1984 had been a difficult year. The year, it was stated, was characterized by inflation, reduced financial assistance, declining investment, high interest rates, growing unemployment, protectionism particularly against the exports of developing countries, a drop in world prices of raw materials, shortage of foreign exchange and the burden of foreign debts. The current crisis, it was pointed out, had paralysed efforts towards international co-operation for development, undermined confidence between States and as a result slowed down the industrialization process of the developing countries. The adjustments which had to be made by the developing countries in response to the difficulties they had to face, had, it was stated, been costly and painful in both economic and social terms. Of the numerous obstacles hindering the accelerated industrialization of developing countries, the burden of foreign indebtedness was seen as one of the gravest, with the trend towards negative transfer of capital having worsened during 1984.

41. The effect of the economic crisis in Africa was compounded by problems of drought, desertification, disease and widespread famine. It was observed that catastrophic climatic conditions had led to an unprecedented situation which called for an urgent response by the international community. While public reaction to the hunger in Africa had produced substantial resources for food aid, it was stated that the solution to the African problem lay in the eradication of the causes of the problem.

42. A fundamental improvement in the international economy and the will to bring about consequent changes in the monetary, financial and trade fields were considered prerequisites for a solution to the current situation. Urgent measures on the part of the developed countries were called for to reactivate the development of developing countries such as enlarging the transfer of concessional resources, dismantling protectionist barriers and finding a long-term solution to the debt problem. On the other hand, it was considered essential that the developing countries mobilize their own resources and at the same time introduce socio-economic changes, including democratic agrarian reform. It was also observed that, while the process of economic adjustment by developing countries had to continue to ensure a steady world-wide economic recovery, the industrialized countries had to provide the developing countries with opportunities to reap the rewards of their adjustment efforts. Overcoming the crisis, it was pointed out, called for greater co-ordination of national policies and the reactivation of multilateral economic negotiations on the basis of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

43. Industrialization was recognized as the main instrument to meet the crisis and assist developing countries towards self-sufficiency, providing the starting point was the formulation of suitable strategies. A successful industrialization strategy, it was underlined, should take into account the social aspects of development, with increased involvement of the State. The role of private initiative in that context was also stressed. Furthermore in the developing countries, industrialization, it was observed, should be based on regional integration rather than inward-looking development, and the links between industrialization and external trade should be borne in mind, by both the developed and developing countries. In this context, reference was made to General Assembly resolution 39/235 on industrial restructuring and redeployment - which stressed the interdependence of all States as a basis for international economic co-operation. The UNIDO publication Industry and Development, Global Report 1985 1/ also provided a realistic framework for world industrial development since it indicated the benefits that could be derived by both developed and developing countries if progress was made towards the Lima target. It was suggested that the Board request the secretariat to further develop the proposals contained in that report, particularly with regard to South-South co-operation.

44. South-South co-operation, it was stated, could assist the developing countries to reduce their dependence on the industrialized world and utilize their resources in a more effective manner, benefiting even the industrialized countries. It was also observed that the reinforcement of South-South relations in such areas as trade, science and technology, production and training, would further the economic and social development of the respective countries and lead to the establishment of new equitable international relations. It was gratifying that the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO had attached high priority to the concept of economic co-operation among developing countries.

45. It was stated that peace was an essential pre-condition for industrial development in developing countries; however, tensions in international relations and the unprecedented escalation of the arms race were mentioned as jeopardizing peace and security in the world. Consequently, it was said that UNIDO should, within the framework of the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and of the International Year of Peace in 1986, take a more active interest in the relationship between disarmament and industrial development. In that



connection, attention was drawn to the recent commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of the victory over nazism and fascism, an event which, it was stated, had proved that States with different socio-economic and political systems could co-operate successfully in issues affecting the whole of mankind.

46. Financing was considered the main problem faced by developing countries in their industrial development and a major obstacle to the attainment of the Lima target. The funds needed for the industrialization of the developing world, it was stated, could not be derived solely from adjustments of internal policies and from internal financing by the developing countries themselves: concerted efforts were needed from the international community. In that connection, an appropriate mix of resources including development assistance, official loans, non-concessional bank loans and direct investment was considered necessary. It was pointed out that, by halting the arms race, and in particular by preventing the militarization of outer space, additional financial resources could be made available for the process of industrialization. It was also observed that concrete proposals put forward at the General Assembly for examining the linkages between disarmament and development had not been followed up and that questions related to disarmament should be dealt with in the competent forums of the United Nations system.

47. It was noted with regret that no agreement had been reached by the General Assembly on the draft resolution of the Fourth General Conference on mobilization of financial resources for industrial development. The developed countries were urged to join efforts towards convening an international conference on money and finance for development, and launching global negotiations for international economic co-operation for development as called for by the General Assembly. Renewed interest was voiced for the proposal for an international bank on industrial development in view of the lack of consideration of alternative mechanisms for international financing of industrial development. On the other hand the view was expressed that the idea of the bank had already been abandoned. Another view was that the parties concerned might tackle the question experimentally at the regional level, without involving UNIDO in the initial phases.

48. One of the recurrent concerns of the developing countries was that their efforts towards industrialization should be supported by adequate technical co-operation programmes financed from different sources of funds. An appeal was made for an increase in the financial resources of the new organization commensurate with its programmes and activities, rather than limiting those programmes to match available resources. Reference was made in that connection to General Assembly resolution 39/232 on industrial development co-operation and paragraphs 26 to 31 of the preamble in the report of the Fourth General Conference. 2/ The first session of the General Conference of UNIDO as a specialized agency, it was said, should examine the question of financing and, in particular, the new arrangements that might be required. It was pointed out that a consistent policy with regard to optimal use of existing resources and potential was required, and the secretariat was urged to use those resources as efficiently as possible, avoiding duplication and overlapping of work. It was stated that for international organizations to obtain a larger share of the development assistance provided by donor countries, it was essential that they be efficient and do not employ too large a proportion of assistance funds to cover administrative costs. The preoccupation of the Executive Director to reduce administrative costs was therefore welcomed.

49. The proposal of the Executive Director that developing countries should assume a more representative share of the financing of the new secretariat was considered somewhat unrealistic from the political and economic viewpoints. The view was also expressed that the proposal might merit further consideration.

50. Among the satisfactory achievements of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, held at Vienna in 1984, it was observed that the Conference had resulted in 11 substantive resolutions adopted by consensus which were of a nature to give the organization decisive guidance on the action it should take, confirming strategies which would guide a more independent UNIDO. A significant landmark in the history of the organization, the Conference had nevertheless failed to meet entirely the aspirations of the developing world and had regrettably not brought about the required increase in financial resources. Although the Conference had served to reaffirm UNIDO's earlier mandates, regret was expressed at the lack of agreement on some of the most vital issues. The failure of the Conference to reach consensus on the draft resolution on world industrial restructuring and redeployment, it was observed, was partly due to the role of transnational corporations in developing countries. It was gratifying that the General Assembly had subsequently adopted resolution 39/235 on the subject, but it was noted with regret that the Assembly had referred the draft resolution on mobilization of financial resources for industrial development to its fortieth session. It was stated that, until that resolution had been adopted, UNIDO would face serious difficulties in acquitting itself of the tasks set forth in the resolutions adopted by the Conference.

51. Following the announcement during the current session of the completion of the ratification process of the Constitution of UNIDO by four\* member States, broad satisfaction was expressed that UNIDO appeared at last to be on the verge of conversion into a specialized agency. The conversion of UNIDO was, however, not an end in itself, nor could it solve automatically all the problems which had been confronting UNIDO over the years. Furthermore, the conversion should not simply be a formality, but should reflect the political will of States to seek closer international co-operation and more effective action. The forthcoming transformation presented a unique chance for the establishment on a new and sound basis of an instrument for North-South as well as South-South co-operation. It was expected that the new organization would play a more effective, intermediary and supplementary role in assisting the industrial development of the developing countries and in promoting international industrial co-operation. It was pointed out that international industrial co-operation was an important part of the issue of development; it was comprised of North-South co-operation and South-South co-operation, which were mutually supplementary. North-South co-operation based on equality and mutual benefit, it was stated, was not one-way charity: the developed countries assisted the industrialization causes of the developing countries financially and technically, while the developing countries made the relevant compensation to the developed countries. To promote South-South co-operation and to push forward North-South co-operation, it was further stated, were UNIDO's long-term strategic tasks. It was stated that in order to fulfil the expectations for a new organization there was a need for a decisive demonstration of political will and a firm commitment on the part of all member States, and that the new UNIDO should be sustained and nurtured on the basis of common interests and objectives,

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\* After the closure of the general debate, a fifth member State announced the completion of its ratification process of the Constitution of UNIDO.

realism and mutual regard for effectiveness. It was pointed out that the new UNIDO should be provided with adequate resources in order to enable it to fulfil its mandates. The view was expressed that a speedy conversion would provide fresh stimulus to the industrialization efforts of the developing and least developed countries through more rational planning and cost-effectiveness by the organization. UNIDO should, it was stated, continue to be a development agency in the field of technical co-operation whose advice was sought and valued by developing countries and whose expertise attracted financial resources from external sources.

52. It was suggested that without prejudging decisions which could only be taken by the governing organs of the new UNIDO, the current session of the Board should set the tenor of the new organization; it should give consideration to the organizational questions which would arise from the transformation into a specialized agency. What was needed, it was pointed out, was not a dramatic change of course but a steady continuation of certain changes which would result in qualitative rather than quantitative improvement. On the other hand, it was believed that the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency could be the occasion for a dynamic reassessment of the work of the organization.

53. The annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 was welcomed as providing a comprehensive picture of the activities of the organization during the year and could serve as an important source of information as well as a guide for the future orientation of UNIDO activities. The performance of UNIDO in 1984, as described in the annual report, was generally commended. It was noted with appreciation that, despite difficult economic circumstances, UNIDO had been able to continue its policy of promoting industrial co-operation between member States for the benefit of the developing countries. The organization had, it was affirmed, both supported and stimulated national industrialization policies, promoted and directed investment, speeded up the acquisition of technology by developing countries, diversified their production and collaborated in making best use of their resources. The annual report, it was said, bore witness to the sustained efforts made by UNIDO in the execution of its functions. The organization had been able during the year to gain the increased confidence of both the developed and developing countries. The successes achieved represented a good point of departure for the future and confirmed the organization as an appropriate instrument for international co-operation and the promotion of the industrialization of the developing countries. However, concern was expressed at the insufficient reflection in the annual report of the specific decisions taken by consensus at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

54. The growth in technical assistance as compared to 1983 was generally appreciated, particularly since it had been accompanied by a significant improvement in the quality and appropriateness of projects. At the same time, it was said, further efforts could be made to improve technical assistance through the co-ordination of individual projects within the framework of thematic programmes. The gradual development of the evaluation procedures and their increasing acceptance as a useful management tool was noted with satisfaction.

55. It was observed that, while the assistance received was beneficial, the amounts made available were too small to achieve desired objectives. In that context, attention was drawn to the decision of the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, contained in its resolution 39/232, for the provision of adequate resources for UNIDO, particularly in priority areas. Although recognizing

the improvement in the financial situation of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the gradual increase of UNIDO's share in UNDP country programmes, it was pointed out that the financial difficulties still confronting UNDP continued to limit UNIDO's capacity for technical assistance delivery. While there had been a 13 per cent increase in the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) for 1984, the Fund fell short of the agreed target. Disappointment was also expressed at the drop in pledges for 1985, which was attributable in part to the rise in the dollar against the national currencies of a number of contributing countries. UNIDF, it was pointed out, remained an important instrument for promoting industrial development, and its strengthening and increased effectiveness were called for. In that connection, it was suggested that the secretariat provide concrete evidence of the viability of the Fund and its efficient management. Support was expressed for the secretariat's proposal to add a new programme element entitled "disaster relief" under the UNIDF component, but doubts were also voiced about its being in conformity with the mandate of the organization. While appeals were made for an increase of funds under the various sources, continued support and increased contributions were announced for both UNDP and UNIDF.

56. The policy of the secretariat to encourage developing countries to share in programme costs was commended as a means to help overcome the problem of financial constraints. Trust funds and self-financing arrangements were seen as a potential major source of funding for UNIDO's technical co-operation projects, and at the same time as a useful indication of the recipient countries' interest in UNIDO's programmes. Caution was voiced, however, that such an approach should not be taken by developed countries to mean that no further effort was needed from them to increase funds for technical assistance. Prudence should also be exercised, it was stated, with regard to some of the larger trust fund projects, which should not be allowed to mobilize too great a share of the organization's staff or damage its prestige in case the results should fail to live up to expectations.

57. Support was voiced for operational activities in fields such as human resource development, manufacturing industries based on local raw materials, agro-industries and food-processing industries aimed at self-sufficiency in food, energy, packaging, computer application including software development, industrial planning and institutional infrastructure.

58. While it was noted that the increase in technical assistance delivery to Asia and the Pacific had been satisfactory, concern was voiced at the slackening pace of approval and implementation in the delivery of technical assistance to Africa as well as to the least developed countries. It was pointed out that in a year of acute economic crisis in Africa, UNIDO should have intensified its activities on the continent; it was also pointed out that, during the same period, credits devoted to Europe had increased most sharply. As to the Latin American region, dismay was registered at the continued decrease in technical co-operation activities. It was said that, although the development gap between the Latin American countries and the industrial world was increasing, that situation did not seem to be correctly understood by the secretariat. Attention was drawn to the need for assistance to Namibia, the southern African national liberation movements, Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

59. Appreciation and support were reiterated for the programme of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs). SIDFAs were considered to be essential for an effective co-ordination of UNIDO's assistance to developing

countries and the fact that the resources made available for that programme had been steadily decreasing was noted with concern. It was stated that financial resources had to be provided to maintain at least the present level of 30 posts in 1986; the need to secure an adequate and stable source of financing for the future of the programme was also emphasized. It was observed that, while strengthening the SIDFA programme, the need to increase effectiveness, perhaps by means of evaluation and review, should be taken into account. Support was expressed for the strengthening of the Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) programme which had proved to be very useful. In view of the shrinking resource mobilization for the SIDFA programme, the distribution of SIDFAs and JPOs, it was observed, should reflect a priority concern for the least developed countries and should also take account of the general level of human resource development in the countries concerned.

60. Support was voiced for the objectives of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The steps taken by UNIDO towards its implementation were welcomed and the secretariat was requested to provide in future reports of the Executive Director the results of the projects, their costs, sources of finance and priority areas. On the other hand, it was stated that no examples had been given of work undertaken by UNIDO with any Government at the national level to try and incorporate the programme in its planning process. The Lagos Plan of Action, it was further stated, drew a distinction between traditional technical assistance delivery and a new approach; UNIDO appeared to be following traditional lines. Although mention was made in the 1984 annual report of UNIDO activities in support of the IDDA, no details were given of actual achievements or examples of co-operation with African countries in the formulation of programmes. A number of least developed countries in Africa, it was pointed out, had not benefited from a single project approval during the year, in spite of an overall increase in project approvals and in resources available to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. There was a need for systematic permanent programmes based in Africa itself which would enable Governments to undertake meaningful action. After information was provided by the Executive Director in reply to those statements (see para. 71 below), it was recognized that the international community should do more to help the African countries. It was also observed that the secretariat's performance was satisfactory in spite of the procedural and financial problems faced by the organization.

61. It was noted that particular attention had been paid by UNIDO to the industrialization of the least developed countries, and that there was a significant increase in the total value of project approvals for those countries in 1984. Nevertheless, it was recognized, the overall situation of the least developed countries remained severe. Attention was drawn to the need to implement the resolution on least developed countries adopted by the Fourth General Conference, and it was hoped that UNIDO would provide a full contribution to the mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries 3/ later in the year. The development of agro-based industry, it was stated, provided a sound basis for industrialization, and UNIDO was urged to lend active support to the development of human resources in the field of agro-industries. UNIDO, it was suggested, should co-operate with other United Nations bodies in the formulation of policies for the development of the least developed countries, as well as in the implementation of those policies, particularly in view of the scarce resources available. Co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should focus on the short-term needs of the least developed countries to attain self-sufficiency in food supplies and establish the necessary linkages between agriculture and industry.

62. The importance of human resource development in the industrialization of developing countries was stressed as a prerequisite for the success of any industrial plan. Effective training, it was observed, would enable developing countries to become self-reliant in management, business development and production and plant organization. A positive view was taken of UNIDO's training activities, which should be further strengthened. Offers were made by certain industrialized countries to share their knowledge and experience in specific fields with the developing countries through training programmes. Reference was made to the financial aspects of travel for training purposes. Although facilities and trainers were available, funds needed for travel costs substantially reduced the number of trainees and it might be desirable for the travel to be covered partly by those participating in the training.

63. Wide support was given to the industrial studies and research programme. The view was, however, expressed that a better-defined policy and a programme of priorities, more closely in line with the needs of developing countries would be welcome. The secretariat was urged to draw more actively upon the assistance of experts from different regional groups in its study programme in order to draw on different experiences and also to avoid erroneous estimations and conclusions. Studies in general and regional and country studies in particular, it was pointed out, should be linked with technical co-operation activities and those intended to provide assistance in the elaboration of strategies and plans should include African and least developed countries. Sectoral studies, on the other hand, should be linked to the subject matter of Consultations. Research on world industrial restructuring and redeployment was greeted as positive and realistic although it was suggested that UNIDO should concentrate on those sectors of vital importance, such as energy, engineering, electronics and the exploitation of natural resources and on the analysis of global trends in the structure of industry. In conducting such studies, it was said, UNIDO should pay careful attention to its own mandate and use the results of studies carried out by other bodies including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in order to avoid duplication. Appreciation was expressed of studies on the development of alternative strategies using mathematical models and on the social aspects of industrialization. Satisfaction was also expressed for the first issue of the Global Report 1/ on industry and development. There were doubts as to the usefulness of a study on the impact of the protectionist policies of the European Economic Community and as to UNIDO's competence to undertake such work.

64. Wide support was given to the System of Consultations which, it was observed, provided a unique forum for a continuous and free exchange of views among participants, to enable them to keep abreast of important sectoral developments and identify possibilities and problems in the industrialization of specific sectors in developing countries. The System was seen as a priority activity for the future with a vital role to play in fostering international industrial co-operation. It was considered particularly useful as an instrument for the stimulation of priority sectors such as agro-industries, including food, agricultural machinery and fisheries. Recent Consultation meetings, it was stated, had provided an opportunity for enterprise managers in developing countries to explain the merits and applications of specific technologies in their countries. Appreciation was expressed for the efforts made by the secretariat and progress reached in further improving the System of Consultations to ensure greater co-ordination in the secretariat and increased efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of technical assistance. At the same time, it was suggested that the System could be further improved in order to make it more efficient, more flexible, better oriented for

individual regions and more action-oriented, in order to produce more concrete results. Support was voiced for a linkage between the System of Consultations and technical co-operation activities, as well as to gearing the System more closely to regional and subregional requirements. It was noted that the evaluation of the System had helped to stimulate interest in it and generate political will towards attainment of its fundamental aims. The report presented by the President of the informal open-ended meetings to exchange views on reviewing and appraising the System of Consultations (ID/B/349) was welcomed and it was stated that it would contribute to the strengthening of the System.

65. It was felt that the increased participation of representatives of industry from developing countries in the Consultation meetings would constitute a further improvement. At the same time the participation of government representatives was considered necessary since in many developing countries the Government played an important role in executing projects in the field of industry. A strengthening of the role of Governments in the preparation and implementation of recommendations of Consultations was called for, although, it was pointed out, in no case should the System serve as a channel for the penetration of private capital into developing countries. It was suggested that the Industrial Development Board give guidance to the secretariat instead of merely taking note of recommendations of Consultations.

66. The secretariat was commended on the work of its Technology Programme despite severe resource constraints, and support to the Programme was pledged. The need to strengthen the scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries was recognized and it was felt that additional resources for the 1986-1987 biennium should be made available to the Technology Programme for that purpose taking into account the reaffirmation by the Fourth General Conference of the high priority attached to the Technology Programme. UNIDO was urged to give particular attention to the selection and transfer of advanced technology, an important task being the monitoring of infrastructure for advanced technology in different industrial sectors in developing countries. The efforts of the secretariat in promoting international co-operation in the application of appropriate technology were noted with satisfaction as well as the work on an information system to identify top-level expertise in biotechnology, microelectronics and energy. Support was also expressed for UNIDO's work on projects concerning scientific and technological innovations. It was announced that one Government was seriously considering joining the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology. It was said that UNIDO should further assist developing countries in the acquisition of technologies by strengthening their bargaining power and disseminating the results of research and development through the Industrial and Technological Information Bank. The usefulness of the Technological Information Exchange System was also recognized particularly in the context of economic co-operation among developing countries.

67. Steps taken to improve co-operation between the Divisions of Industrial Operations, Policy Co-ordination and Industrial Studies were noted with satisfaction although information on such co-ordination was still considered inadequate. UNIDO's efforts to co-ordinate its activities with other agencies and organizations of the United Nations system were also commended. Objection was, however, voiced as to the intention to expand co-operation with the World Bank which might serve to promote the interests of the monopolies rather than those of the developing countries. At the same time, it was also stated that it was essential to increase the flow of resources to the developing countries with the help of both official development assistance and private financial flows. While

co-operation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Andean Pact and the Association of South-East Asian Nations were noted with satisfaction, it was recommended that more attention should be given in future to relations with other intergovernmental organizations such as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the European Community, as well as with non-governmental organizations including trade unions, employers' associations and private financial institutions. Numerous examples of co-operation between UNIDO and individual countries on activities carried out under joint programmes were cited.

68. The secretariat was encouraged in its work in the area of co-operation among developing countries. The new programme for enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation between developing countries was particularly welcomed. As to the ministerial solidarity meetings the effective follow-up of the agreements reached depended to a great extent on the provision of financial assistance. UNIDO was urged to follow closely the recommendations and directives of the Caracas Programme of Action (A/36/333 and Corr.1, annex). It was suggested that the Board receive a separate report on the subject of industrial co-operation among developing countries.

69. Investment promotion activities and private investment in particular were considered an appropriate vehicle for co-operation and the transfer of technology. In that connection reference was made to the success of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR) and the interest demonstrated in it by industry. Wide support was shown for the UNIDO Investment Promotion Services and their expansion. The hope was expressed that additional offices would be set up in developing countries. Disappointment was voiced that the Brussels Investment Promotion Service, despite a remarkable achievement over the past eight years, was to be closed down. Further consideration, it was stated, should be given to the matter. Interest was expressed in the linkage between the System of Consultations and investment promotion activities. Intentions to co-operate with UNIDO in investment promotion activities were announced. On the other hand, objections were voiced as to the expansion of the Investment Co-operative Programme and establishing institutional machinery for the Programme's application with the help of private capital. Mention was also made that UNIDO should give more active assistance to the developing countries in controlling the activities of transnational corporations. There was a call for increased efforts to improve the quality of project identification and preparation and for better co-ordination between pre-investment activities and investment follow-up. Additional details were requested on the budgets of the Investment Promotion Services.

70. Concerning recruitment, it was pointed out that the organization should respect as closely as possible the principle of equitable geographical distribution keeping in mind the global balance currently applicable to the United Nations as a whole as well as the balance that would be applicable to UNIDO once it became a specialized agency. Efforts in connection with the recruitment and promotion of women were welcomed. Although, on the basis of a wider geographical distribution, a measure of improvement was noted in the recruitment of consultants it was observed that the secretariat should make more use of consultants and experts from developing countries; the low share of developing countries in the value of equipment purchased and services contracted also needed to be improved. The progressive reduction of utility costs at the Vienna International Centre was welcomed.

71. The Executive Director thanked the participants in the debate for the laudatory references to UNIDO's overall performance. He provided an extensive



reply to the points raised by the delegates covering the United Nations development system including the role of the Governments and UNIDO; the resource allocation system of UNDP through the indicative planning figure; the United Nations Industrial Development Fund; the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme; the programmes for Latin America and Africa, including the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; assistance to the African national liberation movements; the least developed countries; the investment co-operative programme; the share of developing countries in equipment supplies and subcontracts; technical assistance delivery; the share of African countries with regard to agro-industry projects; recruitment of African experts; request for additional information to be included in the annual report; the procedure for SIS projects; co-operation between the Division of Industrial Operations and the Division of Industrial Studies; studies carried out by UNIDO; the Technology Programme; personnel matters and the System of Consultations. Following a request by the Board, the statement of the Executive Director was reproduced and distributed to delegations (ID/B/CRP.85-3).

72. The representative of UNDP provided further precisions on policies and procedures concerning formulation and approval of technical co-operation projects, and underlined the excellent co-operation existing between UNDP and UNIDO in that respect.

## CHAPTER IV

### REPORT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

73. The Board considered the report of the Permanent Committee under agenda item 5. The Board had before it the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session (ID/B/327).

74. The Board considered the item at its 368th meeting, on 15 May, a detailed account of which can be found in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.368).

#### Action by the Board

75. At its 368th meeting, on 15 May 1985, the Board adopted the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session (ID/B/327).

76. After adoption of the report, statements were made by the Executive Director and the delegation of India.

77. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 5 (ID/B/L.326) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/1. Report of the Permanent Committee

1. The Industrial Development Board adopted the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session (ID/B/327).

2. The Board took note of the report presented by the Executive Director on the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser programme, and recommended to include it in the agenda for the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

## CHAPTER V

### FOLLOW-UP TO THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO AND THE ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

78. The Board considered the question of the follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly under agenda item 6. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on the subject (ID/B/337), a report by the secretariat on studies undertaken by UNIDO on social aspects of industrialization (ID/B/338 and Corr.1) and a statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1984 (UNIDO/IS.506).

79. The Board considered the item at its 368th, 369th and 371st meetings, on 15 and 16 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.368, 369 and 371).

#### Action by the Board

80. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 6 (ID/B/L.327) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/2. Follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly

1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the report of the Executive Director on follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly (ID/B/337), a statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1984 (UNIDO/IS.506) and the secretariat's report on studies undertaken by UNIDO on the social aspects of industrialization (ID/B/338 and Corr.1).
2. The Board expressed concern at the insufficient rate of growth in the share of developing countries in the world manufacturing value added.
3. The Board requested the Executive Director to continue implementing the resolutions adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO as well as General Assembly resolution 39/235 on world industrial restructuring and redeployment.
4. The Board recalled resolution 12 on immediate assistance to Lebanon for the reconstruction of its industrial sector, adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, and reiterated the request for adequate implementation.
5. The Board, recalling resolution 39/232 as adopted by the General Assembly, underlined the need to ensure the provision of adequate resources to UNIDO to implement fully all its mandates, particularly those in support of the activities established in priority areas.

6. The Board also underlined the desirability of a further increase in the level of voluntary contributions for UNIDO's activities.

7. The Board recalled the conclusion of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, as adopted, that in order to maintain and accelerate the process of industrialization, increased flows of concessional as well as non-concessional industrial finance would be necessary. To this end, the Conference had invited the international community and international financial institutions to pay due attention to the need for additional financial resources necessary for the industrialization of developing countries. It was further suggested that due consideration be given by existing international financial organizations to allocating on suitable terms and conditions an adequate share of their resources to industrial development, taking into account proposals that have emanated from UNIDO.

8. The Board invited the General Assembly to continue the consideration of the draft resolution on mobilization of financial resources for industrial development on the basis of the draft resolution remitted by the Fourth General Conference to the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth regular session.

## CHAPTER VI

### INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA

81. The Board considered the question of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa under agenda item 7. The Board had before it the fourth progress report of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ID/B/330) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 2-12).
82. The Board considered the item at its 373rd to 375th meetings, on 20 and 21 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.373-375).

#### Action by the Board

83. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 7 (ID/B/L.328) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/3. Industrial Development Decade for Africa

1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the fourth progress report of the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (ID/B/330) and of the efforts of the secretariat in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.
2. The Board recalled resolution 8 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by consensus by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.
3. The Board expressed concern at the deteriorating economic situation in Africa as reflected in Declaration 2 (xx) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twentieth ordinary session and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 39/29 of 3 December 1984.
4. The Board recalled General Assembly resolution 39/233 of 18 December 1984, as adopted, which allocated on a permanent annual basis \$5 million from the regular budget of the United Nations towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade.
5. The Board urged all Governments, particularly those of developed countries, and relevant organizations to increase their financial, technical and other appropriate forms of support towards the achievement of the goals of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

6. The Board called upon UNIDO, in co-operation with all Governments and relevant organizations, to pursue and intensify efforts aimed at the speedy implementation of the programme for the Decade.

7. The Board requested the secretariat to submit a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Decade at the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

## CHAPTER VII

### RESTRUCTURING OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AND REDEPLOYMENT

84. The Board considered the question of restructuring of world industrial production and redeployment under agenda item 8. The Board had before it a report of the Executive Director on studies and research undertaken by UNIDO on industrial restructuring and redeployment (ID/B/339).

85. The Board considered the item at its 374th and 375th plenary meetings, on 20 and 21 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.374 and 375).

#### Action by the Board

86. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 8 (ID/B/L.329) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/4. Restructuring of world industrial production and redeployment

1. The Industrial Development Board reaffirmed its previous conclusions on restructuring of world industrial production, including redeployment, and restressed the importance of redeployment of industry from industrialized to developing countries on the principle of dynamic comparative advantage, in conjunction with structural adjustment, and reaffirmed that restructuring and redeployment should be carried out in accordance with the national policies and priorities of member States, in particular of the developing countries.
2. The Board welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 39/235 on world industrial restructuring and redeployment and requested the Executive Director to keep the Board informed of UNIDO activities as well as of developments relevant to the above-mentioned resolution.

## CHAPTER VIII

### SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS

87. The Board considered the question of the System of Consultations under agenda item 9. The Board had before it the programme of Consultations for the 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 biennia, proposed by the Executive Director (ID/B/334), a report by the Executive Director on the benefits of the System of Consultations (ID/B/341), a compilation by the secretariat of the views of member States on achievements and possible improvements of the System of Consultations (ID/B/346), a report submitted by the Executive Director on two Consultations held in 1984 (leather and leather products industry and food-processing industry) (ID/B/347), a report on trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration at the enterprise level (ID/B/348), the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 13-54) and a report by the President of the eighteenth session of the Board on the outcome of informal open-ended meetings to exchange views on reviewing and appraising the System of Consultations (ID/B/349). The Board also had before it the reports of the Third Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry (ID/318) and the Second Consultation on the Food-Processing Industry with Special Emphasis on Vegetable Oils and Fats (ID/329).

88. The Board considered the item at its 375th to 379th plenary meetings on 21 to 23 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.375-379).

#### Action by the Board

89. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 9 (ID/B/L.330) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/5. System of Consultations

1. The Industrial Development Board reaffirmed relevant parts of earlier Board conclusions and recalled General Assembly resolution 39/235 and took note of the documents submitted to it by the Executive Director on the System of Consultations (ID/B/334, ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 13-54, ID/B/341, ID/B/346, ID/B/347, ID/B/348).

2. The Board took note with appreciation of the report of the President of the eighteenth session of the Board on the outcome of informal open-ended meetings to exchange views on reviewing and appraising the System of Consultations (ID/B/349). The Board took into account the importance of the System of Consultations as a mechanism for the promotion of industrialization of developing countries as well as for the promotion of international co-operation in the field of industrialization at different levels and decided to continue the present review and appraisal.

3. The Board decided that the following Consultations should be held during the biennium 1986-1987:



- (a) Fisheries industry;
- (b) Industrial manpower training;
- (c) Agricultural machinery;
- (d) Non-ferrous metals;
- (e) Iron and steel;
- (f) Pharmaceuticals.

The Consultation on agricultural machinery should be interregional. The Board also requested the Executive Director to pursue the recommendation of the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board that arrangements for co-sponsorship should be made with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in respect of the Consultation on the fisheries industry and with other United Nations organizations in respect of any sector where there is shared competence.

4. Without prejudice to the decision to be taken by the Board at its session in 1987 on the programme of Consultations for the 1988-1989 biennium, the Board requested the Executive Director to start preliminary work within available resources for the possible holding of Consultations in that biennium in the following sectors: (a) food processing; (b) building material industry; (c) capital goods industry; (d) fertilizers industry; (e) small- and medium-scale enterprises including co-operatives; (f) electronics industry; (g) wood and wood products; (h) pesticides; (i) off-shore industry and to report to the Board with a view to arriving at a decision in 1986 as to which six Consultations should be pursued in the biennium 1988-1989.

5. The Board welcomed General Assembly resolution 39/235 concerning the holding of more regional Consultations within the agreed programme.

## CHAPTER IX

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

90. The Board considered the question of development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank, under agenda item 10. The Board had before it the report of the Executive Director on the development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (ID/B/342) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 77-118).

91. The Board considered the item at its 369th to 371st plenary meetings, on 15 and 16 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.369-371).

#### Action by the Board

92. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 10 (ID/B/L.331) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/6. Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank

1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the report of the Executive Director (ID/B/342) and requested him to present a report on that subject to the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.
2. The Board reaffirmed the relevant resolutions of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the previous conclusions of the Board on development and transfer of technology.

## CHAPTER X

### PROPOSED PROGRAMME BUDGET, 1986-1987

93. The Board considered the proposed programme budget, 1986-1987 under agenda item 11. The Board had before it, under a covering note (ID/B/336/Rev.1), section 17 - United Nations Industrial Development Organization - of the Secretary-General's proposed programme budget for the biennium 1986-1987 (A/C.5/40/1).

94. The Board considered the item at its 372nd, 373rd, 375th and 377th meetings on 17, 20, 21 and 22 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.372, 373, 375 and 377).

95. In introducing the item, the Executive Director expressed regret at the late distribution of the proposed programme budget which superseded the earlier maintenance budget proposed by the Secretary-General under the assumption of the imminent conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency. Taking into account the resolutions adopted by the Fourth General Conference as well as statements made during the twenty-first session of the Permanent Committee, the Executive Director said he had requested an increase in resources to be made available to the organization. But, in his submission to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General had included only the addition of two Professional and two General Service posts and a provision for increased computer requirements. These increases were to be offset by a reduction of resources available for consultants, official travel and ad hoc expert group meetings. Thus the Secretary-General's submission did not provide for any real growth of the programme budget 1986-1987, but some redeployment of funds had taken place within certain programmes. The Executive Director pointed out that no provision had been made in the Secretary-General's submission for a continuation of the SIDFA programme. Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 39/242 which requested the Secretary-General to make proposals on the question of a unified conference service at the Vienna International Centre, under the control of the United Nations, the Executive Director reiterated the need for continuity of the specialized conference services required by UNIDO and supported the recommendations made at the Formal Meeting on the Conversion of UNIDO (which were adopted by the General Assembly) and by the Joint Inspection Unit on that subject that there be no change in the common services until such time as UNIDO became a specialized agency, when the matter could be thoroughly reviewed. Referring to the annual appropriation of \$5 million for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the Executive Director pointed out that this increase in the programme would not be accompanied by additional staffing, which, he indicated, made the implementation doubtful and possibly at the expense of other technical assistance activities. Finally, he explained that, since UNIDO was requested to identify priorities in the proposed programme budget, it had been necessary to indicate, although very reluctantly, lower priority to the co-ordinating functions of the organization in favour of those activities for which it had received a clear, legislative mandate.

96. Although commendable efforts had been made to distribute document ID/B/336/Rev.1 as early as possible, it was considered that its distribution on the eve of the opening of the session had not allowed an in-depth evaluation of the proposals by the Governments of some member States. Consequently, it was stated, remarks made by those delegations were to be considered as preliminary, and did not

preclude further consideration in the future. The advisability of discussing the proposed programme budget at the current Board was questioned since, depending on the timing of the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the budget might either not be implemented at all or would be considered at the Fifth Committee. It was also stated that it would be difficult at the current stage to examine guidelines for the new organization. On the other hand, it was observed, the proposed programme budget had been drawn up on the basis of extensive preparatory work and the Board ought to review it for a number of reasons: the conversion would be a beginning and yet the work of UNIDO would remain a continuity; the general position as regards the available resources and their allocation to the various activities of the organization adopted by countries and regional groups was already established; the comments of the Board were required for submission to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; resolutions related to the budget had been approved by the General Assembly; and the work of the new UNIDO would be facilitated when it came to adopt in final form the budget for the 1986-1987 biennium. At the same time, it was also said, in discussing the budget the Board should proceed with caution to avoid causing problems to the new UNIDO in the early stages of its existence.

97. It was noted with approval that the budget contained no real increase, thus taking full account of current financial constraints. The secretariat, it was stated, should budget strictly and practise economy by making more rational and efficient use of resources already assigned to it. The adoption of a sunset rule, whereby certain activities would automatically terminate after a specified period, was stated to be a useful way of furthering that end. It was also said with appreciation that the proposed budget reflected the objective of zero growth. On the other hand, it was observed that the budget was inadequate to meet the urgent needs of the developing countries. It was recalled that the Fourth General Conference had underlined the need to provide UNIDO with the resources necessary to carry out its mandate and had also called for an increase in the level of voluntary contributions for technical assistance activities, a position which was endorsed by the General Assembly. Therefore, it was said to be surprising that the document under discussion represented a zero growth budget. This would prevent the organization from carrying out its assigned tasks, and appeared to result from a conscious disregard of the organization's mandates. The budget should flow from the work programme which, in turn, should be based on the organization's mandates, due consideration being given to priority areas. In fact, it was pointed out with serious concern, the proposed budget represented negative real growth over the total revalued resources base for 1984-1985. It was also pointed out that the suggestion in the budget document that voluntary contributions could bridge the gap of resources required for implementation of UNIDO's mandates was not justifiable.

98. There was no logic, it was stressed, in making increasing demands on the organization while systematically denying it the necessary resources. Therefore, if the high objectives of multilateral co-operation were to be achieved through UNIDO, the developed countries, it was stated, would have to accept that the new organization required an adequate budget. Hopes were expressed for UNDP to adopt measures augmenting its assistance to the industrial development sector. At the same time, it was hoped that, through effective and efficient utilization of resources, the new UNIDO would succeed in meeting the growing needs of the developing countries.

99. Concern was expressed that the 1986-1987 programme budget did not fully reflect the priority areas established by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO,

nor the deliberations of the Permanent Committee at its twenty-first session on the 1986-1987 work programme. In particular, a number of resolutions had been adopted by consensus at the Fourth General Conference, which sought to provide new impetus and urgency to the work of UNIDO. The General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session, it was recalled, had endorsed those consensus resolutions and had decided that adequate resources be provided to UNIDO in order to implement all its mandates, particularly for activities established in priority areas. Therefore the document, it was stated, should be revised with appropriate increases in allocations. Regret was voiced at the total lack of estimates or resources for the SIDFA programme, and it was said that that should be rectified. The programme, it was stated, should be maintained at least at its present level of 30 posts. At the same time, it was pointed out, priority should be given to programmes of self-evident importance such as economic co-operation among developing countries, technology transfer, the System of Consultations and development of human resources. It was also suggested that the programme budget should be adjusted to cover more adequately the consensus resolutions adopted at the Fourth General Conference on human resources, science and technology, energy, raw materials, rural development, the least developed countries, economic co-operation among developing countries, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and women in industrial development.

100. The programme budget, it was stated, faced the fundamental problem of its current status as an appendage to the United Nations regular budget, and the difficulties confronting the Board in its consideration of the budget reflected the impracticality of that arrangement.

101. As in previous years, it was said, it appeared that priorities were often assigned in a manner unrelated to previous Board decisions. Attention was also drawn to the need for a more transparent presentation of the budget which would make it possible to identify the amount of resources required to support the activities of any given subprogramme and to see easily how programme elements related to programme activities drew upon resources from one or more programme budget areas. The use of asterisks in the proposed budget to indicate the degree of priority did not, it was said, provide sufficient information to allow a meaningful assessment. The wish was also expressed for a summary analysis. A suggestion was also made for bringing the budget headings in line with those of the annual report of the Executive Director and for a clearer description of the links between the various headquarters activities and those implemented in the field.

102. It was pointed out that the primary role of UNIDO was the preparation and execution of technical co-operation projects. Renewed support was pledged to the objectives of the organization. The increase allocated to the Division of Industrial Operations was welcomed. It was also said that out of 107 posts financed from extrabudgetary resources only 55 were allocated to the Division of Industrial Operations. It was considered that the Division should concentrate mainly on assisting the developing countries to formulate and implement their national industrial, scientific and technological policies, including strengthening the role of the State and of the public sector in national industrial development and in training of national human resources. Priority should also be given, it was pointed out, to programmes for the promotion of the agro-industries sector, while the decision to give lowest priority to the programme elements on factory establishment and on industrial group training was questioned. The need was stressed for greater redeployment of resources to small-scale industry especially in rural areas; energy conservation; and training programmes, in particular those related to the maintenance and repair of equipment.

103. Agreement was voiced with the high priority accorded to technical co-operation activities in connection with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, although it was also pointed out that, in the course of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, several delegations had spoken against the allocation of additional resources.

104. It was stressed that there was a need for greater redeployment of resources to pre-investment activities and investment promotion. The increase in real terms of resources and the addition of computer applications under the subprogramme on pre-investment activities was therefore noted with satisfaction. The view was also expressed, however, that less weight should be accorded to the subprogramme, and reference was made in that connection to suggestions put forward at the Permanent Committee at its twenty-first session to reduce expenditure for that activity. Objection was also raised to UNIDO's continued funding of the Investment Promotion Services.

105. Within the policy co-ordination programme, it was noted with regret that the high priority attached to economic co-operation among developing countries as well as the mandates given to UNIDO on the basis of the Caracas Programme of Action were not reflected in the relevant subprogramme of the budget; instead, the allocation for the subprogramme had been significantly reduced as compared to the current biennium. Greater redeployment of resources to finance special measures for the least developed countries was called for, although at the same time appreciation was expressed at the already sharp increase in the share of the budget for that subprogramme which represented one of the priority areas of UNIDO.

106. Inter-agency programme co-ordination had regrettably been assigned lowest priority, despite various appeals for enhanced co-ordination between UNIDO and other agencies. Similarly, an explanation was requested for the lowest priority accorded to co-operation with non-governmental organizations, business and industrial institutions.

107. Priority was attached to the System of Consultations and regret expressed at the reduction in the level of funds earmarked for the System. An adjustment in that subprogramme, it was stated, might therefore become necessary in accordance with the decision of the Board on the schedule of Consultations for the next two bienniums. Despite a recognition of their potential contribution to the establishment and upgrading of industrial enterprises in developing countries and to the improvement of technical assistance implementation through UNIDO, an expansion of the Consultations under present budgetary and resource constraints was viewed with some misgivings. The Negotiations Branch was urged to co-operate closely with other parts of the UNIDO secretariat to enhance the effectiveness of the System. It was further suggested that the System could be made more cost-effective by limiting work at any one time to 12 Consultations in two biennia and by ensuring the completion of all follow-up activities on one subject before work on a new one was initiated.

108. The introduction of a programme element on the integration of women in industrial development was welcomed and the organization was urged to make adequate staff resources available.

109. The industrial studies and research programme was described as an integral part of UNIDO activities, in which the emphasis should be placed on topics and problems of paramount importance to the economic development of developing

countries, particularly in respect of accelerated industrialization. However, the apparent reversal in the process of redeployment away from global studies and the continuing increase in the share of sectoral studies were questioned. Some of the studies, particularly those indicated in paragraph 46, sections 1.1 (i), 1.2 (i), 1.4 (i) and 1.5 (ii), were considered to be of dubious practical applicability or to duplicate work which had been or could be more appropriately done by other institutions. The need to guard against over-concentration on abstract studies and on high technology was stressed, and there was a renewed proposal to review demand for general studies and of their use in the industrial planning of developing countries. A request was made for a review of the demand for the more general studies, especially the Handbook of Industrial Statistics and the Industrial Development Survey which had been accorded high priority. Background information was also requested on the origins of, and rationale for, the many projected consultant studies, particularly studies described in paragraph 51, sections 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Attention was drawn to the apparent absence of case studies on raw materials.

110. It was noted with concern that some of the studies included a technical publication on aspects of external financing, work which had already been completed. The opinion was also expressed, however, that that activity was the only item in the proposed budget relating to the important area of mobilization of financial resources and that it should be elaborated and expanded.

111. The reduction in allocations for the high-priority subprogramme on development and transfer of technology and advisory services was noted with concern. With regard to the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, details were requested on the projected funding of preparatory assistance offered to sponsoring Governments. It was also stated that the recommendations of the Fourth General Conference on technology, especially the importance of taking full account of the differing approaches and needs of each developing country, were not clearly reflected in specific subprogrammes.

112. Appreciation was expressed for the competent and efficient manner in which the secretariat had discharged its duties. The view was also expressed that within the framework of the proposed budget, it would be possible for UNIDO to carry out its priority activities through an appropriate redistribution of available resources. In that connection, reference was made to the need for a reduction in administrative costs, in particular costs related to travel as well as expenditure on temporary staff and overtime, through a more rational use of existing staff. The proposed unified conference services at the Vienna International Centre might, it was suggested, reduce the portion of resources devoted to the servicing of conferences which in turn could be used to further strengthen the substantive activities of UNIDO. It was said that, after becoming a specialized agency, UNIDO should have its own specialized translation staff, and doubts were also expressed as to the alleged appropriateness, fund-saving capacity and greater efficiency of unified conference services. At the same time, views were expressed that the question of unified conference services should only be discussed once the organization had become a specialized agency by the organizations concerned.

113. The increase in the expenditure on computers met with approval on the condition that a reduction in labour and increased efficiency would be achieved. Another suggestion for increased efficiency and improved output was to reconsider the practice of awarding permanent contracts to staff members. It was hoped that the organization, on the eve of its conversion into a specialized agency, would

refrain from employing more personnel than actually needed. Attention was drawn to the fact that the budget for the current biennium contained a non-recurring provision for the activities relating to the conversion of UNIDO and, should the first General Conference of UNIDO spill over to the next year, certain budgetary adjustments might become necessary.

114. In reply to questions raised by delegations in the course of the debate, the Executive Director reiterated that the proposed programme budget followed a pattern established by Headquarters and that the document reflected the proposals of the Secretary-General. He assured delegations that his original submission had in fact reflected the resolutions adopted by consensus at the Fourth General Conference. Although there had been no growth in resources, the budget proposals provided examples of additional emphasis activities related to those resolutions adopted by the Fourth General Conference. He confirmed that there had been no reduction in the staffing level of the subprogrammes relating to co-operation among developing countries and to the development and transfer of technology. UNIDO activities in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries did and would continue to take account of the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in May 1981. The Executive Director provided explanations on the allocation of priorities to the various activities of UNIDO and requested further guidance from the Board in that connection. With regard to the question of SIDFAs the Executive Director explained that the SIDFA programme was not a recurrent item but required special approval each year by the General Assembly. He urged the Board to confirm its support for the programme.

115. In response to various suggestions for saving costs, the Executive Director pointed out that the establishment of a unified conference service at the Vienna International Centre would neither entail a reduction of costs for conference servicing to UNIDO - since these services would not be free - nor the release of funds for technical assistance since such funds would not be transferable; the funding of Investment Promotion Services was borne almost entirely by the host countries; temporary assistance and overtime costs were already being kept to a minimum, although those were sometimes required in order to avoid a disruption in the activities of a particular section or division. Although consultancy costs had been reduced, extensive use of consultants was necessary since consultants usually possessed expertise, special skills and knowledge not normally required of regular staff and for which established posts would not be justified. Criticism of the value of industrial studies did not take into account the role they played in supporting the central co-ordinating role of UNIDO in the field of industry. As far as industrial restructuring was concerned, UNIDO had been given a mandate by the General Assembly. The Global Report, which had received a favourable initial response from delegations, represented a worthwhile contribution to UNIDO's efforts for the industrialization of developing countries.

116. On the question of the proportion of posts financed from extrabudgetary resources which seemed to be allocated to other divisions than the Division of Industrial Operations, the Executive Director explained that technical assistance activities were not only confined in that Division; other divisions, such as the Division of Policy Co-ordination and the Division of Administration contributed extensively to technical co-operation activities. The allocation of extrabudgetary resources was established in consultation with the directors of the divisions involved in technical co-operation projects. Concerning the allocation for travel, even more funds were necessary to meet the expected expansion of the programme of



technical co-operation activities; travel was essential for programme and project formulation, evaluation and monitoring of technical assistance projects by technical backstopping officers. More funds would also be necessary to allow for attendance at a greater number of co-ordination meetings within the United Nations system.

117. Concerning the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, he said UNIDO's assistance was in response to requests from a large number of interested countries. The review of global technology trends would not be abstract or theoretical in nature, but was intended to be of practical use to all countries. As to the implementation of all aspects of the resolution of the Fourth General Conference on technology, a moderate attempt had been made to provide as many activities as possible within the limited resources available.

118. At the request of the Secretary-General, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna provided the Board with information concerning General Assembly resolution 39/242 on the establishment of a unified conference service at the Vienna International Centre. At the request of the Board, the statement of the Director-General was distributed as document ID/B/CRP.85-7. The Director-General also replied to a number of questions raised on the subject.

#### Action by the Board

119. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 11 (ID/B/L.323) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/7. Proposed programme budget, 1986-1987

1. The Industrial Development Board had before it the proposed programme budget for UNIDO for the biennium 1986-1987 (ID/B/336/Rev.1) that was circulated on the eve of its nineteenth session.
2. The Board recalled resolution 39/232 as adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 1984, in which the Assembly had decided that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of UNIDO to implement fully all its mandates, particularly those in support of the activities established in priority areas, and had authorized the Secretary-General to take appropriate action to that end. The Board agreed that the proposed programme budget for 1986-1987 needed to be readjusted. The Board further decided that the recasting should reflect, inter alia, the agreed priorities of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO as well as those previously established.
3. The Board reaffirmed the priority areas established for UNIDO's activities, viz. industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, special measures for least developed countries, the System of Consultations, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and industrial co-operation among developing countries. The Board agreed on the importance of rural development, industrial restructuring and redeployment, including social aspects of industrialization, and integration of women in industrial development and requested that their inclusion as priority areas be considered by the competent organs.

4. The Board noted that high and low priorities presented in the form of asterisks in the proposed programme budget documents were often unrelated to previous decisions of the Board with respect to priorities. It felt that a more transparent budget presentation was required.

5. The Board re-emphasized the importance of the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme and further underlined the need to strengthen and improve the SIDFA programme in accordance with past decisions of the Board as well as the resolutions adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

- The Board endorsed the recommendations included in paragraphs 123 to 130 of the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session (ID/B/327) and agreed to invite the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to finance the maximum number of SIDFA posts in 1986-1987 and, for that purpose, to explore all possible ways of locating additional resources.

- All member States, in particular the developed countries, were urged to provide generous voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme, while the Executive Director should continue negotiations to ensure adequate financing for the programme.

- The Board stressed that the SIDFA programme should be maintained in 1986-1987 at its present level of 30 posts, and recommended to the General Assembly to consider that question in the light of the views expressed by member States on the subject during the current session of the Board with a view to taking appropriate measures in that regard.

- The Board reaffirmed that the SIDFA programme should continue to take into account the special needs of the least developed countries.

- The Board recommended to UNIDO after its conversion to consider initiating an evaluation of the SIDFA programme so as to enhance the benefits accruing from the programme.

120. After the adoption of conclusion 1985/7, the representative of Belgium made a statement (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, para. 11).

## CHAPTER XI

### REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

121. The Board considered the question of the regular programme of technical co-operation under item 12. The Board had before it the tentative proposed allocations for the biennium 1986-1987 prepared by the Executive Director (ID/B/335 and Corr.1) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. II, paras. 40-46 and appendix H).

122. The Board considered the item at its 371st plenary meeting, on 16 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.371).

#### Action by the Board

123. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 12 (ID/B/L.332) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/8. Regular programme of technical co-operation

1. The Industrial Development Board examined the proposed tentative allocations for the biennium 1986-1987, prepared by the Executive Director (ID/B/335).
2. The Board noted with concern that the real value of the resources for the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation had been declining steadily since 1980.
3. The Board stressed again the importance of the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation and recommended that the real value of the programme be maintained.
4. The Board recalled the recommendation contained in paragraph 26 of the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its nineteenth session (ID/B/307 and Corr.1) and requested the Executive Director to make further efforts to implement that recommendation.
5. The Board approved the tentative allocations for the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation for the biennium 1986-1987 as proposed in document ID/B/335.

## CHAPTER XII

### UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

124. The Board considered the question of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund under agenda item 13. The Board had before it the report of the Executive Director on the United Nations Industrial Development Fund: programme for 1986 and plan for 1986-1987 (ID/B/333 and Corr.1) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. II, paras. 28-34 and appendix I).

125. The Board considered the item at its 371st and 372nd meetings, on 16 and 17 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.371 and 372).

#### Action by the Board

126. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 13 (ID/B/L.333) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/9. United Nations Industrial Development Fund

1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the report by the Executive Director containing the programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund for 1986 and plan for 1986-1987 (ID/B/333).
2. The Board recalled the decision adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO to honour the pledge to promote the industrial development of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and called upon all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or to increase their contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to reach at the earliest possible date the agreed desirable funding level of \$50 million a year.
3. The Board agreed that consideration of ways and means of mobilizing increased resources for the Fund should be continued at the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.
4. The Board approved the indicative programme for 1986 and plan for 1986-1987 as proposed in the report by the Executive Director except in respect of the proposal to earmark a small component within the general purposes segment of the Fund for disaster relief assistance.
5. The Board agreed to continue to delegate authority to the Executive Director to approve projects for financing under the Fund in 1986 and 1987.

## CHAPTER XIII

### PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

127. The Board considered the question of progress of industrialization of the least developed countries under agenda item 14. The Board had before it the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 55-68 and appendix O) and a statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1984 (UNIDO/IS.506, part two).

128. The Board considered the item at its 378th meeting on 22 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.378).

#### Action by the Board

129. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 14 (ID/B/L.334) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/10. Progress of industrialization of the least developed countries

1. The Industrial Development Board examined the relevant sections of the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 55-68 and appendix O), General Assembly resolution 39/174, as adopted on 17 December 1984, on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, the statistical review of the world industrial situation 1984 (UNIDO/IS.506), as well as other documents submitted to the Board in which references were made to the least developed countries. The Board took note of the activities of the secretariat to render assistance to the least developed countries and of its contribution to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, adopted unanimously by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, and endorsed by the General Assembly in resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981. While taking note of the efforts of UNIDO to provide technical assistance to the least developed countries, the Board expressed concern at the slackening in the approvals of projects in the least developed countries and at the decline in its technical assistance delivery in 1984 in favour of the least developed countries.

2. The Board recalled General Assembly resolution 39/174, which called upon all countries, international institutions and others concerned to implement fully and effectively their commitments under the Substantial New Programme of Action.

3. The Board recalled resolution 6 on least developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, and urged full implementation of it.

4. The Board expressed serious concern at the deteriorating socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, including the countries in Africa additionally affected by drought and desertification, and underlined the need for urgent and special attention by the international community and for large-scale support on a continuous basis to enable the least developed countries to progress towards self-reliant development, consistent with the national plans and programmes of each country.

5. The Board requested that UNIDO should intensify its efforts towards accelerating the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in the field of industrialization and that the Executive Director should submit a comprehensive and separate report on the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries to the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

6. The Board reiterated its request to the Executive Director to strengthen, within existing and available resources, the Least Developed Countries Section within UNIDO to ensure that the least developed countries receive prompt and effective assistance and advice.

## CHAPTER XIV

### PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

130. The Board considered the question of progress in the field of industrial co-operation among developing countries under agenda item 15. The Board had before it the annual report of the Executive Director (ID/B/340, chap. V, paras. 160-176).

131. The Board considered the item at its 378th and 379th meetings, on 22 and 23 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.378 and 379).

#### Action by the Board

132. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 15 (ID/B/L.335) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/11. Progress in the field of industrial co-operation among developing countries

1. The Industrial Development Board welcomed resolution 7 adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO entitled "Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries" which, inter alia, accorded high priority to industrial co-operation among developing countries in the activities and programmes of UNIDO.
2. The Board agreed that adequate resources be provided to UNIDO to undertake its programmes in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries in accordance with relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and conclusions of the Industrial Development Board.
3. The Board requested the Executive Director to submit at the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO a report on the subject in a separate document.

## CHAPTER XV

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

133. The Board considered the question of technical assistance to the Namibian people under agenda item 16. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Namibian people (ID/B/343).

134. The Board considered the item at its 379th and 380th meetings, on 23 and 24 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.379 and 380).

#### Action by the Board

135. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board considered a draft conclusion on item 16 (ID/B/L.324), submitted by the Group of 77. The representative of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote. By 31 votes to 1, with 9 abstentions, the Board adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/12. Technical assistance to the Namibian people

1. The Industrial Development Board took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Namibian people (ID/B/343), and urged UNCTAD to continue and strengthen its technical assistance to the Namibian people, especially in the field of manpower development.
2. The Board re-emphasized the need for effective technical assistance delivery to the Namibian people, covering the pre-independence, transitional and post-independence phases.
3. The Board re-emphasized the importance of continuing and strengthening close co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia in formulating and executing technical co-operation projects in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.
4. The Board restressed that the formulation and execution of technical assistance to the Namibian people should be undertaken in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and should take into account the priority areas within the industrial sector as spelt out in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.
5. The Board strongly condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia and asked the régime of South Africa to create a conducive situation for the industrial development and technical assistance to Namibia, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.



6. The Board requested the secretariat to present a progress report on technical assistance to the Namibian people to the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

136. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: United States of America.

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

137. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Italy (on behalf of States members of the European Economic Community), the United States of America, Japan, Australia, Finland (also on behalf of Norway) and Austria (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, paras. 19-25).

## CHAPTER XVI

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

138. The Board considered the question of technical assistance to the Palestinian people under agenda item 17. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Palestinian people (ID/B/332).

139. The Board considered the item at its 380th and 381st meetings, on 24 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.380 and 381).

#### Action by the Board

140. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board considered a draft conclusion on item 17 (ID/B/L.325) submitted by the Group of 77. The representative of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote. By 29 votes to 1, with 11 abstentions, the Board adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/13. Technical assistance to the Palestinian people

1. The Industrial Development Board took note with appreciation of the report of the Executive Director on technical assistance to the Palestinian people (ID/B/332) and of the efforts by the UNIDO secretariat to implement the technical co-operation projects.
2. The Board affirmed that the Israeli occupation is detrimental to the basic requirements for the economic development of the Palestinian people in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and that, additionally, the restrictive policies of the Israeli occupation authorities further inhibit the development of the Palestinian industrial sector in those territories.
3. The Board expressed its rejection of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Palestinian territories and of the exploitation of Palestinian resources by the Israeli occupation authorities.
4. The Board regretted the continued refusal by the Israeli occupation authorities to give UNIDO staff and experts access to the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967.
5. The Board called for urgent repeal of the restrictions by the Israeli occupation authorities impeding the development of the Palestinian national economy.
6. The Board requested UNIDO to identify priority projects necessary for the development of the industrial sector in the occupied Palestinian territories.
7. The Board requested UNIDO to sustain and intensify its efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, in providing technical assistance to the Palestinian people.

8. The Board requested the secretariat to submit a further progress report on technical assistance to the Palestinian people to the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

141. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Spain, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: United States of America.

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

142. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the European Economic Community member States) and the United States of America (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, paras. 29-32).

## CHAPTER XVII

### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

143. The Board considered the question of technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity under agenda item 18. The Board had before it a report by the Executive Director on technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (ID/B/344).

144. The Board considered the item at its 380th and 381st meetings, on 24 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary records (ID/B/SR.380 and 381).

#### Action by the Board

145. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board considered a draft conclusion on item 18 (ID/B/L.322) submitted by Democratic Yemen, India, the Ivory Coast, the Sudan and co-sponsored by Algeria, Egypt, Gabon, Nigeria and Zambia. The representative of the United States of America requested a roll-call vote. By 29 votes to 5, with 7 abstentions, the Board adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/14. Technical assistance to the South African Liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity

1. The Industrial Development Board took note of the report by the Executive Director on technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) (ID/B/344) and of the effort by UNIDO in approving and implementing the projects put forward by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).
2. The Board expressed appreciation for the continued efforts of UNIDO in providing technical assistance to ANC and PAC and, recalling paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 37/32 of 23 November 1982 and paragraph 20 of General Assembly resolution 37/69 A of 9 December 1982, decided that UNIDO, in co-operation with ANC and PAC as well as with OAU, should sustain and intensify its efforts in this task.
3. Mindful of the low level of resources of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) during the period 1982-1984, which led to the exclusion of some of the projects formulated by UNIDO for assistance to the South African national liberation movements from the priority list of UNDP-funded projects for that period, the Board urged the Governing Council of UNDP to ensure the provision of adequate funds for the implementation of the UNIDO projects.
4. The Board appealed to all member States, as well as the organizations of the United Nations system, and governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide generous assistance, through the South African national liberation

movements, for the establishment and further development of technical co-operation projects in the industrial sector aimed at enhancing the self-reliance of the oppressed and struggling black majority of South Africa.

5. The Board requested the UNIDO secretariat to continue to strengthen and increase its technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by OAU.

6. The Board also requested the UNIDO secretariat to submit a further progress report on technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by OAU to the next session of the competent organs of UNIDO.

146. The voting was as follows:

In favour: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, Venezuela.

Against: Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining: Chile, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Italy, Malawi, Netherlands, Spain.

147. After the vote, statements were made by the representatives of Italy (on behalf of the European Economic Community member States), Australia, Chile, and the United States of America (see summary record ID/B/SR.382, paras. 36-40).

## CHAPTER XVIII

### INTEGRATION OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

148. The Board considered the question of integration of women in development under agenda item 19. The Board had before it the report of the Executive Director on UNIDO activities in 1984 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development (ID/B/331) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, chap. VIII, paras. 14-17).

149. The Board considered the item at its 381st meeting on 24 May. An account of the discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.381).

#### Action by the Board.

150. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board, after consideration of a draft conclusion on item 19 (ID/B/L.336) submitted by the President, adopted the following conclusion:

#### Conclusion 1985/15. Integration of women in development

1. The Industrial Development Board, recalling resolution 9 on the integration of women in industrial development adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, reaffirmed the importance it attached to the involvement of women at all levels in the industrial sector.
2. Bearing in mind the responsibility of UNIDO for promoting the integration of women at all levels in the industrialization process of the developing countries, the Board welcomed the endeavours to increase participation of women in all training programmes and activities organized by UNIDO in 1984.
3. The Board stressed the need for further progress to be made in designing training programmes to increase, inter alia, the managerial competence of women in industry, and stressed the need to encourage national and regional training institutions to conduct such programmes.
4. The Board stressed the need for the secretariat to establish guidelines to ensure that the integration of women would be taken into consideration in the design, implementation and evaluation of all technical co-operation activities and in the studies programme and requested the secretariat to report on its action in that regard in due time.
5. The Board took note of the statements in the reports of the Executive Director (ID/B/331 and ID/B/340) concerning the situation of women in the secretariat and restressed the need for the secretariat to intensify its efforts to recruit more women to Professional posts, with particular emphasis on increasing their participation at the policy, planning and decision-making level.

6. The Board stressed the importance it attributed to the Focal Point for the Integration of Women in Industrial Development within the Office of the Director, Division of Policy Co-ordination, as a means of collecting, analysing and disseminating information on the participation of women in the different industrial sectors, both within and outside UNIDO.

7. The Board noted with satisfaction the introduction in the proposed programme budget for UNIDO for the biennium 1986-1987 of programme element 5.6 regarding the integration of women in industrial development and expressed its hope that adequate staff and other resources would be made available for that activity.

## CHAPTER XIX

### MATTERS CONCERNING INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

151. The Board considered the question of matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations under agenda item 20. The Board had before it a note by the Executive Director containing applications from intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations (ID/B/345) and the annual report of the Executive Director, 1984 (ID/B/340, appendix M). The Board also heard a report by the Secretary of the Industrial Development Board on the work of an ad hoc committee composed of the members of the Bureau of the Board and the Executive Director, which met on 23 May to examine the applications of 11 non-governmental organizations for consultative status with UNIDO.

152. The Board considered the item at its 381st meeting, on 24 May. An account of the deliberations is contained in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.381).

#### Action by the Board

153. At its 381st meeting, on 24 May 1985, the Board adopted the following conclusions:

#### Conclusion 1985/16. Consideration of applications of intergovernmental organizations

The Board agreed to grant the following five intergovernmental organizations the status provided for under rule 75 of its rules of procedure:

Arab Federation for Technical Education

International Institute of Refrigeration

International Jute Organization

Islamic Centre for Development of Trade

South Asia Co-operative Environment Programme

#### Conclusion 1985/17. Consideration of applications of international non-governmental organizations

1. The Board approved the recommendations of the ad hoc committee to grant consultative status to the following nine non-governmental organizations:

African Technical Association

European Organization for Quality Control



Federation of African Consultants

Institute for the Development of International Co-operation

International Association of Islamic Banks

International Organization of Experts

International Society for Engineering Education

Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange

Latin American Association of Food Processors

2. The Board decided to postpone consideration of the applications of the International Agency for Rural Industrialization and the International Federation of Training and Development Organizations.

## CHAPTER XX

### PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR, AND DATES AND PLACES OF, THE TWENTIETH SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD AND THE TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE

154. The Board considered agenda item 20 at its 382nd meeting, on 31 May. An account of the deliberations is contained in the relevant summary record (ID/B/SR.382).

#### Action by the Board

155. At its 382nd meeting, on 31 May 1985, the Board adopted the following conclusion, presented orally by the President:

#### Conclusion 1985/18. Future sessions of the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee

1. The Board, mindful of the imminent conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, decided not to programme the holding of further regular sessions of the current Industrial Development Board. The Board noted, however, that should a session of the current Board be considered necessary in the future, a special session could be requested in accordance with rule 5 of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board.
2. The Board decided not to hold any further sessions of its Permanent Committee.

## CHAPTER XXI

### INCLUSION OF BRUNEI DARUSSALAM IN LIST A OF THE ANNEX TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 2152 (XXI)

156. At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in resolution 39/234 of 18 December 1984, decided to include Brunei Darussalam in list A of the annex to its resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, by which it established UNIDO.

157. At its 381st meeting, on 24 May 1985, 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).

#### Notes

1/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.II.B.1.

2/ ID/CONF.5/46, chap. II, sect. A.

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

ANNEX

Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board  
at its nineteenth session

ID/B/327	Report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its twenty-first session
ID/B/328/Rev.1	Agenda
ID/B/329 and Corr.1	Annotated provisional agenda of the nineteenth session of the Industrial Development Board
ID/B/330	Industrial Development Decade for Africa: fourth progress report
ID/B/331	Integration of women in development: UNIDO activities in 1984 designed to secure greater involvement of women in industrial development
ID/B/332	Technical assistance to the Palestinian people
ID/B/333 and Corr.1	United Nations Industrial Development Fund: programme for 1986 and plan for 1986-1987
ID/B/334	System of Consultations: programme of Consultations for the 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 biennia
ID/B/335	Regular programme of technical co-operation: proposed tentative allocations for the biennium 1986-1987
ID/B/336/Rev.1	Proposed programme budget for UNIDO for the biennium 1986-1987
ID/B/337	Follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly
ID/B/338 and Corr.1	Follow-up to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly: studies undertaken by UNIDO on the social aspects of industrialization
ID/B/339	World industrial restructuring and redeployment: studies and research undertaken by UNIDO on industrial redeployment and restructuring
ID/B/340 and Corr.1	Annual report of the Executive Director, 1984
ID/B/340/Add.1	Annual report of the Executive Director, 1984: profiles of UNIDO technical co-operation activities
ID/B/340/Add.2	Annual report of the Executive Director, 1984: explanatory note
ID/B/341	System of Consultations: the benefits of the System of Consultations

ID/B/342	Development and transfer of technology including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank
ID/B/343	Technical assistance to the Namibian people
ID/B/344	Technical assistance to the South African national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity
ID/B/345	Matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations: applications from intergovernmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations
ID/B/346	System of Consultations: views of Member States on achievements and possible improvements of the System of Consultations
ID/B/347	System of Consultations: report on two Consultations held in 1984 (leather and leather products industry and food-processing industry)
ID/B/348	System of Consultations: industrial collaboration at the enterprise level: trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements
ID/B/349	System of Consultations: outcome of informal open-ended meetings to exchange views on reviewing and appraising the System of Consultations

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ID/B/INF.77	Advance information for participants
ID/B/INF.78/Rev.1 and Add.1	List of participants

#### Conference room papers

ID/B/CRP.85-1	UNIDO secretariat staff: updated excerpt from list of staff of the United Nations Secretariat
ID/B/CRP.85-2	Selected resolutions and decisions of concern to UNIDO adopted in 1984 by the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and other bodies
ID/B/CRP.85-3	Statement by the Executive Director, 16 May 1985
ID/B/CRP.85-4	Joint statement by the delegations of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Polish People's Republic, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the nineteenth session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO

- ID/B/CRP.85-5  
and Corr.1      Illustrative timetable for meetings of intergovernmental bodies during UNIDO's transition to specialized agency
- ID/B/CRP.85-6      Declaración del Embajador de Venezuela, Adolfo R. Taylhardat, al presentar, en su condición de ex-presidente de la Junta de Desarrollo Industrial, el informe sobre los resultados de las consultas informales sobre el Sistema de Consultas, Viena, 21 de mayo de 1985. (Statement of Adolfo R. Taylhardat, Ambassador of Venezuela, on his presentation, as former President of the Industrial Development Board, of the report of the results of the informal consultations on the System of Consultations, Vienna, 21 May 1985)
- ID/B/CRP.85-7      Statement by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna, Mr. M. Allaf, Wednesday, 22 May 1985
- ID/B/CRP.85-8      Statement delivered by the Executive Director in relation to document ID/B/CRP.85-5 and Corr.1: illustrative timetable for meetings of intergovernmental bodies during UNIDO's transition to specialized agency

Supporting documents

- UNIDO/IS.506      A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1984
- \* \* \*
- ID/318      Report of the Third Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry
- ID/329      Report of the Second Consultation on the Food-Processing Industry with Special Emphasis on Vegetable Oils and Fats
- \* \* \*
- A/39/34      Report of the Joint Inspection Unit. Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 34
- A/39/520/Add.1      Common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre: comments by the Secretary-General
- A/39/733      Common services of United Nations organizations at the Vienna International Centre: report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

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