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NOTE

In the present document, financial data given for 1982 are based on preliminary accounts available in January 1983. A revised Statistical Annex (yellow pages), giving updated figures for 1982, will be issued, if necessary, as an addendum to this *Report*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 1982

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CONTENTS

		Page
Abbreviations		v
Preface		1
CHAPTER I	INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY-MAKING ORGANS	7
	Permanent Committee and Industrial Development Board: spring sessions	7
	Economic and Social Council	9
	United Nations Development Programme	11
	Permanent Committee: autumn session	12
	General Assembly: thirty-seventh session	12
CHAPTER II	SOURCES OF FUNDS	17
	UNDP/Indicative planning figure	17
	Special Industrial Services programme	18
	United Nations Industrial Development Fund	20
	Trust funds and cost-sharing arrangements	22
	UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation	23
	Regular budget	24
	Overhead costs	27
CHAPTER III	INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS	28
	A. Implementation overall in 1982	28
	B. Implementation by region	37
	Africa	37
	The Americas	43
	Arab States	47
	Asia and the Pacific	51
	Europe	56
	C. Implementation by field of activity	60
	Industrial planning	60
	Institutional infrastructure	65
	Factory establishment and management	69
	Training	71
	Feasibility studies	77
	Agro-industries	79
	Metallurgical industries	82
	Engineering industries	87
	Chemical industries	93

		Page
CHAPTER IV	INDUSTRIAL STUDIES	100
	Global and conceptual studies	100
	Regional and country studies	104
	Sectoral studies	107
	Other activities	110
CHAPTER V	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	113
	System of Consultations	113
	Investment Co-operative Programme	127
	Technology Programme	136
	Co-operation among developing countries	147
	Assistance to the least developed countries	152
	Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 1980-1990	156
	Energy	157
CHAPTER VI	REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS	161
CHAPTER VII	CO-ORDINATION, FIELD AND LIAISON ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC INFORMATION	164
	Field Adviser and Junior Professional Officer programmes	164
	Inter-agency programme co-ordination	166
	Relations with Governments and intergovernmental organizations	169
	Co-operation with non-governmental organizations and business and industrial institutions	172
	Public information	177
	New York liaison	181
	UNIDO representation in Geneva	183
CHAPTER VIII	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION	184
	Staffing	184
	Project personnel	191
	Purchase and Contract Service	193
	Conference services	195
	Common services	196
STATISTICAL ANNEX		199
APPENDICES		215

ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee for Co-ordination
AIDO	Arab Industrial Development Organization
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAD	Computer aided design
CAM	Computer aided manufacturing
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CCAQ	Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions
COMFAR	UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting
COPAC	Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives
CSDHA	Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECDC	Economic co-operation among developing countries
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
ECWA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBID	International Bank for Industrial Development
ICA	International Co-operative Alliance
ICFTU	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ICP	Investment Co-operative Programme
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IDA	Industrial Development Abstracts
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank
IPF	Indicative planning figure
IRSI	Industrial research and service institute
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
IUFoST	International Union of Food Science and Technology
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
JUNIC	Joint United Nations Information Committee
LINK	On-Line Information Key
MULPOCs	Multinational Programming and Operational Centres
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NIPKIP	Bulgarian Research Institute for Instrument Design

OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	Common African and Mauritian Organization
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OPIC	United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation
PAC	Purchase and Contract Service
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
PPRS	Project Personnel Recruitment Section
R+D	Research and development
SAGE	Special Advisory Group on Energy
SIDA	Swedish International Development Authority
SIDFA	Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser
SIS	Special Industrial Services
SNPA	Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries
TCDC	Technical co-operation among developing countries
TIES	Technological Information Exchange System
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCITRAL	United Nations Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFSSTD	United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund
UNISPACE	United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
UNITAD	Joint UNIDO/UNCTAD modelling project
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
VIC	Vienna International Centre
WCL	World Confederation of Labour
WEC	World Energy Conference
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

PREFACE

1. For the preface to the Annual Report for 1982, I could do no better than reiterate my address to the Second Committee of the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on 13 October 1982. After the formal greetings, I made the following statement.

2. " . . . As you are aware, the Constitution of UNIDO provides that the ratification of at least 80 Member States is required for it to enter into force. I am indeed happy to be able to inform this Committee that as of this moment 84 Member States have now ratified the Constitution.[1] I regard this as a recognition by the international community of the importance of the role UNIDO can play in international co-operation in the industrial domain, as a reflection of the genuine desire of the Member States of further strengthening UNIDO's activities and as an expression of the commitment of the developing world for the industrialization of their countries. The consequential administrative and legal arrangements for UNIDO's conversion into a Specialized Agency will undoubtedly be the subject of discussion during the current session of the General Assembly.

3. "In the light of resolution 1982/66 adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 30 July 1982, I trust that the final arrangements can be undertaken rapidly so that the Organization can assume its new responsibilities at the earliest possible time.[2]

4. "Standing at the threshold of the transformation of UNIDO, it seems to me quite appropriate to reflect, though very briefly, on UNIDO's experience and achievements since the holding of the Second General Conference in Lima (Peru) in early 1975. UNIDO's programme of technical co-operation has been the traditional substantive function of the Organization. It is gratifying to note that the annual delivery of this programme has increased from some $24.0 million in 1974, the year before Lima, to a record level of $88.5 million in 1981 and an anticipated value of $92.5 million in 1982.[3] This represents a considerable jump even in real terms, helping to move UNIDO to its present position of being the third largest executing agency for projects financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Despite this achievement over the last eight years, however, it is my opinion that in the field of industry, a field of so complex and fast-evolving nature, technical assistance from the United Nations system should be far greater than these amounts. Viewed

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[1] By 31 December 1982, 87 States had ratified the Constitution.

[2] General Assembly resolution 37/213 of 20 December 1982 recommended consultations in three stages to determine the date of entry into force of the Constitution.

[3] Technical co-operation project expenditures for 1982 totalled $91.9 million.

against such a huge requirement, a genuine concern should be felt, that the financial difficulties confronting the United Nations system, of which you all are aware, might in the event slow down the rate of growth with serious implications not only for the developing countries but also, in an interdependent world, for the industrialized countries as well since it is now clearly recognized that the emergence of the industrialized world from recession depends to a very large extent on the future prosperity of the developing countries.

5. "Indeed, UNIDO, together with other organizations and agencies in the United Nations system, is making every effort to introduce a greater degree of flexibility in technical co-operation activities in order to make optimum use of the resources available. These efforts can, however, achieve only limited results. A major expansion of technical co-operation activities will require a clearer understanding and acceptance throughout the international community, of both the necessity of increasing assistance to developing countries and the unique value, including *the most effective way*, of channelling such technical assistance resources through the United Nations system.

6. "The technical co-operation programme will continue to be UNIDO's substantial and main line of business. At the same time, it is clear that UNIDO's contribution in this field will remain at best only at the margin of the massive industrialization efforts and sacrifices of the developing world. Other vital contributions are needed such as guidance in formulating right strategies and policies, orderly changes in the global industrial economy, increasing national technological capability, development of new and renewable sources of energy, and ensuring the necessary industrial financing. In this regard, perhaps the last eight years of UNIDO's operations will stand out more for the following dimensions which were developed to respond to the various needs of the industrialization process in the South.

7. "Firstly, to provide assistance in the field of strategies and policies, UNIDO has now created its own research and development capability. Some of the results of our research, such as the Lima Industrial Development Objective Model (the LIDO Model) and the UNITAD model developed jointly with the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, have been used in the projections made for the development strategy for the current decade, and are now also being used extensively to probe the future in certain sectors while retaining inter-sectoral and interregional consistencies. United Nations organizations and agencies as well as private organizations are using the models. In addition, world-wide studies in a number of sectors have been compiled and have created an awareness of the problems existing in certain very important industries such as pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, iron and steel, petrochemicals, agro-industries, agricultural machinery and implements, and capital goods. Country studies have also been compiled, in both the North and the South, aimed primarily at assessing the problems and prospects of restructuring of industry.

8. "Secondly, to provide an orderly framework for changes in the pattern of the distribution of industry, UNIDO, in implementing the decision of the General Assembly at its seventh special session,[4] has devised the System of

[4]General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII), section IV, para. 3.

Consultations which allows industrialized and developing countries through governmental and non-governmental representatives to get together and discuss problems encountered and possible solutions for assisting in the creation of new industrial capacities, sector by sector. Possible actions are also being sought for the building of infrastructure such as human skills development and industrial financing. After prolonged negotiations, the rules and objectives of the System of Consultations have been adopted by the Industrial Development Board. The System now finds extensive support since it seeks to restructure industry through agreement and evolution, by providing at the sectoral level the only operational North-South forum for discussing innovative ways for international economic co-operation.

9. "Thirdly, the technology programme in UNIDO was introduced to assist developing countries to establish and/or strengthen their technological capabilities in the selection, acquisition and development of technology, through innovative activities which do not ordinarily lend themselves to being carried out within a long-term technical co-operation programme. Technology policy formulation has been promoted through country-level activities geared to the development of a conceptual framework for national action. Negotiating capacities of developing countries have been sought to be strengthened through *ad hoc* specialized advisory services and a system which periodically brings together staff from the technology transfer registries of developing countries. The selection as well as development of technologies have been promoted through a co-operative programme on appropriate industrial technology, complemented by provision of information through the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB). Following the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, a programme on technological advances has been developed to sensitize developing countries to the implications of such advances in terms of policy action and capability building. Significant progress has been made in technical co-operation activities in micro-electronics as well as genetic engineering and bio-technology. In the latter field, a proposal for the establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-technology has evoked widespread interest and holds out considerable promise for developing countries. The social implications of these new technologies are also under consideration.

10. "Fourthly, another basic requirement for sustaining and expanding industry in the developing world would be an assured and continuous supply of energy. Recognizing the importance of energy, especially in the context of oil-price adjustments, UNIDO has set up a Special Advisory Group on Energy. This Group is responsible for evaluating requirements and availability of 'energy for industry' and 'industry for energy', and also for assisting developing countries in adopting appropriate strategies and policies to cope with their energy needs in line with the Lima target.

11. "Fifthly, no efforts at industrializing the developing countries can start, let alone succeed, without arrangements for fully underpinning the financial investments required. Towards this end, UNIDO has evolved two programmes. One is the Investment Co-operative Programme which primarily aims at mobilizing direct foreign investment into new industries in the interested countries. To this end, several UNIDO Investment Promotion Offices have been set up in the industrialized countries in co-operation with the host

Governments. Other innovative techniques have also been developed such as investment promotion meetings designed to assist specific developing countries, one by one, utilizing for the first time, in one case, satellite teleconferencing."

12. The other, which UNIDO developed and presented following the Third General Conference held in New Delhi (India) in 1980, was "a proposal for member countries to establish a new mechanism for financing industrial development. This proposal has attracted widespread notice. The Industrial Development Board has decided to continue consideration of the proposal at its seventeenth session to be held in May 1983. I expect that the discussions at the recent annual meeting in Toronto of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will lend a sense of urgency to an in-depth analysis of this proposal.

13. "Finally, I wish to mention the expansion of UNIDO's activities in favour of the least developed countries and the co-operation among developing countries. As you may be aware, the organization of solidarity meetings represents the most prominent feature of UNIDO's initiatives in these two fields.

14. "At this point, Mr. Chairman, I wish to underline that all these activities, developed in the Secretariat in the aftermath of the Lima Conference, were carried out without any noticeable increase in staff resources. This clearly shows the steady increase in the productivity of the Secretariat, and here I wish to take the opportunity to pay tribute to my colleagues in UNIDO who made such a performance possible.

15. "At its last session in May 1982, in addition to other subjects, the Industrial Development Board had most positive deliberations on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the forthcoming Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. Over the past year, intensive preparatory activities have been under way for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, resulting in a progress report on the arrangements for the Decade.[5] Supplementing this report is a series of proposals for the formulation and implementation of the programme for the Decade.[6] These proposals were the result of an intensive co-operative endeavour involving UNIDO, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity.

16. "The proposals for the Decade programme encompass investment needs, priority sectors and infrastructure requirements, and were adopted by the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in October and November 1981. Subsequently, the programme was endorsed by the ECA Conference of Ministers in April 1982. An inter-agency meeting was also convened to consider ways and means of ensuring an effective United Nations system-wide approach to assist in the industrialization of the African countries.

17. "The Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session and later this year the Economic and Social Council during its second regular session,

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[5] ID/B/274.

[6] ID/287.

recognized that the Decade's success would also depend on the necessary resources being made available to those United Nations organizations concerned with its implementation. In this connection, I would draw specific attention to resolution 1982/66 of the Economic and Social Council, calling for adequate staff and financial resources to ensure effective co-ordination and implementation of activities related to the Decade. I sincerely believe that there is an obligation on the part of all countries and the United Nations system as a whole to assist in the industrialization of the African continent which, as all of you are aware, is the least developed of the developing regions of the world. Your Committee and the Fifth Committee will, I am sure, do everything possible to ensure that resources will be made available for this crucial and important undertaking.[7]

18. "UNIDO will soon be facing a new future. The occasion to prepare a long-range strategy for UNIDO which would be in the interests of all countries, both developed and developing, could occur at the latest at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO scheduled for mid-1984. The provisional agenda of this Conference has been approved by the Board. Agenda items include a retrospective and a prospective view of industrialization, an analysis of the difficulties encountered, and formulae for overcoming the constraints in the future in order to progress towards the Lima target. It has also been decided that an open-ended working group will meet periodically with the Secretariat during the period of preparation for the Conference. Through the formulation of the agenda and this modality for preparation, it should be possible to evolve a consensus strategy and plan for the new organization for the rest of the 1980s and 1990s.

19. "I have from this same platform repeatedly drawn attention to the need for budgetary resources to step up our technical assistance delivery. We in the Secretariat have renewed our efforts to improve the Organization's cost-effectiveness, with better systems for management of operations, as can be seen from our record. We also set up a system of evaluation of our activities which will contribute further to improve our performance. In addition, I would make the plea once again, for countries to be generous to UNIDO, particularly at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities early next month, in their pledges for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. I am conscious that the present global economic situation is not favourable to Governments undertaking additional liabilities, but if the burden-sharing is made equitable, there would be less of a strain all around.

20. "In the final analysis, unless we can act quickly, with boldness and imagination, we shall not be able to emerge from the morass of inflation, recession, unemployment and a general lowering of living standards around the globe. I appeal to you today to give meaning and substance to the whole

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[7] General Assembly resolution 37/212, adopted on 20 December 1982, section B, paragraph 2 requested the Secretary-General to allocate adequate staff and financial resources for effective co-ordination and implementation of UNIDO and ECA activities related to the Decade and paragraph 4 appealed to all countries to contribute generously to UNIDF for supporting activities relating to the Decade. The General Assembly approved $141,700 for the Decade. At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in December 1982, the total amount pledged to UNIDF was $11.3 million.

concept of international economic co-operation for development. Our futures lie inextricably woven together in this interdependent world. Let us prove that we are capable of marshalling the necessary collective wisdom and summoning the necessary political will to secure those actions which are essential to promote a more equitable and peaceful world."

ABD-EL RAHMAN KHANE
Executive Director

Chapter I

INTERGOVERNMENTAL POLICY-MAKING ORGANS

1. As an organ of the General Assembly functioning as an autonomous organization within the United Nations under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI), UNIDO is subject to the directives and monitoring of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee. The present chapter sets out, in chronological order, the decisions and recommendations of those bodies during 1982 that had, or are likely to have, a direct bearing on UNIDO and its activities. In addition, information is given on decisions taken by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) relevant to UNIDO.

2. The UNIDO Constitution remained open for signature at United Nations Headquarters in New York. As of 31 December, 131 States had signed the Constitution and 87 had ratified it. In accordance with its Article 25, the Constitution shall enter into force when at least 80 States that had deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval notify the Depositary that they have agreed, after consultations among themselves, that the Constitution shall enter into force. Such consultations are scheduled to take place in early 1983.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD: SPRING SESSIONS

3. The Permanent Committee—a subsidiary organ of the Industrial Development Board, established by Board resolution 32 (VI) of 2 June 1972—held its seventeenth session in Vienna, on 10, 11 and 14 May 1982. The Committee reviewed progress made by the Secretariat in establishing an internal evaluation system and in carrying out, in co-operation with the United Nations and UNDP, an in-depth evaluation of technical co-operation activities in the field of manufactures. The Committee expressed appreciation that an internal system of evaluation had been designed and was being installed and took note of plans and progress in other areas of evaluation. In addition, on the basis of its review of the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation, the Committee recommended for approval by the Board the revised allocations proposed for 1982-1983; it also recommended that in future

allocations greater attention be paid to the strengthening of activities related to economic co-operation among developing countries and to the special needs of the least developed countries. The recommendations of the Permanent Committee were subsequently endorsed by the Board.

4. At its sixteenth session, held in Vienna, from 11 to 28 May 1982, the Industrial Development Board had before it an agenda of 21 items, including the following: follow-up to the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO; the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; progress of industrialization of the least developed countries; the System of Consultations; redeployment; development and transfer of technology; the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO; the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF); technical assistance to the Namibian and Palestinian peoples; and integration of women in development.

5. The Board adopted resolution 55 (XVI) on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, appealing to donor countries and institutions to increase their contributions to African industrial development and requesting UNIDO and other United Nations agencies to adjust their work programmes as necessary to contribute effectively to the implementation of the Decade programme. The General Assembly was requested to allocate adequate staff and financial resources for the work of UNIDO and of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) related to the Decade.

6. With respect to the least developed countries, the Board requested the Executive Director, in consultation with Governments of least developed countries, to identify and consider specific proposals for implementing the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries[1] adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries. The Executive Director was also requested to continue to assist least developed countries in project identification and feasibility studies. The Board also noted the decision of the General Assembly to finance participation of 50 representatives from least developed countries in Consultations during 1982-1983 and requested the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session to consider the allocation of financial resources to enable more participation from least developed countries to attend Consultations in 1984-1985.

7. In approving the report of the Permanent Committee on the work of its sixteenth session,[2] the Board endorsed the Rules of Procedure for the System of Consultations as approved by the Permanent Committee. The Board noted with appreciation the preparations for Consultations in 1982-1983 and also noted the preparatory work done relating to the sectors for which Consultations were previously envisaged for 1984-1985 as well as three other sectors: building materials; energy related technologies; and non-ferrous metals. The Board also requested the Executive Director to examine the possibility of including a Consultation on the fisheries industry in the 1984-1985 programme. Noting the analysis of the System of Consultations made by the Secretariat,[3]

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[1] A/CONF.104/22, part one.

[2] ID/B/270.

[3] ID/B/284.

the Board decided to strengthen the System in the light of the experience gained and of the relevant decisions of the Board. It noted with appreciation the breakdown of costs provided and requested the Executive Director to provide more detailed information to the Board at its seventeenth session. It also took note of a proposal made by a member of the Board to establish a Committee on Consultations.

8. The Board, reaffirming its previous decisions on the subject, stressed the importance of redeployment and recognized the continuing need for UNIDO to examine the restructuring process and to assist developing countries to obtain insights into international developments in this area. It requested the Executive Director to continue and strengthen co-operation in that field with regional commissions.

9. In considering the development and transfer of technology, the Board commended the progress achieved by the Secretariat, reaffirmed the particular importance and high priority it attached to activities in this field and drew attention to the need to strengthen existing institutional arrangements within the Secretariat. The Board also stressed the increasing importance and usefulness of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) and reiterated its earlier decisions regarding resources to be allocated to INTIB.

10. The Board agreed to propose to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and decided to establish an open-ended working group of the Board to meet periodically to exchange information and views, on an informal basis, on the progress, direction and content of preparations for the conference.

11. The Board approved the Executive Director's proposals for the programming of UNIDF, endorsing the proposed criteria for priority, and delegated to the Executive Director authority to approve projects for UNIDF financing in 1983. The Board urged all States to contribute to UNIDF or to increase their contributions to reach the desirable funding level of $50 million annually. The Board agreed to consider at its seventeenth session the proposal to establish an *ad hoc* working group to consider the operation of the Fund.

12. In its deliberations on the follow-up of the decisions and recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the Board continued its consideration of the Executive Director's proposal for The International Bank for Industrial Development (IBID), begun at the fifteenth session of the Board. The Board subsequently agreed to continue further consideration of the question at its seventeenth session.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

13. The second regular 1982 session of the Economic and Social Council was held in Geneva from 7 to 30 July. The agenda included the following items relating to the activities of UNIDO: international economic and social policy, including regional and sectoral developments; regional co-operation; special

measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s; international co-operation on the environment; industrial development co-operation; science and technology for development; new and renewable sources of energy; operational activities; international co-operation and co-operation within the United Nations system; proposed medium-term plan; assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement; and implementation of the medium-term and long-term recovery and rehabilitation programme in the Sudano-Sahelian region.

14. Under agenda item 16 "Industrial development co-operation", the Council deliberated on matters relating to UNIDO and adopted a two-part resolution, 1982/66. In part A of this resolution, the Council, *inter alia*, reaffirmed that priority should be accorded to activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries and the System of Consultations. The Council also reiterated the importance of facilitating the restructuring of world industrial production and the redeployment of industrial capacities, and supported the efforts of UNIDO in further improving and developing its programme as outlined in paragraphs 127 to 131 in the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its sixteenth session.[4] The Council requested the Secretary-General to organize consultations among representatives of all Member States that had ratified the new Constitution of UNIDO, and all other interested Member States, with a view to the entry into force of the Constitution. The Council also urged all countries, in particular the developed countries and those in a position to do so, to contribute or increase their contributions to UNIDF so that the agreed desirable funding level of $50 million annually could be reached in 1982. In addition, in view of decision 82/38 of the UNDP Governing Council stressing the need for UNIDO to bear an increased share of the cost of the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) programme, the Council recommended to the General Assembly that adequate funds be provided to permit the appointment of SIDFAs in those countries that need them—in particular all least developed countries, especially those in Africa.

15. In part B of resolution 1982/66, the Council declared the Industrial Development Decade for Africa to be one of the most important programmes of UNIDO in the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, requested the General Assembly to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure the effective co-ordination and implementation of the activities of UNIDO and ECA related to the Decade, made a request to the Executive Director of UNIDO to intensify contacts with the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, and requested the appropriate United Nations agencies to make necessary adjustments in their programmes with a view to contributing effectively to the implementation of the Decade.

16. The Council also considered the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and recommended that the General Assembly adopt the plan incorporating revisions recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and by the Council.

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[4] A/37/16.

17. A number of other resolutions and decisions adopted by the Council have implications for UNIDO.

18. In resolution 1982/53 the Council expressed "serious concern at the alarming decline in the rate of growth of the resources" of UNDP and appealed to all Governments to increase their pledges. The Council reaffirmed the need for UNDP and its executing agencies to review their operational support systems, working methods, arrangements and staffing in order to make more resources available to meet the assistance requirements of developing countries.

19. In resolution 1982/47 concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their national liberation movement, the Council requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, *inter alia*, to render increased assistance to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. In resolutions 1982/49 and 1982/55, dealing with the implementation, in the Sudano-Sahelian region, of the recovery and rehabilitation programme and the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the Council noted with satisfaction the arrangements made for joint undertakings with the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office by several United Nations organs, agencies and programmes and strongly urged all Governments to increase their assistance so as to enable the Office to respond to the priority requirements of the countries of the region.

20. Among the nine resolutions adopted by the Council on regional co-operation was resolution 1982/63 on ECA regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues in which the Council endorsed the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on the subject and appealed to the United Nations system organizations to assist African Governments within the framework of their country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa into their sectoral country programmes and projects and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities. In resolution 1982/62 the Council renewed its call on United Nations and other organizations to render their fullest support to the activities of ECA's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs). Other resolutions on the subject of regional co-operation included 1982/59 on the rehabilitation and reconstruction of flood-stricken areas of Democratic Yemen and 1982/61 on problems faced by Zaire.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

21. The Governing Council of UNDP held its twenty-ninth session in Geneva from 1 to 18 June 1982. In view of the importance of UNIDO activities as an executing agency for UNDP, the decisions of the Governing Council have a significant bearing upon UNIDO's activities. The following are of particular relevance: in decision 82/7 on recruitment of project professional staff and consultants, the Council urged the executing agencies to make better use of national recruitment services in the maintenance and upgrading of rosters and invited them to introduce measures to improve the forecasting of project

personnel requirements, to ensure timely circulation of job descriptions of vacant posts to all Member States, to reduce the time required for recruitment and to achieve earlier contacts between operational staff responsible for project design and recruitment; in decision 82/9 concerning pre-investment activities, the Council decided to establish a facility to assist Governments to finance pre-investment feasibility studies, primarily in the least developed countries; in decision 82/12 on integration of women in development, the Council recommended that, as part of all programming activities, care should be taken to ensure that all project proposals be examined and appraised thoroughly with a view to strengthening the participation of women in development; in decision 82/38, the Council authorized the Administrator of UNDP to finance the maximum number of SIDFAs possible within existing resources while at the same time inviting the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to the urgent need for UNIDO to bear an increased share of the cost of the SIDFA programme.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE: AUTUMN SESSION

22. The Permanent Committee held its eighteenth session in Vienna from 15 to 19 November 1982. In accordance with its mandate, the Committee at that session reviewed UNIDO efforts in co-ordinating the activities in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system. Other items on the agenda were the proposed programme of work for the biennium 1984-1985 and the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

23. With regard to the proposed programme of work, to which the major part of the debate was devoted, the Committee requested the Executive Director to reflect the views and comments expressed in a revised programme of work for 1984-1985 and to convey them to the Secretary-General.

24. Concerning the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, the Committee requested the Executive Director to provide information on financial implications of preparatory work to the Open-ended Working Group of the Industrial Development Board on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. The Committee also requested the Executive Director to ensure that documentation for the Conference give appropriate attention to alternative industrial development experiences which could be used by the developing countries at their discretion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

25. The thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly started on 21 September and was suspended on 21 December 1982. Matters directly related to UNIDO were discussed under agenda sub-item 71 *(d)* "Industrialization", when the Assembly had before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its sixteenth session (A/37/16) and the note by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (A/37/291).

26. Resolution 37/212 on industrial co-operation was adopted as a whole with a recorded vote of 129 in favour, 10 against and 12 abstentions. In section I of the resolution (Report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixteenth session) the Assembly, reaffirming Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/66, recommended that activities in the areas of industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, the development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries and the System of Consultations should be given continued priority for 1983-1985. The Assembly decided that adequate resources should be provided in the budget of UNIDO for 1983 to finance up to 10 additional posts so that SIDFAs might be appointed in particular in the least developed countries, especially those in Africa; it further decided to consider at its thirty-eighth session the question of appropriate budgetary support to the SIDFA programme for the biennium 1984-1985, on the basis of recommendations to be made by the Board at its seventeenth session. The Assembly approved the draft provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Board to meet periodically during the period of preparation of the Conference, and decided that adequate resources should be provided to cover the costs of the preparatory work and documentation to be undertaken during 1983 as decided by the Board at its sixteenth session, including five expert group meetings on major topics of the Conference and meetings of the open-ended working group.

27. In section II of resolution 37/212 (Industrial Development Decade for Africa) the Executive Director was requested to report through the Board to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1983 on the responses of the United Nations system to the proposals for implementation of the programme for the Decade. The Assembly appealed to all countries to contribute generously to UNIDF for supporting activities related to the Decade and requested the Secretary-General to allocate adequate staff and financial resources so as to ensure effective co-ordination and implementation of the activities of UNIDO and ECA in this field. On the same subject, the Assembly in resolution 37/139 entitled "Special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s" called upon the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to examine measures to increase the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Decade and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner.

28. In resolution 37/213 on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the Assembly recommended that consultations take place during the first half of 1983 among States that have ratified, accepted or approved the Constitution of UNIDO and other interested States to determine the date of entry into force of that Constitution. The consultations are to be organized in three stages: *(a)* a one-day procedural meeting in New York in January 1983; *(b)* a series of consultations in Vienna, leading to a formal meeting not exceeding one week, if possible immediately following the seventeenth session of the Board, to discuss all relevant substantive questions; and *(c)* a one-day closing meeting in New York to receive the conclusions of the substantive meetings and to execute individual notifications to the Secretary-General of agreement for the entry into force of the Constitution.

29. In line with the various decisions taken by the Assembly in resolutions 37/212 and 37/213, an additional appropriation to the 1982-1983 UNIDO regular budget was made amounting to $1,967,200. This appropriation together with a decrease in the initial appropriation for UNIDO totalling $3,127,000 (due to a more favourable dollar exchange rate in 1982) resulted in a revised appropriation of $71,782,400 for UNIDO (see resolution 37/243A on revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983).

30. On the proposal of the Secretary-General, the General Assembly decided to confirm the reappointment of Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane as Executive Director for a further period of two years, ending on 31 December 1984, or until UNIDO becomes a specialized agency, whichever date comes first.

31. The Assembly declared the following States elected members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1983: Group A—Chad, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda; Group B—Austria, Belgium, Finland, Italy, Switzerland; Group C—Chile, Peru; Group D—Bulgaria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

32. With regard to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly in resolution 37/202 decided to establish a committee of universal membership to carry out the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy in 1984 and called upon the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to report on the results achieved in their respective sectors in applying the Strategy as the policy framework in the formulation and implementation of their programmes of work and medium-term plans to the committee for consideration.

33. In resolution 37/214 related to ECA, the organizations of the United Nations system were requested to assist African Governments, within the framework of the country programming process, in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities.

34. In resolution 37/248 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, the Assembly also requested the organizations of the United Nations system, in formulating these programmes, to take into account the need to further enhance their co-operation with the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

35. The implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries was the subject of resolution 37/224 in which the Assembly called upon, *inter alia,* the organizations of the United Nations system to take immediate, concrete and fully adequate measures and steps to accelerate the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and to consider favourably giving their full support to aid consultative groups or other arrangements to be established at the initiative of the least developed countries. The Assembly also renewed the invitation to the governing bodies of appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to take the necessary and appropriate measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandate.

36. Concerning the action programme in favour of island developing countries, the Assembly in resolution 37/206 requested UNIDO, among other competent organizations of the United Nations system, to take adequate measures to enhance its ability to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade.

37. In resolution 37/134 on assistance to the Palestinian people, the Assembly requested the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people; it also requested that assistance to the Palestinians in the Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Governments. Resolution 37/135 also called upon international organizations not to recognize, or co-operate with, or assist in any manner, in any measures undertaken by Israel to exploit the national resources of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

38. In resolution 37/250 on the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, the organizations of the United Nations system were invited to participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee on Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, and were requested to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme in the short-term, medium-term and long-term context, in particular for the benefit of developing countries in accordance with their national plan and priorities.

39. Concerning operational activities for development in the United Nations system, the Assembly, in resolution 37/226, invited the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system dealing with the flows of concessional resources to developing countries to pay greater attention, in their reviews of these issues, to the funding needs of the United Nations funds and programmes, and to adopt appropriate measures leading to a greater use of the capacities of developing countries in local or regional procurement of material and equipment, in training and in service, in facilitating the increased use of local contractors and in the recruitment of training, technical and management personnel. The Assembly further urged the executive heads of organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to seek to minimize administrative and other support costs without affecting the field programmes and the network of UNDP offices in developing countries. It also requested the organs and bodies of the United Nations system receiving resources of an extra budgetary nature, such as support cost payments, to include information on these resources and their utilization in the reports of their governing bodies, and invited the governing bodies of the organizations of the United Nations system receiving support cost payments from Governments and voluntary funds to examine information thereon. The Assembly further urged all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, in the light of the recommendations contained in section III of the "Annual Report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, 1982" (A/37/445, annex), to take the necessary steps to ensure the harmonization of administrative, financial, personnel, planning and procurement procedures.

40. In a number of resolutions UNIDO, among other organizations of the United Nations system, was asked by the General Assembly to bring to the attention of its governing body, the Industrial Development Board, the special needs of Botswana (37/148), Cape Verde (37/152), Sierra Leone (37/158), Gambia (37/159), Lesotho (37/160), Mozambique (37/161), Uganda (37/162), Tonga (37/164), and to report the decisions of the Board, and—in some cases—the steps being taken by UNIDO, to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1983.

41. Resolutions were also adopted on the special needs of the Central African Republic (37/145), Sao Tome and Principe (37/146), Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia and Sudan (37/147), Liberia (37/149), Democratic Yemen (37/150), Benin (37/151), Djibouti (37/153), Comoros (37/154), Chad (37/155), Guinea-Bissau (37/156), Lebanon (37/163) and the Sudano-Sahelian Region (37/165).

42. Among other resolutions that also have some bearing on the work of UNIDO are: protection against products harmful to health and to the environment (37/137); Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator (37/144); development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology (37/207); critical situation of financial resources of UNDP (37/227); United Nations Volunteers Programme (37/229); long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (37/244); long-term trends in economic development (37/249).

43. In resolution 37/13 on financial emergency of the United Nations, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in addition to his official communications to the permanent representatives of Member States, to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of assessed contributions, in compliance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations. The attention of the Industrial Development Board is drawn to a statement adopted by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination on the subject and submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly (A/C.5/37/30).

44. Concerning the launching of global negotations on international economic co-operation for development, the Assembly decided to keep this item open in order to allow for the continuation of informal consultations after the suspension of the thirty-seventh session and to reconvene on short notice to consider any decisions or agreements that might emerge from the negotiations.

Chapter II

SOURCES OF FUNDS

1. UNIDO derives its finances from a number of sources, namely: the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); the Special Industrial Services (SIS); the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF); trust funds and cost-sharing arrangements (TF/CS); the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation (RP); and the United Nations regular budget (RB). The United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) also plays an important role in UNIDO's activities. In the following paragraphs a report is given on the availability and utilization of the financial resources during the year under review. A summary of the situation with regard to overhead costs is also provided.

UNDP/INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURE

2. UNIDO continued to serve as a major executing agency for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 1982 marked the beginning of the third UNDP programming cycle. By the end of the year, 89 country programmes had been approved while another 53 were scheduled for approval in 1983. The development of programmes and projects was carried out against a background of both challenge and constraint caused by the uncertainties of voluntary contributions to UNDP. Due to low pledges in November 1981 forward planning was limited by the Administrator of UNDP to 60 per cent of the indicative planning figures (IPFs) approved by the Governing Council of UNDP. This was further reduced to 55 per cent as a result of even lower pledges in November 1982. In addition, with the decision that 80 per cent of UNDP resources would be allocated to countries with a *per capita* gross national product of up to $500, the likelihood that industry might receive far less than the required resources in the international development efforts had to be reckoned with.

3. The considerable attention given by UNIDO in 1981 and previous years to the participation in the UNDP programming exercise was followed up by project formulation missions and constant dialogue in the spirit of continuous programming. During 1982, missions to discuss programmes or to elaborate projects were sent to 26 countries (Angola, Benin, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Hungary, India, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kuwait, Liberia, Mali, Mexico,

Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanazania and Zambia). The positive trend reported last year, following the approval of 14 country programmes by the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1981,[1] was further confirmed by the overall growth of UNIDO's share in the other 75 country programmes approved so far. In the 89 country programmes, 386 projects amounting to $333 million have been allocated to the industry sector for which UNIDO is, or seems likely to be, the executing agency. Of these, 121 were ongoing projects and 265 were new, together accounting for 16.8 per cent of the total amount programmed (see appendix F, table 1).[2] This compares favourably with the 10 and 12.4 per cent shares originally allocated in the first and second country programming cycles respectively. These figures later rose to 11.0 and 14.5 per cent respectively, at the close of the two programming cycles. In 11 countries (Chile, Cuba, India, Madagascar, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Viet Nam and Zambia) there was individually an increase of more than 10 per cent over the share in the second cycle.

4. Project approvals during 1982 under the UNDP/IPF, in all industrial subsectors, amounted to $76.6 million. For most of the developing countries chemical industries, agro-industries, engineering industries and institutional infrastructure continued to be the priority areas for technical co-operation.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SERVICES PROGRAMME

5. The 43 per cent increase in the third-cycle allocation (from $17.5 million for 1976-1981 to $25 million for 1982-1986), given to the SIS programme by the UNDP Governing Council in June 1981,[3] was negated by the low level of contributions pledged to UNDP for 1982. The UNDP imposed a 60 per cent limit of the forward planning value for all programmes, limiting the 1982 technical assistance delivery under SIS to $3.0 million. Considering the severe pressure from many countries for short-term, quick-action technical co-operation projects this was a difficult feat for UNIDO to accomplish, hence the slight over-expenditure (see statistical annex, table 2). The flexibility expected of the programme has been greatly impaired not only by the fact that the $3.5 million yearly allocations of previous cycles had been reduced by more than 14 per cent for 1982; inflationary factors also limited the 1982 expenditure level of $3.0 million to 318 work-months of experts' services, at the present pro forma cost of $6,700 per month. This represents less than one-third of what the SIS programme delivered in 1972 when, with a $3.5 million allocation, it was possible to obtain 1,400 work-months of experts' services at a pro forma cost of $2,500 per month.

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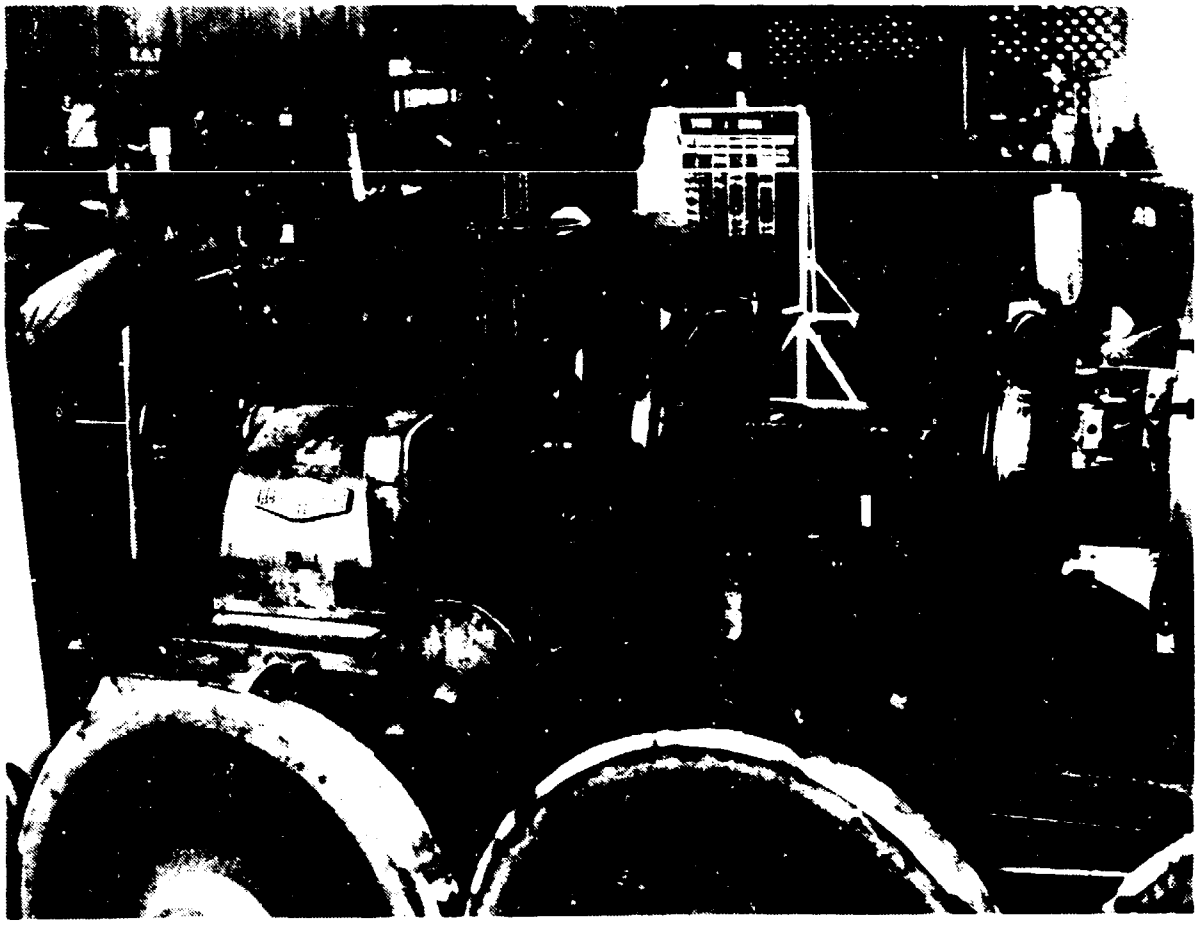
[1] ID/B/280, appendix M, table 3.

[2] Seven of the 89 countries did not have country programmes in the second cycle. A comparison of the remaining 82 country programmes for the second and third programming cycles shows an increase in the percentage share of industry from 14.32 (second cycle) to 17.02 (third cycle).

[3] ID/B/200, chap. II, para. 14.



A workshop of the Régie des chemins de fer Abidjan-Niger (RAN) (Ivory Coast)—one of the scenes of the in-plant group training programme on repair and maintenance of railway equipment held in Belgium, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta (cf. chap. III, para. 159)

6. During 1982, a total of 196 requests were received from 95 countries and, as of end-December, 148 projects were approved with a value of $5.4 million: of these 37 pertained to least developed countries with a project value of $1,468,292. The bulk of the requests came mainly from Africa (36.2 per cent) and the Americas (35.3 per cent).

7. Technical co-operation delivery under the SIS programme in 1982 was directed to the following fields:

Field of activity	*Percentage*
Industrial planning	0.6
Institutional infrastructure	6.9
Factory establishment and management	6.1
Industrial training	0.7
Feasibility studies	8.0
Agro-industries	15.4
Metallurgical industries	18.5
Engineering industries	11.0
Chemical industries	29.5
Programme formulation and direction	1.5
Development and transfer of technology	1.6
Technology advisory services	0.2
	100.0

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

8. Size and composition of 1982 pledges to UNIDF were rather similar to those for 1981. The expected increase in the pledges for 1982 over 1981[4] did not materialize. The slight decline in the size of the pledges to UNIDF between 1981 and 1982 was, however, far less dramatic than the decline in pledges faced by certain other United Nations funds and programmes during the same period.

9. At the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1983, 63 countries pledged a sum of $11.3 million (see table 1 below) (Pledging Conference for 1982: $9.3 million). Since other countries are still expected to announce their UNIDF pledges for 1983, it is likely that the total 1983 pledges will exceed those for 1982, perhaps even in real terms. This positive development is in some ways unique and is, obviously, a reflection of continuously improved efficiency in the management of the Fund which has resulted in the increased confidence of the donor countries concerning the usefulness of the Fund. Nevertheless, the funding level of $50 million continues to be a distant goal despite the emphatic appeals made over the years by all concerned, including the Industrial Development Board.

TABLE 1. PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR 1982 AND 1983

(In US dollars or dollar equivalent)[a]

Year	*Total*	*General-purpose convertible*	*Special-purpose convertible*	*Non-convertible (general- and special-purpose)*
1982	11 590 296	2 850 868	6 451 322	2 288 106
1983	11 745 598	2 365 120	6 944 664	2 435 814

[a]Currencies other than United States dollars converted at the exchange rate prevailing on 31 December 1982.

10. Recalling that the General Assembly, in the annex to resolution 31/202 on establishing the Fund, envisaged the Fund to become a tool that would enable UNIDO to react "promptly and flexibly" to the needs of the developing countries, the UNIDO Secretariat remains worried about the low and decreasing share of the general-purpose contributions, a worry that was explained in depth in document ID/B/266 submitted to the Board at its fifteenth session (1981). The general-purpose component is the only segment of the Fund that allows the Secretariat to programme without any constraints. It is a matter of satisfaction to note in this context that in 1982 one country, Austria, has responded positively to the plea of the Secretariat and has made an additional pledge to the general-purpose component of the Fund—in addition to its pledge to the special-purpose component—to facilitate the Secretariat's programming efforts. In 1982, Australia for the first time made a pledge to the Fund.

[4]ID/B/280, chap. II, para. 17.

11. The Secretariat was also pleased to note that several of the major special-purpose donors with a considerable experience with the Fund substantially increased their 1983 pledges. France, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Italy belong to this category.

12. During the year under review, the Secretariat continued its efforts to strengthen activities concerned with programme development and project preparation and to improve the overall quality of UNIDF projects. Special care was exercised in order to promote projects of an innovative nature. The dialogue with recipient and donor countries was intensified, and special efforts were made to ensure increased familiarity with the priority criteria of the donor countries. An attempt could thus be made to submit projects to the potential donor countries on an increasingly selective basis, and thus reduce the administrative costs for both the Secretariat and the donors.

13. In 1982, 134 projects were approved with a total value of $15.5 million, including overheads. Of these, 69 projects were financed from the general-purpose convertible component with a value of $3.4 million; 36 from the special-purpose convertible component valued at $9.0 million; and 29 from the non-convertible component valued at $3.1 million, complemented by certain additional inputs from the general-purpose component of the Fund.

14. While the Secretariat continued to apply the nine priority criteria endorsed by the Board, efforts were made to sponsor certain programmes of special concern, namely, those related to the least developed countries, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, energy and environment.

15. Several projects meeting multiple criteria were approved. An example of assistance provided to the least developed countries is a project in Upper Volta which aims at setting up a pilot facility for the extraction, analysis and processing of local aromatic and medicinal plants to produce pharmaceuticals and essential oils. It aims at processing local raw material, which will have a direct and positive impact on the rural population as far as the cultivation, harvesting and preparation of the raw materials is concerned; the end product will meet one of the basic needs of the country. Another example is a project in Mali, also a least developed country, financed under UNIDF, which assists the Government in setting up a unit for the production of simple manual water pumps for use in villages; the unit is to be located within a mechanical workshop, previously established with UNIDO assistance.

16. In the field of energy a number of interesting and innovative projects were launched during 1982. On of those projects aims at evaluating and testing different sea-water desalination technologies for which solar energy is used. As part of this project, UNIDO is sponsoring the establishment of a two-row pilot and demonstration plant in Western Australia based on a technology using solar stills. The results of the pilot project will be of direct relevance to a large number of countries, including those in the Sudano-Sahelian region. Considering the rapidly escalating energy costs, and in order to stimulate the concepts of energy conservation and energy management, UNIDO has launched several workshops and training courses in various industrial subsectors, focusing on particularly energy-demanding industries such as glass, ceramics, metallurgy and petrochemicals.

17. Responding to the developing countries' increasing concern over the effects of industry on the environment, UNIDF has enabled the Secretariat to embark on several innovative projects with important long-term implications. In view of some particularly harmful characteristics of wastes from the pharmaceutical industry, the problem of effluent control and treatment of wastes is being studied and a training programme launched. Recognizing the serious environmental impact of the leather industry and the need to take practical measures to diminish pollution when establishing or expanding tanneries UNIDO, in co-operation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), completed a first comprehensive study in 1975 entitled: "Environmental consideration in the leather producing industry".[5] The study, which was of a stock-taking nature, envisaged the development of an environmentally sound leather industry. Reactions to this study suggested that the environmental situation of the leather industry subsector is becoming more acute and that there is a need for a further techno-economic study on the subject. With UNIDF financing, the Secretariat is preparing a second study which will incorporate a variety of new processes and treatment techniques of special relevance to developing countries. The study will also include a detailed assessment of the techno-economic implications of adopting such effluent treatment and processing technologies.

TRUST FUNDS AND COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

18. In 1982, traditional trust fund activities continued to cover mainly associate experts' services, financed by a number of industrialized market economy countries. These countries also contributed to the financing of specific large-scale and small-scale projects at the global, regional and national levels.

19. The number of countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that are financing the cost of UNIDO technical co-operation projects increased steadily. Both these countries and organizations entered into trust fund agreements with UNIDO to finance the total cost of projects of which they were the recipients. The total amount of financing approved during 1982 under such agreements was around $6 million. Examples of projects of this type included assistance to the Gulf Co-operation Council to carry out an industrial survey of the Gulf region; to an aluminium plant in Kuwait; to a seminar on project preparation, evaluation and implementation to be organized by the Islamic Development Bank; and to the establishment of an industrial development centre in Nigeria. As in previous years, all UNIDO projects in Qatar were trust fund projects. For the coming years, a steady increase in the number of trust fund projects is expected.

20. Trust fund agreements are drawn up in simple, standard form and signed by both the recipients and UNIDO. The funds indicated in the agreements are directly deposited to a special account. UNIDO also keeps UNDP field offices continuously informed about the negotiation, approval and implementation of such agreements.

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[5] UNIDO/ITD.337/Rev.1 and Add.1/Rev.1.

21. In view of the increasing needs of the developing countries for technical assistance on the one hand and the scarcity of UNDP resources on the other, several countries were engaged in cost-sharing arrangements. By mobilizing convertible and/or non-convertible funds from their side, these countries were matching their resources with UNDP financial resources, thus enabling UNIDO to implement a larger number of technical co-operation projects in 1982. Examples of projects of this type included assistance to the agricultural machinery industry (Algeria); to the Cement Research and Development Centre (Turkey); to industrial advisory units (Oman, United Arab Emirates); to the capital goods subsector (Venezuela); to the Industrial Research Centre (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya); and to the Saudi-Arabian Standards Organization. All UNIDO projects in Kuwait and in the United Arab Emirates were financed under hundred-per-cent cost-sharing arrangements.

UNIDO REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

22. Proposals of the Executive Director for the regular programme of technical co-operation for the biennium 1982-1983 were considered by the Permanent Committee at its fifteenth session (1981).[6] At the recommendation of the Committee, the Board at its fifteenth session (1981) tentatively approved the proposals for 1982-1983.[7] At the seventeenth session (1982), the Permanent Committee recommended to the Board that it approve revised allocations proposed by the Executive Director. The Board at its sixteenth session (1982) approved the revised allocations, based on the appropriation approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (1981).[8] The distribution of the revised allocations by the six programme components is shown in appendix D.

23. The appropriation to the UNIDO regular programme for the present biennium is less in both nominal and real terms than that for 1980-1981; this has reduced the flexibility of the UNIDO Secretariat to increase allocations under individual programme components.

24. During 1982, 189 projects under all components were approved, amounting to $5.8 million. Appendix D gives the comparison of the approved allocation for, and the amount implemented in, 1982. Descriptions of activities supported under regular programme components "Co-operation among developing countries" and "Special needs of the least developed countries" are to be found in Chapter V ("Special programmes"). The following paragraphs briefly cover the activities carried out under the remaining four components.

25. The improvement of skills and the broadening of the experience of high-level technical, managerial and administrative personnel engaged in industrial sector development is one of the most important programmes of UNIDO. During 1982, 45 projects were approved under the individual fellowship component for financing individual training programmes in such fields as leather processing, standardization and quality control, aluminium fabrication

[6] ID/B/C.3/104.

[7] ID/B/268, para. 80; A/36/16, para. 54.

[8] ID/B/C.3/114; ID/B/288, para. 48; A/37/16, para. 46.

and design, and pulp and paper technology. Eleven projects on group training (i.e. in-plant training programmes, seminars and workshops) were approved in 1982 and provided participants from developing countries with practical experience as well as the opportunity to upgrade their theoretical and technical competence. An important activity financed under the component "Establishment and strengthening of training facilities", was the assistance provided to relevant institutions in developing countries to build up their capability to conduct training programmes for other developing countries. In 1982, 9 projects were approved concerning the identification of appropriate training institutions and, in some cases, support was given to those institutes in the form of lecturers, trainers and training equipment.

26. The regional advisers programme, which operates within the joint industry divisions of the regional commissions, continued to contribute to the strengthening of co-operation between UNIDO and the industrial development activities of the regional commissions, particularly in identifying priority areas, trends and specific needs for technical assistance.

27. Short-term advisory services to developing countries were provided by the interregional advisers in such fields as plastics technology and chemical, capital goods and steel industries. These services helped to improve the quality of the UNIDO technical co-operation programme and to speed up project implementation.

28. Allocations to the programme component "Consultations with Governments" allowed the Organization to invite high-level government officials to UNIDO Headquarters to discuss UNIDO activities in their respective countries, thus making programmes more responsive to the needs of the developing countries. These visits contributed substantially to the preparation of country programmes for the third UNDP programming cycle, resulted in an increase of government requests for technical assistance, and promoted the better understanding of the perceptions of individual Governments.

REGULAR BUDGET

29. The programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 comprises two separate parts. The first covers UNIDO (section 17 of the United Nations regular budget). The second part deals with the running costs of the Vienna International Centre (VIC) (sections 28M—Administrative Services, Vienna; 29C—Conference Services, Vienna; and 29F—Library, Vienna).

A. UNIDO

30. General Assembly resolution 36/240A of 18 December 1981 provided under section 17 of the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 an amount of $72,942,200 for UNIDO. The first performance report for the biennium 1982-1983 submitted by the Secretary-General to the General

Assembly in December 1982[9] included a request for a decrease of $3,127,000 in the appropriation for UNIDO. The net decrease was to offset the combined effects of *(a)* an exchange rate that was more favourable than had been assumed (from AS 15.50 per $1 for the biennium to AS 16.83 in 1982 and an estimated AS 17.70 in 1983), amounting to a saving of $6,193,800, *(b)* higher costs ($2,738,900) resulting from an average inflation rate of 15 per cent in 1982, and *(c)* higher costs ($327,900) resulting from additional requirements related to the jointly financed activities. The revised estimate, amounting to $69,815,200, for the biennium 1982-1983 was subsequently affected by actions taken on the basis of the following recommendations of the Fifth Committee: *(a)* financial implications ($1,907,200) of resolution 37/212, of 20 December 1982, on industrial development co-operation and *(b)* financial implications ($60,000) of resolution 37/213, of 20 December 1982, on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency.

31. The requirements under section 17 of the programme budget for the biennium 1982-1983 approved by the Fifth Committee[10] (see also General Assembly resolution 37/243A of 21 December 1982) are given in table 2 below.

TABLE 2. REVISED BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS (SECTION 17—UNIDO) FOR THE BIENNIUM 1982-1983

(In US dollars)

		Increase or (decrease)	*Total*
I.	*Initial appropriation* (General Assembly resolution 36/240A of 18 December 1981)		72 942 200
II.	*Revised estimates approved by Fifth Committee*		
	(a) Rates of exchange	(6 193 800)	
	(b) Inflation	2 738 900	
	(c) Additional requirements related to jointly financed activities (common services)	327 900	
	Subtotal	(3 127 000)	
III.	*Financial implications approved by Fifth Committee* (General Assembly resolutions 37/212 and 37/213 of 20 December 1982)		
	(a) Consultations on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency	60 000	
	(b) Services and travel of 10 SIDFAs	943 400	
	(c) Preparatory activities for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO	822 100	
	(d) Industrial Development Decade for Africa	141 700	
	Subtotal	1 967 200	
			(1 159 800)
	Total of revised appropriation (General Assembly resolution 37/243A of 21 December 1982)		71 872 400

[9] A/C.5/37/65.

[10] A/C.5/37/100; A/C.5/37/101.

32. Preparation of the UNIDO programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 was initiated during the second half of 1982 and should be completed in March 1983.

B. Vienna International Centre

33. With regard to the biennium 1982-1983, the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session funded an amount of $34,419,700 under section 28M (Administrative Services, Vienna) to cover the cost of running the VIC. The first performance report for the biennium 1982-1983 submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly in December 1982 included a request for a decrease of $1,463,500 in the appropriation under section 28M which was subsequently approved.

34. Also for the biennium 1982-1983, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session estimates amounting to $6,828,900 under section 29C (Conference Services, Vienna) as compared with the initial appropriation of $6,990,500. This estimate was subsequently increased by $4,200,000 to $11,028,900 following the approval of the consolidated statement of conference-servicing costs[11] by the General Assembly in December 1982.

35. For the Joint Library Service of the VIC which is administered by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on behalf of all the organizations and units in the Centre, the General Assembly has approved under Section 29F (Library Service, Vienna) an amount of $531,400 as compared with the initial appropriation of $548,100.

36. Table 3 below gives a detailed breakdown of the approved changes as well as the initial appropriations and revised estimates for the VIC for the biennium 1982-1983.

TABLE 3. INITIAL APPROPRIATIONS AND REVISED ESTIMATES UNDER SECTIONS 28M, 29C AND 29F

(In US dollars)

Budget section	*Initial appropriation*	*Rate of exchange*	*Inflation*	*Policy-making organs' decisions*	*Revised estimates*
28M Administrative Services, Vienna	34 419 700	(3 199 400)	1 735 900	—	32 956 200
29C Conference Services, Vienna	6 990 500	(605 900)	444 300	4 200 000[a]	11 028 900
29F Library, Vienna	548 100	(50 700)	34 000	—	531 400
TOTAL	41 958 300	(3 856 000)	2 214 200	4 200 000	44 516 500

[a] A/C.5/37/103.

[11] A/C.5/37/103.

OVERHEAD COSTS

37. In 1982, the question of programme support costs was discussed at length at the two sessions of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) and subsequently by the Governing Council of UNDP. The Governing Council, in decision 82/36, *inter alia,* welcomed the arrangements agreed upon between UNDP and the executing agencies for the submission of *ex post facto* reports on support costs. The first trial report was submitted to the Director of Finance, UNDP, in November 1982. The report provided an approximation of 1980 and 1981 support costs calculated on the basis of the support cost format agreed to by all parties at the FB (Financial and Budgetary Questions) Working Party of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions in December 1981. The Council agreed with the proposal of the Administrator of UNDP to undertake a further support costs study for the purpose of providing a more precise calculation of support costs for the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) and of confirming the validity of the rates proposed in document DP/1982/58 for IPF-funded projects and projects funded by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). The Council requested the Administrator of UNDP to continue his consultations with the agencies with a view to reaching an agreed level of support costs reimbursement in respect of UNSO- and UNCDF-financed activities. The Council further requested the Administrator to submit a report to its thirtieth session on the results of the study and consultations with the agencies mentioned above. The Council also decided that only agencies which could provide reasonably documented evidence of support costs incurred in respect of the UNDP-financed programme were to benefit from support cost flexibility arrangements, and authorized the Administrator to include, in the future, a report on support cost flexibility arrangements in his report on the annual review of the UNDP situation.

Chapter III

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

A. Implementation overall in 1982

1. 1982 witnessed the start of the third country programming cycle of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). As was the case with all United Nations agencies, UNIDO's technical assistance delivery was affected by the cutback of UNDP resources available for implementation of approved projects (see also chap. II, "Sources of funds"). Throughout the year under review, the inflow of funds from UNDP resources showed a shortfall ranging from $10 million to $14 million as compared to 1981.

2. A total of 1,510 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 127 projects greater than $1 million in value, 415 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 968 projects below that value. Tables 1 and 2 below show technical co-operation expenditure in 1982, by source of funds and project components respectively.

TABLE 1. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds		*1982*	
		$ thousand	*%*
Regular programme		3 098	3.4
UNDP			
IPF and cash counterpart		64 260	69.9
SIS		3 082	3.4
Special programme resources and special measures		869	0.9
	Subtotal	68 211	74.2
UNDP-administered trust funds		3 106	3.4
Other funds			
Other trust funds		5 329	5.8
UNIDF		11 561	12.6
Non-UNIDO funds		574	0.6
	Subtotal	17 464	19.0
	TOTAL	91 879	100.0

TABLE 2. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	*1982*	
	$ thousand	*%*
Project personnel	44 313	48.2
Subcontracts	9 250	10.1
Fellowships and training	11 974	13.0
Equipment	24 392	26.6
Miscellaneous	1 950	2.1
TOTAL	91 879	100.0

3. Through a combination of in-house efforts and active project development efforts in the field, UNIDO, in close co-operation with Governments of developing countries, was able to respond to urgent requests for short-term assistance under the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme and provided technical advisory services through high-level experts. Following the suspension of many activities in 1980 and 1981, the SIS programme again gathered momentum in 1982; delivery, however, was limited to the $3 million mark in accordance with the UNDP revised programme of expenditure under this funding (see chap. II, "Sources of funds", para. 6). There was a noticeable increase in the number of projects financed under trust funds and approved for implementation in 1982.

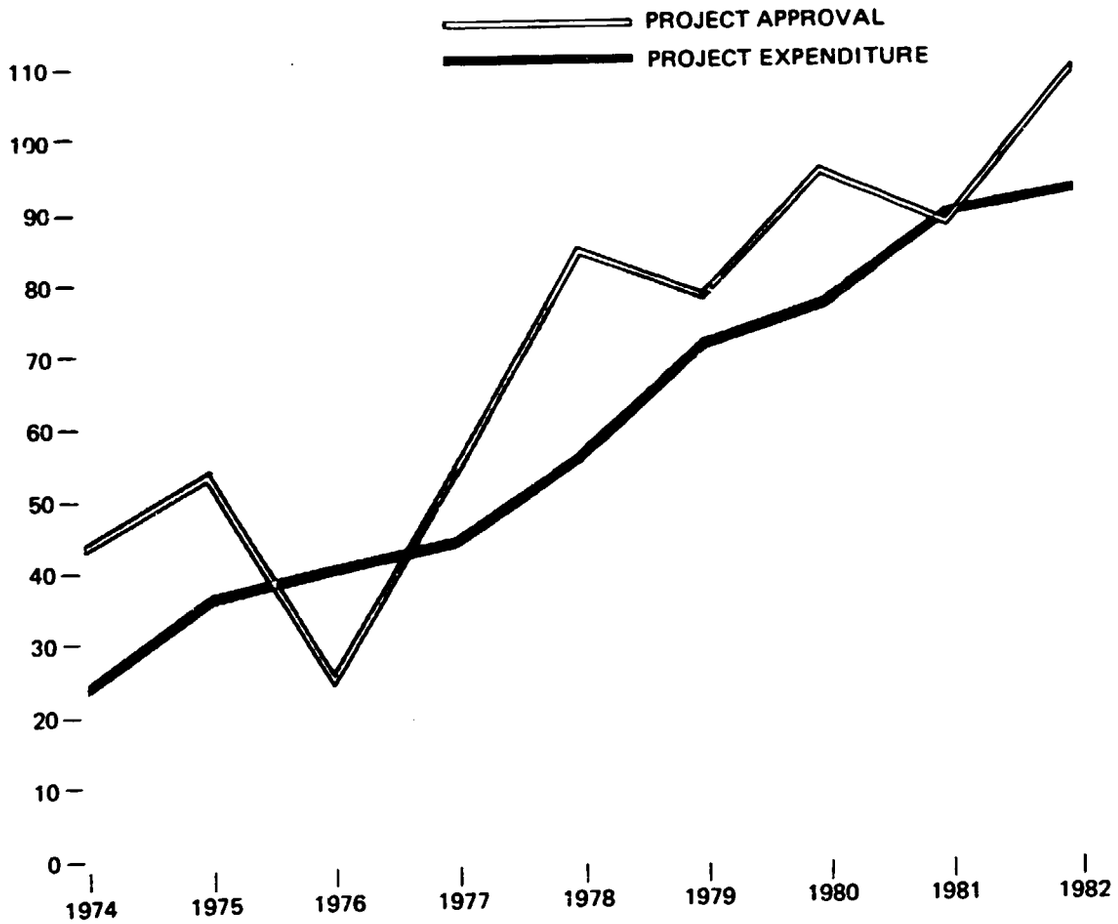
4. Following the country programming missions in 1981 in connection with the programming for the third UNDP country programming cycle, in 1982 major efforts were devoted to detailed formulation at project level. As a result of the introduction of a reduced authorized budget level for 1982 and 1983 (see also chap. II, "Sources of funds"), such formulation required considerable additional work time of substantive officers as compared to implementation under normal circumstances. Moreover, there was a particularly noticeable growth in the size and complexity of many projects.

5. The fact that the funds available for technical co-operation have become more limited in effective terms, makes it more necessary in future to concentrate on projects, which have an optimal multiplier effect on the development of a country, both in terms of quantity and quality. Projects call for considerable preparation both in the country and at Headquarters, careful formulation and constant evaluation. Further efforts were devoted to training the staff of the Division of Industrial Operations in project design and evaluation.

6. In keeping with the constant challenge of improving the quality of technical co-operation activities and in co-operation with the Evaluation Unit of the Division of Policy Co-ordination, evaluation manuals and standard forms were developed and used in the field and at Headquarters as tools for the self-evaluation exercise. The thematic evaluation on manufactures continued in 1982 as a joint exercise of the United Nations, UNDP and UNIDO. The Evaluation Unit conducted internal workshops and consultations on project design and evaluation for the Branches and Sections of the Division of Industrial Operations. With regard to project development, implementation and evaluation, close contact was maintained with the Office of the Deputy Executive Director.

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

(In millions of US dollars)



7. The Division of Industrial Operations continued to participate in the working group on procedures relating to the implementation of technical co-operation activities. As a result of the rapid changes in UNDP rules and procedures and the new agreements with special-purpose donors to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), an updated version of the "UNIDO Chief Technical Adviser's Manual"[1] was prepared and issued.

8. Co-operation among substantive units within the Organization was strengthened with the aim of better co-ordinating pre-investment and investment activities. A number of in-house lectures and consultations were conducted to underline the importance of the market, financial and economic components of feasibility studies and the need to improve the quality of UNIDO pre-investment studies. Work was also in progress to promote fully fledged, bankable feasibility studies for submission to potential public and private sponsors through the Investment Promotion Services.

9. With the introduction of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR), attempts were made to facilitate and

[1] UNIDO/IO.222/Rev.3.

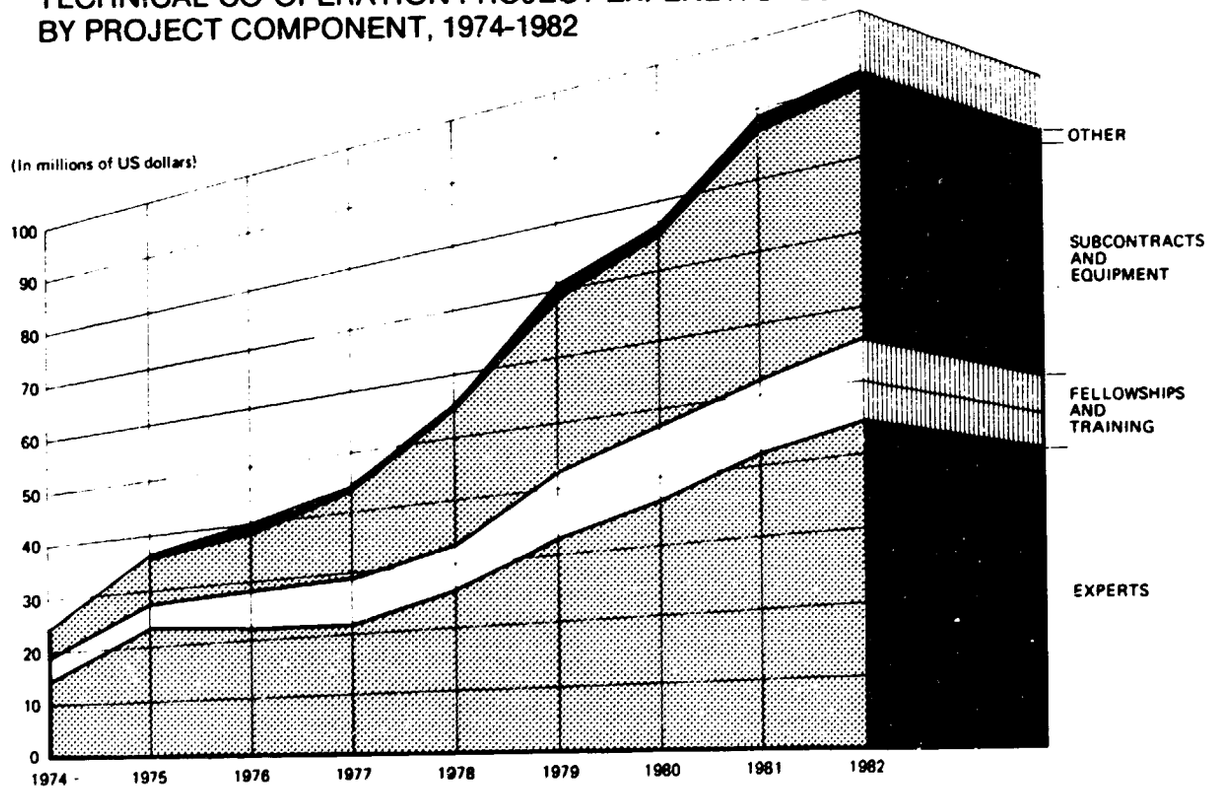
standardize the preparation and evaluation of feasibility studies with the help of a simplified programme for microcomputers. COMFAR, which is based on the UNIDO *Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies,*[2] will be used in future to increase the quality of UNIDO feasibility studies. Introduced in the industrial advisory units which conduct pre-investment studies in developing countries, COMFAR will also be used by consulting firms in both developing and industrialized countries. Many requests have already been received in this connection.

10. At the invitation of UNDP, UNIDO staff lectured at the seminars on pre-investment projects organized for UNDP Resident Representatives by the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank. Previously, UNIDO had participated in the design of the curriculum for these seminars.[3]

11. As reported earlier,[4] in cases of particularly complex projects, or in cases where a number of large-scale projects are ongoing in a country, activities are co-ordinated through specially established management teams or technical advisory committees. For example, in the case of Indonesia (where four large-scale projects are operational), the work of such a team has produced positive results through strengthening co-ordination and co-operation in inter-project activities.

12. The interregional advisers provided valuable support to the activities of the Division of Industrial Operations. Their functions in three areas should be

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECT EXPENDITURES
BY PROJECT COMPONENT, 1974-1982



[2]ID/206.

[3]ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 181.

[4]*Ibid.*, para. 4.

underlined: identification and formulation of projects; direct technical consultancy services to developing countries; and participation in the review of ongoing projects. These services were highly appreciated by the Governments of developing countries.

13. In large-scale and technically sophisticated projects, particularly in the fields of agro-related, metallurgical, chemical and engineering industries, there was increased consultation with government counterparts. Recruitment and project officers worked closely with counterparts in field missions to decide jointly on experts, equipment specifications and subcontracts. This teamwork approach, involving all parties concerned, proved valuable in improving both the quality and quantity of technical assistance delivery. Such an approach also provides for better inter-project co-operation at country level permitting, where necessary, the concentration of expertise.

14. UNIDO increased its co-operation with regional development banks and received a number of requests for the provision of technical assistance to development finance institutions and funds. In the Gulf Region, for example, requests were received to prepare and evaluate feasibility studies on behalf of such institutions and to conduct workshops on the preparation and evaluation of pre-investment studies. Such co-operation will be further reinforced in the future. In addition to the workshops on refinery operations, organized jointly by UNIDO and the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Fund for International Development, the two organizations have been holding discussions on further co-operation in activities for developing countries in the fields of engineering and petrochemicals.

15. Co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank continued to be strengthened. The project in the Comoros Islands for the establishment of storage facilities for refinery products led to a further request for UNIDO to supervise the construction of storage facilities.[5] Another example of co-operation with the Bank was seen in a project implemented in 1982 in Bangladesh for the appraisal of projects for the production of soda ash and methanol.

16. There were increased consultations with the World Bank on technical matters regarding the future joint implementation of technical co-operation activities in Africa in the fields of textiles, building materials and training. In the consultations, consideration was also given to the field of energy on issues such as interfuel substitution in certain countries of the European and Arab regions.

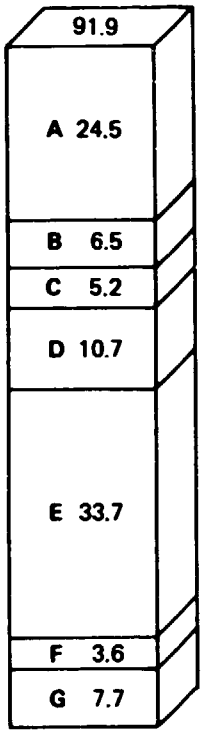
17. As in the past, every effort was made to co-ordinate the technical co-operation activities of UNIDO with those of other United Nations organizations. Such efforts are particularly significant and necessary in the areas of food, development of skills, use of energy etc. and call for closer co-operation at Headquarters and project level.

18. Certain joint UNIDO/national programmes yielded encouraging results. A number of countries showed increased confidence in the [illegible] UNIDO/

[5] *Ibid.*, para. 16.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED BY UNIDO IN 1982

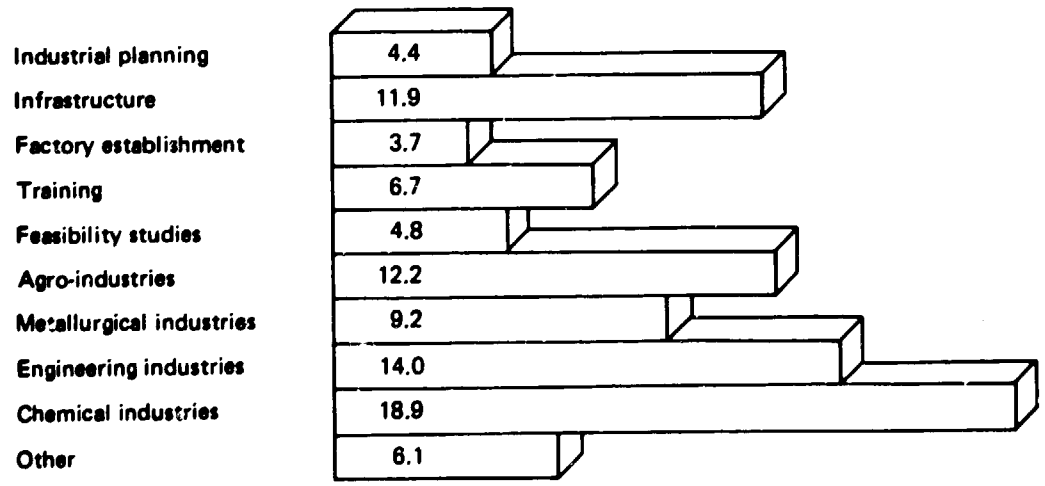
(In millions of US dollars)



A + B	Africa
B	African Arab States
C + B	Arab States
D	Americas
E	Asia and the Pacific
F	Europe
G	Global and interregional

DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1982

(In millions of US dollars)



Czechoslovakia Programme for International Co-operation in the Field of Ceramics, Building Materials and Non-metallic Mineral-based Industries.[6] One example was the Government of Suriname, which decided to make a contribution in the form of 100 per cent cost sharing, for the Joint Programme to carry out an evaluation of raw materials and to perform experimental work for the production of glass and ceramics in Suriname. Other activities, particularly in the field of training, were carried out by other joint centres.

19. Several Governments showed increased interest in supporting UNIDO projects through the provision of special-purpose contributions to UNIDF. Projects financed from this component of the Fund covered new and renewable sources of energy, and utilization of agricultural waste (e.g. the use of rice-husk ash cement for low-cost housing, which received support from Australia and the United States of America). Several projects for pre-investment studies were under consideration for financing by the same countries.

20. A new innovative approach in 1982 was seen in the building materials subsector in the United Republic of Cameroon. With UNIDO as executing agency and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) as the associate agency, a $1.7 million project was developed and an arrangement was made to have the first two years' implementation entirely pre-financed by the Government, instead of from the country indicative planning figure (IPF). This arrangement aims to help UNDP overcome some of its resource problems. After two years' work has been completed on the five-year project, the Government will be reimbursed from IPF resources. This is the first example of government pre-financing of a UNDP-financed project and illustrates both the Government's desire for early implementation and its trust in UNIDO's ability for implementation.

21. The central question in industrial development continues to be the accelerated development of human skills and resources. Practically every technical co-operation project of UNIDO takes account of this, as well as the overall programme of the Training Branch. One issue to be highlighted is the constant effort to increase the number of participants from least developed countries in UNIDO's training activities.

22. Activities related to the integration of women in the industrial development process should also be mentioned. In addition to the efforts to increase women's participation in training, a regional seminar for the integration of women in industrial planning in the Sahelian zone was held in Upper Volta in co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). In collaboration with the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) activities were also initiated to upgrade the skills of women entrepreneurs in the United Republic of Tanzania and to enhance the involvement of women in small-scale and rural-based industries linked with food processing. The latter project was financially supported by a donation of the funds collected by the staff of UNIDO on World Food Day.

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[6] *Ibid.*, para. 8.

23. With regard to the need to develop management for industry, particular attention was given to ways and means to improve overall management skills, taking due account of local traditions and customs and the participation of local industrial consultancy services. An increasing number of technical co-operation projects, at both country and regional levels, centre on this issue.

24. Attention was also given to the application of advanced management techniques and tools, particularly computers, and to the development of appropriate software. The fostering of inter-institution co-operation in this field, especially the involvement of universities, should also be mentioned.

25. UNIDO participation in the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and its efforts to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,[7] generated a programme which has already produced a core of technical co-operation projects. The programme also received the support of a number of donor countries in the following fields: large-scale generation of biogas from industrial wastes (Federal Republic of Germany); biofuels and synfuels, energy conservation (Australia); fuel alcohol (Finland, Sweden). UNIDO technical co-operation projects on biofuels and synfuels in Brazil, China, India and the Philippines are addressing major research and development (R + D) problems of interest to other developing countries. These four countries have agreed to share the results of UNIDO projects with other developing countries and to collaborate with them under technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) arrangements. Discussions were held to identify technical centres in certain developing countries to be the focal institutes or agencies for TCDC activities. Industrial energy management was another specific field in which the Division of Industrial Operations concentrated its efforts through practical technical co-operation projects, e.g. one project successfully implemented in Thailand. In addition, seminars organized in various parts of the world related to industrial energy management. Activities related to energy are carried out by the various sections and co-ordinated by the Industrial Energy Engineering Unit of the Office of the Director of the Division of Industrial Operations.

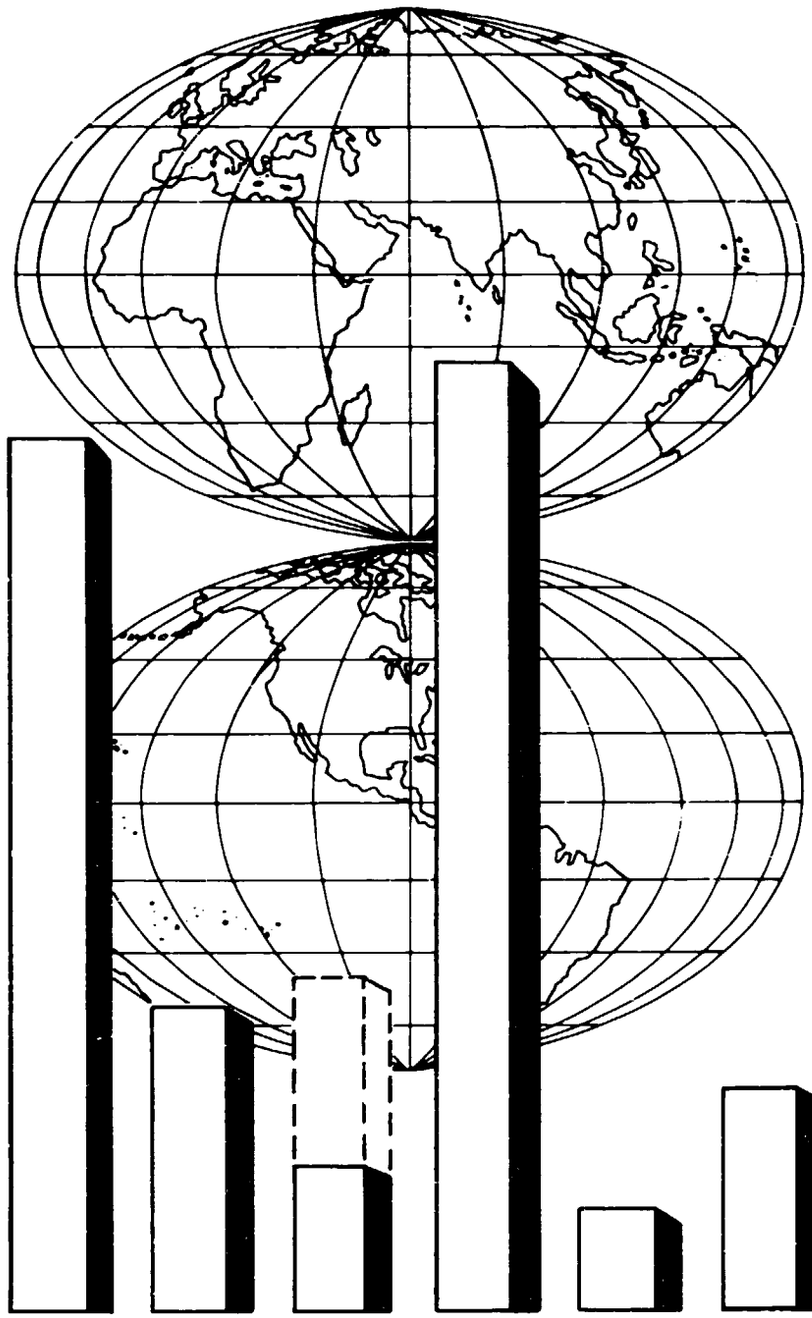
26. Governments continued to show confidence in UNIDO for the implementation of technical co-operation projects under trust fund arrangements. As a result of satisfactory services, provided to the cement plant in Benghazi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), the Government signed a new trust fund agreement for UNIDO to supply 150 experts for a project in Derna. Preparatory work began in 1982 to field an initial group of experts and the complete team of experts will be fielded in 1983. In the same country, two new projects are under consideration, one on brick manufacture and the other on rubber tyre manufacture, both of which would require large groups of experts, to start work probably in 1983. The Government of Algeria is also interested in co-operation under similar arrangements in the field of cement industry.

27. As can be seen, there are important trends in international co-operation which will no doubt have an important impact on future activities to be carried out by UNIDO. On the one hand, multi-lateral funds are becoming more

[7] A/CONF.100/11, chap. I.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED BY UNIDO IN 1982

(By geographical area, in percentages and millions of United States dollars)



Africa	Americas	Arab States*	Asia and the Pacific	Europe	Interregional and global
$31.0	$10.7	$11.7 ($6.5)	$33.7	$3.6	$7.7
33.7%	11.7%	12.7% (7.1%)	36.7%	3.9%	8.4%

*Broken lines and figures in parentheses give an indication of the African Arab States which are also included under the column "Africa".

limited. On the other hand, through the progress achieved by the developing countries, the areas, ways and means of technical co-operation are becoming more complex, specialized and specific. Among the major programmes of the Organization, implementation activities have started with regard to technical co-operation projects within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and will be intensified in the future. The above-mentioned trends will require further efforts on the part of the Organization in the provision of technical assistance in years to come.

B. Implementation by region

AFRICA

28. The value of projects implemented in Africa declined somewhat in 1982, amounting to $31 million, despite the special needs of the region and the increasing priority which African countries accord to industrialization with emphasis on the development of institutional infrastructure and of human and physical resources. This is the result of adverse effects of the shortfall in UNDP resources upon the least developed countries, the greatest number of which are in Africa. In addition to the direct technical assistance provided, other UNIDO activities should also be taken into account, particularly those within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see also chap. V "Special programmes"). A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 3 and 4 below.

TABLE 3. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA,[a] BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

		1982	
Source of funds		*$ thousand*	*%*
Regular programme		854	2.7
UNDP			
IPF and cash counterpart		21 750	70.2
SIS		1 083	3.5
Special programme resources and special measures		586	1.9
	Subtotal	23 419	75.6
UNDP-administered trust funds		729	2.4
Other funds			
Other trust funds		3 082	10.0
UNIDF		2 630	8.5
Non-UNIDO funds		251	0.8
	Subtotal	5 963	19.3
	TOTAL	30 965	100.0

[a]Including African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia).

TABLE 4. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN AFRICA,[a] BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	*1982*	
	$ thousand	*%*
Project personnel	21 260	68.6
Subcontracts	2 652	8.6
Fellowships and training	2 379	7.7
Equipment	3 799	12.3
Miscellaneous	875	2.8
TOTAL	30 965	100.0

[a]Including African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia).

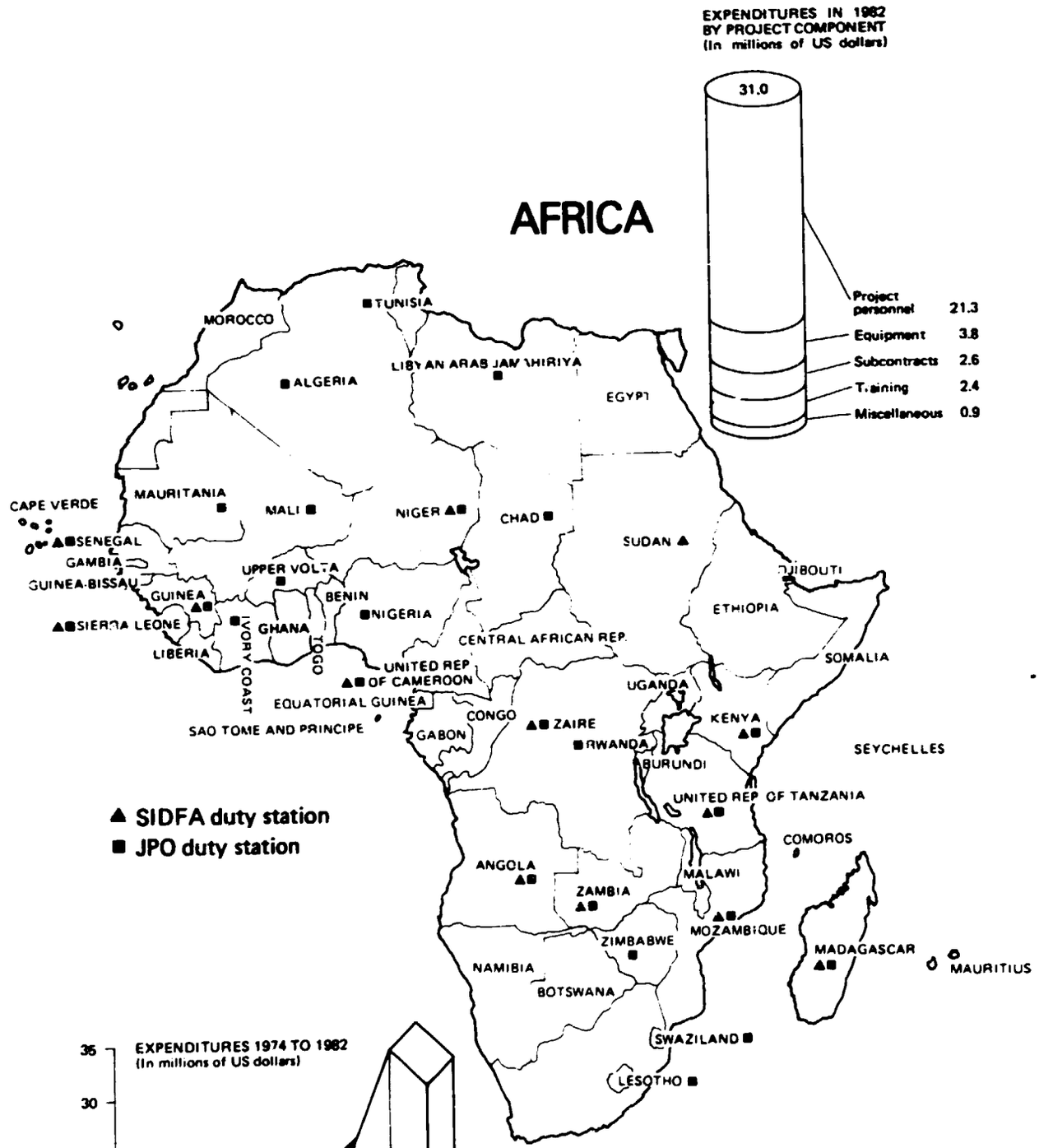
29. The development of industrial institutional infrastructure and the improvement of skilled human resources, for both operating existing industries and establishing new ones, were the focus of much of the technical assistance provided by UNIDO to the region. Activities continued to concentrate on: establishing or strengthening industrial institutional infrastructure; developing national entrepreneurship; improving the performance of public enterprises; strengthening capabilities for project identification, preparation, promotion and implementation; training local manpower; upgrading technological skill in the engineering, chemical, metallurgical and agro-based industries; processing local raw materials to generate employment and reduce imports; and providing assistance to regional and subregional groupings.

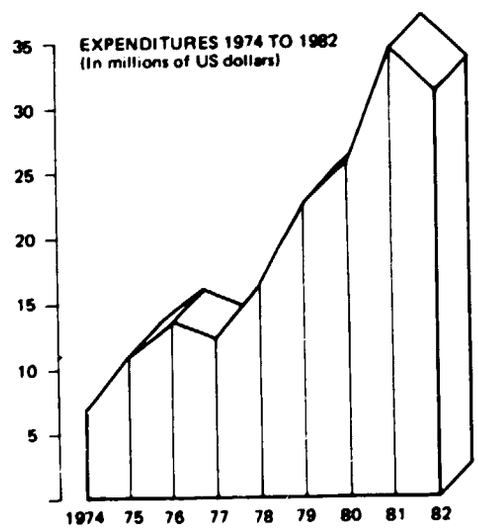
30. Activities to establish or strengthen multipurpose industrial research and development institutions continued in the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia. Encouraging results were obtained in the implementation of the long-term project to assist the Tanzanian Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO),[8] two departments of which (industrial information and instrument repair and maintenance) became operational in 1982. In the field of industrial information, assistance was provided to Angola, Mauritania and Nigeria.

31. In Africa the great majority of the population live in rural areas, whilst, at the same time, the growth rate of the urban population is among the highest in the world. UNIDO is trying to find new approaches to surmount the obstacles to industrialization of the rural areas to bring about an improvement in living conditions and a reduction in migration to urban centres. As a result of recommendations made by a working group on small- and medium-scale industries which met in Kinshasa (Zaire) in 1981, a project was successfully launched in Zaire at the beginning of 1982. The innovative approach of this project is that it is implemented through the direct involvement and co-operation of the Zairian Entrepreneurs' Association. As the counterparts of UNIDO, the members of the Association directly share in and contribute to the execution of the project by providing and financing personnel, office accommodation and similar facilities. The project activities are geared chiefly towards rehabilitating long-neglected existing rural industries and creating new

[8]ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 29.

AFRICA


EXPENDITURES IN 1982
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)
31.0
Project personnel 21.3
Equipment 3.8
Subcontracts 2.6
Training 2.4
Miscellaneous 0.9
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
EGYPT
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
CAPE VERDE
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
UPPER VOLTA
BENIN
NIGERIA
SIERRA LEONE
GHANA
IVORY COAST
TOGO
LIBERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
UNITED REP. OF CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
CONGO
ZAIRE
GABON
RWANDA
BURUNDI
UGANDA
KENYA
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
SEYCHELLES
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
COMOROS
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
▲ SIDFA duty station
■ JPO duty station


EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1982
(In millions of US dollars)
35
30
25
20
15
10
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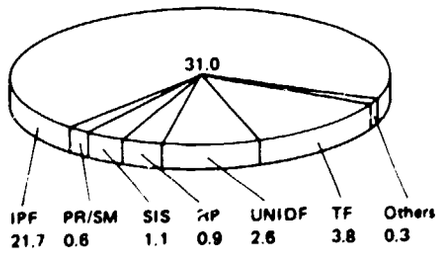
1974 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82


EXPENDITURES IN 1982 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)
31.0
IPF 21.7
PR/SM 0.6
SIS 1.1
XP 0.9
UNIDF 2.6
TF 3.8
Others 0.3

ones, as and when justified. In Botswana, Ethiopia and Upper Volta large-scale projects were carried out to upgrade traditional artisan and craft-based industries to productive industrial levels.

32. In many African countries the public sector represents the most important element of industrial activity; however, the management of those industries often needs improvement. In Somalia and Zambia, UNIDO technical co-operation activities created greater awareness of the essential role played by industrial management and consultancy in the improvement of the overall performance and productivity of industry. Improved organizational, production, maintenance and financial systems were introduced and put into effective operation. The resultant considerable improvement in the skill of the national staff led to increased industrial output and profitability. In Zaire, two ongoing projects continued to prove successful in providing accountancy systems for public as well as for small- and medium-scale enterprises. Emphasis was placed on the standardization of accountancy systems in Zaire.

33. Since the private sector also plays an important role in the industrialization of some African countries, it was necessary to elaborate adequate industrial development strategies, create a favourable investment environment, support national project identification, formulation and implementation capabilities, and encourage local industrial entrepreneurship. In the field of industrial legislation, the Government of Togo was assisted in preparing a legal framework to regulate the industrial activities of the country in the context of its development strategy, in particular its fourth five-year development plan (1981-1985). Assistance was provided to the United Republic of Cameroon in designing an industrialization master plan.

34. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/186 of 17 December 1981, on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa, UNIDO continued to assist African countries in their efforts to increase food production and improve consumption through the production of agricultural implements and irrigation equipment, the provision of chemical inputs to agriculture, the processing of raw materials and the development of integrated research and extension services. Assistance was provided for the production, repair and maintenance of agricultural equipment in the Sahelian zone, for the production of fertilizers in Burundi and Kenya, and for the rehabilitation of existing agro-industries in a number of countries including Angola, Guinea, Mali, Mozambique and Zambia. In the leather and leather products, milling and food-processing industries, assistance was provided to many countries in the region. In Malawi assistance centred on expanding the operational capacity of a fruit canning factory, diversifying its production lines towards other products (especially concentrates), and making use of by-products for both human consumption and animal feed.

35. In the field of metallurgical industries, the bulk of technical assistance to African countries continued to be provided to the foundry industries. Foundries require relatively little investment but can have a considerable effect on a developing country's industrialization by providing essential castings, tools and spare parts to keep existing machinery and equipment in operation and to assist in the construction of new equipment, thus reducing imports. In Angola assistance comprised an evaluation of the status of the foundry

industry, the possibilities and feasibility of producing different types of castings to meet the country's demands, the availability and prices of raw materials (domestic and imported) and the quality of the available manpower. Based on this evaluation, a master plan for the development of the foundry industry is to be elaborated in order to upgrade the existing production capacity through the improvement of management and through co-ordination with other branches of industry. Co-operation among developing countries in the metallurgical field received due attention in the course of the year. In order to utilize the vast hydro-electric resources of Mozambique, it is hoped to establish an aluminium industry using alumina to be supplied on a long-term basis by India. UNIDO expertise was provided to Mozambique to investigate the possibilities of industrial production co-operation between the two countries in this field.

36. In the field of energy, assistance to the petroleum development centre in Angola[9] continued with the aim of achieving the government goal of gradually increasing the number of Angolan nationals employed in the petroleum industry so that they could comprise 50 per cent of all personnel in the sector by 1985 and thus reduce the dependence on foreign personnel. In conformity with General Assembly resolution 36/193 of 17 December 1981, UNIDO supported the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy,[10] particularly for the least developed countries. In the United Republic of Tanzania and in countries in the Sahelian zone, co-operation with India was promoted in the implementation of projects for the application of biogas technology compatible with the needs of those African countries. In Rwanda, UNIDO assisted the Government in the renovation of the methane gas extraction and purification plant at Lake Kivu[11] and in ensuring consistent processing capacity to provide uninterrupted supplies to industrial consumers of methane. New pipes were supplied and worn-out equipment and accessories were being replaced; the underwater pipeline is to be assembled to put the pilot plant back into commercial operation.

37. During 1982, UNIDO assisted the African countries in establishing standardization, quality control and testing institutions. The large-scale project providing expertise, training and equipment to strengthen the capabilities of the Ethiopian Standards Institution was continued. Assistance was provided in setting up equipment and putting into operation laboratories in the fields of mechanical and building materials, chemicals, textiles, leather, and electrical, agricultural and food products. In Nigeria assistance was provided to the Federal Institute of Industrial Research to expand facilities and establish a laboratory for the testing and quality control of textiles and related materials. Efforts also aimed at strengthening and developing the capabilities of the Institute's staff and enabling the Institute to render greater assistance in the preparation of national certification standards in association with the Nigerian Standards Organization. Assistance in this field was also provided to Mauritius and Zaire.

38. Special attention continued to be accorded to African least developed countries, at both the national and subregional levels. Based on a feasibility

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[9] *Ibid.*, para. 26.

[10] A/AC.215/5.

[11] ID/B/280, chap. V, paras. 27, 255.

study prepared under UNIDO's auspices for the establishment of a bottle and glass factory in Burundi, a contract was signed between the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and the suppliers of the equipment. A state enterprise was also created in Burundi with the task of constructing the factory. UNIDO was also requested to assist the Government of Burundi throughout 1982 and 1983 in the control of the terms of the contract, in the choice of equipment and in the construction of the factory. One major obstacle in the industrial development of the least developed countries in particular is the lack of well-identified projects. This applies not only to new plants, but also to the further development of existing production capacities. By mobilizing various sources of funding, the Government of Benin, in co-operation with UNIDO, carried out a major programme of identification of new projects and simultaneously started a programme of modernization and rehabilitation of industry.

39. During the year under review there was continued co-operation with other organizations and agencies within the United Nations system. Joint activities of UNIDO, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) within the Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa resulted in several project proposals and an increased emphasis on secondary wood processing. Co-operation with HABITAT was initiated in the United Republic of Cameroon, where the Government assigns high priority to the development of a local building materials and construction industry to improve low-cost housing, particularly in rural areas. The preparatory assistance phase of this project was completed, a plan of action was prepared for the building industry and the scope to related follow-up assistance was defined. A large-scale project was formulated for joint execution by UNIDO and HABITAT.

40. There was continued co-operation with a number of regional and subregional organizations. A seminar on the promotion and development of telecommunication industries in Africa was organized jointly with the Pan African Telecommunications Union in Algeria. Assistance in developing a subregional programme on agricultural implements was provided to CILSS through the Sahel Institute. Also in co-operation with CILSS, a workshop was organized on the integration of women in the process of industrial planning, with the participation of high-level cadres from the Governments of the member countries of CILSS and from the private sector. UNIDO co-operated with the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) to strengthen UDEAC's operational capacity. Co-operation with the Liptako-Gourma Region Integrated Development Authority and the Mano River Union concentrated on the formulation and implementation of regional industrial integration policies and strategies. The Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Co-operation and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) continued to receive UNIDO assistance.

41. The General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session adopted 18 resolutions calling upon the international community to provide ample and appropriate assistance to African countries facing a critical situation arising from their economic difficulties. Most of the resolutions repeated appeals made during previous sessions and concerned least developed countries, those of the Sudano-Sahelian region and land-locked and island countries. UNIDO participated actively in the *ad hoc* missions of the Secretary-General for the

implementation of these resolutions. The missions aimed at the identification of the needs of the countries concerned and led to the formulation of specific project proposals for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of the industrial sector. UNIDO, as a result of one of these missions, formulated and initiated a large-scale project to rehabilitate a plant in Uganda producing biscuits, cereal and candy products, in order to meet local demand and to export these products to neighbouring countries. In Chad, two projects were identified, one of which concerning the rehabilitation of plant equipment was initiated.

42. The upward trend in the technical co-operation activities in the Africa region is expected to resume in the light of the proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, adopted by the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.[12]

THE AMERICAS

43. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in the Americas in 1982 amounted to $10.7 million. While the industrial development of the Latin American region requires continued assistance, these figures are to be interpreted in connection with overall lower IPF resources available for the region, and the increasing ability of these countries to resolve many industrialization problems on their own. Due to the nature of the assistance required (urgent and/or highly specialized expertise), there was an increase in assistance provided from other funding sources. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 5 and 6 below.

TABLE 5. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

		1982	
Source of funds		*$ thousand*	*%*
Regular programme		334	3.1
UNDP			
IPF and cash counterpart		7 268	67.7
SIS		1 027	9.6
Special programme resources and special measures		46	0.4
	Subtotal	8 341	77.7
UNDP-administered trust funds		906	8.4
Other funds			
Other trust funds		134	1.2
UNIDF		986	9.2
Non-UNIDO funds		41	0.4
	Subtotal	1 161	10.8
	TOTAL	10 742	100.0

[12] ID/B/274/Add.1.

TABLE 6. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN THE AMERICAS, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	*1982*	
	$ thousand	*%*
Project personnel	6 077	56.6
Subcontracts	872	8.1
Fellowships and training	821	7.6
Equipment	2 704	25.2
Miscellaneous	268	2.5
TOTAL	10 742	100.0

44. The technical co-operation programmes of UNIDO in the region provided continued support to ongoing projects with emphasis on industrial technology and production and development of human resources as tools for the attainment of economic self-reliance.

45. In the light of the rich agricultural resources of the region, many Governments accorded high priority to programmes for integrated agro-industrial development, with the aim of processing food products in rural areas, creating employment, and cutting losses. To tackle some specific aspects of such programmes at the national and subregional levels UNIDO, in co-operation with the Instituto Italo-Latino Americano, organized the third Latin American Seminar on Science and Technology of Food Processing. At the Seminar, basic trends in the development of the food-processing industry in the region were analysed and the programmes for integrated agro-industries were reviewed.

46. As Latin America is a net importer of 5 million tons of steel per year, UNIDO assistance in the field of metallurgical industries continued to concentrate on the development and optimization of the iron and steel industry. The Chimbote steel plant in Peru received further assistance in the field of electrical and utility services distribution systems.[13] Peru also requested UNIDO assistance in the establishment of a centre for metallurgical technology; Argentina requested assistance in strengthening and expanding the Argentine Iron and Steel Institute.

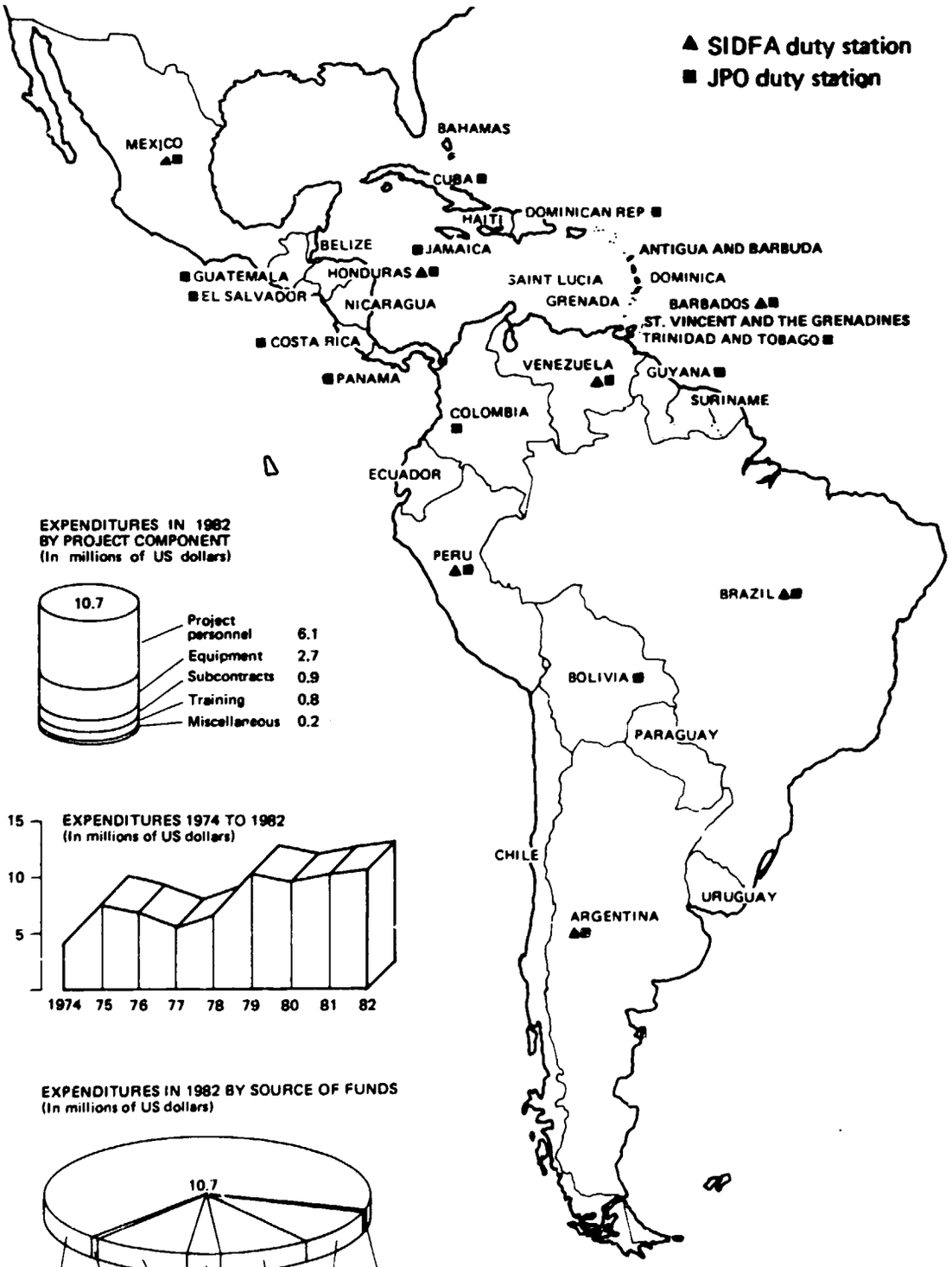
47. Assistance continued to be provided to the Jamaica Bauxite Institute[14] to expand its research and development capabilities and to investigate the potential utilization of red mud from bauxite processing for the production of building materials. Large-scale assistance was approved to develop the foundry industries in Paraguay. Ecuador received assistance in the rehabilitation of the foundry of the National Financing Corporation. Under a Special Industrial Services (SIS) project, the Mineral and Metallurgical Research Centre in Chile[15] received further assistance in the highly specialized field of separation of arsenic from copper concentrates.

[13] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 51.

[14] *Ibid.*, para. 52.

[15] ID/B/220, chap. II, para. 198.

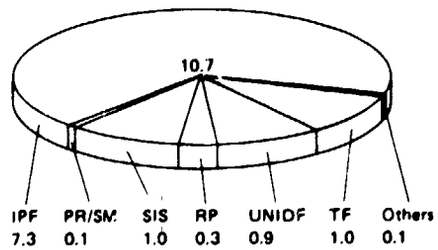
THE AMERICAS



EXPENDITURES IN 1982
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)

EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1982
(In millions of US dollars)

EXPENDITURES IN 1982 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



48. To encourage both foreign and domestic investment, an integrated approach to project identification, preparation, evaluation and promotion was applied in Latin American countries, including Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Peru. Support continued to be provided in formulation and implementation of industrial development plans and programmes at national and sectoral levels, particularly with regard to the capital goods industry. In Venezuela, a large-scale project was under implementation under cost-sharing arrangements with the Government, which contributed $1.7 million. Within the framework of this project, a UNIDO team of experts, in co-operation with the National Council for Capital Goods Development, is performing an in-depth investigation of the supply/demand situation, defining policy instruments and incentives and drawing up a technology and manpower development programme. Under the same project UNIDO, in co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), is undertaking an investigation of internal and external markets for capital goods produced in Venezuela.

49. With regard to public enterprises, a large-scale UNIDO project provided assistance to the Government of Guyana in introducing new management procedures and in improving productivity in public sector industries. In Uruguay, government and parastatal bodies continued to receive technical assistance to strengthen national management capacities and introduce improved productivity measures at plant level.

50. In the engineering industries subsector, UNIDO completed a project in Cuba for the maintenance of sugar mills, which with further assistance is to expand into new areas, including the application of modern technologies for the rehabilitation of parts and components. Based on the experience of this project, UNIDO elaborated recommendations for the launching of a large-scale Latin American regional project for the maintenance of sugar mills.

51. In 1982, UNIDO continued to establish or reinforce industrial institutions which render a wide range of services to industrial enterprises at a reasonable cost. Assistance was provided to Brazil in strengthening the R + D work of institutes dealing with the enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulosic materials for the production of ethanol. Also in the field of petrochemicals, UNIDO assistance in establishing a R + D centre was requested by the Government of Brazil where the Petrochemical and Polymer Consultation Week took place in May 1982 with the participation of 11 Latin American countries. The large-scale project to assist the National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) in Mexico[16] began its second phase and a broad spectrum of activities was covered, including: organization and methodology applied to technological programming and project implementation, technical information, industrial liaison, agro-industries and the chemical industry.

52. Honduras received UNIDO assistance in the establishment of an infrastructure to introduce standards, quality control and metrology. In Brazil, the project on standardization, quality control and quality certification of iron and steel products was completed and the accumulated know-how was being disseminated through training courses in these fields.[17] Given the success of this project similar activities are envisaged for other subsectors.

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[16] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 130.

[17] *Ibid.*, para. 53.

53. Efforts were directed towards strengthening mechanisms to support small-scale industries in accordance with the developmental requirements and circumstances of the recipient countries. Within this framework, assistance was given to Panama to promote industrial estates. In Jamaica a large-scale project was continued to improve traditional industries and help them reach industrial productivity levels.

54. To accelerate the development of the pharmaceutical industry in the region, the first phase of a project to establish R + D centres in Central and South America was finalized. The possibility of closer co-operation between the countries of the region in the supply of raw materials, intermediates, finished products and the transfer of technology was being assessed.

55. Assistance was provided to the Board of the Cartagena Agreement to establish and develop industrial programmes for member countries of the Andean group of countries. Within this project, a regional programme of industrial rationalization was also developed. A number of important regional meetings were held in Cuba during the year under review including the Expert Group Meeting on Small-scale Shipbuilding and Ship-repair Development for Latin American Countries. UNIDO participated in the Second Congress of the Latin American Association of Industrial Design, also hosted by Cuba.

ARAB STATES

56. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in the Arab States region in 1982 amounted to $11.7 million. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 7 and 8 below.

TABLE 7. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ARAB STATES,[a] BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

		1982			
		$ thousand		%	
Source of funds					
Regular programme		197	(19)	1.7	(0.3)
UNDP					
IPF and cash counterpart		6 606	(3 569)	56.3	(54.2)
SIS		385	(242)	3.3	(3.7)
Special programme resources and special measures		—	—	—	—
	Subtotal	6 991	(3 811)	59.6	(57.9)
UNDP-administered trust funds		233	(233)	2.0	(3.5)
Other funds					
Other trust funds		3 775	(2 526)	32.2	(38.4)
UNIDF		522	8	4.5	0.1
Non-UNIDO funds		5	—	—	—
	Subtotal	4 302	(2 518)	36.7	(38.3)
	TOTAL	11 723	(6 581)	100.0	(100.0)

[a] Including African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia). The amounts relating to these States are shown in parentheses since they have also been included under "Africa" in table 3 above.

TABLE 8. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ARAB STATES,[a] BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	1982			
	$ thousand		*%*	
Project personnel	9 266	(5 022)	79.0	(76.3)
Subcontracts	410	(247)	3.5	(3.8)
Fellowships and training	800	(252)	6.8	(3.8)
Equipment	1 086	(970)	9.3	(14.7)
Miscellaneous	161	(90)	1.4	(1.4)
TOTAL	11 723	(6 581)	100.0	(100.0)

[a]Including African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia). The amounts relating to these States are shown in parentheses since they have also been included under "Africa" in table 4 above.

57. The funding of delivery to the region continued to be characterized by the financial participation of many of the Governments concerned. In all countries of the region efforts continued unabated in spite of the effects of the current world economic difficulties, with strong emphasis on strengthening the industrial institutional infrastructure and the establishment of new industries. Consequently, assistance concentrated on institution building (e.g. for standardization, quality control, industrial testing, R + D) and capital investment related activities in the engineering, aluminium, iron and steel, building materials, plastics and sugar industries.

58. During 1982, UNIDO continued to provide technical assistance through industrial advisory units in the Arab region. The diversification of industry in the Arab States requires careful co-ordination to avoid duplication and excess capacity or uneconomic production. Ongoing projects in Kuwait[18] and Saudi Arabia[19] were expanded and the regional project in Qatar was also continued.[20] The contribution of UNIDO is designed to assist in the diversification process and in bringing adequate computerized technology into action. A new project was initiated in the United Arab Emirates, funded entirely by the Government, to assist in pre-investment work and developing the legal framework for investment where necessary. A project initiated in Oman comprises the provision of expert advisory services to appraise proposed investment projects in various sectors. Due to the acute shortage of cadres in Oman such appraisal will gradually be done with the aid of a microcomputer programme based on the *UNIDO Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies*.[21] In Djibouti a project was implemented to assist the Ministry of Industry and Industrial Institutions in the identification of investment priorities and an appropriate industrial policy.

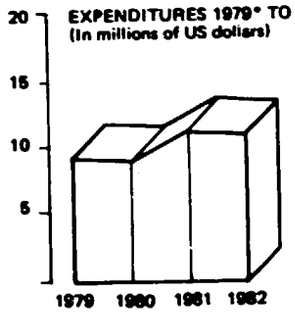
59. Assistance to multi-purpose industrial research and service institutes (IRSIs) for the strengthening of technological capabilities was provided in Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Syrian Arab Republic. In the latter

[18]*Ibid.*, para. 68.

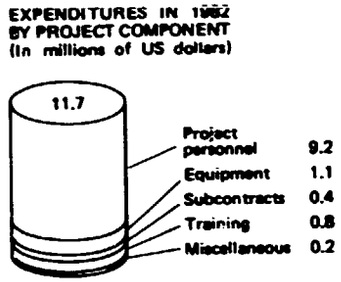
[19]*Ibid.*, para. 67.

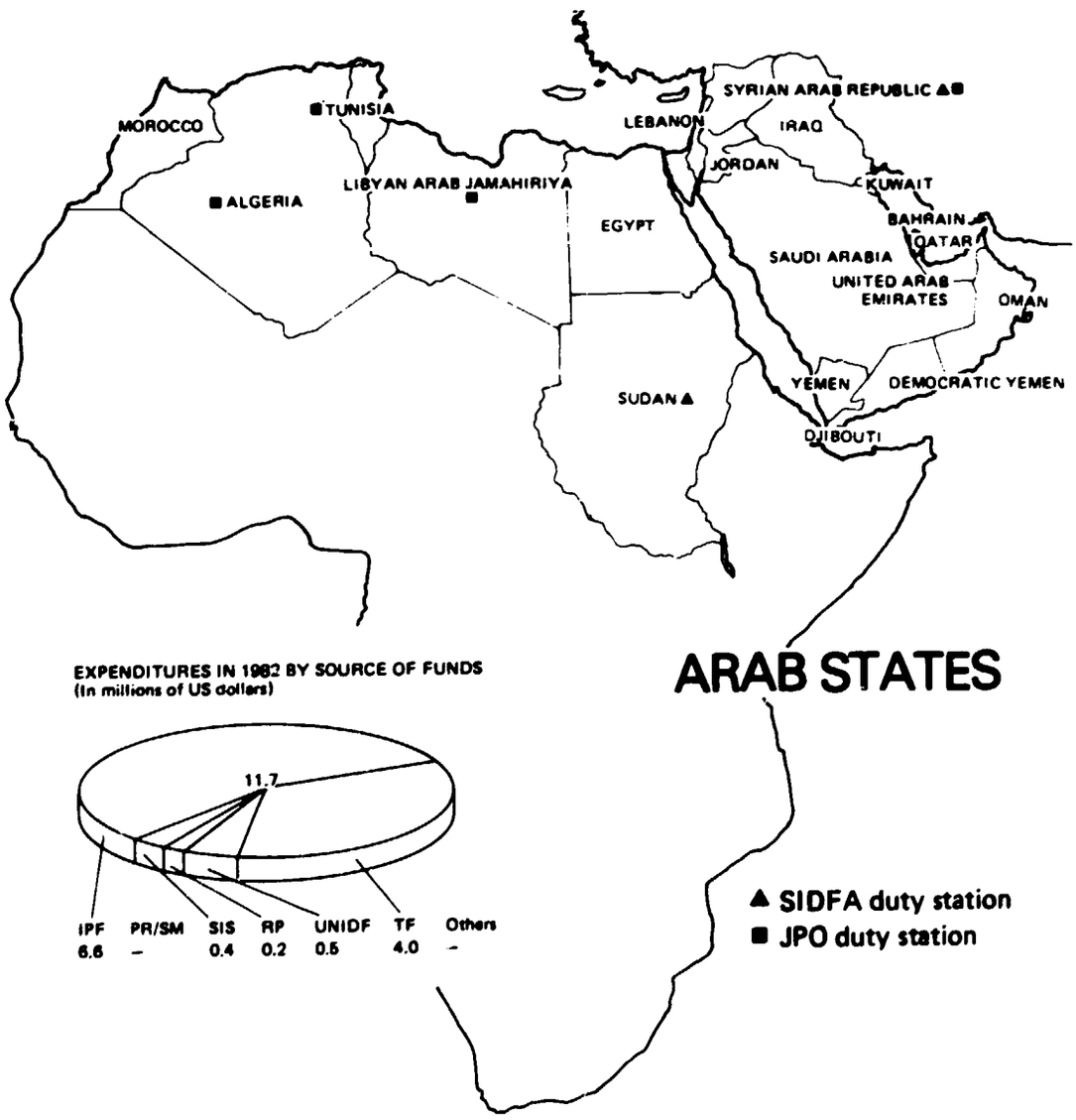
[20]ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 65.

[21]ID/206.



For previous years, expenditures related to Arab States were reported partly under Africa and partly under Europe and Western Asia.





ARAB STATES

▲ SIDFA duty station
■ JPO duty station

country, the second phase of the large-scale project to establish an industrial testing, research and development centre was completed. As a result of the project, the centre's capabilities in carrying out applied scientific research and design work were considerably enforced and its overall activities were expanded and improved. Several countries in the region requested UNIDO assistance to strengthen their advisory and consulting capacities a id to apply computers in industrial management. In Egypt, a computerized management information system was introduced at enterprise level. In Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, projects were also under way for computer-based consultancy operations. UNIDO continued to provide assistance in the development and strengthening of standardization activities in Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lebanon and Saudi Arabia. Small-scale industry development in Iraq was furthered by providing assistance to establish industrial estates.

60. In the Syrian Arab Republic, progress was made on the project to build up local consultancy capacities,[22] thereby stimulating the growth of industry and reducing dependence on outside firms and suppliers in the planning, design and implementation of industrial projects. To strengthen the consultancy capacities of the University of Aleppo, its computer was being linked to international data bases to permit the direct utilization of a great amount of technical information available from international computer networks.

61. Iraq's growing engineering industry has placed emphasis on increasing industrial productivity through the use of modern and up-to-date production methods. To support these industrialization efforts UNIDO assisted the country in the development, strengthening and modernization of the Specialized Institute for Engineering Industries so that it could effectively render services and training in the following areas: product development and design; production engineering; prototype manufacturing (products, special tools, sophisticated components and parts); quality control and inspection; industrial information and documentation; and techno-economic studies. It is expected that the project will be extended to include a second phase. The Institute co-operates with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) in conducting specialized studies in other countries of the region.

62. In the field of packaging, a regional agreement was drawn up for the conversion of the Moroccan Institute of Packaging[23] (established with UNIDO assistance) into an Arab regional packaging centre, under the auspices of AIDO.

63. In the least developed countries of the region, technical co-operation concentrated on the development of managerial skills, particularly in the public sector, and on the processing of local raw materials in the metallurgical, chemical and agro-based industries. In Democratic Yemen, based on a preparatory assistance project, a large-scale project was initiated with the objective of establishing a performance improvement unit to provide direct assistance to industry in all aspects of industrial management. In the same

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[22] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 153.

[23] *Ibid.*, para. 205.

country, UNIDO assisted in the modernization of a foundry and associated mechanical workshop. In Yemen a detailed project report for the establishment of a mini steel plant was carried out. In Sudan the successful improvement of management systems resulted in increased output, improved overall operation and performance and skill development.

64. At the regional level, significant progress was made in the implementation of phase three of the regional project to provide assistance in the development of an industrial information network for the Arab countries in co-operation with AIDO.[24] In the field of metallurgical industries UNIDO assisted the Arab Iron and Steel Union, in phase one of a regional programme for the development of the Arab iron and steel industry, through the establishment of a computerized information system. Assistance was continued to the Helwan iron and steel plant in Egypt[25] and the General Company for Iron and Steel Products in the Syrian Arab Republic. Expert assistance was also provided to the iron and steel plant in Basrah (Iraq).

65. Activities to promote technical co-operation among developing countries covered in particular the development of manpower. In October 1982, a workshop for participants from the African, Arab and Asian regions was organized in Cairo to exchange knowledge and experience among designers and manufacturers in the field of agricultural equipment. The workshop made specific recommendations for national, subregional and regional actions and programmes to be developed within the framework of the proposals for an African plan of action for the development of industries producing machinery and equipment for agriculture,[26] which had been submitted by UNIDO for discussion at the First Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

66. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in Asia and the Pacific in 1982 amounted to $33.7 million. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 9 and 10 below.

67. A number of pre-feasibility studies were undertaken in Asia and the Pacific, covering mechanical, paper and building material industries at the national and regional levels. The studies were conducted in co-operation with potential project sponsors. Intensive preparatory work was carried out to establish industrial advisory services in many countries of the region. Efforts were made to improve the workshops on industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing. Two seminars were held in the Philippines at the national and regional levels.

68. With regard to the formulation and implementation of industrial development plans and programmes, a large-scale project in Malaysia became operational in 1982 to provide assistance in the preparation of a medium- and

[24] *Ibid.*, para. 132.

[25] *Ibid.*, para. 72.

[26] See ID/WG.365/7.

TABLE 9. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds		*1982*	
		$ thousand	*%*
Regular programme		380	1.1
UNDP			
IPF and cash counterpart		28 938	85.9
SIS		623	1.9
Special programme resources and special measures		211	0.6
	Subtotal	29 772	88.4
UNDP-administered trust funds		1 471	4.4
Other funds			
Other trust funds		395	1.2
UNIDF		1 416	4.2
Non-UNIDO funds		258	0.7
	Subtotal	2 069	6.1
	TOTAL	33 692	100.0

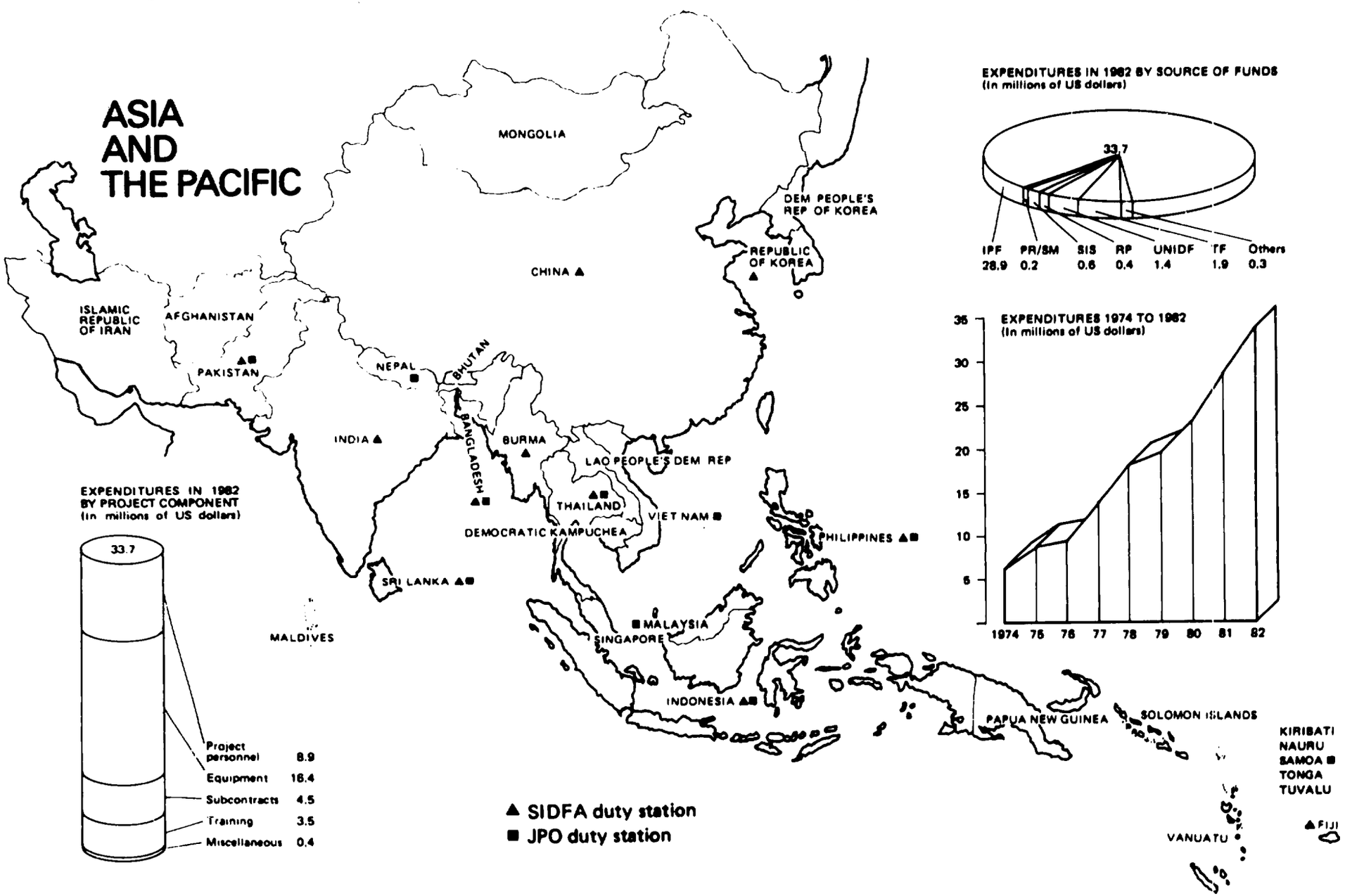
TABLE 10. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component		*1982*	
		$ thousand	*%*
Project personnel		8 937	26.5
Subcontracts		4 508	13.4
Fellowships and training		3 463	10.3
Equipment		16 395	48.7
Miscellaneous		389	1.1
	TOTAL	33 692	100.0

long-term industrial master plan. A large-scale project to prepare comprehensive investment profiles in Indonesia was improved and consolidated to stimulate and sustain industrial development in six selected national regions on the basis of the local resource endowment and within the country's current development plan. In Sri Lanka and Pakistan UNIDO provided assistance to the Ministries of Industry in examining the current structure and pattern of industry and the progress made and difficulties encountered in industrial development.

69. In Indonesia the large-scale project to identify, prepare and implement pre-investment studies reached full momentum in 1982 and so far 40 pre-investment projects have been identified and prepared. In close co-operation with the national financing and investment promotion organization, the project was assisting in the development of industry in Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Sumatra.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC



EXPENDITURES IN 1982 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)

EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1982
(In millions of US dollars)

EXPENDITURES IN 1982
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)

▲ SIDFA duty station
■ JPO duty station

70. With regard to the transfer of metallurgical technology to the region, UNIDO continued its efforts in strengthening and establishing local centres to undertake metallurgical R + D work, trouble-shooting for the metallurgical industry and the training of staff. Three projects in the field of iron and steel were initiated in India, comprising standardization of melting technology of sponge iron; design development of a concurrent top and bottom blown reactor for steel making; and design development of an experimental blast furnace. The Government of Pakistan requested follow-up to the preparation of the master plan for the iron and steel industry[27] to take the form of a study on quality control and special steel production. Assistance was provided to the aluminium industries subsector in India and Indonesia. In China, projects covered: assistance in undertaking a study for the establishment of a demonstration plant for the manufacture of aluminium alloy door and window frames; the provision of laboratory equipment for bauxite research and development for the Zheng Zhou Metals Research Institute;[28] and training for Chinese nationals. The preparation of a study on techno-economic aspects of modernization of the rotary kiln calcining operations of the Zheng Zhou alumina plant was requested. Afghanistan and Nepal were assisted in the establishment of foundry industries; in the latter country, the construction of the buildings for the pilot and demonstration foundry was completed.

71. In Asia and the Pacific a high increase over 1981 expenditures was recorded in agro-based and agro-related industries. Technical co-operation activities were concentrated on textile industries since this subsector generates the most important income and employment of all traditional industries of the region. New large-scale projects aimed at improving the technical capacities of the jute and cotton industry were initiated in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam. In order to increase export earnings and meet the growing domestic demand for various leather products, support continued to be provided to the leather and leather goods industry in China, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines. In Sri Lanka assistance was provided in the field of footwear manufacture. A project to strengthen the Indian Institute of Packaging was successfully completed in 1982. UNIDO assisted the National Design and Packaging Centre in the Republic of Korea in the improvement of packaging technologies.

72. In the field of chemical industries there were a number of large-scale projects financed by special-purpose contributions to UNIDF including a project for the establishment of an industrial biogas technology demonstration plant and experimental station in China, and the Workshop on Selected Building Materials for Housing and Other Low-rise Buildings, co-hosted by UNIDO and the Government of Australia. On the basis of past projects for the development and optimization of carbon fibre technology in Brazil, the Government of China requested assistance from UNIDO in the form of such a project. In developing the important chemicals subsector in the region, UNIDO activities expanded into new technical areas with projects on earthquake protection using base isolation (Malaysia) and on bioscience and engineering involving R + D work on microbiological processes for the production of fuels and chemicals from biomass raw material (India, Philippines).

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[27] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 214.

[28] *Ibid.*, para. 217.

73. One noticeable trend in the region in 1982 was the channelling of more assistance to industry through the centres already established by UNIDO. The Governments of Bangladesh and India received assistance to launch large-scale projects with the aim of fostering close co-operation with industry through the establishment of branches of the existing centres or the solving of special technical problems at the factory level.

74. In the field of engineering industries, one of the priority areas of UNIDO in Asia and the Facific is the agricultural machinery subsector, where a broad range of activities included agricultural machinery testing and the extension of the industry (China); agricultural machinery design and industrial extension (Pakistan); and the development of magnetic resonance spectrometers for oil seed characterization (India). In the metalworking industry assistance to the Rangoon Institute of Technology (Burma) was completed in 1982 and resulted in the establishment of three manufacturing facilities. Other projects in the metalworking field were initiated in China, India, Nepal and Thailand. Assistance to the electronics and electrical industries was provided to Pakistan, the Republic of Korea and Viet Nam; several projects focused on the development of component manufacture, precision engineering and quality control. In China, India and the Republic of Korea assistance continued to be provided to expand the use of advanced technology in the fields of computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) and computer-aided design (CAD).

75. In the field of energy-related activities emphasis was placed on training activities in 1982. Substantial progress was made in further developing the programme of industrial energy management training, in which the regional seminar for the member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), held in the Philippines in January 1982, was the key element. The Government of the Philippines entered into a co-operative arrangement with UNIDO, whereby financial resources were earmarked for two years to provide training on energy to least developed countries within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries. As a result of the seminar, appropriate project proposals were developed and submitted to Governments for consideration. In the Philippines a large-scale project was approved to establish an energy management consultancy service, to be responsible for, *inter alia*, conducting energy audits, recommending energy-saving measures, assisting in their implementation, training technical staff and assisting individual enterprises in the more efficient utilization of energy. Assistance was also provided to Thailand in the development of an energy-saving scheme and in electrical and thermal power conservation techniques for industry.

76. With respect to direct management assistance to industry and to the development of consultancy capacities, there were increased efforts in the field of industrial energy management and the application of management information systems. Within the framework of a project for the effective development of national management and consultancy skills, an intensive seminar on industrial management consultancy practices was held in Beijing (China). On a regional basis, a workshop on improved industrial management through computer support was held in Bangkok and attended by 34 participants. At the workshop, it was recommended that computer centres be set up in the region in order to train nationals in the development and modification of computer

software for use in industry. In co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), a regional programme was drawn up with the aim of strengthening the industrial consultancy capacities of the developing countries in the region through the promotion of joint ventures, and the introduction of joint training programmes. The project also aims at promoting and mobilizing co-operation among developing countries in the area, and takes into consideration the particular situation of the least developed countries of the region.

77. Assistance continued to be provided in establishing or strengthening institutions to serve in an integrated way the industrial sector as a whole with the aim of supporting the efforts of the countries in the region to achieve technological self-reliance. In the field of research for the design of more appropriate technologies and the design and production of corresponding equipment, assistance was provided to multipurpose industrial R + D institutions in Bhutan, Burma, China, Indonesia and the Philippines.

78. In order to overcome the trade deficit of the region and to stimulate exports, technical assistance in developing competitive products for export continued to be provided and covered the following areas: product adaptation for export, subcontracting exchanges, investment promotion. In the field of product adaptation, three projects were completed in India and the Republic of Korea in 1982. Within the framework of the project in the Republic of Korea, which started in 1974, products in over 20 branches of industry (including silk fabrics, fishing rods, jigs and fixtures, press tools and dies) were covered by 23 short-term, high-level expert missions. Similar assistance was supplied to India under two projects, one aimed at upgrading the quality of various products, and the second to develop an integrated programme of technical co-operation with the Government of India in the field of trade promotion. The latter project was financed by the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) and executed in co-operation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.

79. In the field of training, the region was the focus of a number of investigatory missions to identify potential "centres of excellence". As a result, a number of proposals were prepared to draw up a programme of technical co-operation. Special attention was given to the promotion of co-operation among developing countries, as illustrated by the workshops on project study preparation, small business consultancy and industrial energy management conducted at training institutions in the Philippines for participants from least developed countries. Fellowships and study tours continued to be an effective instrument in the framework of UNIDO training activities. The increase in placement arrangements by host countries was due to the excellent co-operation with the national supervising agencies in these countries.

EUROPE

80. The value of projects implemented in Europe in 1982 amounted to $3.6 million. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is provided in tables 11 and 12 below.

TABLE 11. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds		*1982*	
		$ thousand	*%*
Regular programme		66	1.8
UNDP			
IPF and cash counterpart		3 261	89.3
SIS		206	5.7
Special programme resources and special measures		—	—
	Subtotal	3 467	95.0
UNDP-administered trust funds		—	—
Other funds			
Other trust funds		55	1.5
UNIDF		63	1.7
Non-UNIDO funds		—	—
	Subtotal	118	3.2
	TOTAL	3 651	100.0

TABLE 12. 1982 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN EUROPE, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

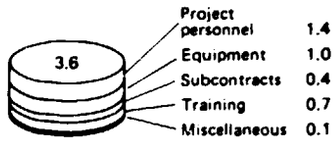
Project component		*1982*	
		$ thousand	*%*
Project personnel		1 421	38.9
Subcontracts		389	10.7
Fellowships and training		693	19.0
Equipment		1 035	28.3
Miscellaneous		113	3.1
	TOTAL	3 651	100.0

81. Requests for technical assistance in Europe related mostly to the development of sophisticated technologies through the strengthening of industrial R + D institutes and the provision of fellowships for training in fields such as electronics, automation, data-processing, robotics and energy.

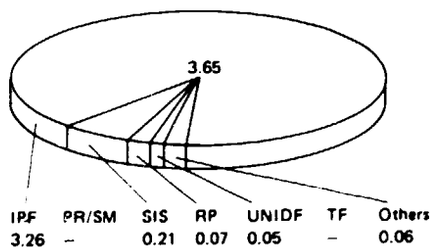
82. In the field of electronics, assistance continued to be provided to Turkey[29] where the electronics industry is currently supplying more than 50 per cent of local long-distance telephone equipment and more than 70 per cent of local long-distance telex and telegraph equipment. To develop skilled manpower and to ensure full operation of existing production capacities, UNIDO assisted the Marmara Scientific and Industrial Research Institute in the design and establishment of a training centre for repair and maintenance of electromedical and X-ray equipment. Assistance was provided in training trainers for the centre and in designing and conducting the centre's first programme which covers basic electronics for trainees from vocational schools and a three-month

[29] *Ibid.*, para. 99.

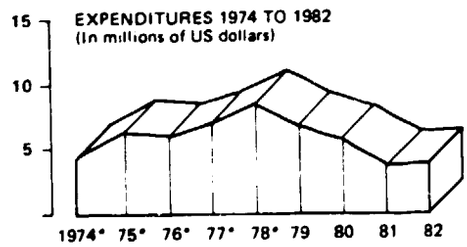
EXPENDITURES IN 1982
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES IN 1982 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1982
(In millions of US dollars)



*The figures for 1974–1978 combine Europe and Western Asia and include twelve countries which, since 1979, are listed under Arab States.

programme for repair technicians. The postal administration's electronic telecommunications factory in Istanbul received assistance in setting up a thin film manufacturing unit, in investigating export possibilities and in training staff in the operation and maintenance of equipment.

83. In the fields of standardization and quality control, assistance continued to be provided to the Hellenic Organization for Standardization and the National Council of Standardization in Greece, with the aim of establishing a framework for a national certification marking system; planning, establishing and strengthening testing laboratories for quality control and standardization; co-ordinating activities with those of European Economic Community bodies; training personnel; organizing and implementing a nationwide public information campaign; and organizing a national conference on standardization, quality control and certification marking.

84. In the field of packaging, assistance was provided to Poland in the development of research and experimental facilities for packaging materials suited to the growing and diversified demands of the agro-processing industry. Assistance also aimed to improve the quality of packages and packaging materials, in order to cut down on imported materials, and to avoid losses of packed products in internal trade; to increase the efficient use of raw materials in the production of packages, particularly for foodstuffs; and to adapt packages to the requirements of modern transport and storage techniques for both the domestic and international markets. Assistance was also provided to Portugal in the strengthening of the laboratory of the National Centre for Packaging.

85. In a project financed by UNDP, UNIDO assisted Poland in its efforts to use high-sulphur coal in a way that would meet environmental standards for sulphur and nitrogen compound emissions. Assistance was provided to train research workers and engineers in coal gasification, liquefaction and pyrolysis technologies; to evaluate the suitability of Polish bituminous and brown coals for gasification; to determine the suitability of using coal liquefaction technologies based on solvent extraction and hydrogenation of extracts; to develop technology for fast pyrolysis of coal in fluidized bed reactors; to establish criteria for coal as raw material for gasification, liquefaction and fluidized pyrolysis; and to establish criteria for catalysis of hydrogenation processes. In Cyprus, UNIDO co-operated with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT in the implementation of a project to promote and accelerate industrial development through an increase in manufacturing output, the expansion and diversification of the export of manufactured goods and the creation of opportunities for better use of local raw materials and manpower skills.

86. UNIDO continued to provide assistance in the establishment or strengthening of industrial institutions, with the aim of developing local, and acquiring modern and sophisticated, technologies. In Bulgaria, the Institute of Cybernetics and Robotics of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences received assistance to enable a group of specialists to visit similar institutions to exchange experiences in the design of a new institute. The specialists also familiarized themselves with the latest achievements in the field through study tours and participation in exhibitions, technical conferences and seminars. In

Turkey, UNIDO assisted the General Directorate of Monopolies in improving its methods and procedures for the identification and solving of operational problems in its agro-based factories; training was also provided for the technical and managerial staff. UNIDO was involved in the strengthening of the training centre for microprocessor applications in Romania and of the training centre for the repair and maintenance of biomedical equipment in Hungary.

87. In accordance with the Nairobi Programme of Action, UNIDO pursued activities to strengthen government bodies designed to deal with overall energy assessment, planning and policy formulation for the improved use of traditional and renewable sources of energy. In Turkey, after a preliminary study to identify the fields in which the best savings in energy could be achieved, UNIDO provided assistance to the Electrical Research Institute of the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources. In Hungary, preparatory assistance was implemented for the use of low-grade and secondary raw materials in metallurgy and of types of coal of low calorific value. Activities in the field of energy were also undertaken in Poland.

C. Implementation by field of activity

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

88. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading industrial planning amounted to $4.4 million. Some 83 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

89. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (46); the Americas (26); Arab States (2); Asia and the Pacific (20); Europe (6); and interregional and global (—).

90. A total of 61 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 11 projects greater than $1 million in value, 23 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 27 projects below that value.

91. Over the last few years the experts' component in industrial planning project budgets averaged about 88 per cent; recruiting and backstopping thus occupied considerable Professional staff time in 1982.

92. During the year under review, the Industrial Planning Section, in co-operation with the Programme Development and Evaluation Branch, continued to provide support in programme design and formulation. Activities of the Section continued to cover: formulation and implementation of industrial development plans and programmes, together with the provision of advice on planning techniques, strategies and policies; industrial surveys of countries and subregions; regional co-operation (particularly in West Africa); and sectoral planning, with special emphasis on capital goods. In 1982, the first year of the

third UNDP country programming cycle, a number of the expected project approvals were delayed. In addition, considerable difficulties were encountered in the foreseen implementation of a number of large-scale projects owing to the reduction of project budgets.

93. Assistance provided on a continuous basis through multidisciplinary projects concentrated on the strengthening of national planning machinery, the establishment of planning methodology, the formulation of plans for the industrial sector and on providing assistance in the implementation of development plans.

94. In Honduras, an assistance programme was started with the aim of reinforcing national planning institutions, assisting in the formulation of the industrial section of the next national medium-term plan, organizing a system for industrial statistics and establishing sectoral programmes for priority industries such as wood, leather and food.

95. In Nicaragua, a project was initiated with the aim of co-ordinating government action in the field of industrial planning and assisting in the rehabilitation and modernization of state enterprises. A project was launched in Bolivia to reorganize and strengthen the organizational structure of the Ministry of Industry. Assistance was provided to the Government of Haiti in the review, appraisal and improvement of the Industry Chapter of the Five-Year Development Plan 1981-1986.

96. In keeping with the Lagos Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa, adopted in 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,[30] and the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,[31] adopted by the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in November 1981, special attention was given to plans for industrialization in the African region.

97. A project for the preparation of the master plan for the industrialization of the United Republic of Cameroon was prepared and approved by UNIDO, UNDP and the Government of that country. In the Ivory Coast, assistance continued to be provided to the newly created Ministry of Planning and Industry, particularly in the field of industrial policy.[32] Close co-operation between project personnel and officials from the Ivory Coast led to considerable progress in the redefinition of the country's industrial policy. A contribution was also made to the development of the agro-industrial subsector and recommendations were made for strengthening government policies to promote industrial investment. In Sierra Leone, phase two of a multidisciplinary project[33] became fully operational with the fielding of all experts. A major component of the project entails the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Trade and Industry.

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[30] A/S-11/14, annex I.

[31] ID/287.

[32] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 118.

[33] *Ibid.*, para. 113.

98. A regional seminar for the integration of women in the process of industrial planning in the Sahelian zone was held in Upper Volta, in co-operation with CILSS. The seminar, which involved 23 participants from five countries (Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Upper Volta), covered planning techniques, planning and management of enterprises, village industries (using examples from India) and co-operatives and industrialization. The Section was also involved in the follow-up activities for the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and participated in the preparation of guidelines for initiating priority actions, to be submitted to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization at its seventh meeting in Kigali (Rwanda). A large-scale project involving the preparation of a medium- and long-term industrial master plan in Malaysia became operational in 1982. The two-and-a-half-year project is expected to assist the Malaysian Industrial Development Authority in general industrial development and in the promotion of specific subsectors and non-metropolitan areas. Detailed studies of subsectors and an assessment of development strategies and policies (including industrial estate incentives, tariffs, role of private and public sectors) were being undertaken.

99. A preparatory assistance project on industrial planning and priority was initiated in Sri Lanka in 1982 to help the Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs in examining the structure, pace and pattern of growth of the industrial sector, and assess progress made and difficulties encountered in achieving the industrial development objectives and targets within the sphere of competence of the Ministry. The existing industrial strategy, policies and measures were also being reviewed to determine their impact on the direction and growth of the sectoral structure; on the promotion of industrial investment and export of manufactured goods; and on the performance and efficiency of industries, in both qualitative and quantitative terms, with reference to the utilization of installed capacities. The project is intended to establish a framework for a large-scale integrated project proposal, designed to assist the Ministry in the broader aspects of industrial planning and development.

100. In Pakistan, expertise was provided to the Ministry of Industry to review the role, functions and practices of the Ministry and its various units with respect to industrial planning and policy formulation. An examination was also made of the nature and adequacy of industrial statistics and data, both computerized and of other types, which were available within the Ministry and from other sources in the country. Consideration was given to ways and means of strengthening co-ordination between the federal Government, the provincial governments and bodies from the private sector in the use of available data. The findings of examinations undertaken led to a decision to establish a computer-based statistical data bank at the Ministry.

101. A project was implemented to assist the Board of the Cartagena Agreement of the Andean Group in its efforts to establish and develop industrial programmes on a regional basis, covering all member countries of the Andean Group. Project activities centred around assisting and defining development programmes for the metalworking, petrochemical and automotive subsectors. A regional programme of industrial rationalization was also developed as part of this project. Contacts were established with the Caribbean Community and the Caribbean Development Bank with a view to assisting member States in the establishment of industrial policies.

Laboratory equipment (X-ray diffractometer) for bauxite research and development supplied to the Light Metal Research Institute in Zheng Zhou, Province of Henan (China) (cf. this chapter, para. 211)

102. The Mano River Union was assisted through a project to propose and review a new industrial development strategy and policy for Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone. The project gained greatly in importance during implementation because it aimed to translate into concrete policy measures the principles and the policy guidelines contained in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The industrial development code of the three member countries of the Union was analysed by a UNIDO consultant. Major recommendations for effective subregional industrial development pointed out, *inter alia*, the need to establish an effective industrial financing mechanism and to create an industrial research unit.

103. UNIDO also assisted the Authority of Integrated Development for the Liptako-Gourma Region (Mali, Niger, Upper Volta) in the integration of the region through the development of agro-pastoral activities and the establishment of adequate means of communication and infrastructure which would permit the optimal exploitation of mining resources in its member States.

104. Assistance in sectoral planning was provided on a continuous basis for specific industrial branches, centring on development programmes for the capital goods industry and energy. In the field of capital goods, technical

co-operation was provided to a number of developing countries to define a development strategy; establish a sectoral programme methodology; define policy instruments and incentives to sustain development; formulate technology development programmes; examine requirements for manpower training and engineering and design services; and assist in implementing complex investment programmes.

105. In Mexico, the successful implementation of a large-scale development programme with investment of more than $1.5 billion was continued.[34] New branches of industry were under investigation and a reassessment was carried out in the field of heavy mechanical and petrochemical equipment and equipment for the iron and steel industry.

106. In Venezuela, a large-scale project was under implementation with $1.7 million cost-sharing (80 per cent of the total budget) by the Government. In co-operation with the National Council for Capital Goods Development, the UNIDO team of experts carried out an in-depth investigation of the supply/demand situation and its projections. The experts also undertook the definition of policy instruments and incentives, the establishment of a technology and manpower development programme and, in co-operation with UNCTAD, the investigation of internal and external markets for capital goods produced in Venezuela.

107. In the field of energy planning, a project was initiated in Niger to assist the Ministry of Mines and Industry in the formulation of industrial development plans, with emphasis on the development of energy for the needs of the industrial sector.

108. In Turkey, the first phase of a development programme for capital goods was finalized and a methodology for the classification and codification of capital goods was developed which will benefit similar technical co-operation projects in other countries.[35] Requirements for equipment were identified for the following branches of industry: energy, mining, pulp and paper, cement, food and beverages, chemicals, petrochemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, railway construction, machine-tools and general-purpose equipment.

109. In compliance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 on assistance to the Palestinian people, UNIDO started work on the preparation of a detailed and in-depth survey of manufacturing industries in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. The survey, which is carried out in close co-operation with UNCTAD, will assist in elaborating an industrial development plan and in establishing clear industrial policies for the region.

110. In November 1982 an Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Planning was held in Vienna. The Meeting reviewed and evaluated the present status and practices of industrial planning in the developing countries and recommended suitable procedures, mechanisms and institutions for the formulation, monitoring and evaluation of industrial development plans. The Meeting also identified

[34] *Ibid.*, para. 120.

[35] *Ibid.*, para. 121.

priority areas on which to concentrate UNIDO technical co-operation activities in the field of industrial planning during the Third United Nations Development Decade; special attention was given to the least developed countries in this respect.

111. The Industrial Planning Section was active in assisting developing countries in improving the level of competence of their national expertise in the field of industrial planning and policy through training activities organized in close co-operation with the Training Branch. In this connection the Section was also involved in the substantive backstopping of the interregional training courses on industrial planning which were held in the German Democratic Republic and Japan.

INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

112. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading institutional infrastructure amounted to $11.9 million. Some 88 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

113. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 60); the Americas (12); Arab States (21; excluding African Arab States: 10); Asia and the Pacific (17); Europe (1); and interregional and global (—).

114. A total of 144 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 24 projects greater than $1 million in value, 55 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 65 projects below that value.

115. The Institutional Infrastructure Branch continued to provide assistance to the developing countries for the establishment or reinforcement of institutions which serve the industrial sector as a whole in an integrated way.[36]

116. Activities to establish multi-branch, multidisciplinary research and development institutions were initiated or continued in the following 16 countries: Bhutan, Burma, Chile, China, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.

117. A project to create a regional network of non-destructive testing (NDT) institutions was initiated in Latin America, with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as associated agency. The first phase of the project is being funded by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD). A medium-scale project provided five engineers from the Shanghai Research Institute of Building Materials (China) with the opportunity to visit non-destructive testing facilities in Japan and the United States of America over a period of two months, and furnished equipment and documents unavailable in China.

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[36] *Ibid.*, para. 128.

118. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the long-term project to assist TIRDO resulted in the establishment of an industrial information department and an instrument repair and maintenance department both of which became operational during 1982. It is expected that the latter facility will have an important impact in the maintenance of a large number of instruments and equipment, not only in TIRDO but also in other institutions and factories in the whole of the country, and as a remunerative service, would create an important source of income for TIRDO.

119. As regards the large-scale project to assist the National Council of Science and Technology in Mexico,[37] the second phase was started in 1982 to further reinforce the Mexican infrastructure for technology development. This project covers a wide spectrum of activities such as technology policy organization and methodology applied to technological programming and project implementation, technical information, industrial liaison, shared-risk financing of research and development, metalworking, agro-industries, and chemical industry. UNIDO was invited to become co-operating agency in a large-scale government-executed project recently approved by UNDP, to assist the Institute of Applied Science and Technology in Guyana in the fields of mineral technology and natural products chemistry.

120. The second phase of the large-scale project to assist the Industrial Testing, Research and Development Centre in the Syrian Arab Republic was completed.[38] The total value of technical assistance provided under this project exceeded $1.5 million. One of the most important achievements of the project was the establishment and strengthening of co-operation between the Centre and industries. Arrangements were also developed for pairing the Centre with similar organizations in other countries, the first example of which was the Institute for Instrument Design in Sofia (Bulgaria).

121. Two industrial research and service institutes (IRSIs) in Latin America—the Instituto de Investigaciones Tecnológicas (INTEC) in Chile and the Instituto Dominicano de Tecnología Industrial (INDOTEC) in the Dominican Republic—requested UNIDO assistance in evaluating their work, in analysing their impact on industrial development, and in examining the possible expansion of their services and functions. (The INTEC is of particular interest because it is 100 per cent financed by project income, something very rare for an institute of this nature.) It is expected that in the coming years, more activities of that kind will be carried out to help solve a number of problems identified by the joint UNDP/UNIDO IRSI evaluation study.[39] The organization of a number of seminars and workshops at both regional and country levels is also planned.

122. In the field of industrial information, six countries (Angola, Mauritania, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria and Uruguay) and two regional intergovernmental organizations, AIDO and the Latin American Network of Technological Information, received assistance to set up or develop documentation and information services for the collection, processing and dissemination of

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[37] *Ibid.*, para. 130.

[38] ID/B/220, chap. II, para. 125; ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 135.

[39] ID/B/C.3/86.

technical information on and for industry. Significant progress was achieved during the implementation of the third phase of the project to assist AIDO in the development of an industrial information network for the Arab States, which started in 1981.[40]

123. In the developing countries, standardization activities are extremely vital for building up, strengthening and maintaining sound economies. In view of the urgent need of those countries for increased export earnings, it is imperative that they should strengthen their standardization capabilities in an effort to improve export possibilities by replacing divergencies of standards which act as non-tariff barriers to trade. A large-scale project in Iraq contributed substantially to the improvement of the national economy through the wide application of standardization principles and techniques to a number of sectors (industry, mining, agriculture, commerce, external trade, housing, public health etc.). This project contributes to full and efficient utilization of local raw materials, a reduction of production costs, increased efficiency and improved quality of locally produced goods. It also assists in ensuring the fairness of commercial transactions; safeguarding health; furthering the interests and safety of consumers; and controlling inputs and promoting exports.

124. Quality control and certification marking also affect the trading of goods, hence the vital importance of quality consciousness, including the concepts of quality, quality control, quality certification, product reliability, performance and safety standards. Planning for quality is therefore essential for Governments and for industrial and commercial enterprises. In the field of quality inspection and certification, UNIDO continued to supply and strengthen the necessary physical and technological requirements (such as laboratory facilities and testing equipment) for the definition of characteristics of products, the establishment of specifications to check those characteristics and to serve as a solid basis for the certification of products in compliance with either national or international standards or specifications. UNIDO also enabled nationals from developing countries to attend training courses abroad in the various disciplines of the field of standardization. During the year under review, assistance in quality control and standardization was provided to the following 19 countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Greece, Honduras, India, Iraq, Lebanon, Mauritius, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Turkey, Viet Nam and Zaire.

125. UNIDO continued to improve the capabilities of testing and metrology laboratories and assist in the establishment of newly equipped testing laboratories for building materials (Algeria), mechanical components and textiles (Nigeria). UNIDO projects generally provide assistance in the establishment of linkages between institutes and industries, in order to improve the quality of manufactured goods and measurements. A project currently implemented in Nigeria aims to promote the development of the textile industry based on local resources by adapting imported technologies and modifying existing technologies, in order to achieve optimal results in quality and price. The Government of Nigeria was assisted, through the Federal Institute of Industrial Research, in the establishment of adequate laboratory facilities for testing and quality control of textiles and related materials.

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[40]ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 132.

126. In the field of small-scale industry development, assistance was provided to 39 countries to establish and strengthen institutions for the provision of, *inter alia*, common services facilities, assistance in the choice of appropriate technology, factory accommodation and extension services. Assistance was also provided for upgrading craft-based activities to industrial levels, industrial co-operatives, industrial estates, entrepreneurship development and rural industrialization. Industrial estates were strengthened in Iraq, Panama and Thailand; industrial co-operatives for self-reliance were promoted in the United Republic of Tanzania; industrial extension projects were supported in Liberia, Togo and Turkey; and mechanical production workshops to help small entrepreneurs were set up in Fiji, Guinea and Upper Volta.

127. Projects geared to support rural and village industries were implemented in Nigeria, Zambia, Zaire and Zimbabwe. In Botswana, Ethiopia, Jamaica and Upper Volta, large-scale projects were carried out to upgrade traditional artisan and craft-based industries to productive industrial levels. Within the context of these projects UNIDO hopes to contribute to important United Nations resolutions such as those on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and on the effective mobilization of human resources and integration in economic development of population groups such as women, youth and people in the rural areas. Projects calling for the transfer of more sophisticated technologies and industrial processes to provincial areas were carried out in Argentina and the Philippines.

128. Assistance in the field of small-scale industrial development was provided at more intensive levels in terms of quality and inputs. In Burundi, Honduras, Indonesia and Nigeria large-scale projects were under way to strengthen national agencies and enable them to undertake comprehensive and integrated programmes for the small-scale industry subsector. The projects cover a wide range of activities including: establishing central offices for project opportunities and management services; consolidating common service facilities; and directly assisting small-scale industrial entrepreneurs through consultancy work.

129. Following the recommendations of the Working Group on Small-scale and Medium-sized Enterprises in 1981,[41] a project was successfully launched in Zaire at the beginning of 1982. The innovative approach of this project lies in the fact that it is aimed at a rural population and it is being implemented with the direct involvement and co-operation of the Zairian Entrepreneurs Association, acting as a counterpart to UNIDO and providing and financing counterpart personnel, office accommodation and similar facilities. It is hoped that this approach will establish a trend of directly involving immediate beneficiaries of UNIDO technical assistance in the execution of their projects, in order to enhance the efficiency and impact of UNIDO activities.

130. Technical co-operation in developing competitive products for export was also pursued in the following three areas: product adaptation for export, subcontracting exchanges, and investment promotion. During the year under review, a growing trend towards technical co-operation projects in this field was observed. Within the framework of the third UNDP country programming

[41] *Ibid.*, para. 137.

cycle exercise, more than 20 developing countries accorded priority to export development projects. In the field of product adaptation, four projects under implementation in India (2), Kenya and the Republic of Korea were completed. Special reference should be made to the achievements of the latter projects which started in 1975; during the period of execution, products in over 20 branches of industries (including silk fabrics, fishing rods, jigs and fixtures, press tools and dies) were covered by 23 short-term, high-level expert missions. Of the two projects in India, one aimed at upgrading the quality of various products and the second aimed to develop an integrated programme of technical co-operation with the Government of India in the field of trade promotion. The latter project was financed by SIDA and executed in co-operation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT. Projects in 1982 covered the following products: multi-speed bicycle hubs, tennis rackets and leather based sports goods. A project on market development and development of export industries was successfully completed in Kenya, also financed by SIDA and executed in co-operation with the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT.

131. In the field of subcontracting exchanges, the project in the Philippines was continued[42] and the implementation of a project in Costa Rica was initiated. In Malaysia, the conditions for setting up a subcontracting exchange were examined under a Special Industrial Services (SIS) project.

132. To strengthen investment promotion institutions, assistance was provided to the Industrial Investment Information and Promotion Centre in Nigeria and the Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industries in Tonga.

133. In the field of industrial legislation, a request was received to assist the Government of Togo in preparing a legal framework to regulate the industrial activities of the country in the context of its development strategy, in particular its fourth Five-year Development Plan (1981-1985).

FACTORY ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT

134. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading factory establishment and management amounted to $3.7 million. Some 93 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

135. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 59); the Americas (15); Arab States (23; excluding African Arab States: 12); Asia and the Pacific (14); Europe (—); and interregional and global (—).

136. A total of 50 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 6 projects greater than $1 million in value, 24 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 20 projects below that value.

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[42] ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 150; ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 143.

137. As in the previous year, technical co-operation activities tended to concentrate on direct management assistance to industries and to the development of consultancy capacities.[43] More effort was directed in 1982 towards the fields of industrial energy management and application of management information systems.

138. Large-scale projects to improve production through new management practices in Guyana, Somalia and the Sudan were the subject of a certain reorientation on the part of the Governments concerned, in line with General Assembly resolutions 32/179 and 34/137 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/48 concerning the improvement of the effectiveness of public enterprises. In the Sudan a sectoral approach was introduced to improve competitiveness of public and private enterprises and eventually provide extension services for covering different types of enterprises. In Somalia, management reporting systems were introduced and enterprises were assisted in setting up production engineering and financial management systems. The project is also providing assistance to private and small-scale enterprises. In Guyana the project activities, co-ordinated with those of a leading private consulting firm, aimed at improving the profitability of enterprises, with assistance from the Caribbean Project Development Facility. It is expected that these projects will help to achieve commercial profitability and generate surpluses for the benefit of the economy.

139. The upgrading of managerial capacities through on-the-job training as well as introduction of improved productivity measures continued to be the theme of most ongoing projects, particularly in El Salvador, Ethiopia, Malawi, Mauritius and Uruguay. The lack of experienced and qualified managers continues to be a major obstacle in the developing countries and until this situation is rectified there is little hope for improved productivity on a long-term basis. Direct management assistance was provided (on a smaller scale and under the SIS programme) to factories in Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Somalia, Togo and Uganda.

140. Governments and parastatal bodies continued to receive assistance in strengthening management capacities during 1982. Projects were implemented in Benin, Uruguay, Zaire and Zambia to introduce improved management systems and financial practices in government departments, development corporations and development banks.

141. In the field of industrial management consultancy, a regional project in Asia was assisted under UNIDF, and an expert group meeting is scheduled to be held in the region early in 1983. Work continued in Africa, in co-operation with ECA and the Organization of African Unity (OAU), to improve mechanisms for strengthening co-operation between countries for the development of industrial consulting in the region. A project is also being developed, for co-operation with the South African Development Co-ordination Conference, to upgrade management skills and provide management consultancy to the southern African countries through the Eastern and Southern African Management Institute in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania).

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[43] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 148.

142. A large-scale project on energy management was initiated in the Philippines to carry out an energy audit of enterprises in different branches of industry, train specialists, prepare manuals, formulate standards, set up a testing laboratory and establish, on a permanent basis, an energy management and consultancy service. Other projects related to energy usage are being developed in several countries.

143. As computer hardware has become more accessible due to its reduced cost, there has been increasing interest in developing countries for the application of mini-computers to improve management efficiency. A regional project at the Asian Institute of Technology (Bangkok)[44] was completed during 1982 and resulted in the training of 34 specialists from several Asian countries. The Section intends to direct a greater proportion of its efforts towards this field during the coming years, since computer concepts already provided to many developing countries are beginning to show results. There are further ongoing projects in this field: one, at the enterprise level in Egypt, and the other at the University of Aleppo (Syrian Arab Republic).[44] Large-scale projects for the development of management consultancy or direct management assistance are beginning to include a computer applications element in their activities.

144. University-industry co-operation has a good potential for success as is shown by the results of ongoing projects in the Syrian Arab Republic and Uruguay. The main idea behind such co-operation is that industry may utilize the physical and intellectual resources offered by universities; in addition, universities can benefit by tackling and solving various problems faced by industry. This concept is now getting off the ground and more results should be forthcoming in the course of 1983-1984.

145. Recessionary conditions and the shortage of financial resources for technical assistance have made the developing countries increasingly aware of the imperative need for the better utilization of existing capacities, and the institution of improved management systems and practices in order to increase the competitiveness, efficiency and productivity of local enterprises. It is thus anticipated that technical assistance requirements in the factory establishment and management fields will expand considerably in the coming years.

TRAINING

146. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading training amounted to $6.7 million. Some 30 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

147. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 21); the Americas (3); Arab States (2; excluding African Arab States: (1); Asia and the Pacific (9); Europe (15); and interregional and global (51).

148. A total of 214 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 2 projects greater than $1 million in value, 28 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 184 projects below that value.

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[44] *Ibid.*, para. 153.

149. Expenditures for fellowships and training components of all technical co-operation projects implemented by UNIDO in 1982 amounted to $12 million. Of that total, $6.9 million were spent for fellowships and study tours and $5.1 million for group training activities and meetings.

150. Activities of the Training Branch in 1982 brought about a truly international co-operative effort involving Governments of developed and developing countries, a large number of public and private industrial enterprises, research and development institutes as well as regional, inter-regional and international organizations. Training was provided in specific industrial branches, general management and planning, and strongly encouraged co-operation among developing countries.

151. The "centres of excellence" programme[45] was the object of increased recognition, as evidenced by the High-level Meeting of Officials Responsible for Industrial Manpower Training in Developing Countries, organized by the Group of 77 in Bucharest at the invitation of the Government of Romania. At the Meeting it was considered that the programme offered one of the most promising ways of strengthening co-operation among developing countries. During 1982, special emphasis was placed on identifying quantitative and qualitative needs for training in the various branches of industry focusing—as part of the "centres of excellence" programme—on existing and planned national training institutions. The aim was: to strengthen existing industrial training capacities and capabilities; to develop a network for improved co-operation among industrial training institutions; and to exchange information on programmes developed to meet the short-, medium- and long-term needs of developing countries. The activities undertaken confirmed that: a number of training institutions were equipped with facilities which, if strengthened, could better meet identified training needs; many such institutions were not well known; and there were other institutions with excess capacity, where it was not realized that the potential could be used for the benefit of personnel from other developing countries.

152. Specific manpower development activities included programmes for the training and development of training managers as well as training of trainers, engineers and senior technicians. New project approaches placed increased emphasis on the development of training technology. UNIDO and the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) held a seminar on the implementation of training in public enterprises intended for directors of training institutions in English-speaking developing countries. A meeting was held in Mexico to prepare a similar seminar for participants from Spanish-speaking countries. That meeting was jointly sponsored by the Latin American Centre for Development Administration and UNIDO. In co-operation with the Institute for the Advanced Training of Managers and Specialists in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a new methodology was introduced in the grain milling and storage group training programme. It is envisaged that this methodology will be duly adopted and applied to other such programmes.

153. UNIDO took steps to gather and publish information on training facilities in developing countries which could also provide training for other

[45] *Ibid.*, para. 166.

developing countries. The information gathered, together with that already available in the house, on training facilities, opportunities, institutions and programmes at national, regional and interregional levels, will be classified, recorded and made accessible to the developing countries and other interested partners. Developing countries will be encouraged to establish their own data bases for training—which should include estimates of skilled manpower requirements, inventories of qualified personnel and available training opportunities. This activity is expected to take on new dimensions and play an important role in the future work of the Branch.

154. Emphasis was placed on energy-related training activities, the key element of which entailed two regional seminars attended by over 300 leaders from Governments and industry in more than 32 countries. In co-operation with UNIDO, the Government of Brazil organized, financed and hosted a seminar on industrial energy management in São Paulo, as part of activities aimed at co-operation among developing countries. Similarly, the Government of the Philippines hosted a seminar for the ASEAN countries, and subsequently entered into a co-operative arrangement with UNIDO to provide training in energy management to least developed countries under technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) to promote activities. For this purpose that Government earmarked financial resources for two years to implement such training programmes. Both regional seminars analysed the need for, and potential benefits of, effective industrial energy management, reviewed the training capabilities available on a national, regional and interregional basis, and assessed the assistance required to strengthen them. As a result of the ASEAN seminar, appropriate project proposals were developed and submitted to Governments for their consideration; similar follow-up action was under way for the seminar held in Brazil.

155. The substantive content of the above energy-related training programmes was carefully and systematically developed. A number of basic studies were prepared to assist policy makers in planning industrial development and as guiding principles for the day-to-day management of industrial enterprises. Such studies also aimed to elicit the interest of Governments in according appropriate priority to the need for qualified manpower to embark upon effective energy management activities. A substantial amount of time and effort was also devoted to advising representatives of Governments and inter-governmental organizations on ways and means of best approaching their industrial training needs in the energy sector.

156. As a follow-up to activities undertaken in 1981 by the Training Branch in the field of energy,[46] group training programmes in energy management covering specific sectors, namely the cement and glass industries, were carried out in France and Italy respectively. In some programmes, such as the in-plant group training in the field of electric welding in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the diesel engines held in Czechoslovakia, new methods and techniques of energy management and conservation were introduced. The latter country also hosted a training workshop on energy conservation in silicate industries for least developed countries. The great interest and encouraging response generated in developing countries is expected to lead to training programmes in energy management in other branches of industry.

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[46] *Ibid.*, para. 165.

157. In 1982, fellowships and study tours continued to be an effective component of UNIDO training activities and of overall technical co-operation operations.[47] The number of individual training programmes started in 1982 was 8.6 per cent higher than in 1981 (1,246 as compared with 1,147), while the number of placement arrangements by host countries (not taking into account multiple arrangements within the respective host countries) decreased by 7.1 per cent compared with 1981 (1,800 as compared with 1,972). 349 or 19 per cent of these placements were arranged in developing countries, thus contributing to TCDC. 191 (15.3 per cent) of the trainees came from least developed countries; 143 (11.5 per cent) were female. The trend towards study tours of high-level industrial personnel continued. The ratio between fellowships and study tours was 33 to 67.

158. Of the 28 in-plant and 36 other group training programmes, 51 were carried out by the Training Branch during the year under review. Of the total of 64 programmes 30 were organized in developing countries (1981: 26), i.e. more than 47 per cent of all group training programmes carried out by UNIDO. Examples of co-operation among developing countries in the field of exchange of experience and skills included: three workshops on project study preparation, small business consultancy and industrial energy management, jointly financed by UNIDO and the Technical Assistance Council of the Philippines and conducted by training institutions in the Philippines for participants from least developed countries; an in-plant group training programme on industrial engineering and design, organized in co-operation with the Engineering Industrial Design Development Centre in Egypt; an in-plant group training programme on medicinal herbs, conducted in Romania; a seminar on the financing of industrial small-scale enterprises by development banks, organized at the Development Bank of Mauritius and the Development Banking Management Institute of Hyderabad (India) under the auspices of UNIDO in co-operation with one international organization (the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation) and one regional organization (the African and Mauritian Union of Development Banks).

159. Joint training programmes were undertaken with a number of international or regional organizations, including the Association of Development Financing Institutions in Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, the Centre africain et mauricien de perfectionnement des cadres, the Council of Europe and the Union of African Railways. In co-operation with this latter organization, the Société nationale des chemins de fer belges and the Régie Abidjan-Niger, UNIDO is gradually transferring an in-plant group training programme on repair and maintenance in the field of railway equipment from Belgium to Ivory Coast and Upper Volta. The project to transfer training capacities in the field of production management techniques from the University of Louvain in Belgium to the University of Cameroon (Higher School for Commercial and Economic Sciences) in Douala progressed successfully.[48]

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[47] *Ibid.*, para. 161.

[48] *Ibid.*, para. 162.

160. Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, 13 group training programmes were organized for participants entirely or mainly from Africa. Special efforts were made to address the training needs of the Portuguese-speaking countries of Africa (Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe). After completion of the necessary background investigations, a meeting of policy makers of the five countries was convened in Mozambique to discuss the findings and identify fields in which training activities could be implemented on a national basis, fields suited to subregional co-operation, a common methodology, and mechanisms for future action. The participants recommended the establishment of a technical subregional committee for industrial training which was established by the five heads of State of the above-mentioned countries at a high-level meeting in Cape Verde. The proposed sub-committee will be used as a mechanism to foster co-operation in the field of human resources for industry.

161. A new approach to group training was successfully tested in Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo and Upper Volta in 1982. The UNIDF contribution of the Government of France enabled UNIDO to organize a mobile team of international experts, regional and national trainers and advisers. In co-operation with national small-scale promotion agencies, 15 training programmes were conducted to provide assistance to small-scale industrial entrepreneurs wishing to expand their enterprises. The programmes, which ranged from preliminary study to the completion of expansion, led to the identification of 23 projects for the expansion or diversification of enterprise activities, which will be submitted to development banks or other sources of financing.

162. Programmes for the least developed countries were accorded special emphasis: seven such programmes took place. Two of them were held in Turkey: one dealt with the cement industry and the other with small-scale foundries. Participants from least developed countries numbered 358, i.e. 23.2 per cent of all participants in group training activities.

163. Special attention was given by the Training Branch to evaluation. In 1982 a follow-up and evaluation seminar was organized in Thailand for former participants of a number of in-plant group training programmes on production management in mechanical industry, organized in Japan between 1968 and 1980. Similarly, for the energy management programme in the glass sector held in Italy, an evaluation instrument was devised to assess individual capacities to adapt information and techniques.

164. In-plant group training programmes in plastics technology and group training on synthetic fibres sponsored by the Government of Austria have become a well-known feature of UNIDO work. The success of the programme encouraged an increase in the special-purpose contribution to UNIDF of the Government of Austria and, together with funds from the fellowship component of ongoing UNIDO projects, the number of participants in 1982 was 32. In addition, a new research programme in polymer technology was organized for more specialized engineers.

165. In compliance with the various mandates for the integration of women in industrial development,[49] and in the light of the positive results of the regional seminar on the integration of women in the process of industrial planning in the Sahelian zone (see para. 98 above), a preparatory mission was fielded by UNIDO and INSTRAW to the United Republic of Tanzania to prepare a workshop for female entrepreneurs. The workshop, the purpose of which is to upgrade the skills of women entrepreneurs in defining, planning and executing expansion projects, is scheduled for 1983.

166. Pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolutions 2026 (LXI), of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII), of 3 August 1977, training programmes were prepared to assist the Palestinian people in the field of industrial project evaluation and industrial co-operatives; however, the implementation had to be postponed until early 1983.

167. During 1982, 24 field training projects were under implementation. The value of field project delivery amounted to $2.0 million. Twenty-three new projects were designed and formulated and are pending final approval. Examples of field project activity to develop local training capabilities are listed below. In the United Republic of Tanzania, the industrial training and consultancy project to assist the Ministry of Industry in developing a training unit within the Ministry was successfully completed in 1982. In the two-and-a-half-year duration of the project, a team of UNIDO training experts, working in close co-operation with national trainers, conducted 35 group training programmes for training officers, technicians and middle and top managers in different sectors of industry. More than 200 participants attended these programmes, in addition to fellows who attended specialized training abroad. In the Ivory Coast, agreement was reached with the authorities over a project to strengthen progressively the national management staff of the Centre ivoirien de gestion des enterprises. The project to be financed by the Government (70 per cent) and UNIDO (30 per cent) will become operational in 1983. In Gabon, the first steps were taken to assist member States of UDEAC in establishing the Multisectoral Subregional Training Institute of Applied Technology, Planning and Project Evaluation.

168. The Training Branch participated actively in the preparation and convening of the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower, held in Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), November 1982. As a follow-up to Consultations already held, group training programmes for Latin American and African countries were organized in Italy covering design and pattern making techniques in the shoe and leather goods industries. The project to identify training needs and capabilities in the agricultural machinery industry was completed.[50] Based on the results, a number of proposals were formulated and will be pursued in 1983.

169. There were continued efforts to integrate the training activities of the Training Branch with those of other Branches, Sections and Units of UNIDO

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[49]In particular resolution ID/CONF.4/Res.1 adopted by the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the conclusions adopted by the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session (A/37/16, para. 215).

[50]ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 168.

and with the programmes of other organizations within the United Nations system. Progress was made towards the goal of assigning a training adviser to all large-scale projects. Together with the Section for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, the Training Branch prepared a paper for, and took an active part in, the UNDP-sponsored Conference of African Experts on Technical Co-operation among African Countries in the Development and Utilization of Human Resources. Considerable progress was made in the development of the joint UNIDO/ECA project on co-operation of African countries in industrial manpower training.[50]

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

170. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading feasibility studies amounted to $4.8 million. Some 82 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

171. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 49); the Americas (4); Arab States (26; excluding African Arab States: 18); Asia and the Pacific (26); Europe (1); and interregional and global (2).

172. A total of 58 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 7 projects greater than $1 million in value, 25 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 26 projects below that value.

173. During 1982, there was further development of a new conceptual approach to technical co-operation related to pre-investment studies (e.g. pre-feasibility and feasibility studies) with the aim of preparing pre-investment studies in line with the needs of project sponsors and financing institutions.[51] In order to ensure an integrated approach to pre-investment studies—encompassing the market, technical, financial and economic aspects of a project—the Feasibility Studies Section continued to provide advice and assistance to developing countries and to the other Branches, Sections and Units of the Organization, particularly within the Division of Industrial Operations.

174. As a result of the shortage of funds for feasibility studies from sources other than UNDP, UNIDO continued to seek closer co-operation with regional and national development banks, funds and financing agencies in order to obtain financing from them for the preparation of feasibility studies for them. Experience has shown that, where there is close co-operation between potential project sponsors, financing bodies and the feasibility study group conducting the pre-investment work, there is a greater likelihood of moving rapidly from the stage of the project idea to the actual pre-investment and investment phases.

175. The First Consultation on Industrial Financing, held in Madrid (Spain) in October 1982, also pointed to the need to link closer project identification

[51] *Ibid.*, para. 176.

and the preparation of feasibility studies with project sponsors and sources of finance, in order to ensure the implementation of investment projects. Emphasis was placed on the need to standardize project preparation, to raise the quality of pre-investment projects and to introduce integrated project management covering the entire project development cycle—proposals which are in line with the work conducted by the Feasibility Studies Section.

176. Despite the unfavourable economic climate, the UNIDO technical co-operation programme on feasibility studies continued to expand dynamically in 1982, particularly technical assistance provided through the establishment of the industrial advisory units now in operation in 16 countries.[52] In 1982, a new unit was set up in the United Arab Emirates. Good results are already being produced by all the units which, with UNDP financing, carry out pre-investment work by identifying, preparing, evaluating and seeking finance for new industrial projects. Each unit comprises a team of experts—e.g. an industrial economist, a market analyst, engineers, a financial analyst—to assist Governments for periods of at least three to five years in the establishment or strengthening of national capabilities to conduct pre-investment work. Such units are of particular value in least developed countries, where the skills of project preparation and analysis are not yet fully developed.

177. Work was completed on the development of the UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR), based on the UNIDO *Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies.*[53] The model, which together with a software package, aims to facilitate accurate and efficient processing of pre-investment studies and make them more transparent, will be available in 1983 to all countries that request it. COMFAR and its software package will help users in considering alternative solutions at different levels of financing and enable UNIDO to offer a project evaluation service in Vienna to appraise studies from developing countries. It will, in general, greatly simplify the evaluation of projects, including sensitivity analysis.

178. Activities in 1982 continued to concentrate on the standardization of feasibility studies. This standardization is very much needed since such studies are conducted by different companies and consultants with different methodological concepts which make it very time-consuming and difficult to evaluate and compare their results. With the dissemination of over 60,000 copies of the above-mentioned *Manual* which was published in 12 languages, UNIDO is actively contributing to this standardization process. The "Guidelines for the preparation of industrial feasibility studies for consulting firms"[54] have the same objective in mind and produced positive results in 1982.

179. The increased interest aroused by UNIDO efforts to rationalize and standardize the pre-investment process is illustrated by the number of invitations to lecture on pre-investment which were received from consulting firms, banks and public and private enterprises in Austria, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, and Poland.

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[52] *Ibid.*, para. 180.

[53] ID/206; see also ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 182.

[54] UNIDO/IO.401; see also ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 182.

180. Efforts were made to widen the scope and objectives of the workshops on industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing which, during 1982, were held in the Philippines, Poland and Qatar. With the expertise available in the Section substantial technical inputs were also provided to the Training Branch who organized a regional workshop on the same subject, which was held in the Philippines.

181. In 1982, the further significant increase in the activities of the Section placed a heavy burden on the staff. In the light of the existing workload, staff resources were not adequate for the holding of seminars in 1982 in several developing countries which had requested them; several further seminars had to be postponed until 1983. The Section's promising programme will lose its dynamism and impact unless additional Professional staff resources are made available.

AGRO-INDUSTRIES

182. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading agro-industries amounted to $12.2 million. Some 79 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

183. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 33); the Americas (13); Arab States (5; excluding African Arab States: 2); Asia and the Pacific (48); Europe (—); and interregional and global (4).

184. A total of 187 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 16 projects greater than $1 million in value, 59 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 112 projects below that value.

185. As in the past, activities in the field of agro-industries concentrated on industrial production and covered a wide range of light industries including: textiles and wearing apparel; food processing; wood-processing and wood products; leather and leather products; rubber products; and packaging.

186. During the year under review, most of the activities in the field of agro-industries, especially those covering textiles, leather and packaging, were financed by UNDP. UNIDF financing played an important role in the wood and food industries, although UNDP funds none the less predominated. As regards projects, the beginning of the third UNDP country programming cycle saw a significant number of new projects particularly in the textile and leather industries.

187. Technical assistance to the wood and wood products industries continued to concentrate on relatively small-scale but high-impact projects. Notable initiatives within the general field of the use of timber in construction were *(a)* the increased use of coconut wood in Asia and the Pacific, especially in low-cost housing within the framework of a UNDP/FAO regional project; and *(b)* the development of roof trusses and glue-laminated beams of rubber wood

and coconut wood in Sri Lanka.[55] Using the UNIDO low-cost modular prefabricated wooden bridge system,[55] bridges were erected in Central African Republic, Honduras and Madagascar. As regards Honduras a large-scale project was initiated to rebuild 10 storm-damaged bridges.

188. Special-purpose contributions from the Governments of Finland and Italy enabled UNIDO to repeat in 1982 the specialized technical training courses for managers and entrepreneurs on the selection of wood-working machinery and on furniture and joinery production.[56] A manual was prepared on processing technology for rattan furniture, a subject offering great potential in certain developing countries. There was continued co-operation with ECA and FAO within the framework of the Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa in Addis Ababa,[57] for which UNIDO provided an adviser to assist Governments in the identification and formulation of projects.

189. Activities in the field of textile and garment production continued to follow the trend towards the strengthening and establishment of institutions serving that industry, rather than the provision of direct assistance to individual factories and mills. Implementation of large-scale projects of the former type continued in Bangladesh, Egypt, India and the United Republic of Tanzania.[58] New large-scale projects were initiated in 1982 in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.

190. There was continued co-operation on technical matters with the International Institute for Cotton and the International Wool Secretariat. Assignments to Turkey were undertaken for the World Bank, to assist in evaluating the effectiveness of a local textile consulting service and to assess the progress made.

191. With regard to the agro-food industries, projects continued to cover, *inter alia*, fruit and vegetable products, cereals, sugar, meat, fish, dairy products, vegetable oils and fats and a variety of other products such as spices, baker's yeast and beverages. Increasing attention was paid to industrial utilization of food industry by-products and animal feed manufacture.

192. There was also increasing recognition in most developing countries that integrated agro-industrial complexes could create employment in rural areas and reduce food imports. In Latin America, where the need for such complexes is particularly apparent, UNIDO assisted the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela in the planning of relevant development programmes. The Organization also provided some of these countries with advice at the highest level, taking into account social policy issues underlying rural developments. In Argentina, direct support was provided for food-processing plants and a project was implemented in Guatemala to incorporate medium-sized farms into the industrial economy.

193. In Haiti, in co-operation with the Government of Brazil, a project was initiated to produce composite flour as a substitute for wheat. Activities in the

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[55] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 200.

[56] *Ibid.*, para. 199.

[57] *Ibid.*, para. 201.

[58] *Ibid.*, para. 192.

agro-food subsector are increasing in Africa where a number of projects were formulated and implemented in Angola, Guinea, Mozambique, Senegal, the Sudan and Uganda using a variety of funding sources, most notably assistance from Brazil and Yugoslavia within the framework of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC).

194. Under the global Coconut Technology Consultancy Service,[59] UNIDO carried out a detailed evaluation of coconut cream product quality and analysed the efficiency of various production methods. The evaluation permitted the identification of new quality criteria and technical parameters for more efficient processing operations and better use of raw materials. A new integrated cassava processing technology was developed by UNIDO to make better use of the under-utilized cassava resources of many developing countries. The process combines small-scale operations with industrial-scale processing to produce a variety of cassava food items for domestic and export markets.

195. For the utilization of the fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca,* a tree found widely in the Sahelian zone, UNIDO carried out a detailed study and developed new technologies and a process for the production of high-quality edible oil, food items and animal feed. As a by-product, saponin and sapogenins (diosgenin) can be obtained as a raw material for the pharmaceutical industry. The new technologies introduced to the Sahelian zone are expected to create the basis for the establishment of new industries which should help to improve the living standard of the local population.

196. Further projects in the food-processing sector were the preparation of a study on sugar-industry by-products utilization; and improving the operation of bakery, biscuit-making and meat/bacon producing plants. A number of smaller projects were formulated and their implementation initiated: baker's yeast manufacture (Viet Nam), trouble-shooting in a sugar plant (Dominican Republic), fish-meal study (Sao Tome and Principe).

197. Activities in the leather, leather products and rubber products industries continued to follow the same pattern as in previous years. The institution-building activities increased somewhat compared to the provision of direct assistance to the industry. Training played an increasingly important role in most technical co-operation projects implemented in this subsector. Special-purpose contributions from the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and Italy permitted the initiation of large-scale projects for national training and demonstration centres in the Philippines and in the United Republic of Tanzania and for a pilot project for tannery effluent treatment in Brazil. Large-scale projects in the leather and leather products industry continued in Brazil, China, Ethiopia,[60] Kenya, Pakistan,[61] the Philippines,[61] Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.[60] Several ongoing projects include important equipment components for quality control laboratories as well as for pilot and demonstration centres. Assistance in the rubber products industry

[59] *Ibid.*, para. 194.

[60] *Ibid.*, para. 203.

[61] *Ibid.*, para. 205.

was provided to Papua New Guinea. Many Governments of developing countries with a potential for leather and leather products industry accord high importance to this subsector. Technical backstopping continued to be provided to the UNIDO Leather and Leather Products Industry Panel for the preparation of its sixth session which was held in Vienna, November/ December 1982.

198. At the close of 1982, projects covering the establishment or strengthening of research and information centres on packaging were completed or nearing completion in India,[61] Mexico, Morocco[61] and the Republic of Korea. National projects of a similar type were initiated in Brazil and Cuba, and a large-scale project related to food-processing and packaging technology was initiated in Mexico. Advice was given to the Governments of Jordan and Turkey on the national requirements for packaging and on the technical assistance services that could appropriately be rendered by national packaging institutions.

199. Assistance on specific topics of package use or manufacture was provided to Cuba and Mali and a general appraisal of packaging demands and constraints was carried out in Guinea-Bissau. The framework for the establishment of the Arab Regional Packaging Centre was successfully drawn up with UNIDO assistance.[61] Also during 1982, the preparatory and organizational phases of another regional project were completed. This project aims at promoting technical co-operation in the packaging field among Latin American countries through, *inter alia*, the convening of a workshop on the packaging industry, with special emphasis on agro-industries, to be held in mid-1983.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

200. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading metallurgical industries amounted to $9.2 million. Some 76 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

201. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 27); the Americas (16); Arab States (13; excluding African Arab States: 5); Asia and the Pacific (45); Europe (7); and interregional and global (—).

202. A total of 104 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 12 projects greater than $1 million in value, 38 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 54 projects below that value.

203. As in previous years, the technical co-operation programme of the Metallurgical Industries Section concentrated on the development, transfer, application and adaptation of metallurgical technology within the following broad subsectors of activities: light non-ferrous metals (aluminium, titanium); heavy non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc and rare metals); iron and steel industry (conventional routes and direct reduction); ferrous and non-ferrous foundries; metal transformation processes (rolling, forging, extruding, heat treating); and processing of metallurgical minerals (concentration and beneficiation).

204. Within the above metallurgical subsectors, requests for technical assistance were, as in previous years, mainly related to the following: planning, establishment, expansion and operation of metallurgical plants; planning of subsectoral activities at the national and regional levels (master plans); techno-economic project evaluation, including laboratory and pilot-scale testing of metallurgical raw materials; selection of appropriate technology, equipment, maintenance and standardization systems for plant operation; planning, strengthening and establishment of institutes for metallurgical technology and pilot and demonstration centres, particularly for foundry/forge technology development; and preparation of technical papers.

205. Whilst production of crude steel in some of the developed countries has been static over the past years, production in developing countries during 1981 amounted to more than 15 per cent of the global steel output, as compared to about 7 per cent in 1974. Demand for steel in the developing countries is rising steadily, with the requirement/consumption at around 145 million tons in 1981. As a result of the changing pattern in world steel production, the iron and steel industry continued to receive the largest proportion of technical assistance deliveries.

206. Three projects in the iron and steel subsector were started in 1982 in India, comprising: standardization of melting technology of sponge iron; design development of a concurrent top and bottom blown reactor for steel-making; and design development of an experimental blast furnace. Other projects under implementation included: continuous assistance to the Chimbote steel plant (Peru), with special emphasis on electrical and utility services distribution systems; and an expert mission to Uganda to survey the iron and steel subsector and establish a preliminary programme for its development. The Companhia Industrial de Fundação e Laminagem plant in Mozambique[62] received further assistance for upgrading the efficiency of the merchant steel rolling mill.

207. Preparatory assistance provided to the Arab Iron and Steel Union comprised advice on the introduction of a computerized information system to help solve various technical and managerial problems in promoting the expansion of the iron and steel industry in Arab countries. In Democratic Yemen activities comprised the techno-economic appraisal and preparation of a project report for a mini steel plant, incorporating casting and rolling operations based on steel scrap melted by electric arc furnace. For Yemen a detailed project report for the establishment of a mini steel plant was also prepared.

208. Missions were also undertaken to assess market/consumption demands for iron and steel products, to assist in the planning and development of the iron and steel industry in general, and to review existing techno-economic studies. A techno-economic evaluation together with laboratory investigations of raw materials for the establishment of the iron and steel industry was under implementation in the United Republic of Tanzania. The Government of Pakistan requested follow-up to the preparation of the master plan for the iron and steel industry[63] in the form of assistance in the preparation of a study on quality control and special steel production.

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[62] *Ibid.*, para. 213.

[63] *Ibid.*, para. 214.

209. The project for the establishment and operation of a centre for technical management systems for maintenance and production control in metallurgical and engineering industries became operational in Egypt[64] and demonstration equipment was ordered. Within the framework of the UNIDO maintenance project in Czechoslovakia,[64] in-plant group training was conducted for 21 managers, planners, engineers and computer specialists from developing countries. The training programme which covered the development and application of modern maintenance management systems was so successful that requests were received to hold such programmes on a regular basis.

210. The large-scale project in the field of standardization, quality control and quality certification of iron and steel in Brazil was successfully completed.[65] The project counterparts organized training courses in that field for Brazilian nationals, and an international seminar on steel standardization is under consideration, to be held jointly by UNIDO and the Government of Brazil in 1983. Considering the success of this project, similar projects are envisaged for other industrial sectors.

211. In the non-ferrous metal subsector the greatest proportion of assistance was again provided to the aluminium industries. The alumina production capacity of developing countries has increased significantly over the past 15 years[66] and aluminium metal production in those countries has undergone an even greater increase during that period (4.8 per cent of total world production in 1966; 17 per cent in 1980). There was continued technical assistance to the Zheng Zhou Light Metal Research Institute (China),[66] which was supplied with laboratory equipment for bauxite research and development;[66] training was also provided for Chinese nationals. The preparation of a study on techno-economic aspects of reconstruction of the rotary kiln calcining operations of the Zheng Zhou alumina plant was requested. Another project aimed at upgrading the scientific and technological capabilities of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute,[66] financed jointly by UNFSSTD and the Government of Jamaica, showed very tangible results. Construction of the laboratory was completed and it was ready for commissioning at the end of 1982. It is expected that this first phase of the project will be completed by the end of 1983 when Jamaica will be the first developing country to have pilot facilities for research and development in bauxite mineralogy and processing which are comparable to those in industrialized countries.

212. In Mozambique UNIDO engaged the services of a subcontractor to carry out an aluminium manufacturing development study and a pre-investment study on fluorite deposits. A UNIDO consultant also assisted in establishing contacts between Mozambique and India for possible co-operation between the two countries in the smelting of aluminium based on alumina from significant bauxite deposits in India and using the huge and only partially exploited hydro-electric potential of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique. A detailed preparatory project report was prepared for the establishment of an aluminium research development and design institute in India.[66] A similar institute to be attached to the aluminium plant in Titograd (Yugoslavia) was at the planning

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[64] *Ibid.*, para. 216.

[65] *Ibid.*, para. 215.

[66] *Ibid.*, para. 217.

stage. Assistance was provided to China in preparing a design study for the establishment of a demonstration plant for the manufacture of aluminium alloy door and window frames, and demonstration equipment was ordered for installation in 1983. Kuwait also requested experts in this specialized field.

213. Following the Workshop on Environmental Aspects of Alumina Production organized jointly by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNIDO in 1981,[67] pilot-scale testing of representative samples of bauxite residue (red mud) for possible profitable use in the building materials industry was undertaken by a UNIDO subcontractor at the request of the Government of Jamaica. The tests proved the suitability of using a mixture of Jamaican red mud wastes from bauxite processing and common local raw materials for the production of construction blocks, bricks, roof and wall tiles (glazed and un-glazed).

214. Some of the projects outlined in paragraphs 211 to 213 above were undertaken through the services of experts provided to UNIDO at short notice under the Joint UNIDO/Hungary Aluminium Industry Programme.[67] At the annual review meeting of the Programme in Budapest, October 1982, further joint activities and projects were identified for implementation in 1983.

215. In the heavy non-ferrous metals subsector, assistance continued to be provided to Mauritania in the analysis of black sands and in the preparation of a feasibility study on the extraction of gold and silver from mine tailings. The consulting firm commissioned by UNIDO to investigate the establishment of a joint-venture copper fabricating plant in Nigeria based on refined copper to be supplied by Zambia, confirmed the viability of the project.[68]

216. Special attention continued to be paid to the initiation and implementation of projects in the foundry industries sector. In order to promote the development of foundry industries, particularly in least developed countries, a number of comprehensive guidelines and documents on the establishment of various standard foundry shops were prepared with the assistance of the Foundry Research Institute, Cracow (Poland). The Foundry and Mechanical Workshop in Somalia[69] continued to receive UNIDO assistance through a subcontract with the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company who acted as trainers to Somali counterparts and provided advice on improved productivity and installation of equipment. The project was complemented by the establishment of an equipment maintenance system and the introduction of facilities for the use of locally available raw materials. Assistance was provided to Swaziland in upgrading the production activities at the Swaziland Foundry and Pattern Makers Pty. Ltd. and in assessing the demand for the plant's products, with a view to possible co-operation with Mozambique. During the first phase of a project related to foundry industry development in Angola, a techno-economic study was prepared to appraise the current status of the foundry industry and identify problems to be solved in order to upgrade the foundry industry and meet the local demand for castings. The project will involve close co-operation with the Foundry Industry Centre at Itauna (Brazil) which is to train Angolan specialists and provide relevant documentation and training material. A

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[67] *Ibid.*, para. 218.

[68] ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 206; ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 219.

[69] ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 207.

techno-economic appraisal for the establishment of a foundry with a mechanical workshop and a steel fabrication plant was undertaken in Lesotho. A study tour on foundry/steel fabrication industries is also envisaged. Erection of the buildings for the pilot and demonstration foundry in Nepal was completed and all necessary equipment was delivered to the project site.[70] The establishment of a foundry with integrated mechanical workshop in the United Republic of Tanzania also made good progress; equipment was delivered on site for installation in 1983.[70] Advisory services were provided to Ethiopia in carrying out a study on a projected pilot foundry with integrated forge shop. In Paraguay, a large-scale project to assist in strengthening metallurgical industries was initiated, with particular emphasis on foundry industries, through training programmes, improvement of quality control and introduction of new technologies. Expert advisory services were provided to the Government of Malta in the establishment of an 8,000 tons/year grey cast iron foundry, which is expected to start production in mid-1983. Further assistance was provided to the Khartoum Central Foundry in the Sudan for the initiation of its expansion programme.

217. In the field of processing of metallurgical minerals, a contractor was commissioned by UNIDO to prepare a techno-economic viability report on the establishment of an industrial-scale electro-metallurgical plant for the production of aluminium silicon alloys from sillimanite concentrate in Orissa (India). A UNIDO subcontractor continued work during 1982 on a techno-economic study of the iron ore deposits at Say (Niger);[71] a large number of ore samples were investigated. Assistance was provided to Angola in the evaluation of a number of studies on iron ore deposits and on the establishment of a mini steel plant.

218. In the field of metallurgical technology, UNIDO continued its efforts to strengthen and establish local centres to undertake metallurgical R + D work, trouble-shooting for industry and the training of staff. Within the framework of the Central Metallurgical Research and Development Institute at Jos (Nigeria), which is being established with financing from UNFSSTD,[72] good progress was made during 1982 in the fields of mineral beneficiation, alloy heat treatment and production technology, and mechanical metallurgy. The National Welding Research Institute at Tiruchirapalli (India), which is in its second phase of project implementation, made notable progress in the fields of sophisticated welding technology of high-pressure boilers, super-alloys and alloy steels. Under an SIS project, the Mineral and Metallurgical Research Centre in Santiago (Chile)[73] received further assistance in the highly specialized field of separation of arsenic from copper concentrates through froth flotation. Following the results obtained through assistance provided during the last decade to strengthen and establish centres in a number of countries, implementation of a new large-scale project was started in 1982 to strengthen an iron and steel research and development centre in Argentina. A large-scale project to establish a centre for metallurgical technology in Peru is also planned to start implementation in 1983.

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[70] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 221.

[71] *Ibid.*, para. 214.

[72] *Ibid.*, para. 222.

[73] ID/B/220, chap. II, para. 198.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

219. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading engineering industries amounted to $14 million. Some 94 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources; this is because other available funds are inadequate for the equipment and installation required by the very nature of engineering projects. Consequently, only 17 projects with a total value of $0.8 million were financed from UNIDF in 1982.

220. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 12); the Americas (9); Arab States (6; excluding African Arab States: 4); Asia and the Pacific (71); Europe (4); and interregional and global (—).

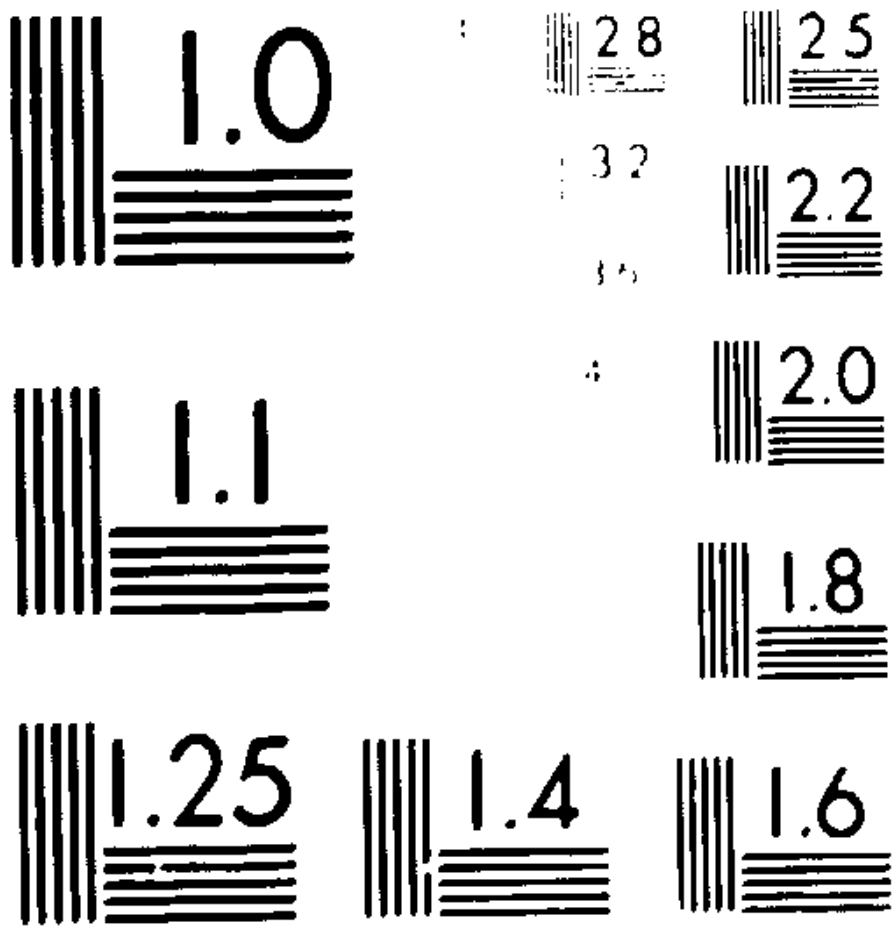
221. A total of 154 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 22 projects greater than $1 million in value, 49 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 83 projects below that value.

222. Since a number of UNDP-financed projects due to start in 1982 were either postponed or delayed due to the shortage of funds, efforts invested in the formulation of these projects are not reflected in the Section's results for 1982. However, work was done for a number of large-scale projects scheduled for 1983 to ensure timely implementation. For many projects with significant equipment components approved in mid-1982, it is difficult to reflect implementation in the same year in view of current purchasing and other procedures.

223. Activities in the field of engineering industries may be grouped into two broad categories: *(a)* those contributing to overall economic development in a broad spectrum of sectors and *(b)* those contributing to technological development in specific industrial sectors. Assistance to developing countries continued to be based on appropriate engineering activities relying, as far as possible, on a country's own capabilities and resources. To promote overall economic development, the following major areas received priority: industrial technology; energy-related industrial technology; industrial production; development of human resources; and special measures for the least developed countries. From a technical point of view, the main activities continued to be in the design, manufacture and maintenance of engineering products in the following five industrial product groups: agricultural machinery and implements; metalworking and machine tools; land-based and water-borne transport equipment; electronic and electrical industry; and computers and advanced technologies. To facilitate the implementation of interlinked programmes in the above product groups, five technical units were in process of being established within the Engineering Industries Section in 1982.

224. Other programmes continued during 1982 included: the application of engineering techniques in the exploitation of natural resources, involving modest activities in the area of oil and water drilling equipment, including irrigation machinery, with special attention to the potential for local manufacture, repair and maintenance and training;[74] and the local promotion of design

[74] *Ibid.*, para. 232.


1.0
2.8
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3.2
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2.0
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1.25
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1.6

and manufacture of mining equipment.[75] New programmes started in 1982 covered food-processing machinery and equipment and installations for processing industries.

225. The Engineering Industries Section—within the overall activities of UNIDO in the energy sector in general—accords priority to the various aspects of energy, as appropriate, in its technical co-operation activities. In this context, emphasis is given to the incorporation of inbuilt elements of energy savings, energy efficiency, the hardware of energy conservation, and equipment for alternative sources of energy. Attention is also paid to the local fabrication of rural energy-harnessing equipment through the application and transfer of different technologies.

226. During the year under review, the Professional staff of the Section, together with the senior interregional adviser and the special technical adviser attached to the Section, participated in project formulation for, and programming missions in, some 32 countries. Some 50 projects at a value of about $48 million, covering all geographical regions, were proposed, elaborated or developed. Three major trends, first noted in 1981, became more prominent in 1982 with the preference on the part of the developing countries towards *(a)* development of agricultural machinery industries, *(b)* enlarging electronics industries and *(c)* increasing the use of computers in industry.[76] Most new requests for assistance and inquiries from developing countries fell within these three areas. Moreover, in general terms the content of projects became more sophisticated, oriented towards very specific technical objectives.

227. In accordance with local infrastructures and national capabilities for product design, production, and repair and maintenance technology, technical assistance to the agricultural machinery industry in 1982 continued to concentrate on the production of agricultural machinery and implements at medium-, small-scale and artisan levels.[77] With regard to large- and medium-scale industrial production, assistance continued to be provided to integrate the development of both the agricultural machinery industry and related branches, in order to make full use of existing facilities and capacities. The use of locally available raw materials, the quality of products and measures aimed at increasing labour productivity continued to receive special emphasis.

228. There was substantive preparation and follow-up of Consultations, in particular, in the preparation of background documents and issue papers for the First Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), April 1982.[78] An in-depth, analytical document on technical assistance and supporting activities at country, subregional and regional levels was also prepared.[79] This document outlined facts, experience and constraints of related UNIDO activities in the African region as well as recommendations for possible action by the developing countries of Africa for the effective realization of plans for the agricultural

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[75] *Ibid.*, para. 228.

[76] *Ibid.*, paras. 229, 234 and 237.

[77] *Ibid.*, para. 229.

[78] *Ibid.*, para. 231.

[79] ID/WG.365/4.

machinery industry. Continuous assistance was also provided in the preparation of background studies and in the planning and organization of the forthcoming second global Consultation on that topic.

229. At the regional level, continued support was given to the regional network for agricultural machinery in Asia and the Pacific[80] and to the agricultural machinery programme of the African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing. In order to develop national capabilities in product design, a Workshop on Design and Development of Agricultural Equipment in Africa was conducted in Cairo (Egypt), October 1982, in co-operation with the Egyptian Engineering and Industrial Design and Development Centre. Participants attended from 16 developing countries of Africa, including a number of least developed countries. Technical support was given to the development of a project concept on the African regional network for upgrading the manufacture of agricultural tools and equipment and for related training and information dissemination activities. During 1982, UNIDO actively co-operated with other United Nations agencies and bodies in the field of agricultural machinery. For example, the Engineering Industries Section participated in the ACC (Advisory Committee on Co-ordination) Task Force on Science and Technology for Development working group dealing with the upgrading of traditional technologies. Agreement was reached between UNIDO and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) on joint project development and implementation of a proposed UNDP/UNCDF project in Uganda covering the local manufacture of low-cost, simple agricultural tools and implements. UNIDO and FAO also agreed, in principle, on the joint implementation of a UNDP-Government cost-sharing project in Algeria to assist in the establishment of a techno-economic programme network for agricultural machinery, based on local infrastructure.[81]

230. Projects approved and implemented in the agricultural machinery sector covered a broad range of activities and included: assistance to the Sahel Institute in the development of a subregional programme on agricultural machinery; a study on maintenance of agricultural tractors (Upper Volta); a technical evaluation of low-powered tractors (Kenya); maintenance of irrigation equipment in subregions of Africa; assistance to the Agricultural Machinery Agency (Somalia); expansion of agricultural implements production (Democratic Yemen); assistance in agricultural machinery testing and industrial extension (China); assistance in agricultural machinery design and industrial extension (Pakistan); and development of magnetic resonance spectrometers for oil seed characterization (India). A number of preparatory activities/technical missions were undertaken in 1982, which resulted in the formulation of technical co-operation projects in the field of agricultural machinery in Egypt, India, Nigeria, and in the Sahel and Common African and Mauritian Organization (OCAM) subregions.

231. Technical co-operation activities in the field of metalworking and machine-tool industries covered: engineering institutional development; pilot manufacturing plants; components and products manufacture; engineering product performance efficiency and reliability; repair and maintenance and

[80] ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 231.

[81] *Ibid.*, para. 231.

training; rural engineering; energy-related equipment and technologies; and new sources of energy.

232. Assistance to the Rangoon Institute of Technology was completed in 1982 and resulted in establishment of three manufacturing facilities. The Institute, in co-operation with manufacturing units, built a lathe and a drill press prototype. Assistance to the Central Institute for Sewing Machines Development in India entailed the initiation of basic steps for the acquisition of modern technology and the provision of initial training at high level. The project for a national bicycle research and development centre in India, initiated in 1982, aims at assisting many small-scale bicycle manufacturers in product improvement, quality control and rationalization of component manufacture. Assistance to the Bearing Testing Centre in China included the provision of a blueprint for a bearing research centre, and a world study tour of bearing research institutions and manufacturers. A project on strengthening industrial design services at the National Institute of Design in India was initiated at the end of 1982. Preliminary work was also undertaken to assist the Fluid Control Research Institute and the Central Institute of Hand Tools in India, which will become fully operational in 1983. The preparatory phase of a project to assist the Automotive Research Association Institute of India in Poona was completed and covered the establishment of a fatigue laboratory for the automotive industry. It is anticipated that a large-scale follow-up programme will start in 1983.

233. A project was developed to assist the engine parts and allied components industry in Yugoslavia. Assistance to the general machine building industry in China covered a number of branches of the engineering industry and significant progress was achieved in 1982 in promoting specific product groups. The Tropicalization Centre in Viet Nam was almost fully equipped with environmental testing equipment; it is developing new materials to withstand local climatic conditions.

234. A qualification and surveillance laboratory for consumer electronic products in China was initiated as was a subregional project in East China to set up a service centre for testing technology. One of the most challenging projects, initiated in 1982, entailed the application of alternative fuels for internal combustion engines at the Indian Institute of Petroleum, and an *ad hoc* expert group meeting related to this project was organized at Dehra Dun in October 1982. Modest assistance in developing material engineering techniques in Brazil was initiated.

235. A project on maintenance of oil refineries in Ecuador is characteristic of one of the major trends in the metalworking industry, namely the introduction of a total repair and maintenance system covering complex production processes and techniques. The national project in Cuba for the maintenance of sugar mills which dealt, *inter alia,* with modern testing techniques, was in the process of being transformed into a Latin American regional project, and will expand into new areas involving rehabilitation of parts and components through modern technologies. Work started in 1982 to assist Viet Nam in the rehabilitation of rice and sugar mills by encouraging intensive training at all levels. Significant progress was achieved in the project on diagnosis of maintenance problems in Algeria; preparatory assistance was provided for maintenance, repair and spare parts manufacturing.

236. Projects initiated in the metalworking industry in 1982 included: initial work completed for a pump repair section within a mechanical workshop (Somalia); the development of rural engineering processing techniques for selected artisanal products (Ecuador); the development of prototype wood-burning stoves, based on technologies available from other countries and suited to local socio-economic conditions, for batch-level production in small-scale rural production units (Fiji); upgrading rural blacksmith workshops (Nepal); and development of motorized cycle rickshaws (India).

237. Initial work started on the development of an energy-saving scheme in Thailand. Preliminary assistance in electrical and thermal power conservation techniques for industry in Thailand was also provided. A regional research development and training centre for mini hydro-power generation in China was formulated as was initial assistance to Mali in the promotion and development of renewable sources of energy. An interregional training course on solar energy application, a joint UNIDO/UNESCO/International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer undertaking, was held in Yugoslavia and attended by a number of scientists from developing countries.

238. In the field of transport, projects continued to concentrate on ship-building and repair, and automotive and railway engineering, owing to the increasing importance developing countries attach to these fields. The programme developed and implemented within the current United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (1978-1988) continued activities for the establishment and strengthening of appropriate production units, the application of new technologies and the manufacture of spare parts.[82]

239. In the field of automotive engineering, projects were under implementation in Angola, Costa Rica, Romania, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia (assistance continued to be provided to the latter country in the rehabilitation of ship-repairing facilities destroyed by earthquakes). Assistance in marine engineering was provided in the development of welding technology (Malta); in formulating a policy for shipbuilding and ship-repair industries (Syrian Arab Republic); and in establishing a scrap-metal workshop and constructing boats (Cuba). A large-scale UNIDF project was under implementation for the establishment of a boat-building and maintenance yard in the Seychelles. An expert group meeting on small-scale shipbuilding and ship-repair development for Latin American countries was organized in Havana (Cuba). A similar activity is being organized for the countries of the ESCAP region.

240. The need for promotion of electronics and electrical industries has been recognized in many developing countries. Within these fields, local manufacturing possibilities are particularly subject to the demand, technological infrastructure and manpower of the country and the level of sophistication of product and system specification. Overall UNIDO technical co-operation activities for the development of these industries entailed: engineering institutional development; pilot manufacturing plants; factory level assistance; component manufacture/systems development; precision engineering and quality control; and training.

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[82] *Ibid.*, para. 236.

241. Engineering institutional development projects and pilot plants were in demand by the developing countries in 1982. Activities were initiated for the establishment of: a process control computer centre for electrical machinery and equipment (Bulgaria); a reliability and environmental test centre (Republic of Korea); a system of laboratories for the electrical industry (Mexico); and an electronic and optical maintenance and repair centre (Viet Nam). A project was initiated in Pakistan for the strengthening of the National Institute of Electronics. The project in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to establish a pilot facility for production of bipolar digital integrated circuits (with primary emphasis on training) made considerable progress during 1982.[83]

242. Assistance at specific factory level was provided to the heavy electrical industry in China; technical assistance continued to be provided to the electronics industry in that country (for a tape recorder factory and a television factory). In Albania, assistance in the field of industrial electronics was initiated and progress was made in various subfields. In Turkey assistance was also provided to the postal administration and communications equipment factory and to the electronics industry in general.

243. In the field of component manufacture/systems development a project was devised for Brazil on micro-mechanics and micro-electronic interfaces and implementation modalities were under analysis. In India, a project was initiated for the design of microprocessor-based dairy instruments. Assistance to Romania in integrated circuit technology progressed as scheduled.

244. Projects in the field of precision engineering and quality control within the field of electronics and electrical industries included: electrostatic precipitator testing and development (China); assistance towards increasing manometer accuracy (Bulgaria); and laboratory studies in the area of automatic information systems (Albania). Project implementation modalities have been developed for a qualification laboratory for consumer electronic products (China); for the start-up of an evaluation and product process centre (India); for design, development and marketing of advanced technology products (Greece). Assistance was also provided to Hong Kong in development of interference detection and assessment of test facilities, as well as in microprocessor technology and industrial application of computers. Examples of projects with the emphasis on training included: training in and development of micro-precision system application (China); a training centre for the repair and maintenance of bio-medical equipment (Hungary); and a training centre for microprocessor applications (Romania).

245. The Engineering Industries Section continued to follow the policy of applying advanced technology within countries with appropriate infrastructures.[84] As a result of the recent rapid increase in the application of advanced technologies in industrialized countries, it has become increasingly important that such technologies be applied in developing countries with suitable infrastructures. The Numerical Control (NC) Centre in Bangalore (India) received assistance in developing the capability to design and implement computer-aided manufacture (CAM) equipment and systems. In Bulgaria, the

[83] *Ibid.*, para. 234.

[84] *Ibid.*, para. 237.

NC/CAM Centre was assisted in the introduction of mini-computers and personal computers and calculators to perform various NC and CAM functions, such as part programming and manufacturing planning. A complete turnkey CAM system was installed in the NC/CAM Centre in Czechoslovakia and a training programme in the operation and application of the system was initiated. Large-scale manufacturing projects in China and the Republic of Korea were provided with computer aided design (CAD) and CAM expertise. Further projects initiated in 1982 included: CAD projects with emphasis on power distribution networks, construction, finite element analysis and printed circuit boards (Bulgaria, India); appropriate automation and agro-electronics (India); and the introduction of robotics (Bulgaria). As a result of programming missions to Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, India, Mexico and Turkey projects were formulated covering fibre optics, CAD/CAM, manufacturing engineering computer applications, micro-computer systems, applications and software engineering.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

246. In 1982, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading chemical industries amounted to $18.9 million. Some 72 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

247. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States: 36); the Americas (11); Arab States (19; excluding African Arab States: 3); Asia and the Pacific (42); Europe (4); and interregional and global (4).

248. A total of 307 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1982, comprising 27 projects greater than $1 million in value, 84 projects greater than $150,000 in value and 196 projects below that value.

249. Innovative approaches introduced in 1981[85] by UNIDO to mobilize non-UNDP financial resources were particularly successful in the chemicals sector in 1982. The Islamic Development Bank again requested UNIDO to provide technical advisory services, this time for the appraisal of projects for the manufacture of soda ash and methanol from natural gas in Bangladesh. The projects, if financially approved, would involve a total investment of several hundred million dollars.

250. During the year under review, the following large-scale projects in the chemicals sector were approved for financing by UNIDF under special-purpose contributions. Follow-up assistance was provided to the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries to raise the competitiveness of natural rubber against synthetics and to develop the production and use of liquid natural rubber (UNIDF contribution $1.4 million).[86] In Gambia, subsequent to a feasibility study carried out by a team of experts from China, a contract was

[85] *Ibid.*, paras. 16-17, 250.

[86] *Ibid.*, para. 261.

awarded to the Chinese National Complete Plant Export Corporation for the supply of equipment and know-how for a small-scale brick-making plant (financed under the Chinese contribution to UNIDF); the plant is expected to start production in 1983. A project for the establishment of an industrial biogas technology demonstration plant and experimental station at Daxing near Beijing (China) started its preparatory phase early in 1982 (UNIDF input approximately $900,000). The project for establishing such a plant, which will be an industrial-scale anaerobic digester for the treatment of distillery wastes and the production of biogas (methane), stems from the Chinese authorities' desire to transfer knowledge and experience in biogas technology to other developing countries and, as a result of joint efforts, improve technology through intensified R + D work. The project will mark a new phase of biogas development, in which more attention is given to larger and more efficient digesters and to industrial applications, including the treatment of biodegradable industrial wastes.

251. A Workshop on Selected Building Materials for Housing and Other Low-Rise Buildings was held in Sydney (Australia) in April 1982, financed by a special-purpose contribution to UNIDF of the Government of Australia. The Workshop, which was attended by participants from 15 developing countries, made a significant contribution to the development of industries for timber, concrete, masonry, asbestos, cement, iron and gypsum, and for the use of waste material. It also dealt with contract and project management.

252. In Argentina, the project to provide technical support services to the petrochemical complex at Bahia Blanca was completed with a total UNDP input of $1.8 million.[87] About 200 technical personnel were trained by UNIDO, and modern facilities were established, including a polymer laboratory and a catalysis laboratory equipped to an internationally competitive standard and providing technical and long-range research services to the petrochemical industry. Computer services were set up to carry out computer-aided modelling for the plants of the petrochemical complex. In addition, a training simulator was supplied, which has proved to be an effective instrument in preparing operators and engineers, and around which a training centre has been organized. The Government of Turkey has requested the provision of assistance along the lines of the above-mentioned project.

253. In India, a demonstration pilot plant for the production of synthetic fibres (polyester and polyamide), together with the necessary processing equipment for spinning and drawing, was established at the Silk and Art Silk Mill Industries Research Association (SASMIRA) in Bombay. In addition, a fully equipped laboratory for the testing and analysis of synthetic fibres was set up. SASMIRA is to provide training and technical services in product development and research for the man-made fibres and textiles industry in India and other developing countries. The project had a unique feature of involving three partners, namely SASMIRA on behalf of the Government of India, UNIDO on behalf of UNDP and the German Agency for Technical Co-operation on behalf of the Federal Republic of Germany. An international conference on man-made fibres was held at SASMIRA and focused on the achievements of joint efforts by the three partners in establishing the plant. The Government of China has requested a project similar to the above.

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[87] ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 242.

254. The year under review saw the conclusion of the first phase of a project to assist the Government of Poland in the use of bituminous and brown coal resources as liquid and gaseous fuels through the development of technologies for coal gasification, pyrolysis and liquefaction.[88] In accordance with the Organization's emphasis on improving the quality of UNIDO projects, an evaluation exercise was conducted in which a technical committee composed of independent consultants and UNDP and UNIDO technical staff assessed the quality, relevance and impact of the project and identified follow-up actions to sustain and increase that impact.

255. In the design of technical co-operation projects UNIDO has always tried to use experience gained in one developing country in the formulation of assistance for another country. Thus, the project on optimization and development of carbon fibre technology in Brazil, financed by UNFSSTD ($1.35 million), was designed on the basis of experience gained in the project for development of newer fibres and composites in India.[89] Based on the experience of Brazil and India, the Government of China has requested assistance from UNIDO for the establishment of such a project under its country programme.

256. The increased use of local natural resources such as clay, limestone and sand, is one of the objectives of most technical co-operation projects in the field of building materials and non-metallic minerals. A large-scale building materials project in Indonesia successfully helped to develop appropriate technologies for lime and brick production. A programme for the development of an appropriate lime industry in the developing countries was under formulation and information about the situation in individual developing countries was being collected. A project to assist the construction sector and particularly the prefabrication industry in the Oran region of Algeria was completed in 1982. In co-operation with the Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board, and in consultation with the International Society for Seismic Isolation, UNIDO organized a technical consultation on the protection of buildings from earthquake damage. The meeting, which was attended by 14 developing countries, made government authorities aware of the advances in earthquake damage protection using base isolation, and indicated suitable areas of application.

257. As regards non-metallic minerals, a good example of how a local material can provide the basis for industrial development is found in Vanuatu in the South Pacific. With UNIDO assistance, Vanuatu has become the first developing country to produce mother-of-pearl buttons from trochus shells, which abound in its coastal waters, for export to fashion markets in industrialized countries. The labour-intensive production process seems excellently suited to small island countries and in the near future other countries are expected to introduce this method.

258. The manufacture of glass products has traditionally been reserved for countries with markets sufficiently large to justify the fairly large output of conventional production units, similar to those used in most industrialized

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[88] ID/B/260 chap. II. para. 228; ID/B/280. chap. V. para. 251.

[89] ID/B/280. chap. V. para. 258.

countries. During the past ten years, however, UNIDO has found a number of small developing countries are becoming increasingly interested in establishing plants for domestic hollow-ware manufacture. In co-operation with the Intermediate Technology Industrial Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a technology has been developed for semi-automatic production of high-quality glass containers with an output of 5,000 tons per year or even less. In Malawi, preparatory work was initiated in 1982 to apply this technology in a factory for the production of a full range of bottles, jars and utility-ware. It is expected that similar technical assistance will be provided to other countries including Cape Verde, Haiti and Upper Volta.

259. The programme of the Chemical Industries Branch expanded into a new area, namely, bioscience and engineering involving R + D work on micro-biological processes for the production of fuels and chemicals from biomass raw materials. Assistance was provided to the National Chemical Laboratory in Poona (India) in order to strengthen R + D efforts aimed at the use of cellulosic materials. The work involved studies on processes for the production of microbial biomass animal feed from cellulose, the enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulose to glucose, and the conversion of glucose to ethanol through a technique involving immobilized microbial whole cells. In the Philippines, UNIDO assisted the National Science and Technology Authority and the affiliated organizations of the National Institute of Science and Technology and the University of the Philippines at Los Baños in R + D work on production of selected chemicals from local carbohydrate raw materials, including by-products and wastes of the cane sugar industry. The subjects studied include single cell protein production from agro-industrial by-products and residues, production of dextran and fructose, production of simple organic chemicals and complex organic acids. In Brazil, assistance was provided to strengthen the R + D work of a number of research organizations on the problem of enzymatic hydrolysis of cellulosic materials for the production of ethanol.

260. In the field of pulp and paper, technical assistance to existing mills continued to be provided to Yugoslavia (straw pulping),[90] Turkey (paper-board coating instrument maintenance, kaolin production), Bolivia (erection of paper mill) and Uganda (bagasse pulping line). The paper pilot plant in Burma which has been successfully operational since June 1981[91] was being equipped with a pulp plant at the end of 1982. Extensive personnel training and pulp and paper product development work using local fibrous raw materials will subsequently commence. The fibre fractionation demonstration plant for waste paper in Egypt underwent testing.[92] A similar plant for bamboo fibre fractionation is under erection in India and the research work for desilication of bamboo black liquor in India made further progress.[92] A modern cellulose chemistry unit was under construction in the Sudan and development work will concentrate on the conversion of local agricultural waste materials into pulp/paper/animal fodder and fuel/fertilizer products. Two UNIDO studies entitled "So you want to build a paper mill"[93] and "Production of newsprint from waste paper in North America"[94] were issued.

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[90]ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 239.

[91]ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 263.

[92]ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 239.

[93]UNIDO/IO.446.

[94]UNIDO/IO.500.

261. Studies at the solar sea-water evaporation pilot plant in Kiribati furnished data for the building of a 500 ton/year sea-salt production plant on Christmas Island with financial support from New Zealand. Assistance for more and better sea-salt production was given in Gambia, and for potash production in China. Equipment and services were provided to produce iodized salt in Zambia.[95] In Pakistan and Peru studies were carried out on how to use chlorine released as a by-product from caustic soda production.

262. The environment and industry programme is composed of many ongoing projects including environmental control at industrial plants, development of non-waste technology for chemical processes, and recycling and re-utilization of industrial wastes. Environmental activities are incorporated in projects related to development of petroleum refinery, petrochemical, fertilizer, pulp and paper industries. A UNIDO/Hungary Joint Programme for Co-operation in Industrialization of Construction and its Environmental and Energy Implication was established during the year. The Branch co-operated with the Metallurgical Industries Section in the development of new projects on use of red mud in Jamaica and of wastes produced by metallurgical plants in India. There was co-operation with the Training Branch in the development of a training programme on environmental control in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries in Belgium and with the Institutional Infrastructure Branch in the development of a project on non-waste technology for chemical processes in Czechoslovakia.

263. With regard to the petrochemical and plastics industries, a new trend in UNIDO technical co-operation activities in 1982 was towards more specialized areas (e.g. brightening the colour of synthetic fibres, production of thermoplastics compounds, research and development of polyethers, polyurethane synthesis technology). There was also a trend towards requests for larger projects and for more assistance to industry through the national R + D centres already established by UNIDO. The Governments of India and Bangladesh, for example, received UNIDO assistance to launch large-scale projects to establish branches within existing R + D centres in various parts of the countries in order to maintain close co-operation between those centres and petrochemical and plastics industries, with the aim of solving the special technical problems at factory level.

264. In Egypt and Mexico, two large-scale projects on the uses of plastics in agriculture were completed. Phase two of both these projects—to expand the uses and applications of plastics in agriculture in arid and semi-arid zones—was under implementation.

265. Assistance related to fertilizers manufacture cannot at present be limited to the solving of a single problem. The organization of a comprehensive assistance programme is a new aspect of this field which usually includes direct support to the industrial plants and factories, and establishment of industry-oriented training and information centres on both production and application of fertilizers. During 1982 such programmes were applied in Bangladesh and India.

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[95] ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 238.

266. In the field of pesticides, in addition to projects aimed at the establishment of pesticide formulation facilities (an area of activity already traditional in UNIDO's programmes) there was a surge of interest in strengthening local development capabilities. Large-scale projects in China, India (2) and Egypt dealt with the establishment of new research and development facilities or the modernization of existing ones. There was continued development of flexible multipurpose production units, which would allow local manufacture where the market for individual pesticides is too small; in this respect, companies from industrialized countries showed considerable interest in co-operating with UNIDO.

Pharmaceutical industries

267. The implementation of the Pharmaceutical Industries Unit amounted to a total of technical co-operation expenditures for 1982 of about $2.6 million within the Chemical Industries Branch.

268. Technical co-operation programmes of UNIDO have provided Governments of developing countries with greater confidence to develop local pharmaceutical industries according to their capabilities, infrastructures and available resources. Programmes for the establishment of a pharmaceutical industry fall under three broad categories. The first of these entails the use of natural resources for the production of medicines to supplement imported chemicals. In 1982, such projects continued to be implemented in Nepal, Rwanda, United Republic of Cameroon, and Upper Volta.[96] Pre-feasibility studies on the establishment of a pilot plant for the production of pharmaceuticals using local raw materials were completed in Viet Nam and Mongolia. Several projects for the use of medicinal plants in Africa were developed; these are pipeline projects awaiting approval for implementation in 1983.

269. The second category comprises simple formulation and packaging of pharmaceuticals. The first phase of the project in Guinea to establish facilities dealing with tablets, syrups and lotions was subject to delays in construction and will be finalized by the end of 1982 or in early 1983.[97] The project in Nepal continued to be implemented jointly with the World Health Organization (WHO), promoting close collaboration between the two organizations.[98] The ongoing project in Mozambique covering oral rehydration salts made good progress and is expected to be completed by mid-1983. There was a delay in implementing the preparatory assistance phase of the large-scale project in Mozambique for the establishment of a pharmaceutical dosage form production unit, originally scheduled for 1982;[99] implementation will commence in 1983. The project in Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania) made good progress in 1982 and will be finalized in 1983.[99]

270. The third category of UNIDO assistance in the field of pharmaceutical industries comprises the establishment of facilities for basic manufacture from

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[96] ID/B/280, chap. V, paras. 267, 270.

[97] *Ibid.*, para. 267.

[98] *Ibid.*, para. 273.

[99] *Ibid.*, para. 267.

chemical raw materials. During 1982, further progress was made in setting up a multipurpose plant for the bulk production of 15 essential synthetic drugs in Cuba.[100] UNIDO has been actively associated with this project since 1978. Civil engineering work continued throughout the year and all equipment had been received on site. Progress was also made in the expansion of facilities for the manufacture of the anti-malarial drug chloroquine diphosphate in India. All equipment had been delivered and civil construction continued on the plant, which is expected to be commissioned in 1983. Further negotiations were held with the Government of Sri Lanka in connection with the establishment of an intravenous fluids production unit. The Government of Brazil requested a new comprehensive project for the establishment of a multipurpose plant to manufacture 20 essential drugs. The project document is currently under technical scrutiny and possible sources of transfer of technology are being identified.

271. In addition to direct technical co-operation projects, special activities were developed and carried out in Latin America to strengthen the R + D capabilities of the region in biotechnology and genetics, which in pharmaceutical industries are used for the production of drugs and active ingredients through fermentation.[101] In 1982, the first phase of these activities was finalized, involving the implementation of feasibility studies for Central and South America for the establishment of two R + D centres. The approval of Central American Governments and of UNDP was received for establishing a centre in Mexico, and the project will start in 1983. Negotiations are under way with South American Governments and UNDP for the establishment of an R + D centre in South America in 1983.

272. Several technical meetings were organized in 1982, including: a workshop on the pharmaceutical industry (combined modern-traditional pharmacy) for promoting technical co-operation among the developing countries, Beijing (China); a technical consultation on the production of drugs in a multipurpose plant, Visegrad (Hungary); and a seminar on national self-reliance in blood and blood fractions for developing countries, Stockholm (Sweden). As a follow-up to a workshop held in collaboration with ESCAP and the Government of India on the essential oil industry,[102] a variety of activities were initiated, including the compilation of a manual for use in the developing countries.

273. Considerable progress was made in the dialogue with WHO for the development of joint programmes in the fields of biomedical equipment, oral rehydration salts and immunologicals.

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[100] *Ibid.*, para. 268.

[101] *Ibid.*, para. 272.

[102] *Ibid.*, para. 271.

Chapter IV

INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

1. Despite the rapid succession of unprecedented international economic crises in the 1970s—world-wide stagflation, international monetary instability and the high rate of unemployment—the developing countries showed remarkable resilience, adjusting to each crisis with adroitness and making a determined effort to nurture and maintain the development momentum of the previous decade. By the early 1980s, however, the negative impact on the developing countries of recession in the North had been compounded by rising interest rates in the major industrialized countries which were transmitted to the international financial market. The resultant high cost of servicing debts at a time when export markets were declining created a serious foreign exchange crisis which at present is forcing many developing countries to curtail industrial investment. As a result, the industrialization of the developing countries as a whole came close to a standstill in 1982. With near-term prospects of the world economy continuing to be gloomy, it can be expected that the effects on the industrialization process in the developing countries will be both profound and prolonged.

2. Given conventional theory's inability to explain the current world economic problems and considering the underlying differences between various countries and country groups and their perceptions of these problems, the task of understanding current developments and envisioning the future prospects of the developing countries becomes increasingly difficult. Thus, in a world where interdependence is increasing and where greater economic co-operation between countries and between regions becomes essential, particular importance can be ascribed to the role of a studies and research body that not only concentrates upon the regional and sectoral aspects of industrial development, but also develops global perspectives which can be used to assist the developing countries in conceiving new approaches to the development and adjustment of their industries.

GLOBAL AND CONCEPTUAL STUDIES

3. Conscious of the current adverse economic situation and the priorities set by the Board at its fourteenth session,[1] UNIDO through its Global and

[1] A/35/16, vol. II, para. 54.

Conceptual Studies Branch endeavoured to: *(a)* reassess the long-term prospects of industrialization in the developing countries; and *(b)* re-examine the traditional perception of the world economy so as to suggest new global strategies for industrial restructuring and co-operation relevant to individual countries.

4. Focusing on the priority areas of industrial restructuring, production and technology, work was completed on an overview of the international industrial restructuring process, and on studies of the long-term effects of technological innovation on restructuring,[2] of the impact of electronics,[3] and of global restructuring in the automotive industry. UNIDO continued its analyses of structural change in the countries of Eastern Europe[4] and the peripheral regions of Europe, the role of the least developed countries and the implications of off-shore processing. With increasing global interdependence, analysis of the long-term effects of policy choices becomes complex, and a systematic framework for analysis is required to assist countries. In order to obtain an overview of the impact of alternative economic strategies during the 1980s, several scenarios for 1990 were developed. These demonstrate the policy implications of the alternative economic strategies in quantitative terms, the institutional reforms such strategies would entail and the benefits of co-operation (and the cost of confrontation) between different regions of the world. These scenarios examine four different perspectives for the world economy: *(a)* trend extrapolation; *(b)* South-South co-operation; *(c)* de-linking (i.e. confrontation); and *(d)* North-South plus South-South co-operation.

5. With the transfer of study activities related to industrial redeployment and structural adjustment[5] to the Regional and Country Studies Branch, work focused on institutional and policy instruments for co-operation. Studies completed prior to that transfer include: ten studies for a research seminar held in March 1982 on structural changes in industry in the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe;[6] five studies covering developed countries; two studies in respect of developing countries; and seven studies relating to specific industrial sectors. Within the context of the new research, a study was completed on patterns and prospects for East-South trade in the current decade,[7] together with a conceptual investigation of flexibility in industrial planning in the developing countries.[8] Ongoing studies include an institutional study on the potential contribution of developing country multinational corporations to global restructuring and an investigation of the role of general trading companies and State trading organizations. These new studies reflect increased emphasis on strengthening the capacity of UNIDO to formulate long-term policy recommendations pertaining to industrial restructuring and other priority areas in order to assist policy makers and planners in the developing countries.

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[2]UNIDO/IS.285.

[3]UNIDO/IS.297.

[4]ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 9.

[5]*Ibid.*, paras. 2-9.

[6]ID/WG.357/1-10.

[7]UNIDO/IS.335.

[8]UNIDO/IS.308.

6. An essential quantitative basis for the studies carried out by the Branch is provided by its work in the modelling field and the collection, examination and standardization of input-output data.[9] With the construction of the model systems now complete, work concentrated on practical applications for users from within UNIDO and other parts of the United Nations system, as well as from individual countries. The International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), for example, began employing the UNITAD model, a modelling project analysing the relationships between trade, technology and industrial structure, to analyse issues of concern to them, thus making for greater consistency in different parts of the United Nations system in the interpretation of the possible future evolution of the world economy. The construction of the UNITAD model for use by the United Nations system as a whole had been originally assigned by the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination (ACC), under a special fund, to UNIDO and UNCTAD by virtue of the two organizations' special expertise in the relevant areas. Reports were issued on the uses of the UNITAD model,[10] and its development during 1981.[11] A user's guide to the World Industry Co-operation Model[12] and reports on the IDIOM model, a generalized software package for constructing models of national economies, were also issued and complemented by studies analysing trade matrices[13] and input-output data.[14] A previously issued report on industrial carrying capacity[15] was updated in connection with the preparatory work for the 1984 United Nations World Population Conference, while computer model systems were supplied to institutions in China and India. Work continued on expanding and improving the input-output data base, and it is now planned to issue a collection of input-output data for individual countries as a sales publication in 1983. A significant step was the preparation, in co-operation with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, of an input-output table for China, providing new insight into the inter-industry structure of that country. A collection of standardized tables for world regions was issued, as well as a user's guide to the UNIDO input-output databank.[16] Preparations also began for the Eighth International Conference on Input-Output Techniques which will probably take place in 1985, for which UNIDO is to provide substantive support and servicing facilities.

7. Throughout the year, *ad hoc* papers were prepared for the Organization itself, for inter-agency and inter-governmental meetings as well as for special policy-oriented studies. Papers were submitted to: the Technical Energy Group and the Technical Working Group of the Task Force on Long-Term Development Objectives of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; the Expert Group Meeting on Women and the International Development Strategy organized by the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in September 1982; and a seminar on North-South relations held in Jaipur (India)

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[9] ID/B/280, chap. III, paras. 11-16.

[10] UNIDO/IS.305.

[11] UNIDO/IS.337.

[12] UNIDO/IS.323.

[13] UNIDO/IS.307.

[14] UNIDO/IS.306.

[15] ID/B/260, chap. IV, para. 13.

[16] UNIDO/IS.328.

in August 1982.[17] In line with the priorities established by the Board at its fourteenth session, special studies focused on energy, the least developed countries and the social aspects of industrialization. The studies on energy covered: the impact of higher energy prices on the industrialization of developing countries;[18] the development of a conceptual model for projecting industrial energy use in developing countries;[19] investment requirements for power industries in developing countries; co-operation policies on energy; and problems of processing primary commodity exports. A study was also carried out on industrial development strategies for small, resource-poor least developed countries,[20] while another study focused on the development of power industries in such countries. Two studies, covering 149 countries, were initiated on the social aspects of industrialization, while two others were completed for country groups distinguished by their stages of development (the newly industrializing countries, and developed countries in Eastern and Western Europe). A third report was initiated on socio-economic development in the least developed countries in Africa. An account of the social aspects of industrialization will be included in the documentation to be submitted to the Board at its seventeenth session under agenda item 6.

8. Preparations continued for the issuance in 1983 of a global report on industrialization,[21] as a means of publicizing UNIDO's perspective of the world economy. Within the context of the Lima target, the report will review and evaluate the achievements which have contributed to the acceleration of industrialization, indicate the consequences of alternative co-operation strategies (also by providing quantitative data), and explore in detail the concept of South-South co-operation. Particular attention will be given to the rapid growth of industrial complementarities in the South which should be effectively exploited in order to increase the share of the developing countries in world industrial production.

9. Closely allied to the preparation of the global report on industrialization is the monitoring of action taken by individual Governments towards accelerating industrialization.[22] This monitoring supplements the analyses in the global report, and the information obtained on the plans and perspectives of member Governments can be used in the re-formulation of overall perspectives and the design of possible collective action. A wealth of material obtained, primarily statistical and policy information, was incorporated in the global report and an analysis of the replies to the questionnaire circulated in 1981[23] will be included in the documentation to be presented to the Board at its seventeenth session under agenda item 6.

10. Work continued on the journal *Industry and Development*, which focuses on the practical application of economic analysis to industrialization problems and questions in the developing countries. The theme of issue No. 6,[24]

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[17] UNIDO/IS.344.

[18] UNIDO/IS.279.

[19] UNIDO/IS.278.

[20] UNIDO/IS.318.

[21] ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 20.

[22] *Ibid.*, para. 17.

[23] By the end of September 1982, 58 countries had responded.

[24] ID/SER.M/6.

published in January 1982, was the application of modelling to policy analysis. Issue No. 7, scheduled for publication early in 1983, is devoted to performance evaluation in public industrial enterprises.[25] Preparations were also made for the publication of four issues in 1983, a frequency it is planned to maintain thereafter.

11. A programme was also launched to promote the exchange of ideas between UNIDO and the academic world by inviting a group of professors and Ph.D. candidates to work with UNIDO staff on study projects related to global restructuring.

REGIONAL AND COUNTRY STUDIES

12. With the transfer to the Regional and Country Studies Branch of study activities related to industrial redeployment and restructuring (see para. 5 above) and the establishment of a central statistical unit within the Division for Industrial Studies (see paras. 34-37 below), work in the Branch underwent some adjustment so as to ensure that the studies complied fully with the specific requirements of their major users: policy makers in developing countries, regional authorities and various UNIDO Branches and Sections rendering technical assistance. At the same time, the country studies were re-oriented towards the problems of restructuring in the manufacturing sector, with emphasis on strategy and policy issues in the light of the current world economic situation. This approach was applied in a number of in-depth country studies which were carried out in close co-operation with researchers or government staff in the respective countries, the net result being *(a)* greater involvement of UNIDO staff in field research, and *(b)* closer linkage of study and research activities with both the policy-making process in the developing countries and the operational activities of UNIDO.

13. In continuing the regional and subregional surveys and analyses,[26] which aim at enhancing industrial co-operation and complementarity among developing countries, a series of studies was issued on the experience of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the Andean Group, covering such themes as co-operation in large-scale industrial projects,[27] industrial complementation schemes,[28] industrial joint ventures[29] and economic and industrialization policies.[30] The series served as a contribution to the ASEAN/Andean Pact Conference on Regional Industrial Co-operation, held in Lima (Peru) in October 1982, which was attended by senior officials from both groups, and followed by a study tour to the countries of the Andean Group.

14. As a further contribution to regional industrial co-operation, data on resources and capacities were compiled and analysed as a first step towards the

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[25] ID/SER.M/7.

[26] ID/B/280, chap. III, paras. 28-29.

[27] UNIDO/IS.281.

[28] UNIDO/IS.282.

[29] UNIDO/IS.310.

[30] UNIDO/IS.313.

identification and assessment of industrial development potentials at the regional level. In collaboration with the Gulf Co-operation Council, work began on a detailed survey of natural resources and semi-finished products in the Gulf region. The survey is to serve as a foundation for developing a resource-based industrialization strategy for the region. Recent data on key manufacturing branches and electricity production in all Arab countries were also prepared on behalf of the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. In the South Pacific region, a programme of action comprising a series of policy-oriented studies for the island States of the region was conceived as a follow-up to the Regional Conference of Senior Development Planners held in Suva (Fiji) in June 1982.

15. In connection with the work directed towards industrial restructuring and redeployment in selected developed countries, a study was initiated on the process of industrial structural change and related policies in a developed country and its implications for developing countries in general. It is also planned to undertake studies analysing those implications from the standpoint of specific developing regions.

16. In the preparation of in-depth country studies, every effort was made to ensure that the findings are of benefit to the specific end-users, by focusing on the country's long-term industrial development prospects, structural change in the light of endogenous resources and current trends in the international restructuring process, with special attention being given to the prospects of redeployment of industries from developed countries. Strategy-oriented studies were initiated in Indonesia to analyse the long-term industrial development prospects, in particular the development of the capital goods industries, and in Thailand to form a basis for a long-term industrial restructuring programme in the light of the changing international economic environment. In co-operation with the Division of Industrial Operations, a study was also carried out on the manufacturing sector in Madagascar, examining current and future development trends, related policies and institutional measures. Members of the Branch participated in a World Bank mission to the Lao People's Democratic Republic and in a United Nations inter-agency mission to Liberia.

17. Special emphasis continued to be placed on the least developed countries.[31] In addition to the studies on African countries in this category (see para. 20 below), preparations were made for the study of conditions in least developed countries in other regions. In this connection, work started with a view to providing policy makers in Nepal with guidance on strategies and supporting measures for endogenous industrial development in line with the objectives expressed at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris (France) in September 1981.

18. Co-operation was continued with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO)[32] in the launching of a programme of detailed country studies to be presented to the Sixth Industrial Development Conference of Arab States now scheduled to be held in Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) in 1984. The programme comprises in-depth studies on eight Arab countries

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[31] ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 25.

[32] *Ibid.*, para. 30.

(Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Somalia), a specific study on six Arab least developed countries (Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen), as well as a study on the long-term industrial perspectives of the Arab States as a whole. The studies will entail a detailed analysis of the countries' past industrial development and current structure, outlining possible development patterns for the future, and contain proposals for resource up-grading and industrial development through consolidated Arab industrial co-operation.

19. In the series of country industrial development profiles and briefs,[33] studies were issued in respect of Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mongolia, Niger, Senegal, Upper Volta and Zimbabwe.[34] Following consultations with in-house users, steps were taken to produce a loose-leaf compendium of regularly up-dated country data sheets on developing countries to provide detailed information on the manufacturing sector and resources. Country data sheets were prepared for Afghanistan, India, Turkey and the United Republic of Tanzania on a trial basis. At the beginning of 1983 work will commence on the preparation of a complete set of briefs for most developing countries.

20. Study activities related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa were continued during the year under review. In-depth analyses were published in respect of four least developed countries in Africa—Botswana, Burundi, Mali and the United Republic of Tanzania[35]—to assess the potential for resource-based industrial development in those countries; studies were also completed for the Gambia, Lesotho, Malawi and Somalia. Initial consultations were held with officials of other African countries on conducting studies of the restructuring process in the manufacturing sector. These studies, akin to those undertaken in Madagascar and selected countries in North Africa (see paras. 16 and 18 respectively), would provide guidance to Governments on industrial strategies and policies for the current decade. In keeping with the emphasis set in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa[36] and the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, preparations were also made for studies and research into intra-African economic co-operation and trade.

21. Close co-operation was maintained with the regional commissions on the basis of the work programmes and activities of the Joint Industry Divisions. The outposted staff members, regional advisers and associate experts attached to those Divisions continued to be involved in analytical studies on various aspects of industrial development and in the provision of guidance to the countries in the respective regions. Co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) involved the preparation of a paper on rural industrialization policies and programmes in the ASEAN countries[37] as well as studies related to the review and appraisal of industrial

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[33] *Ibid.*, para. 26.

[34] UNIDO/IS.300, UNIDO/IS.286, UNIDO/IS.290, UNIDO/IS.295, UNIDO/IS.280, UNIDO/IS.301, UNIDO/IS.294, UNIDO/IS.303 and UNIDO/IS.277 respectively.

[35] UNIDO/IS.274, UNIDO/IS.289, UNIDO/IS.324 and UNIDO/IS.293 respectively.

[36] A/S-11/14, annex I, chap. II (Industry).

[37] UNIDO/IS.347.

progress at the regional level. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Industry Section of the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity was intensified in connection with the formulation and implementation of programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Joint efforts with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) entailed participation in a regional project on the capital goods industry. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia involved the development of a regional training programme for the development of industrial technologies in petroleum-based industries and the organization of workshops on process design and plastic technology.

22. A composite document on the public sector and industrial development, highlighting the conclusions of earlier expert group meetings on that subject, was completed in 1982 and its publication rescheduled for 1983.[38] At the same time, a series of studies on the role of the public sector in the industrialization of eight developing countries (Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania) was completed, while six studies evaluating the performance of public industrial enterprises were incorporated in issue No. 7 of the journal *Industry and Development* (see para. 10 above).

SECTORAL STUDIES

23. Sectoral studies in 1982 included the finalization of the analytical appraisals prepared for almost all industrial branches covered by the Branch and, for certain others, the commencement of the elaboration and examination of alternative sectoral strategies. Studies focused on the following industries: wood and wood-processing, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, petrochemicals, iron and steel, capital goods and agricultural machinery. The lack of resources caused postponement of studies on the food-processing, vegetable oils and fats, and leather and leather products industries. Major efforts were directed towards the development of essential supporting research and methodological activities. Work in 1982 touched upon practically all the priorities identified by the Board at its fourteenth session, with special emphasis being accorded to industrial production, the System of Consultations and special measures for the least developed countries. Extensive research was also conducted in relation to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

24. The studies on specific industrial sectors, which not only find their application within the System of Consultations and as a reference tool for policy makers in both developing and developed countries but also support the technical assistance activities of UNIDO, aim to contribute to: *(a)* identifying basic obstacles to the development of those sectors; *(b)* increasing awareness of the sectors' possible future development; *(c)* appraising the potential for international co-operation; *(d)* presenting basic sectoral information on production, consumption, trade and other aspects; and *(e)* formulating sectoral strategies and broad sectoral plans for international action.

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[38] ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 32.

25. Work continued on the first global study on the wood and wood-processing industry, which is expected to be completed by 1983 for presentation to the first Consultation on that sector. The study will contain an analysis of past and present structures and trends, a forecast of events up to the year 2000, an assessment of development strategies open to the developing countries and an indication of areas suited to international co-operation.

26. In keeping with the recommendations of the First Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry held in 1980,[39] work continued on a study, initiated in 1981 and scheduled for completion by 1983, to provide a techno-economic appraisal of nine priority pharmaceutical bulk substances as well as the dosage forms of 26 drugs selected by UNIDO as being suitable for production in developing countries. This study, which is to be presented to the second Consultation on the pharmaceutical industry in November 1983, will also outline a system for monitoring economic indicators of relevance to that sector. A further study, scheduled for presentation to the second Consultation and designed to assist industrial managers in developing countries in the selection of essential drugs for local manufacture, will present an engineering approach to the formulation of pharmaceutical bulk substances and an analysis of the impact of the cost of chemical raw materials on the economic feasibility of such production. In order to facilitate the completion of the latter study, computer software was developed to handle selected data. A study was initiated covering the production of immunizing agents and diagnostic antigens in developing countries, with special reference to the least developed countries in Africa. This study supports the global immunization programme of the World Health Organization and replaces work originally envisaged for 1982 on a programme of action for the development of the pharmaceutical industry which was to have been presented to a symposium that was subsequently cancelled.[40]

27. In preparing for the fourth Consultation on the fertilizer industry, it was decided to merge the two studies initiated following the Third Consultation, held in 1980.[41] Work was thus undertaken on a composite study on capital cost analyses of fertilizer plants and the promotion of mini-fertilizer plants in developing countries, as also recommended by the Third Consultation.

28. The third study on the petrochemical industry was initiated in 1982 and is scheduled for presentation to the third Consultation on that sector. The study, which will contain data on consumption, production and trade in petrochemicals and describe means of monitoring trends in technology development, production costs and prices, is to provide regional and global projections for both the medium and long term.

29. Work continued on the study of possible co-operation between developing countries possessing petrochemical feed-stocks and energy resources and those without,[42] and a paper was completed for presentation to a seminar organized by UNIDO, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development for the first half of 1983. In

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[39] ID/WG.331/10/Rev.1, paras. 1-7.

[40] ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 42

[41] *Ibid.*, para. 41.

[42] *Ibid.*, para. 40.

co-operation with AIDO, a study project was launched specifically oriented to the future development of the petrochemical industry in the Arab region.

30. Two studies on the iron and steel sector were thoroughly revised and submitted in two documents, entitled "1990 scenarios for the iron and steel industry"[43] and "The dossiers",[44] to the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry held in Caracas (Venezuela) in September 1982. These studies, which examine a "crisis" and a "normative" scenario, outline possible developments and their implications for international negotiations related to the sector. Contributions were also made to two issue papers prepared for the Consultation: "Training of manpower for the iron and steel industry";[45] and "The financing of iron and steel projects in the developing countries".[46]

31. Pursuant to the recommendations of the First Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry held in Brussels (Belgium) in September 1981,[47] work was initiated on a projection of world demand and supply of capital goods. Supported by studies at the regional level, such a projection will assist in the formulation of strategies for the development of the capital goods industry. In co-operation with AIDO, ECLA and ESCAP, work was initiated on the elaboration of strategies for the establishment and promotion of the capital goods industry in developing countries. Work also began on an analysis of specific subsectors of the capital goods industry and on the selection of technological processes in the food-processing sector. Attention focused on the elaboration of recommendations on the maintenance and production of simple components, machinery and equipment whose manufacture is suited to certain developing countries, particularly the least developed countries. The identification of maintenance systems and the means of component manufacture for the capital goods industry is particularly pertinent to the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and to the endeavours of the least developed countries to create a base for engineering and machine-building activities. In this connection, a manual outlining a simple system of preventive maintenance was drafted and publication is scheduled for 1983.

32. A paper entitled "Diagnostic study of the present situation and trends in the production and utilization of agricultural machinery in African countries"[48] was completed and presented to the First Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa, held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), in April 1982. Also submitted were two issue papers drafted in collaboration with the Negotiations Branch entitled: "Present situation, prospects and strategical choices for the development of agricultural machinery in Africa in the context of the Lagos Plan of Action"[49] and "Tentative proposal for the formulation of an African development plan for agricultural machinery and equipment (1982-1990)".[50] As a follow-up to the plan of action adopted by the Regional

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[43] ID/WG.374/2.

[44] ID/WG.374/2/Add.1.

[45] ID/WG.374/1.

[46] ID/WG.374/3.

[47] ID/WG.342/8/Rev.1, para. 4.

[48] UNIDO/IS.288.

[49] ID/WG.365/1.

[50] ID/WG.365/7.

Consultation, UNIDO, in collaboration with donor countries and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), started work on the elaboration of national and subregional programmes. The outcome of these efforts will be published by mid-1983 with the aim of promoting discussion at the international level on the mechanization, local design and adaptation of agricultural equipment. A paper on the alternatives open to African designers and enterprises in the development of suitable agricultural equipment and the promotion of technological self-reliance was presented to a UNIDO workshop on design and development of agricultural equipment in Africa, held in Cairo (Egypt) in October 1982.

33. The Methodological Unit continued to provide substantive support in the form of economic analyses and computer-related research. In co-operation with the Statistics and Survey Unit, it supplied statistics for the agricultural machinery, capital goods, iron and steel, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals and wood and wood-processing industries. Further to developing efficient methods for accessing and processing data in those sectors, work was carried out into the practical relationship between agriculture and industry and technology. Studies on the effects of raw material pricing in the pharmaceutical and petrochemical industries, and an analysis of product costs in those sectors were completed and research into energy requirements in the wood and wood-processing industry was finalized—the findings will be incorporated in the respective sectoral studies.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Statistics and Survey Unit

34. In July 1982, the Statistics and Survey Unit was established in the Office of the Director of the Division for Industrial Studies. It provides a central reference point for statistical activities within the Division. The Unit continued the work on improving the coverage and detail of the available industrial statistics as well as the associated industrial data base in support of industrial studies carried out both within UNIDO and outside the Organization. By way of example, the data developed and published in the document entitled "Industrial statistics for research purposes: methodologies and a data inventory of production indexes and base weights",[51] issued in 1982, found application in the biennial *Industrial Development Survey*, and also constituted a portion of the empirical evidence used in the preparation of sectoral, country and other studies oriented towards the priority areas of industrial production, redeployment, industrial restructuring and industrial development in the least developed countries.

35. Among the various international bodies that received statistical data from UNIDO in 1982 were ECA, ESCAP, FAO, the World Bank, the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and the Inter-American Development Bank. The reporting period was marked by a high

[51] UNIDO/IS.309.

degree of co-operation between UNIDO and the United Nations Statistical Office with particular emphasis on preparations for the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics. An important element of this collaboration was an efficient division of labour between the two organizations as well as with other international bodies working in the field of industrial statistics. A regional training workshop on industrial statistics organized by UNIDO, the United Nations Statistical Office, ECA and the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries was held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in January-February 1982, and was so successful that a similar workshop will be held for French-speaking African countries in January 1983.

36. "A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1981"[52]—a regular annual feature of the statistical activities—was published early in 1982. In addition to providing the latest available data on the growth of industrial production and the distribution of industrial activity, the review included a special section on industries in the least developed countries. Also published was the document *Changing Patterns of Trade in World Industry—An Empirical Study on Revealed Comparative Advantage*[53] which provides a detailed analysis of changes in the export performance of 134 industries in a large number of developed and developing countries over the past two decades. Work was completed on a *Handbook of Industrial Statistics*[54] which provides a series of industrial indicators permitting international comparisons and analyses of industrial progress in the individual countries. In preparing the statistics appearing for both of the above publications, emphasis was accorded to such priority subjects as the changing pattern of industrial production, the role of industrial restructuring and the key indicators of industrial performance in the developing and the least developed countries.

37. During the year, work was completed on a statistical analysis of the non-electrical machinery industry, to be published in 1983, in which special attention is given to the machine tool industry as a supplier to producers of capital goods. Work also began on the next issue of the *Industrial Development Survey*,[55] scheduled for publication in 1983, which will include a detailed review of important structural changes and policy trends of the late 1970s and early 1980s. Particular emphasis will be placed on linkages between manufacturing and other fields of development, notably the agricultural sector, and on the role of the external sector in the course of industrial development, as well as on the investigation of the role of a number of specific industries and their significance to industrial progress in the developing and developed countries. In the *Survey*, an analysis will be made of recent trends and industrial policy initiatives in each of the developing regions as well as in the centrally planned economies and the developed market economies. The analysis will concentrate on the role of industrial technology, in particular the transfer and diffusion of such technology, the implications of progress and policy changes for industrial restructuring on a global scale, and a review of progress in industrial production and trade in manufactures.

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[52] UNIDO/IS.292.

[53] ID/281.

[54] ID/284.

[55] ID/B/280, chap. III, para. 24.

Environmental studies

38. As in previous years, the industrial studies programme included work on *(a)* environmental protection during the process of industrial development and *(b)* industrial water use and treatment practices.[56]

39. A booklet entitled *Environmental protection within the context of the work of UNIDO*[57] was presented to the Governing Council of UNEP in May 1982 to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment. Within the framework of co-operation with the Regional Seas Programmes Activity Centre of UNEP, the report on an industrial pollution survey[58] in eight East African countries was presented to a regional meeting of government representatives. Within the context of the same Programmes, a new project, in co-operation with the International Maritime Organization, was scheduled to commence in late 1982 on the institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans in the West and Central African region.

40. Work was initiated on a study of the environmental aspects of the wood and wood-processing industry for inclusion in the world-wide study on that sector. In addition, a series of lectures on the UNIDO environmental programme was given during the UNIDO training programme on environmental control in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries, held at the University of Ghent (Belgium). A paper on water use and treatment practices and other environmental considerations in the iron and steel industry was presented to the First International Symposium on Environmental Technology for Developing Countries held in Istanbul (Turkey) in July 1982.

41. A sales publication on the subject of industrial water use and treatment practices in general is scheduled for issuance in 1983. Work began on a study devoted to water use and effluent treatment practices in the manufacture of the 26 priority drugs identified by UNIDO; the study will be presented to the second Consultation on the pharmaceutical industry.

42. UNIDO participated actively in the Inter-Secretariat Group for Water Resources of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and is envisaging co-operation with the World Bank in a new programme devoted to research and development in integrated resource recovery in industry.

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[56] *Ibid.*, paras. 48-51.

[57] ID/282.

[58] "Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African region." UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 7.

Chapter V

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES

1. Seven of the programmes undertaken by UNIDO have been singled out for special attention in the present report. A description is given below of the activities carried out by the Organization under these programmes in 1982.

SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS

2. The main feature of the System of Consultations in 1982 was the organization, for the first time, of activities at the regional and global levels. The first regional consultation, on the subject of the agricultural machinery industry in Africa, showed how for some sectors there were advantages in tackling problems at the regional level. The first global consultations, on industrial financing and the training of industrial manpower, were held in response to the wishes expressed at earlier sectoral meetings. They resulted from the recognition that certain problems common to a range of industries require continuing study and review.

3. In 1982 the System of Consultations also saw the organization of the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, a sector which had been the subject of one of the first consultations in 1977. The acute crisis which this industry is going through in many countries and the elements of conflict that result, have made this sector a test of the potential for co-operation at a time of economic recession, so that its significance extends well beyond the confines of the iron and steel industry alone.

4. Preparatory and follow-up work continued in sectors which were not the subject of consultations during 1982: fertilizers, petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, capital goods, food, leather, wood and agricultural machinery, in addition to the new sectors:[1] building materials, non-ferrous metals, fisheries and energy-related technology and equipment.

5. Different approaches can be used to describe the progress that has been made:

(a) An "historical" presentation, in which the various sectors are classified according to whether they have been or will be the subject of consultations. Previous reports were prepared on this basis.

[1] A/37/16, para. 114.

(b) A "descriptive" presentation reflecting the differences between situations characterized by a greater or lesser degree of co-operation or conflict that were identified at previous consultations. Four such situations were singled out in document ID/B/284 submitted to the Board in May 1982.

(c) A "strategic" presentation based on intersectoral groups of industries corresponding at the national level to specific industrial strategies and policies.

It is this last approach that has been adopted for the 1982 report. It leads to the following presentation:

I. *Industrial sectors upstream and downstream from agriculture*[2]

Upstream: Agricultural machinery—which is part of the capital goods industry—and fertilizers.

Downstream: Agricultural industries (leather and wood) and food processing industries, including fisheries.

II. *Heavy industries:* Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and petrochemicals. Historically, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals have in many countries provided the basis for the process of industrial accumulation. In a modern developed economy the petrochemical industry is also regarded as a basic one.

III. *Specific sectors:* Pharmaceuticals. This industry is considered here as a specific industry in so far as it helps to provide for one of the basic needs—health.

IV. *Sectors and activities common to all industries:*

Capital goods, energy-related technology and equipment;

The building materials industry as a component of industrial and domestic fixed capital;

Activities on the training of industrial manpower, industrial financing and long-term industrial collaboration.

I. The industrial sectors upstream and downstream from agriculture

Agricultural machinery

6. The First Regional Consultation on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa held at Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 5-9 April 1982,[3] was a follow-up at the regional level to the first Consultation in this sector held at Stresa in October 1979.[4] The Consultation was prepared in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA).

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[2]The basic objective of this group of industries is to satisfy the essential food requirements of the population.

[3]For report of the First Regional Consultation on Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa, see ID/WG.365/8.

[4]For report of the First Consultation on Agricultural Machinery Industry, see ID/239.

UNIDO prepared, in co-operation with FAO, a preliminary project on integrated strategies for agricultural mechanization and the manufacture of equipment. Sixteen diagnostic studies using a common methodology were carried out through co-operation at the national level in African countries in order to identify and compare problems as well as the existing manufacturing capacities in the field of agricultural equipment. Particular attention was given to identifying infrastructure requirements for production.

7. The African countries identified the areas in which action could be taken to promote production capacities for agricultural machinery in Africa; these areas included the creation of the necessary conditions for establishing and maintaining local production of agricultural machinery, the creation of a viable demand, measures for producing suitable agricultural equipment, the improved selection and standardization of equipment and selection and adaptation of imported equipment.

8. It was confirmed during the Consultation that wide opportunities existed for co-operation between Africa and the rest of the world as well as among African countries themselves. Thus, some participants expressed the wish to join efforts in carrying out a subregional programme in specific fields with the assistance of developed countries. Finally, the Consultation adopted a tentative proposal for an African Development Plan for Agricultural Equipment and Machinery (1982-1990).[5]

9. As a follow-up to the Regional Consultation, a workshop was held in Cairo (Egypt), 17-28 October 1982; it was attended by representatives of 17 countries, who described their experiences in the design and development of simple agricultural equipment in Africa. The development of small decentralized production and maintenance units and of general-purpose rural workshops was considered to be a priority line of action. The exchange of information on plans for the manufacture of tools and machinery was recognized as being the first effective step towards regional co-operation. The Regional Consultation and its first operational follow-up helped to define the direction to be followed and the approach to be adopted in preparing for the second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery industry, which is to be held in Argentina in 1983 and for which preparatory work is already in an advanced state.

The fertilizer industry

10. Activities undertaken in 1982 may be classified into two groups: those which are in the process of being completed, and those which have originated in the recommendations of the Third Consultation.

(a) *Activities in the process of completion*

11. The group of experts responsible for the Model Form of Turn-key and Cost Reimbursable Contracts[6] met in February 1982 to finalize the guidelines

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[5] ID/WG.365/7.

[6] "UNIDO model form of turn-key lump-sum contract for the construction of a fertilizer plant" (UNIDO/PC.25); "UNIDO model form of cost-reimbursable contract for the construction of a fertilizer plant" (UNIDO/PC.26).

explaining the texts of the contracts. These guidelines were circulated in June 1982. An introductory chapter to the Model Contracts on criteria for selecting an appropriate model contract under developing countries' conditions is under preparation.

(b) *Continuing activities*

12. The trend towards reducing plant size and "scaling-down innovation" is of particular importance to the fertilizer industry, enabling developing countries with relatively small markets to establish a fertilizer industry adapted to domestic demand. Thus, the Negotiations Branch organized a seminar on mini fertilizer plants in Pakistan, November 1982, to assess their possible establishment in developing countries. A basic engineering design for a 100 mtd ammonia plant was presented to the meeting.

13. In support of efforts to strengthen co-operation among developing countries in the fertilizer industry and as requested by the Third Consultation, work focused in 1982 on the preparation of a directory of technical capabilities of the developing countries in the fertilizer industry, including information on plants and projects, engineering services, equipment and raw materials. Work was also continued on a multilateral insurance scheme to cover consequential losses incurred by fertilizer plants, as requested by the First Consultation.[7]

Wood and wood products industry

14. At its fifteenth session, the Industrial Development Board decided that a Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry should be convened in the biennium 1982-1983.[8] At the invitation of the Government of Finland the Consultation will be held in Helsinki, in September 1983. Regional preparatory meetings for Asia, Africa and Latin America were held in March, June and October 1982 respectively in order to: discuss the present situation in the wood and wood products industry in each one of the regions; identify constraints to the further development of primary and secondary processing in each one of the regions; draw up proposals to improve international co-operation so as to overcome the identified constraints; and identify specific issues for further elaboration to be discussed at the Global Preparatory Meeting. On the basis of the conclusions and recommendations of these regional meetings, the Global Preparatory Meeting will be held in Vienna in January 1983 to advise on the selection of issues to be presented to the First Consultation.

Leather and leather products industry

15. Activities were conducted in conjunction with the work entrusted to the Panel on Leather and Leather Products Industry, which held its fifth session from 25 to 27 November 1981 and its sixth session from 29 November to 1 December 1982.[9] Progress was made in the following areas:

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[7] For report of the First Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry, see ID/WG.242/8/Rev.1.

[8] A/36/16, para. 171.

[9] For report of the sixth session of the Panel, see ID/WG.386/5.

(a) *International Hides and Skins Development Scheme*

16. Although high importance is attached to the establishment of the scheme, the ways of financing it are still under active consideration.

(b) *Check-list for contractual agreements in the leather and leather products industry*

17. The Second Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry[10] felt that contractual agreements in international enterprise-level co-operation in that sector were inadequate. Given the variety of technological options available and the potential forms of international contracts, check-lists for contractual agreements were deemed more suitable. These should take into consideration: the individual components of the sector, i.e. tannning, the footwear industry and the leather goods industry; the various forms of co-operation with regard to technology transfer, management and marketing, for the particular branch of industry; and the specification of negotiable items within each type of co-operative arrangement.

18. The check-list for the footwear industry was approved by the Leather Panel at its fifth session. The Panel at its sixth session approved the check-list on the tanning sector and advised UNIDO to circulate it after inclusion of the comments made, together with the check-list on the footwear industry.

(c) *Ground rules for the rationalization of world production, marketing and trade in leather and leather products industry*

19. The Second Consultation recommended the formulation of a set of ground rules balancing the need for industrial processing at the national level, and ensuring the availability of raw materials in international markets. After consideration of the report of the Industrial Working Group established by the Leather Panel and the background paper submitted to the Panel, at its sixth session,[11] concluded that:

(i) It is not possible for the time being to establish a globally acceptable set of ground rules for the rationalization of world production, marketing and trade in the leather and leather products industry;

(ii) The different growth patterns and industrialization levels of the developing countries in different regions necessitate further examination and analysis on a regional basis. The regional approach may identify specific areas and problems for regional and international co-operation and negotiation;

(iii) Should the regional analysis reveal common problem areas of global interest, these may form a basis for ensuing global discussions.

The panel also considered the follow-up to the recommendations of the Second Consultation and recommended that further work continue at the regional level and, as a first step, that a regional consultation in Africa be held as soon as possible.

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[10]For report of the Second Consultation on Leather and Leather Products Industry, see ID/255.

[11]UNIDO/PC.58.

Food processing industry

20. The First Consultation on the Food Processing Industry which was held in November 1981,[12] considered an integrated approach to the development of this industry, i.e. the linkage of raw materials production, industrial processing of agricultural raw materials, and the marketing/distribution of processed foods. The Consultation recognized the importance of developing the industry on a balanced basis with due regard to the development of each element of the agro-industrial chain. In 1982 activities focused on a selected number of recommendations, related to the more fundamental areas: *(a)* the preparation of a frame of reference to provide policy guidelines for a comprehensive approach to the acquisition of training, technology, financing, marketing, etc. and of check-lists of specific elements for inclusion in co-operation agreements; and *(b)* the identification and analysis of the potential role in international co-operation of new partners such as small and medium industry and co-operatives. In carrying out these activities, an inter-agency working group (FAO, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC)) was established to co-ordinate and provide inputs for the implementation of the above recommendations.

Fisheries industry

21. The Industrial Development Board, at its sixteenth session, requested the Executive Director to examine fully the possibility of including a consultation on the fisheries industry in the programme for the biennium 1984-1985.[13] While developing countries do not possess the requisite expertise and finance to plan and execute programmes for the development of modern fisheries industry, the activities focused in 1982 on the examination of the opportunities for further development of this industry in developing countries. The joint FAO/UNIDO Working Group on Fisheries will meet during the first quarter of 1983 in order to discuss modalities of co-operation between the two organizations in preparation for the First Consultation, if approved by the Board.

II. Heavy industries

Iron and steel industry

22. The Third Consultation on Iron and Steel Industry was held in Caracas (Venezuela), 13-17 September 1982.[14] As preparation for this Consultation, UNIDO finalized the following documents:

(a) Seven scenarios.[15] were elaborated on the basis of the elements identified by the Second Consultation,[16] and under the guidance of a group of experts. This group of experts selected two, "low growth" and "normative", from among the seven scenarios for presentation to the Third Consultation.

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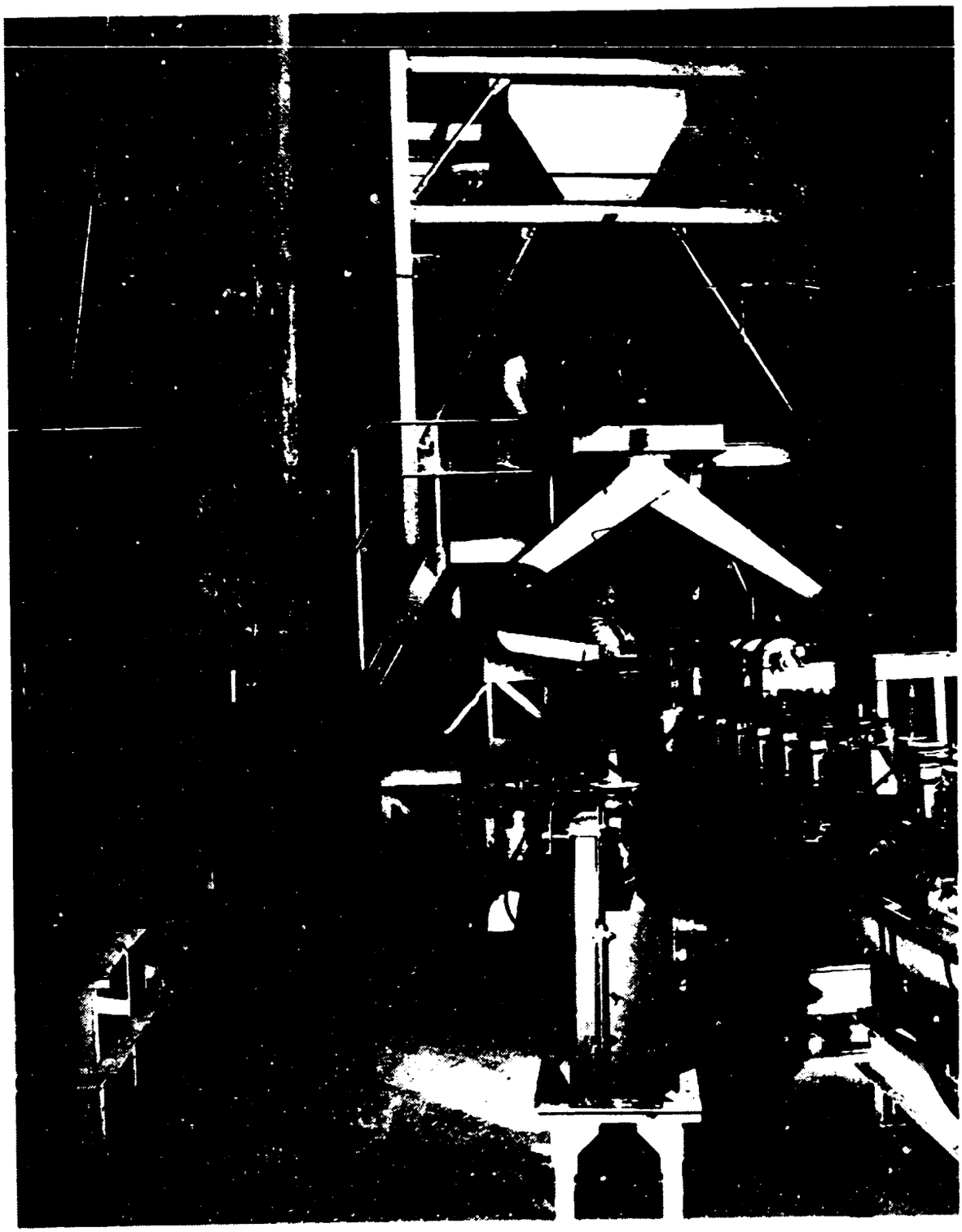
[12]For report of the First Consultation on the Food Processing Industry, see ID/278.

[13]A/37/16, para. 114.

[14]For report of the Third Consultation on Iron and Steel Industry, see ID/291.

[15]ID/WG.374/2 and Add.1.

[16]For report of the Second Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, see ID/224.



Froth flotation pilot plant for the separation of arsenic from copper concentrates at the Mineral and Metallurgical Research Centre in Santiago (Chile) (cf. chap. III, para. 218)

(b) Within the framework of these two scenarios, issue papers were prepared on the specific problems of training manpower (including the possibility of utilizing surplus trained manpower from developed countries), of financing steel projects (including the ways of reducing the capital costs of steel projects), of the 32 countries seeking entry into the steel sector (possibly through the establishment of mini steel plants).

23. One of the important features of the Third Consultation was the recognition of the special problems faced by newcomers in attempting to enter the steel sector. Participants not only offered to make available their experts to help the newcomers, but also indicated that, in some cases, the services may be available without charge. It was recognized that, for the newcomer countries, the desirable route for steel development was the mini steel plant. Assistance, therefore, had to be provided in terms of information on mini steel technology. The Consultation also agreed to placing much greater emphasis on training and on seeking finances on special terms, particularly for infrastructural development.

Non-ferrous metals

24. At its fifteenth session, the Industrial Development Board requested the Executive Director to examine the possibility of including the non-ferrous metals industry in the programme of Consultations for 1984-1985. A preliminary study was carried out relating to the various aspects of prospecting and production of certain important non-ferrous metals, namely, bauxite (aluminium), lead, zinc, tin and copper. This preliminary study also provided an insight into the global nature of non-ferrous metals industry. It is proposed to carry this work further through additional data collection and by discussions with some of the important producers and users of the metals in consultation as appropriate with other international organizations.

Petrochemical industry

(a) *Activities in the process of completion*

25. The Second Consultation on the Petrochemical Industry[17] recommended revision of the licensing agreement in the light of the comments made at that Consultation. A second draft of the licensing agreement was prepared and sent for review to a group of experts in developed and developing countries. The final version will be completed in 1983, with the help of an expert group meeting.

(b) *Continuing activities*

26. The Second Consultation also considered development of a programme of co-operation among developing countries, which was prepared in 1982. This work will be continued in co-operation with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development in a meeting to be convened from 7 to 9 March 1983. The Secretariat has also continued work on long-term arrangements in the petrochemical industry

[17] For report of the Second Consultation on the Petrochemical Industry, see ID/273.

and on updating estimates regarding the demand for and supply of petrochemicals, as suggested by the First Consultation as a continuing activity. Work has been initiated, as recommended by the Second Consultation, on the modification of the general guidelines for joint ventures in the petrochemical industry.

III. Specific sectors

Pharmaceutical industry

27. Activities in 1982 focused on the follow-up to the First Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry:[18]

(a) *Pricing and availability of intermediates and bulk drugs*

28. One of the main constraints on the development of this industry in developing countries as recognized by the First Consultation is the terms on which intermediates and bulk drugs are available to developing countries. The following activities were undertaken:

(i) The convening of a UNIDO Committee of experts on Pharmaceuticals in Paris from 11 to 13 October 1982[19] to discuss the technical and economic aspects of the availability of bulk drugs, and their intermediates, particularly those with limited sources of supply (see report of the meeting).

(ii) The preparation of the first draft of a UNIDO directory of sources of supply in developed and developing countries of essential bulk drugs included in the UNIDO/WHO (World Health Organization) illustrative list, and their intermediates; this draft was presented to the Committee of Experts on Pharmaceuticals held in Paris in October 1982.

(b) *Contractual arrangements for the production of drugs*

29. In line with the recommendation of the First Consultation and on the basis of the recommendations of the round table meeting on the development of the pharmaceutical industry held in Morocco in 1981,[20] the following documents were drafted: a licensing agreement for the formulation of dosage forms; a licensing agreement for the manufacture of intermediates; and a contract for the construction of a pharmaceutical plant covering both formulation and the production of the active ingredients of a drug. The main contents of these three types of contract were presented for consideration to an *Ad hoc* Panel of Experts, which took place from 15 to 17 December 1982.[21]

(c) *Research and development centre in the interest of developing countries*

30. Interest was expressed at the First Consultation in the establishment of a research and development centre on pharmaceuticals for the developing countries to be set up in Portugal. Following the formal agreement of the Government of Portugal, preliminary work related to the establishment of this centre, including the drafting of the terms of reference of the techno-economic study, was initiated.

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[18]For report of the First Consultation on Pharmaceutical Industry, see ID/259.

[19]For report of the Committee of Experts on Pharmaceuticals, see UNIDO/PC.59.

[20]For report of the meeting, see UNIDO/PC.33.

[21]ID/WG.385/1-3.

IV. Sectors and activities common to all industries

Capital goods industry

31. The First Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry, held in Brussels (Belgium), 21-25 September 1981,[22] concluded that there was room for both developed and developing countries to increase production of capital goods, since the developing countries have to import a large portion of their capital goods requirements in view of their limited domestic production capacity. Furthermore, the import requirements of developing countries may help to reanimate the industries of the developed countries through increased production of capital goods.

32. In line with the recommendations of the First Consultation, UNIDO had selected three main areas of action, and follow-up work has been started in these fields:

(a) *Assistance to developing countries in the planning of capital goods industry*

33. UNIDO developed a method permitting the classification of the main groups of machines and equipment into six levels of technological complexity. The classification scheme, which was successfully tested in Algeria and is being further refined, provides a clear view of the conditions required to enter into the sector and to move from one level to another, and enables policy-makers to set their objectives for a given period.

(b) *Examination of possible changes to be made to improve the existing training programmes*

34. In view of the general discrepancy between the technological and training needs of the capital goods industry and the orientation of existing training institutions, UNIDO has been utilizing the analysis of the technological complexity method to prepare training profiles corresponding to different levels of complexity. A preliminary study was presented to the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower, Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), 22-26 November 1982.

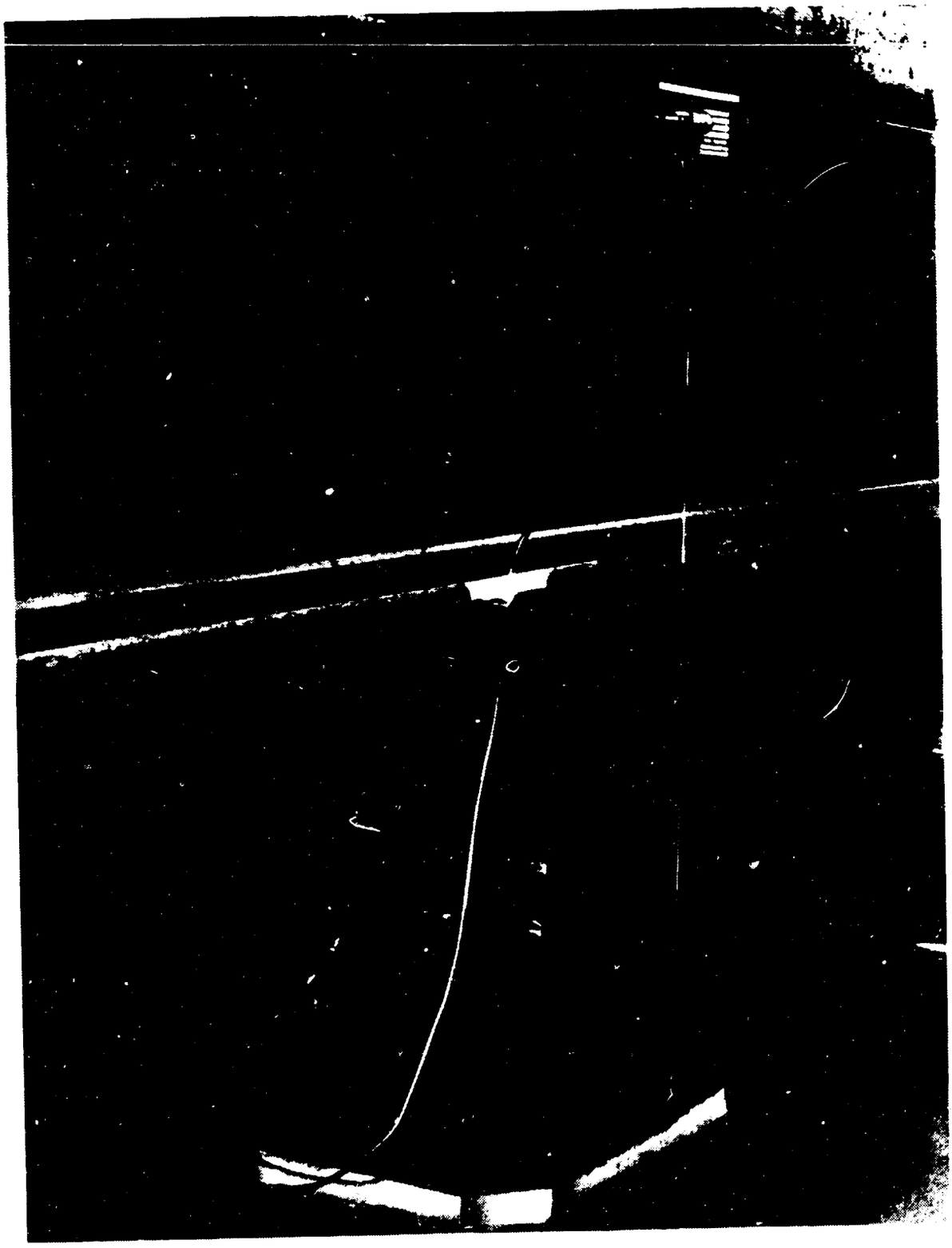
(c) *Exchange of information with regard to capital goods technology and engineering services*

35. In co-operation with other divisions of UNIDO, work started on a comprehensive list of suppliers of technology for selected capital goods. Upon completion of the work, the compiled data will be made available to interested parties.

Energy-related technology and equipment

36. Information was collected and organized in connection with the main energy-related technologies. This information is available in the form of a card-index on the main primary and secondary sources of energy (coal, oil-gas, electricity, solar); each card-index contains a description of: the production

[22] For report on the First Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry, see ID/276.



Demonstration of rubber base isolation under dynamic load test during a technical consultation on earthquake damage protection in Malaysia (cf. chap. III, para. 256)

process; the required equipment; skill requirements; the conditions of commercial access to each production process including information on the main owners of each process and the degree to which each process is protected.

Building materials and construction industries

37. In conformity with the request of the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session,[23] that the Executive Director should examine the possibility of including the building materials industry in the programme of consultations for 1984-1985, the following studies were prepared in 1982: a sectoral survey paper on the building materials and construction industry and a preliminary study on building techniques and materials. The two studies confirmed the close link between the building materials and construction industries which precluded the two industries being considered separately. They also revealed the constraints to techno-economic development in this sector which prevail in many developing countries with regard to skills, management, infrastructure, marketing, planning and organization.

38. An *Ad hoc* Expert Group Meeting was held in Vienna, 15-17 December 1982,[24] to review the findings of these two studies and to propose the priority areas for further consideration as well as to identify possible issues for discussion at the First Consultation, if approved by the Board.

39. Agreement was reached with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) that the two organizations would work together in the First Consultation.

Training of industrial manpower

40. Preparations undertaken since 1979 by UNIDO in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), led to the identification of the main issues which were endorsed by the Global Preparatory Meeting held in January 1982[25] and presented in a more coherent fashion to the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower.

41. The first issue dealt with the problems of appraising and matching the demand for, and supply of, training for industry in developing countries, bearing in mind their long-term objective to master their industrialization process. It considered that while more information was required on training needs and opportunities, developing countries could improve the definition of their training needs and their demand for international co-operation.

42. Since industrial training has increasingly become the subject of commercial co-operation and is likely to continue to be so in the foreseeable future, the second issue focused on the problems related to the acquisition of technology

[23] A/36/16, para. 172.

[24] UNIDO/PC.64.

[25] ID/WG.384/1 and ID/WG.384/2.

by the developing countries, as identified in case studies carried out by UNIDO. Specific attention was paid in this issue to the desirability of long-term co-operation arrangements, to contractual relations and to the modalities of financing the training component of an industrial project. Finally, the potential role of international organizations with regard to these two broad issues was examined.

43. The Consultation was held in Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), 22-26 November 1982,[26] at the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and of the State of Baden-Württemberg. It was attended by 211 participants from 70 countries and 21 international organizations. A wide participation on the part of the least developed countries was secured through a special contribution made by the Federal Republic of Germany.

44. The Consultation agreed that, in order to achieve the long-term objective of mastering their industrialization process, developing countries would have to establish their own technological and training capacity. UNIDO was therefore requested to continue developing methodologies on the basis of which developing countries might formulate strategies designed to enable them to master their industrialization process. These methodologies should also focus on the determination of training needs in relation to technology.

45. The Consultation further recognized that countries should collect and disseminate information *inter alia* on training needs and opportunities, through the strengthening or creation of co-ordinating mechanisms at the national and regional levels. International organizations should also facilitate the flow of such information, and help developing countries to create and strengthen those co-ordination mechanisms.

46. The Consultation also discussed the present forms of co-operation in industrial training and decided that UNIDO should prepare a check-list to assist in the preparation of training contracts. With regard to the financing of the training component of an industrial project, it recommended that financial institutions and agencies include a training component in all capital projects.

Industrial financing

47. Problems relating to the financing of industry had been identified during Consultations at the sectoral level, and for this reason the Industrial Development Board authorized the convening of the First Consultation on Industrial Financing, which took place in Madrid (Spain) in October 1982.[27] In the course of preparations for the Consultation, due account had to be taken of the deteriorating global economic and financial situation which had begun in 1979-1980. Against this background, the Consultation considered three questions, namely *(a)* the existence of a quantitative and qualitative gap in external financing flows for industrial investment in developing countries; *(b)* the manner whereby and extent to which existing mechanisms and institutions provide additional industrial financing to developing countries; and

[26] For report of the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower, see ID/294.

[27] For report of the First Consultation on Industrial Financing, see ID/293.

(c) the possibility of overcoming an eventual industrial financing gap by the elaboration of innovative concepts leading to the acceptance of new mechanisms and/or institutions.

48. On the first question, it was agreed that there was a shortfall between funds available and funds required for industrial financing in developing countries, although there was uncertainty about its size. It was recommended that UNIDO continue to examine obstacles to the flow of industrial finance to developing countries.

49. In considering the second question, there was agreement that multilateral financing institutions faced serious constraints to the expansion of their activity. UNIDO was requested *inter alia* to analyse the benefits to developing countries of the extended use of co-financing arrangements and to suggest to financial institutions how such arrangements might be improved. It was further requested that UNIDO promote direct and indirect foreign investment taking into account the interests of both developed and developing countries. The Consultation also recognized that, at the present time, entirely viable projects might be denied financing because country risk was at variance with project risk.

50. As to the third question, UNIDO was requested to promote programme financing, particularly in relation to small- and medium-scale enterprises, the needs of existing enterprises and the requirements of particular sectors. Financing was also required on suitable terms and conditions for the sustained development of industry—specific physical and social infrastructure such as manpower training programmes.

Trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements

51. The subject of trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements has been of concern to UNCTAD and UNIDO since a joint *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts was first convened on the subject in 1979.[28] Experience gained in the context of the System of Consultations has shown, furthermore, that collaboration at the level of the enterprise constitutes a dynamic feature of international industrial co-operation. Depending on the structure of a given sector, enterprise-to-enterprise collaboration may range from simple commercial-type arrangements to comprehensive industrial development ventures including transfer of technology, management and financing.

52. The report of the *Ad Hoc* UNCTAD/UNIDO Group of Experts was considered by the Trade and Development Board at its previous three sessions,[29] and its decisions were submitted to the Industrial Development Board.[30] Both Boards decided that the work of the Group of Experts was completed and that the secretariats of UNIDO and UNCTAD should continue to review the matter through close co-operation. In essence, the Group of Experts found that . . . "enterprise-to-enterprise arrangements, including those

[28] ID/B/215, para. 146.

[29] ID/B/900, annex I.

[30] ID/B/287/Add.1.

within the framework of intergovernmental agreements, were not only increasing in number but also becoming more and more complex and wider in scope than in the past, covering the delivery of equipment as well as the organization of processes of production and marketing."[31]

53. While the secretariat of UNCTAD is preparing a typology of collaboration arrangements to be submitted to the UNCTAD Committee on Manufactures, UNIDO has organized its activities to take into account the work on co-operation arrangements in various sectors covered by consultations. This approach is based on three interconnected frameworks: the contractual frame, given at the enterprise level; the institutional frame, at governmental or intergovernmental level; and the time frame such as the value of long-term arrangements as compared to *ad hoc* commercial-type transactions.

INVESTMENT CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME

54. UNIDO's activities to promote industrial investment in developing countries are an integral part of an overall programme to encourage restructuring of world industrial production. Measures to assist developing countries to identify industrial investment projects and find suitable partners for them are closely co-ordinated with the work of the Organization in carrying out country and sectoral industrial studies and providing assistance to developing countries in formulating industrial strategies and plans as well as in conducting feasibility studies. The Investment Co-operative Programme seeks to mobilize external financing and other resources for industrial investment projects through a variety of means, including the specialized activities carried out under the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme, investment promotion services, promotional meetings, and direct contacts between public or private project proponents in developing countries and potential partners in industrialized countries.

55. Efforts to increase the total flow of resources to developing countries have encountered attitudes of caution and restraint on the part of some countries, in the light of unfavourable world economic conditions. Nevertheless, during the year under review, more industrialists and bankers than ever before participated in the investment promotion meetings and country presentations organized by UNIDO. This may be seen as a sign of their greater awareness of the opportunities which developing countries offer to them for fuller employment of their capacities and know how, especially in providing plant equipment and engineering services. Industrialists are recognizing—albeit reluctantly—the desirability of long-term co-operation arrangements rather than transactions limited to the supply of equipment. One of the main tasks of the Investment Co-operative Programme (ICP) is to foster such long-term co-operation, in such forms as joint ventures, buy-back agreements and other arrangements.

56. Developing countries should decide upon long-term co-operation arrangements as well as individual investment projects in relation to their industrialization plans and strategies. In recognition of this, UNIDO's activities

[31] ID/WG.337/9/Rev.1, para. 20.

in investment promotion and in industrial planning are integrated into an overall programme. UNIDO has also given greater impetus to co-operation with public enterprises and co-operatives in socialist countries—in view of the considerable experience of such countries in the preparation of projects derived from national development plans—and consideration is being given to the establishment of an Investment Promotion Service in Poland.

57. Since there is no "atlas" of comparative advantage in the manufacturing industries to show where the greatest potential lies for redeployment of specific industrial production activities to developing countries, the identification and promotion of industrial investment projects continued to be carried out on an *ad hoc* basis. The constraints of limited staff and travel funds, however, meant that the number of countries assigned to a staff member for coverage remained too high and the number of visits of Headquarters staff to developing countries had to be reduced to a minimum. Although greater use was made of the Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and the Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) for investment promotion activities at the country level, there were nevertheless considerable gaps in information concerning investment project proposals which impaired efforts to find suitable partners. The active participation of SIDFAs and JPOs in the Industrial Forum for West Africa yielded encouraging results and it has been decided to continue with this new approach in spite of the limited resources available for SIDFA activities; such field staff will actively participate, from the earliest stages, in the preparation of the next regional meeting, to be held in East Africa in 1983, and in the subsequent follow-up work. During the period under review, ICP also worked to survey the world market for complete existing plants which would be available for redeployment to developing countries as a result of changing patterns of comparative advantage.

58. Despite the progress made during 1982, there continues to be need for the improvement of feasibility or opportunity studies of industrial investment projects to ensure that such studies contain the financial and economic analyses required for decisions by potential partners. ICP worked closely with the Feasibility Studies Branch during the period under review in an effort to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries in industrial investment project preparations. The measures initiated by ICP to provide "training by doing" through assignments of officials from developing countries to Investment Promotion Services (see para. 63 below) have grown in importance and have produced encouraging results for those countries which sent participants. Under another innovative programme approved during the year for financing from a special-purpose contribution by Japan, practical guidance will be provided to selected officials from developing countries in the identification and promotion of industrial investment projects in the electronics industry. Other new approaches developed during the year, such as a proposal to establish an institute for training in industrial financing and investment project preparation, could not yet be implemented because of lack of resources.

59. The First Consultation on Industrial Financing, held in Madrid (Spain) in October 1982,[32] devoted considerable attention to project identification, formulation and evaluation and recommended that UNIDO assist developing

[32]See ID/293.

countries to improve the quality of feasibility studies. The Consultation recommended, *inter alia*, that UNIDO should *(a)* encourage the flow of information on industrial investment opportunities by such means as organizing periodic investment promotion meetings, making available information on financial institutions and encouraging the establishment of focal points in developing countries and *(b)* strengthen its existing activities to promote direct foreign investment in developing countries, especially by small and medium-sized enterprises. The increased provision of pre-investment funds for financing studies on pre-feasibility, marketing, finance, planning etc., particularly for the least developed countries, was also recommended.

Investment Promotion Services

60. In promoting the flow of external financial, technological and managerial resources to developing countries, the Investment Promotion Services continued to provide information to both project sponsors in developing countries and potential partners in industrialized countries and create a framework for contact between them.

61. During 1982, the seven Investment Promotion Services located in Brussels, Cologne, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich continued their activities to promote the flow of external financial and other resources to developing countries. The Tokyo, Paris and Vienna Services were extended for two years. Poland has expressed its intention to open a Service in Warsaw. The establishment of Services in selected developing countries, which would also promote South-South co-operation, was being actively pursued. India and one of the Gulf States are likely to be the first two such countries. Due to lack of resources at UNIDO Headquarters, it seems unlikely that further Services in industrialized countries will be opened in the near future.

62. The Investment Promotion Services organized 33 country presentation meetings for the following 13 countries: Chile, China, Colombia, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malaysia, Peru, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal and Sri Lanka. These meetings gave officials from developing countries an opportunity to establish contact with participants from banks, industry, and federations of industry and to provide them with first-hand information on investment conditions in the host countries and on the projects for which partners are being sought. At the same time, the potential partners had the opportunity to meet with representatives from developing countries and familiarize themselves with the comparative advantages and the investment opportunities in the industrial sector of those countries. The country presentation meetings for Bangladesh, Chile, China and Senegal served to mobilize interest for participation in the investment promotion meetings that were subsequently held in these countries.

63. During the year under review 36 officials from 16 developing countries (Bangladesh, Colombia, Congo, Dominica, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, St. Lucia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia) carried out investment promotion activities for their countries whilst attached to the UNIDO Investment Promotion Services. The aim of this programme is to provide these officials, through the

expanded orientation programme, with sufficient experience so that the developing countries themselves can build up their investment promotion activities and strengthen the expertise of their national organizations. The programme, of a duration of up to one year and financed from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), bilateral and regional funds, provides the trainees with orientation in investment promotion techniques and guidance in promoting industrial investment projects. The programme, initiated by the New York Service in 1978,[33] has also become part of the activities of the Services in Paris, Zurich and Cologne. Additional funds provided by host countries will allow the expansion of this activity.

64. The overall world economic situation during 1982 had a dampening effect on the promotion of industrial investment, both nationally and internationally. The Services therefore concentrated more on informational activities, such as country presentation meetings and making the industrial community in their host countries aware of possibilities in the developing countries. The Services were able to generate 237 industrial investment projects and continued to provide support activities for local investment promotion offices of developing countries to seek ways to prepare for investments in these countries (e.g. in Kenya, the Swiss pre-investment financing facility[34] contributed to the promotion of two projects in 1982).

65. In the first nine months of 1982, the seven Services promoted 43 industrial investment projects in developing countries, with a total investment value of approximately $300 million (see appendix E). Additional projects probably materialized, especially through the contacts provided by the Services during country presentation and investment promotion meetings organized by UNIDO, but since both sponsors and partners are often reluctant to make this information public the results of such promotional efforts cannot be quantified. The actual role of the Services comprised the identification of foreign partners, the provision of information on the host country and assistance in preparing the financial package as well as the necessary follow-up work such as management and labour training.

Investment promotion meetings

66. During the year under review, UNIDO organized national investment promotion meetings in Bangladesh, Chile and China, and a subregional meeting for 16 African countries in Dakar (Senegal).

67. Investment promotion meetings are more than a gathering of businessmen from industrialized countries and project sponsors from developing countries. To an increasing extent, they are becoming fully-fledged technical co-operation projects, involving use of experts for long periods, training nationals in investment promotion techniques, providing information material on local investment conditions, preparing films of promotional value, and securing appropriate follow-up action (e.g. through assigning officials from the countries promoted to one or more Investment Promotion Service for several months, as is the case with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka).

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[33] ID/B/220, chap. III, para. 38.

[34] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 14.

68. The United Nations Development Programme has often agreed to provide the necessary funding, as was the case for the meetings in Bangladesh and Chile. Other national meetings were financed from UNIDO sources or from special contributions made by industrialized countries.

69. More than 40 industrial investment project proposals with a total value of $800 million were discussed during the Bangladesh Investors' Forum in February 1982, which was attended by nearly 300 participants from 26 countries. The outcome of hundreds of person-to-person contacts which occurred during the Forum was the signing of at least 12 letters of intent between local project sponsors and foreign partners. According to the latest information received from the Government of Bangladesh, three projects with a total investment value of $600 million have reached an advanced stage of negotiation; one of the projects involves financing from the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

70. The Investment Promotion Meeting, which took place in Ghouangzhou (China) in June 1982 was the largest of its kind ever organized by UNIDO. It attracted about 400 potential investors representing 260 public and private companies from 24 countries (mostly from Europe, Japan and the United States of America) and about 800 Chinese participants. As a result of the meeting, at least 77 letters of intent were signed by foreign participants and their Chinese counterparts for projects assessed at $559 million. Most of the letters of intent were agreed on the basis of compensatory or buy-back trade, with equity participation of both foreign and Chinese partners. The emphasis was on long-term partnerships involving loans, equity contributions, transfer of technology, training and management, for the most part covering medium-sized projects.

71. The Chile Investors' Forum took place in October 1982 and attended by 165 participants from 17 countries. Discussions centred around 87 industrial investment projects and negotiations on projects totalling around $100 million were reported to have reached an advanced stage.

72. The Industrial Forum for West Africa was held in Senegal in November. This meeting, the fourth of its kind[35] was held under the aegis of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and was financed and organized jointly by UNIDO and the Centre for Industrial Development, (Brussels). Some 130 projects were identified for promotion at the meeting.

73. A video teleconference via satellite took place in April. Sponsored jointly by UNDP, UNIDO and the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), the teleconference brought together potential partners in six cities in the United States of America and leaders from Government and business in Egypt.[36] This live presentation, the first of its kind involving UNIDO, allowed over 600 United States industrialists, bankers and businessmen to learn about Egyptian foreign investment policies and to engage in question-and-answer sessions covering various industrial subsectors. The high cost of this first teleconference was covered mostly by OPIC; UNIDO is currently investigating ways of organizing similar teleconferences at a lower cost. It is planned to organize one for East African countries as a prelude to the investment promotion meeting due to be held in Lusaka (Zambia) in 1983.

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[35] ID/B/260, chap. III, para. 23.

[36] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 12.

74. The quantifiable as well as the unquantifiable success of the investment promotion meetings has led to many requests for more such meetings. Preparations continued or were initiated in 1982 for meetings to cover, *inter alia*, a group of nine South-East African countries, member countries of the Caribbean Community, Colombia, Fiji and other countries in the South Pacific, Nepal, Panama and Peru. Four of the meetings are scheduled to take place in 1983.

Mobilization of financial resources

75. The difficulties of external financing for industrialization in developing countries have been aggravated by the economic recession in industrialized countries. ICP continued to analyse the problems of financing of industry in developing countries by chairing and participating in the UNIDO Task Force on Industrial Financing which, *inter alia*, examined current mechanisms and practices to mobilize financial resources for industrial projects, as well as innovative ideas such as the proposed Austrian Risk Capital Institution, country risk insurance, leasing and an international buy-back bank.

76. The analysis carried out by ICP was also used in preparing background documentation for the First Consultation on Industrial Financing, held in Madrid (Spain) in October. The results of the deliberations at the Consultation provided orientation for future support activities in investment promotion and industrial financing (see para. 59 above).

77. Out of the total net financial flows to all developing countries in 1982, estimated to be about $102 billion (constant 1980 dollars), official loans and transfers accounted for only one third, whereas foreign direct investment accounted for $14 billion—twice as much as ten years ago. With a probable decrease in official transfers to industry and a reduction of commercial lending—due to the problems of indebtedness of many developing countries—foreign direct investment is likely to gain in importance not only as a source of risk capital, but also as a vehicle to carry (bilateral) loans on favourable terms connected with such investments. Furthermore, such participation could also come from public sector companies including those located in countries with centrally-planned economies.

78. In 1982, ICP co-operated with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), through participation in a seminar on the role of petro-capital banks in positive recycling. In addition, expertise on this subject was provided by OECD in the preparation of the third edition of the *Directory of Financial Resources for Industrial Projects in Developing Countries*[37] (see para. 87 below).

79. ICP also maintained close contacts with Arab and other Islamic countries and their financing institutions with the aim of improving co-operation among the institutions themselves and with UNIDO. Visits were made to Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Turkey, and the United Arab

[37] PI/61/Rev.2.

Emirates in order to maintain contact with international funds, such as the Saudi, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi Funds; with regional funds, such as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development; and with banks such as the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Islamic Development Bank. There were also contacts with the Secretariat of the Gulf Co-operation Council in Saudi Arabia and with the OPEC Fund for International Development in Vienna.

80. ICP was instrumental in obtaining financing from the Islamic Development Bank for several UNIDO technical co-operation activities chiefly related to the appraisal of industrial investment projects and the pre-implementation phase of projects—something which is crucial for the financing of the projects concerned. The Islamic Development Bank proposed that one of its staff members be attached to UNIDO Headquarters for the purpose of strengthening co-operation on specific industrial projects. In terms of co-operation with such financing institutions from developing countries, this represents a breakthrough for UNIDO and it is hoped that in the future similar co-operation may be established with other financing institutions in developing countries, also with the objective of getting access to those portions of their lending operations, which are earmarked for training and other technical co-operation activities.

81. ICP advised potential partners for joint ventures, especially those partners identified by the Investment Promotion Services, on sources of financing for industrial projects from Arab and Islamic institutions. At the Symposium on Industrial Project Financing in Developing Countries, jointly organized by the Vienna Investment Promotion Service and the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber in Vienna, May 1982, UNIDO staff presented a paper giving an overview of Arab development finance institutions and funds. The Symposium, which was attended by several hundred Austrian industrialists and potential partners for joint ventures, was also addressed, *inter alia,* by representatives of the World Bank, the IFC and the Inter-American Development Bank. Similar symposiums are planned, to be held in other countries. At the invitation of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation of Kuwait, ICP participated in a training seminar on industrial financing in Sanaa (Yemen) and provided a staff member to lecture on project financing in developing countries.

82. Discussions were continued with Islamic banking institutions with regard to the convening of an expert group meeting of national development banks, in order to assess the potential of Islamic banks in the provision of equity (risk) capital and to examine ways and means of tapping this potential, including technical assistance funding. A proposal by ICP to create an Islamic industrial leasing organization is currently receiving attention.

83. In response to the specific needs of developing countries an Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Joint Venture and Compensation Agreements was organized in March 1982. This Meeting provided recommendations for UNIDO in refining its programme in the above field, and also represented an opportunity to discuss and explore such concepts as international consortium lending and the viability of establishing a regional venture capital pool in the developing countries.

Promotional tools

84. A major achievement during the year was the completion of programmes for the computerization of information on investment projects and on potential partners; a first screen was installed and a link established with the joint computer.

85. Continued use was made of the first promotional tool, the List of Industrial Investment Project Proposals,[38] including those lists prepared for the investment promotion meetings held during the year. In 1982, 445 industrial investment project proposals were received from 27 developing countries. By the end of that year, ICP had a portfolio of 947 investment proposals located in 60 developing countries, 20 of them least developed countries. Of these proposals, 369 were for the African region; with regard to individual subsectors, 618 covered agro-industries, steel, chemical and engineering manufacturing. However, only about one third of these projects were sufficiently well prepared for use in promotion, and about 20 per cent of them needed major work such as updating, studies, and financial plans. The balance—about half of all proposals—merely consisted of project ideas requiring substantial pre-investment inputs prior to further handling.

86. The second promotional tool,[39] the country industrial investment profiles, continued to be used as a supplement to the industrial investment project proposals and as a major source of information for investment promotion and country presentation meetings. In 1982, additional countries were covered and some previously issued profiles were revised; the number of developing countries on which profiles are available now totals 84.

87. The *Directory of Financial Resources for Industrial Projects in Developing Countries*, the third promotional tool,[40] was completely revised and expanded in 1982, to include 340 banks and institutions. The *Directory*, which is intended to facilitate the identification of possible sources of financing for industrial investment projects in developing countries, consists of three volumes, the first of which contains information on some 110 development finance institutions with international operations, including about 15 institutions which work according to Islamic principles. The remaining two volumes of the *Directory*, to be published early in 1983, deal with development finance institutions which operate only in the countries where they are based; some 230 development banks are covered.

88. The fourth promotional tool is the roster of resources,[41] which lists over 4,000 private and public enterprises in industrialized and developing countries that are willing and suitable to participate in industrial investment projects in developing countries. During the year, the second phase of a survey was carried out among firms in Canada and the United States of America; similar surveys were also conducted in Czechoslovakia and France. The roster is being used increasingly to invite participation in investment promotion meetings. The

[38] ID/B/280, chap IV, para. 26.

[39] *Ibid.*, para. 27.

[40] PI/61/Rev.2; see also ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 28.

[41] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 29.

storing of roster data in a computer data bank is at an advanced stage and will greatly facilitate the identification of suitable partners in investment promotion work.

89. With regard to the fifth promotional tool, a series of plant profiles entitled *How to Start Manufacturing Industries–Technological and Investment Perspectives,*[42] published in 1981 jointly with the Technology Programme, presented basic information on about 100 plant profiles. Approximately 700 copies were distributed to selected parties in developing countries, including government agencies responsible for industrialization, development banks and chambers of commerce and industry. Preparation of a second series including a further 81 plant profiles began in 1982; the publication is expected to be distributed in early 1983. Profiles for manufacturing processes developed and applied in developing countries were also under preparation.

World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme

90. Since its inception in 1973,[43] the Co-operative Programme has been involved mainly in mission work resulting in the preparation of industrial sectoral and subsectoral studies, the identification of investment opportunities and the pre-appraisal of projects for possible World Bank financing. Studies produced invariably contain recommendations regarding the financial and technical assistance needs of the countries concerned. Missions are carried out either under the Director of the Co-operative Programme or jointly with the World Bank under the latter's leadership.

91. The operating budget of the Co-operative Programme in 1982 was reduced to approximately $663,000 (as compared to $835,000 in 1981),[44] of which 75 per cent was borne by the World Bank and 25 per cent by UNIDO. The Co-operative Programme employed six Professional staff members at the beginning of the year, reduced to four during the second half of 1982 due to budget cuts emanating from the World Bank and in accordance with the new focus of work adopted by the two organizations (see para. 93 below). As in previous years, for some specific assignments the Programme drew upon staff from other Divisions of UNIDO and hired consultants.

92. Eight operational missions were carried out under the direction of the Co-operative Programme in 1982, and support was provided for six missions organized by the World Bank; in all, 14 developing countries were covered. A study was prepared on opportunities for small- and medium-scale industry in Djibouti. Missions focusing on industrial policy and planning were undertaken in the Comoros, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Zambia and some countries of the Andean Group. Other missions covered textiles (Turkey), geothermal power applications (Philippines), export-processing zones (Indonesia), building materials (Nigeria) and agro-industrial opportunities (Fiji).

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[42] *Ibid.*, para. 30.

[43] ID/B/140, chap. VIII, paras. 870 and 871.

[44] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 32.

93. Subsequent to the 1981 joint review by UNIDO and the World Bank of the operations of the Co-operative Programme,[45] 1982 saw the initiation of the recommended changes in activities, which now focus less on operational missions and more on the liaison function between UNIDO and the World Bank. The Co-operative Programme, to a greater extent, co-ordinates activities of mutual interest, with the ultimate goal of combining UNIDO technical assistance delivery with World Bank lending activity and obtaining access for UNIDO to the technical assistance components of World Bank loans/credits to developing countries. In order to further its liaison function, preliminary arrangements were made by the Co-operative Programme to establish in 1983 a liaison office within the World Bank to channel information to UNIDO in respect of proposed technical assistance components in World Bank loans.

94. In addition, the Co-operative Programme worked with World Bank and UNIDO staff to identify study projects of mutual interest calling for joint efforts in terms of finance and staff time. One of the projects, a survey of the need for industrial rehabilitation in the Lao People's Democratic Republic, marked the continuation of work initiated by the Co-operative Programme earlier in the year. Another aspect of the liaison function involved assistance in screening UNIDO projects in the field of building materials for presentation to the IFC for possible financing.

95. In 1982 the World Bank approved three loans for industrial projects for which preparatory work had been done under the auspices of the Co-operative Programme. One of these, a loan to Burundi for $5.2 million to assist in the development of the local construction industry, was based on a Co-operative Programme mission in 1978. A loan of $152.3 million to Mexico for the capital goods industry made use of data acquired through assistance from the Co-operative Programme. A mission undertaken in 1981 to survey industrial rehabilitation needs in Uganda[46] provided information and recommendations subsequently used by the World Bank to justify credit lines amounting to $35 million to two Ugandan financial institutions. With the addition of $193 million in 1982, since 1974 the amount of World Bank lending which is related to assistance from the Co-operative Programme comes to $1.5 billion, pertaining to 37 projects in 27 developing countries.

TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

96. During the year under review, the Technology Programme emphasized those activities that would be of the greatest assistance to developing countries in their response to challenges confronting them in the field of industrial technology during the 1980s, taking into account both the priority assigned by the Industrial Development Board to industrial technology in the follow-up of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and new dynamic trends in technology. At the same time the Programme continued to maintain and improve those activities in the field of selection, acquisition, adaptation, absorption and development of technology which had proved useful in the past in meeting the needs of developing countries.

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[45] *Ibid.*, para. 39.

[46] *Ibid.*, para. 36.

Technological advances

97. The third year of operation of the programme on technological advances demonstrated both its timeliness and value to developing countries, and generated a wide response. As mentioned in last year's *Report,*[47] activities developed under the programme took into account the nature of technological advances as well as the type of practical action that would prove most effective.

98. The keen interest expressed by many Governments in the establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, confirmed that the time was right for international co-operation in this field. A number of preparatory activities were undertaken including discussions with interested Governments. In addition, experts visited selected research institutions of genetic engineering and consulted other specialists in the field in order to report on the physical facilities required for the proposed Centre. International experts also assisted the Technology Programme in preparing a five-year plan of work for the Centre, including activities in the following areas: *(a)* selective application of advanced biotechnology for developing countries; *(b)* application of genetic engineering for energy and fertilizer production from biomass; *(c)* hydrocarbon microbiology with special reference to tertiary oil recovery from petroleum wells; *(d)* application of genetic engineering and biotechnology for the production of improved human and animal vaccines with particular reference to tropical diseases; *(e)* improved agricultural and food products through genetic engineering and biotechnology; and *(f)* bio-informatics.

99. Based on the above-mentioned preparatory activities a High-level Meeting on the Establishment of an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology was held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia) December 1982, at the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia.[48]

100. In support of its efforts to promote the establishment of the International Centre, the Technology Programme was able to call upon a group of eminent experts for guidance in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology. With their assistance, meetings were held at the national level in India and Kuwait, where views were exchanged on the development and application of genetic engineering and biotechnology with high-level policy makers and representatives of industry as well as scientists and technologists in the respective countries. A study on the experience of microbial leaching of copper ore in the Andean Pact countries was nearing completion, while three issues of the bulletin *Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Monitor* were distributed to a selected readership and evoked considerable interest.

101. The meeting of experts on the implications of technological advances in microelectronics for developing countries held in Vienna in 1981 was followed up at national, regional and international levels. At the national level, a feasibility study for a computerized rural development information system was prepared for a district in the State of Karnataka in India, while the First

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[47] *Ibid.*, para. 58.

[48] Information on the results of the meeting will be provided in the report on agenda item 10 (Development and transfer of technology including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank) of the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board.

Meeting on Co-operation between Scientific and Industrial Sectors in Microelectronics was held in Mexico, bringing together government officials and representatives from research institutions and industry to review the national situation and recommend appropriate action. Topics discussed included the Mexican development programme for the manufacture of electronic computer systems, their main modules and peripheral equipment, in order to identify possibilities for co-operation between research institutions and industry. It was agreed to hold further meetings on intra-national co-operation in the field of microelectronics.

102. At the regional level, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the UNIDO/ECLA Expert Group Meeting on Implications of Microelectronics for the ECLA Region was held in Mexico City, June 1982. Recommendations included the initiation of a Latin American programme of co-operation in microelectronics, concrete proposals for which would be submitted to an intergovernmental meeting of interested countries in 1983. The programme would be elaborated by UNIDO and ECLA in co-operation with other organizations following discussions with interested Governments and institutions to ascertain needs and priorities in different fields of microelectronics, and would be concerned with co-operation in the following areas: early identification and assessment of technological advances in microelectronics; exchange of information and co-operation with regard to public purchases; the establishment or expansion of plants for the design and production of microelectronic components and all interface elements; identification of application possibilities in critical and priority sectors relating to domestic and external markets; development and networking of specialized centres of excellence (including centres in industry), to promote and carry out research on development and applications or to work in close co-operation with industry; conduct of feasibility studies, training of manpower and reversal of the brain drain; and socio-economic assessments of the impact of the technology. The elaboration of several regional co-operative projects in specific subject areas was also recommended. As a follow-up to the 1981 UNIDO/ECLA Expert Group Meeting further action in this field was agreed upon between the secretariats of UNIDO and ECLA. A decision was also made to co-sponsor a meeting in Asia with the Asian Electronics Union in 1983.

103. At the international level, an experts' mission was organized to visit Egypt, India, Mexico and Thailand with the aim of promoting selective applications of microelectronics and software development in developing countries. Apart from reviewing the individual situation of each country and suggesting possible approaches consistent with local conditions, the experts recommended an overall approach to the application of microelectronics and software development and suggested models of microprocessor application centres and software houses. Publication was continued of the quarterly bulletin *Microelectronics Monitor* which, despite a limited circulation, aroused considerable interest.

104. A study on the potential applications of space-related technologies to developing countries[49] was presented by the UNIDO Secretariat as its contribution to the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82). The study showed, *inter alia,*

[49] A/CONF.101/BP/IGO/13.

that the spin-off of technologies developed for space programmes could have a variety of applications in several industrial fields, contributing to the upgrading of technologies in those fields. The possibility of promoting technology transfer in selected applications was being explored.

105. As a sequel to the analysis of the industrial and technological capabilities needed by developing countries for the detection, exploitation and use of sea-bed mineral resources,[50] another study entitled "Ocean mining and developing countries: An approach to technological disaggregation"[51] was prepared by the Secretariat. Studies on the technological perspectives in the fields of machine tools and petrochemicals were finalized and a preliminary desk review of long-term technology trends in selected industrial sectors was completed, utilizing the information available from documents prepared for Consultation meetings.

106. Attention continued to be given to stimulating policy responses to technological advances at the national level. Thus, as part of a project financed by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSSTD) and executed by UNIDO, a national system of technology perspectives was introduced in Mexico in March 1982. As reported earlier,[52] the objective of the system was to monitor technology perspectives, with a view to providing, in particular, inputs for industrial, technological and commercial policy formulation and for decision-making on large industrial projects. A national meeting on microelectronics (see para. 101 above) was held in Mexico in June 1982 under the system. A Seminar on Scientific and Technological Policies in Food and Biotechnology, at which UNIDO was represented, was also organized in Mexico.

107. Expert assistance was provided to review the situation in Egypt with regard to microelectronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology, machine tools and petrochemicals. The ensuing reports were used as inputs to an international conference on technology for development, held in Cairo (Egypt), November 1982. Follow-up action on specific reports was under consideration in consultation with Egyptian counterparts.

108. The early identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments was the subject of a working group of the ACC (Administrative Committee on Co-ordination) Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, three meetings of which were held in Vienna and chaired by UNIDO. Ideas for inter-agency co-operation were discussed in the fields of microelectronics; genetic engineering and biotechnology; energy technologies; remote sensing technologies; marine technologies; and new materials and related technologies. Specific project proposals were also developed including an inter-agency project to be executed by UNIDO, the Centre on Transnational Corporations (CTC) and ILO, on the implications of microelectronics for developing countries.

109. The International Forum on Technological Advances and Development will be held at Tbilisi (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), from 11 to 15 April 1983, to consider the interrelations and impact of a number of technological advances such as microelectronics, genetic engineering and biotechnology,

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[50] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 61.

[51] UNIDO/IS.345.

[52] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 62.

space-related technologies, solar and biomass technologies, petrochemicals, and new materials and technology. The Forum will also present to policy makers from developed and developing countries alternative approaches to the question of technological advances and their potential for development and should also constitute an important step in the preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. An Expert Meeting Preparatory to the International Forum on Technological Advances and Development to define the issues to be brought before the Forum, was held in Moscow (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) from 29 November to 3 December 1982.[53]

Industrial technology in Africa

110. Special attention continued to be given to programmes concerned with the development and transfer of technology in Africa, and close co-operation was maintained with OAU and ECA. In co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development, the Technology Programme assisted OAU in preparations for a congress of African scientists, particular attention being given to the implications of new technologies for African development strategies and objectives, with special emphasis on microelectronics and genetic engineering and biotechnology. Expert papers were prepared on the implications of microelectronics for Africa and the upgrading of indigenous fermented foods by the application of technological advances. A study on the potential of certain African fruits as natural sweeteners was also under preparation.

111. In co-operation with the African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT) and OAU an inventory of African experts in the areas of industry, science and technology was under preparation. The Technology Programme also assisted ARCT in the formulation of two specific projects on the reduction of post-harvest losses and the establishment of regional and subregional demonstration units in Africa on biomass technology.

112. At the national level, plans were finalized for assisting the Government of the Sudan in the establishment of a national centre for technology to supervise both the acquisition of imported technology and the development and transfer of indigenous technology. An assessment of indigenous technologies in the member countries of the Mano River Union was being carried out through a local institution, with a view to organizing a technology fair. The Technology Programme actively contributed to, and participated in several important meetings; surveys carried out by UNIDO experts on phosphatic fertilizers, non-alcoholic beverages and leather industries were presented to a national seminar on science and technology in Senegal while an international conference on technology for development in Egypt considered reports prepared by UNIDO experts on advanced technologies (see para. 107 above). Within the framework of assistance to the National Office for Technology Transfer of Nigeria, the Minister for Science and Technology and senior officials of the Nigerian Government visited UNIDO for discussions; visits were also arranged to technology transfer offices in Spain and Portugal in order to gain first-hand knowledge of their organization and functions.

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[53]Information on the results of the meeting will be provided in the report on agenda item 10 (Development and transfer of technology, including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank) of the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board.

113. As a promotional activity of the Programme, technology developed by the Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas do Estado de Sao Paulo (IPT) of Brazil for small-scale distilleries to produce hydrated ethanol, is to be transferred, with appropriate modifications, to the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI). The first phase, concluded in 1982, included a training programme in Brazil for three KIRDI engineers in designing and fabricating distilleries from low-cost local materials.

Technology acquisition

114. Activities in the field of technology acquisition were once again aimed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of the developing countries. Preliminary assistance was given to the Government of Ethiopia in assessing information needs for a more co-ordinated government involvement in the importation of technology. A high-level advisory mission on technology transfer negotiation policies was carried out in Saudi Arabia at the request of the Ministry of Industry and Electricity. Advice was given to the Government of Thailand on technology regulation with a view to the possible establishment of a technology transfer board. The Venezuelan Government received assistance in the design of a contract evaluation information system, with particular reference to the introduction of a microcomputer.

115. Under the technological advisory services programme, assistance was given at the request of the Egyptian Government in the negotiation of a joint venture and turnkey delivery of a plant for the production of glass containers for the pharmaceutical industry, and to the Malaysian Government in a reappraisal of policy regarding technical assistance and know-how contracts for various motor vehicle assembly and component manufacturing projects. Discussions with the Government of China regarding preparations for streamlining the inflow of foreign technology into the country's economy were continued[54] and high-level expert advice was provided on a draft technology transfer law. Training workshops to strengthen negotiation capabilities were held in China and the Philippines, while study tours to technology transfer registries were organized for officials from Nigeria and from member countries of the Association of the South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

116. A manual for the negotiation of joint venture agreements and a training manual for the acquisition of technology, including joint ventures and engineering services, were under preparation. A review was completed of the experience of selected developing countries in technology regulation, and guidelines for developing countries on provisions for guarantees and warranties in technology transfer agreements were under development.

117. In 1982, the UNIDO Technological Information Exchange System (TIES)[55] continued to expand its activities in the area of information exchange among technology transfer registries. The number of contracts registered reached 7,000. TIES welcomed two new participants, Ethiopia and Poland, as well as several new observers, bringing the total number of participants and

[54] ID/B/220, chap. IV, para. 67.

[55] *Ibid.*, paras. 68-69.

observer countries to 32. A coding manual was prepared for the exchange of information on service agreements which went into full operation in July 1982. TIES continued to respond to requests from participating countries for detailed information on contracts for specific technologies. A new methodology for the evaluation of technology payments being developed by UNIDO was tested among selected participant countries of TIES. UNIDO also provided TIES member countries with guidelines on an approach to software licensing agreements. A programme of co-operation was developed with the Andean Technological Information System, paving the way for a regular exchange of information between the two systems, while TIES continued to co-operate closely with CTC and provided information on technology flows upon request.

118. The activities mentioned above were reviewed at the Seventh Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfer Registries, held at New Delhi (India), December 1982. The Meeting also reviewed trends in technology acquisition, particularly in the participating countries, and the impact of relevant legislation on technology transfer flows.[56]

Technology selection and development

119. As part of a joint programme with ILO, two technical memoranda on the tanning of hides and skins, and small-scale footwear manufacturing were published while eight others were in preparation and expected to be completed in 1983. A "Guide to low-cost vehicles for rural communities in developing countries[57] was published. In addition to the Kenyan project for the establishment of a small-scale distillery, the establishment of a demonstration unit in Pakistan for production of rice husk ash cement was being promoted and sectoral and regional directories of industrial and technological research institutes were prepared to serve as a basis for co-operation among the institutes (see para. 127 below). The Technology Programme continued to participate in the formulation of a project to strengthen the role of the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations.[58] The project was recently approved for financing by UNFSSTD.

120. The Technology Programme continued to be involved in the promotion and dissemination of mini-hydro technologies. The Hangzhou Regional Centre for Research and Training in Small Hydro-power was established in China, following the recommendations of the first two meetings on mini-hydro-power generation held in Nepal in 1979, and in China and the Philippines in 1980. In order to assist in the formulation of the work programme of the Centre and to establish a network on mini-hydro-power in the region of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), a Joint UNDP/UNIDO/ESCAP/China Senior Expert Group Meeting on the Creation of a Regional Network System and the Assessment of Priority Needs on Research, Development and Training in the Field of Small/Mini-Hydro-Power Generation was organized at Hangzhou (China) in July 1982. It is expected that a part of

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[56]Further Information on the results of the meeting will be provided in the report on agenda item 10 (Development and Transfer of Technology including the Industrial and Technological Information Bank) of the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board.

[57]UNIDO/IS.348.

[58]ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 74.

the Centre's work programme will be carried out in co-operation with UNIDO. Another project initiated in 1982 concerned the assessment of energy conservation in selected industrial subsectors of countries in the ASEAN region and the potential for adaptation and transfer of new techniques, particularly from Japan, to enhance energy savings. Under this project, a survey of selected enterprises in Malaysia will be carried out and appropriate energy conservation techniques identified. The results will be communicated to other developing countries.

121. The Technology Programme also participated in the Tenth Round Table of Developing Countries, organized in September 1982 by the Yugoslav Institute for Developing Countries in Zagreb. In addition to providing experts to participate in the meeting, papers were prepared on several aspects of technological co-operation among developing countries, including the development of manpower resources.

Technological co-operation in small-scale industries

122. During the year under review, 18 proposals were being finalized for the transfer of technology between small-scale metalworking and light engineering plants in Sweden to similar plants in Egypt, India, Kenya and Sri Lanka, taking into account the possible need for the adaptation and redesign of techniques. It is expected that these proposals will be negotiated during 1983. As regards co-operation in the food-processing industry between the Netherlands and Thailand, as well as China, Mexico and the Sudan[59] field surveys were undertaken based on which concrete co-operation proposals will be elaborated. Expressions of interest for similar plant-level co-operation programmes have been received from other countries and are being pursued.

123. A project, initiated in 1981 involving co-operation between selected Indian and Nepalese enterprises,[60] was completed in 1982 and resulted in concrete proposals for co-operation and training programmes between partner enterprises. The second phase of this project is under consideration for funding by UNDP. A second project involving co-operation among developing countries related to coir and coir by-products in Western Samoa. As a result of the findings of two experts nominated by the Government of India, plans for establishing a small demonstration pilot plant at the village level were being finalized.

124. Following the Expert Group Meeting for Exchange of Experiences on Technology Services Delivery System held in Manila (Philippines), 1981, at which the results of a pilot project in the Philippines were disseminated to other ASEAN and selected developing countries,[61] the Caribbean Technological Consultancy Service was established, and similar systems at the national level were under consideration in Malaysia, Pakistan and Thailand to provide technological services and information which could meet the needs and improve the productivity of small- and medium-scale industries. In the Philippines the system was expanded to other sectors.

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[59] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 75.

[60] *Ibid.*, para. 76.

[61] *Ibid.*, para. 77.

Industrial and Technological Information Bank

125. The efforts of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) during its third year of operation, were concentrated on the consolidation and improvement of its work within the resources available, by increasing the sources of information, meeting end-user requirements and generating information.

126. Data-base systems are important sources of information lending themselves to quick retrieval. Over 150 data bases related to all aspects of technology are currently accessible through the Vienna International Centre (VIC) library. In addition, efforts are being made to identify data bases on appropriate technologies. A description of INTIB services was presented at the Regional Meeting of Directors of NTIS (National Technical Information Services) in Latin America, held in Mexico, February 1982, and arrangements were made to publish information on INTIB in NTIS bulletins and to feed a large number of UNIDO documents into the NTIS data base for greater dissemination. Other areas of co-operation with NTIS are being examined. An exchange of information through computer tapes was initiated with the Central Institute of Scientific, Technical and Economic Information in Poland and with the Information Centre for Building in Hungary. The INTIB network of correspondents was computerized and a re-evaluation of correspondents as well as an extension of the network initiated.

127. Three directories followed the publication of the "Directory of industrial information services and systems in developing countries",[62] namely, the "Directory of industrial and technological research institutes",[63] the "Directory of industrial and technological research institutes in Africa",[64] and the "Directory of industrial and technological research institutes: metallurgical sector".[65]

128. As a result of the mission undertaken in December 1981 to Latin America,[66] UNIDO was requested to assist the two industrial information networks in the region: the Sistema Andino de Información Tecnologica for the Andean countries and Red de Información tecnologica de America Latina cover the whole of Latin America. Specific requests for assistance in the field of industrial information were received by UNIDO from Colombia and Uruguay. An INTIB promotion mission to Africa proposed for 1982, was rescheduled for 1983, subject to budgetary allocations.

129. Co-operation continued with the Committee on Engineering Information of the World Federation of Engineering Organizations[67] and a paper on environmental information for engineers was prepared by UNIDO for the Committee's international seminar. INTIB services were promoted during the National Seminar on Science and Technology held in Dakar (Senegal),

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[62]UNIDO/IS.205.

[63]UNIDO/IS.275.

[64]UNIDO/IS.299.

[65]UNIDO/IS.319.

[66]ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 82.

[67]*Ibid.*, para. 83.

June 1982, and assistance in the development of an approach to serve small- and medium-scale enterprises was provided to the National Documentation Centre in Morocco. A staff member of INTIB also participated in the forty-eighth Conference of the International Federation of Library Associations, held in August in Montreal (Canada) which dealt with networking.

130. In view of the important role played by development finance institutions in technology selection, UNIDO organized a meeting of selected Industrial Development Finance Institutions (IDFIs) from developing countries, held in Barbados in January 1982. The meeting considered in particular the feasibility of establishing a technological information exchange network under the auspices of UNIDO, which would provide IDFIs with information on the terms and conditions of technological parts of the industrial projects financed or co-financed by them. Following the meeting, UNIDO initiated a pilot scheme, and project information sheets were sent to some 80 IDFIs enlisted to participate in the operation. Results of the pilot scheme will be evaluated on the basis of responses and proposals made to IDFIs for regular operation of the scheme.

131. With the dual aim of fulfilling the information needs of UNIDO and mobilizing in-house information, INTIB continued to work in close co-operation with the other technical units of the Secretariat—both at Headquarters and in the field. Briefing was given not only to SIDFAs, JPOs and experts but also to Resident Representatives, who received print-outs concerning their specific country, containing abstracts of UNIDO documentation, details of relevant institutions and inquiries received by INTIB.

132. A total of 1,363 substantive inquiries were received during 1982 by the Industrial Inquiry Service, representing more than a one-third increase over the previous year. About one quarter of these dealt with energy, 20 per cent with food and beverages, 12 per cent with chemicals and 10 per cent with the fabrication of metal products. The major users continued to be industrial enterprises, research and development (R + D) institutes, development banks and productivity and development centres in developing countries. The service continued to co-operate with other Headquarters units, both in obtaining and in supplying information. The number of requests for information packages totalled 689.

133. Technological profiles published in 1982 included: "Directory of solar equipment manufacturers", volume I,[68] "Technological information profile on solar energy applications",[69] "Directory of solar research institutes in developing countries"[70] and "Guidelines for the establishment of solar salt facilities from seawater, underground brines and salted lakes".[71] In addition, a technical report prepared by the Division of Industrial Operations, "Organic wastes for fuel and fertilizer in developing countries"[72] was disseminated by INTIB. Work was completed on ten guides to the selection of technology for specific petrochemicals. Work also started in 1982 and will continue in 1983 on technological information profiles on packaging, food and beverages, lime,

[68] UNIDO/IS.340.
[69] UNIDO/IS.339.
[70] UNIDO/IS.341.
[71] UNIDO/IS.330.
[72] UNIDO/IO.410.

chlorine and caustic soda, fuel alcohol and petrochemicals. During 1982, five information packages on techniques developed or adapted for developing countries were compiled at UNIDO Headquarters and listed in the *UNIDO Newsletter*, while requests for the information packages continued in a large number.

134. In the series *Guides to Information Sources*, work continued on the identification and compilation of external sources of information. While one new and one revised volume were issued in 1982, a number of manuscripts were submitted for editing and publication. In addition, one volume on metal production development units was published in the series *Development and Transfer of Technology*.

135. The mobilization of in-house information continued through the *Industrial Development Abstracts* (IDA) and On-Line Information Key (LINK) data bases. Four volumes of the *Industrial Development Abstracts* series were published in 1982 and computerized tapes continued to be distributed to, and used in, several countries. The IDA data base, which now contains 12,000 references and abstracts of UNIDO documents, was increasingly drawn upon for retrieval of industrial information. Revision of the *Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms* has been completed and a new edition (in English and French) has been submitted for printing. The UNIDO *Thesaurus* is being used world-wide as a means of classifying documents on industrial development.

136. The LINK data base, initiated in 1980, continued to be an excellent tool for the preparation of directories and for the speedy retrieval of day-to-day information requirements. The base contains information on institutions, inquiries received by INTIB, subject files, technology suppliers and other related matters. In 1982, a subject file on building materials was completed.

137. State-of-the-art searches were carried out to provide patent information, which would otherwise have been difficult to identify, from other published documents under an agreement between UNIDO, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Austrian Patent Office. The Users' guides to the "International Patent Classification" issue on fertilizers, prepared by WIPO under a co-operative arrangement with UNIDO, was translated into French, and translation of other guides into French was in progress. Other areas of co-operation are under discussion with WIPO. Another important source of information on patents continued to be the International Patent Documentation Centre in Vienna, with which UNIDO also co-operates in the training of information personnel from developing countries.

138. The monthly *UNIDO Newsletter* included a new language edition in 1982. Through an arrangement with the Government of China, a Chinese edition is now being prepared, to be distributed from Beijing. This is in addition to a Russian edition handled by VINITI in Moscow and the English, French and Spanish editions produced in Vienna with a total circulation of 37,000 copies. The *Newsletter* continued to be sent to selected, distant developing countries through a special-rate commercial service, resulting in a significant drop in the number of complaints about late receipt occasioned by the previous use of surface mail. The promotion of information exchanges on technology, viz. "Industrial opportunities" and "Interlink" columns continued

to be a popular feature, as was the "Publications" column. The *Newsletter* staff processed more than 11,000 requests for some 110,000 documents in the course of the year, almost double the number of documents sent out during 1981.

Co-operation with other United Nations agencies and organizations

139. The rationale of co-operation with other United Nations agencies and organizations was presented in a report to the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board at its eighteenth session.[73] In the field of technology such co-operation was maintained and in certain activities improved.

140. Replies to inquiries for industrial and technological information entailed co-operation on an informal basis with ITC, FAO and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Co-operation continued with ILO on activities relating to technology selection, in particular the preparation of technical memoranda,[74] while the role of INTIB in a global context was discussed in a working group of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

141. Programmes of common interest were discussed at inter-secretariat meetings either on a formal or informal basis with UNCTAD, UNESCO, ILO, FAO and CTC. The Secretariat also participated in a number of meetings and discussions with regional commissions as well as other United Nations agencies. Consultations took place with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) on ECWA programmes in technology-related fields and expert inputs were supplied in the formulation of programme activities as well as for a symposium on plastics technology. Following the recommendations of the joint UNIDO/ECLA meeting on microelectronics (see para. 102 above), consultations took place with ECLA on preparations for a co-operative Latin American programme in the field of microelectronics.

142. Inter-agency co-operation also took place in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development.[75] As well as participating in the meetings of the Inter-governmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, the Secretariat played an active role in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development and its four technical working groups. As a result, the Secretariat contributed to the formulation of a number of co-operative projects to be finalized by the Task Force in 1983. Consultations within the above-mentioned inter-agency forums are expected to continue in 1983 in order to finalize concrete projects for implementation.

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

143. During the year under review, the efforts of UNIDO to promote its programme for economic and technical co-operation among developing

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[73] ID/B/C.3/117.

[74] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 95.

[75] A/CONF.81/16, chap. VII.

countries (ECDC/TCDC), focused mainly on the following mutually supporting components: *(a)* convening of solidarity meetings at ministerial level in the least developed countries and round-table ministerial meetings, in order to bring together developing countries interested in promoting industrialization; *(b)* preparations for solidarity meetings scheduled for 1983 and 1984; *(c)* follow-up and implementation of the decisions and agreements reached at previous solidarity meetings; *(d)* development of joint programmes for specific industrial subsectors; *(e)* participation at and implementation of the conclusions and recommendations relating to TCDC reached at Consultations; and *(f)* initiation of discussions with UNCTAD and FAO on the establishment of multinational producton enterprises among developing countries. Particular emphasis was placed on activities in the African region, in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

144. In 1982, solidarity meetings were organized in Lesotho and Nepal to promote co-operation in the industrial development of the two countries. Eleven states participated in the Lesotho Solidarity Meeting held from 7 to 11 June 1982. Offers of assistance included a grant to construct 25 hammer mills including required spare parts (Yugoslavia); investigation of ways to secure a short-term loan for financing the construction of the hammer mills (Turkey); the equivalent of $200,000 for the establishment of rural training units (Algeria); and a pledge of $52,300 for consultancy and training (India).

145. The Solidarity Meeting held in Nepal from 29 November to 3 December was attended by 18 developing countries and 6 international organizations. Extensive discussions took place on the 57 project proposals. All co-operating countries expressed their readiness to assist in the implementation of the proposed projects. China offered a grant for constructing an industrial glove and apron manufacturing plant and agreed to supply a complete set of cotton spinning equipment on the basis of deferred payment. India offered assistance amounting to $1 million towards financing the implementation of co-operation projects. Algeria offered $200,000 for financing technical assistance, to be provided mostly by Algerian firms. Yugoslavia offered to earmark three million Dinars as a grant for the purchase of equipment. In addition to the above, Egypt, Malaysia, Philippines, Turkey and Venezuela announced their readiness to offer numerous training opportunities to Nepal, with partial or total coverage of costs. Possibilities of other types of co-operation, including joint ventures, were aiso discussed and agreed upon with a number of co-operating countries.

146. A similar solidarity meeting, held in Nouakchott (Mauritania), 19-20 January, and organized by the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) in co-operation with UNIDO, was attended by representatives of six Arab countries and five Arab financial institutions and international organizations. A grant of $400,000 offered by Algeria to cover a market survey for foundry projects, a feasibility study and further training of Mauritanians for tannery projects, was one of the results of the Meeting.

147. Two solidarity meetings are scheduled to take place in Yemen, during 1983, and Burundi, at the beginning of 1984. Missions have been completed and in accordance with agreements reached with the host countries, intensive preparatory work is under way including the identification and elaboration of project portfolios, to be circulated to the participating countries.

148. In 1982, the ECDC programme concentrated on follow-up and implementation of agreements reached at previous solidarity meetings. A tripartite project to establish a foundry in the United Republic of Tanzania with an integrated mechanical workshop was initiated in 1981 as a follow-up to the Solidarity Meeting held in Dar es Salaam, July 1979 and at the end of 1982 the project had entered its final phase. A training programme offered by Egypt for Tanzanian officials, as a result of the Solidarity Meeting, and providing a total of 50 fellowships, is also reaching its final phase.

149. Work was initiated in 1982 to set up a sugar mill in Bangladesh, in accordance with the terms of a memorandum of understanding, signed by Pakistan and Bangladesh as a follow-up to agreements reached at the 1980 Bangladesh Solidarity Meeting. The project includes the supply of machinery and equipment in the form of a soft loan of approximately $8 million. As a result of the same Solidarity Meeting, a memorandum of understanding was signed by India and Bangladesh in 1982 by which India would make available approximately $0.5 million for technical co-operation projects. With the assistance of textile experts provided by the Government of China in response to the Bangladesh Solidarity Meeting, the Sundaraban Technical Mill and Polash Urea Factory in Bangladesh are now in operation. At the same Solidarity Meeting, China had agreed to provide a rice bran oil extraction plant, and information concerning the civil engineering work was subsequently conveyed to the Chinese authorities. Once documentation for civil engineering and the final design of the plant has been completed and approved by the Government of Bangladesh, construction of the building will commence. China intends to provide the machinery and equipment including engineering services, from the Chinese contribution to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). In December 1982, a quadripartite review meeting between Bangladesh, China, UNCDF and UNIDO was held in Beijing at which agreement was reached on the concrete steps for the establishment of the plant. Discussions are under way concerning a possible joint mission of Bangladesh government officials and a UNIDO staff member to Seoul and Manila in order to facilitate the implementation of a project for co-operation between Bangladesh and the Republic of Korea and the Philippines.

150. In accordance with an offer made by the Government of Yugoslavia at the Solidarity Meeting held in the Sudan in 1981, a feasibility study for a pilot plant for production of bricks[76] was completed. With the support of UNIDO, eight Sudanese received in-plant training on cement production in Turkey. Two participating countries (Qatar, United Arab Emirates) expressed strong interest in financing a project to establish an edible gelatine and glue factory in the Sudan; a feasibility study undertaken by ITC was finalized and submitted to the Government of the Sudan for consideration. A tannery training programme for 25 Sudanese, to take place in January 1983 is being organized in India. With UNIDO financial support, the Director of the Industrial Research and Consultancy Institute of the Sudan and a Sudanese expert are scheduled to visit India and China respectively, with a view to furthering co-operation with relevant institutions of these countries. At the invitation of UNIDO, two Sudanese government officials visited Vienna to draw up a plan of action for the implementation of decisions taken at the Sudan Solidarity Meeting and review follow-up activities.

[76] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 131.

151. Immediately after the Solidarity Meeting held in Upper Volta in 1981, the Government established a plan of action for follow-up to the agreements reached during the Meeting. With financial assistance from UNIDO, a delegation from Upper Volta visited Pakistan in February 1982 to discuss terms and conditions for Pakistan's assistance in the establishment of a sugar complex. Co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank for the financing of this project is under discussion. Tunisian scientists examined phosphate samples from Upper Volta to determine their suitability for further exploitation, particularly for the production of fertilizers. UNIDO provided the necessary funds for geologists from Upper Volta to participate in the tests in Tunisian laboratories. Depending on the outcome of these tests, further co-operation with Tunisia in the exploitation of these phosphate deposits may be forthcoming.

152. Brazil has been a protagonist of co-operation among developing countries. As a result of a joint Haiti-UNIDO mission to Brazil—a follow-up activity to the 1979 Solidarity Meeting held in Haiti—several project proposals for technical co-operation were finalized and three of them were under implementation in 1982 covering agro-industries and vocational training. UNIDO has also assisted in a co-operation programme between Brazil and Portuguese-speaking African countries, which is presently under consideration.

153. During 1982, activities were carried out at different levels in order to promote joint programmes for specific industrial subsectors. UNIDO, in co-operation with the Government of Iraq, organized a round-table ministerial meeting on agro-industry development in Baghdad (Iraq), from 15 to 19 February 1982, attended by 20 countries and seven United Nations and Arab organizations. The meeting adopted a series of conclusions and recommendations for promoting co-operation among developing countries in the agro-industries subsector. In the same subsector, joint UNIDO/Yugoslavia activities for the promotion of co-operation in the development of agro-industries in developing countries took place on the occasion of the forty-ninth International Agricultural Fair held in Novi Sad (Yugoslavia), May 1982. A number of projects were selected for bilateral and multilateral follow-up action. Similar activities were under preparation for the 1983 International Agricultural Fair.

154. In co-operation with the UNDP Special Unit for Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries and the Government of Yugoslavia, UNIDO organized a workshop on non-metallic minerals and processing in Yugoslavia, with special focus on buiding materials for the construction industry, which was attended by representatives of developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America. UNIDO has also followed up recommendations made by the First High-level Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the Field of Cement, Lime and Related Industries which was held in Ankara (Turkey), December 1981. Groundwork is being carried out for a second high-level meeting in this subsector.

155. In co-operation with the Government of Cuba, UNIDO organized an Expert Group Meeting on Small-scale Shipbuilding and Ship-repair Development for managers, naval architects and marine engineers from Latin American countries, held in Havana (Cuba), October 1982. It is expected that a co-operation programme in this field will be carried out as a follow-up to

recommendations made by the Expert Group Meeting. Preparations were under way in 1982 for a workshop on the packaging industry to be held in Cuba in February 1983 within the ECDC/TCDC programme.

156. In order to promote co-operation between India and China in the machine tool industry, UNIDO sponsored a four-week visit of senior design and technology staff of the machine tool industry in Beijing to India, in February 1982. The Chinese officials visited enterprises, research institutes, factories and development centres in India, and exchanged experiences in the design, manufacture and management of the machine tool industry with their Indian counterparts. Possible areas for co-operation were identified and suggestions made for further co-operation.

157. Contributions to and follow-up of Consultation meetings constitute another component of the ECDC/TCDC programme. The Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries Section participated in the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, held in Caracas (Venezuela), 1982 and began to develop concrete projects to implement the relevant recommendations of the Consultation. As a follow-up to the recommendation of the Third Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry, held in São Paulo (Brazil), 1980, the Section completed a survey on training needs and capabilities in selected developing countries, and is organizing a training workshop in Indonesia. In order to expand the fertilizer industry through co-operation among developing countries, preparations were under way for two regional meetings on the exchange of experience in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants in developing countries.

158. Work continued on the UNIDO/UNCTAD co-operative programme to promote the establishment of multi-national production enterprises in developing countries. Detailed discussions were held with UNCTAD on two studies to be undertaken jointly by UNIDO, UNCTAD and FAO in the fertilizer and food processing industries.

159. Future activities of the ECDC/TCDC programme will be guided by two factors. First, at the request of UNDP, a study was undertaken by UNIDO in 1982 to identify the role and potential of TCDC in industrial development, based on the experience of developing countries, and to make recommendations for further promotion of ECDC/TCDC. Secondly, the experience gained by the Section at a number of international forums in 1982 will provide an orientation for the activities of UNIDO in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries during the coming years. Such forums included: the First Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Manila (Philippines); the First Meeting of Heads of National Corporations for Technical Co-operation of the Group of 77, Tunis (Tunisia); the Trade and Development Board Meeting on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, Geneva (Switzerland); the Conference of African Governmental Experts on Technical Co-operation among African Countries on Human Resources Utilization and Development, Libreville (Gabon); the ASEAN/Andean Pact Conference on Regional Industrial Co-operation, Lima (Peru); and the Asian Workshop on the Transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN), Islamabad (Pakistan).

ASSISTANCE TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

160. The economies of the least developed countries are still at an early stage of development. Manufacturing activity in these countries is generally low and employment in that sector has remained scarce, a high proportion of the population still relies on subsistence agriculture. Since such economies are in general the most vulnerable to changing economic and political conditions, the global economic trends of the last few years have worsened the situation in the least developed countries. World-wide recession, rising import prices and increased energy costs together with the unfavourable outlook for world prices of cash crops and other primary commodities seriously affected the modest growth witnessed in the early 1970s, resulting in either stagnation or negative growth trends. The pattern of availability of external resources has also changed. Concessional capital flows have declined to a trickle. Heavy debt-servicing liabilities do not permit further contracting of commercial credits. Investment targets as defined in the development plans of the least developed countries and particularly with regard to the manufacturing sector are being reduced. It is a downward moving spiral.

161. The response of the international community to the call to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries (SNPA)[77] adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris, September 1981, has so far been very poor. In view of the high rate of world inflation, there might have been a stagnation or even a decline in the flow of resources to these countries in real terms during 1982.

162. Against this background UNIDO continued its efforts in 1982 to develop and implement special measures for the least developed countries, in line with the recommendations of the Third General Conference of UNIDO and of the SNPA. In UNIDO's technical co-operation and other related activities, special attention was given to industrial planning (including preparation of pre-feasibility and feasibility studies), the development of industrial infrastructure and manpower, the promotion of small- and medium-scale industries using local resources, and the development and transfer of technology.

163. Under the various UNIDO technical co-operation programmes, a reasonable share of the resources available to the Organization was allocated to the least developed countries. The total value of the projects approved in 1982 showed an increase of over 100 per cent under the regular programme and 300 per cent under the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme, compared to 1981. The number of projects approved for financing under the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) also increased, although the total value remained approximately at the same level as that of 1981. About 33 per cent of regular programme and about 30 per cent of the SIS programme were allocated in 1982 to the least developed countries. Since the above-mentioned programmes are limited in scope, UNIDO will continue to depend heavily on UNDP resources, which cover approximately 80 per cent of the UNIDO technical co-operation activities in favour of the least developed

[77] A/CONF.104/22, part one.

countries. The UNDP-financed programmes were developed and implemented in 1982 under the shadow of the 1981 Pledging Conference which yielded a disappointingly low level of resources forcing the UNDP Administrator drastically to reduce for 1982 and 1983 the level of programme delivery in each country (see chap. II, "Sources of funds", para. 3). Consequently, many pipeline projects expected to be approved in 1982 were deferred and some operational projects planned for extension were curtailed or modified to lower budgetary allocations. Thus, the 1982 results in terms of project approvals and implementation were less than expected.

164. The total value of project approvals in 1982 under UNDP resources, including revisions to on-going projects, substantially exceeded the level attained in 1981. Since 1981 was the last year of the second UNDP country programming cycle when the programmable resources were mostly committed, such a comparison may not be very indicative. However, a comparison of the figures attained in 1982, the first year of the third cycle, with those of 1977, the first year of the second cycle shows an increase of almost 145 per cent in project approvals under UNDP resources. Although positive, this development is hardly impressive considering the substantial increase in indicative planning figures (IPFs) to least developed countries during the present cycle, implying a relative higher allocation to the industrial sector in those country programmes, and also taking into account the inflation rate over the last five years. The relevant statistics regarding both project approval and project delivery in 1982 by country and source of funds are provided in appendix O.

165. During the reporting period UNIDO held intensive discussions with the Governments of the least developed countries and with UNDP, in order to establish a realistic pipeline programme and ensure the smooth implementation of future technical co-operation activities. The various constraints referred to above were taken into account as well as the fact that 1982 was the first year of the third UNDP programming cycle. UNIDO undertook ten programming and project formulation missions with a total cost of 8 work-months in terms of staff resources and expertise, identifying and/or formulating 31 projects with a total value of $17.5 million for inclusion in the respective country programmes. Owing to the present scarcity of IPF resources, other industrial projects which were identified as a result of the missions were not retained for UNDP financing. At the encouragement of UNIDO, six Government officials, 14 Resident Representatives, nine SIDFAs, nine JPOs and four Chief Technical Advisers visited UNIDO Headquarters in 1982 to discuss present and future technical co-operation activities in their respective countries.

166. Further efforts were made to establish or strengthen contacts with other United Nations organizations in order to achieve a greater degree of complementarity and more effective technical assistance to the least developed countries. Agreements were reached with a number of United Nations organizations and financial institutions such as UNCDF, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, UNFSSTD, the World Bank and various United Nations regional organizations, on the joint implementation of about 16 national and regional projects in various fields of industry. These projects, many of which are already under implementation, cover, *inter alia*, agricultural tools and machinery and other subsectors of the agro-based

industries, the pharmaceutical industry, the manufacture of equipment for utilization of conventional and solar energy and the integration of women in the industrialization process.

167. Emphasis continued to be placed on least developed countries in other special programmes of UNIDO such as the System of Consultations, the Investment Co-operative Programme (ICP), the Technology Programme, and Co-operation among Developing Countries. For instance, UNIDO provided financial support for the participation of representatives of least developed countries at Consultations organized by UNIDO in 1982 on agricultural machinery, iron and steel, industrial financing and training of industrial manpower. With UNIDO assistance, representatives of least developed countries were able to acquire up-to-date knowledge of the latest developments in the areas covered by the System of Consultations and to establish business contacts with potential partners. Through ICP, UNIDO provided promotional information and advisory services to several least developed countries in order to facilitate their access to potential investors in the developed countries. Financial and technical assistance was provided to Bangladesh for the preparation and organization of an Investors' Forum, held in February 1982 (see para. 69 above). The project portfolio prepared for the forum was distributed to private investors and financial institutions attending the meeting. Some of the projects considered resulted in practical arrangements for the establishment of operational plants, and a similar meeting in Nepal is planned for October 1983. Assistance was also provided to a number of least developed countries to enable their participation in the one-year training programme in investment promotion techniques, currently under implementation under the auspices of the Investment Promotion Service in New York. In co-operation with the World Bank, ICP carried out a survey of selected economic sectors in Comoros and a study of the industrial sector in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Within the context of the Co-operation among Developing Countries Programme, UNIDO organized solidarity meetings in Lesotho and Nepal in 1982, increasing the number of such meetings already held in least developed countries to eight (see paras. 144-145 above).

168. UNIDO participated in the United Nations rehabilitation and reconstruction missions to two least developed countries in Africa facing special difficulties and subsequently provided assistance to meet needs identified as the most urgent in consultation with the Governments concerned.

169. UNIDO continued to face difficulties in terms of resources and expertise in reviewing the implementation of the SNPA recommendations at the country, regional and global levels. At the country level, by extending experts' contracts and/or recruiting new consultants, the Organization was able, at very short notice, to assist six least developed countries, in the preparation of well conceived industrial project profiles for negotiation with potential partners as well as other documentation needed for presentation to the round table meetings organized with logistic support from UNDP. At the regional and global levels, UNIDO staff attended the First Inter-Agency Consultation on Follow-up of the SNPA for the 1980s for the least developed countries and the Second Meeting of Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions, convened in Geneva in May and in October 1982

respectively. As far as the African least developed countries are concerned, a review took place on the occasion of the Fifth Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa, convened in Togo in July 1982 and attended by all United Nations agencies. At the request of the Director General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, in June 1982 UNIDO contributed the first progress report on actions initiated or envisaged to be undertaken by the UNIDO Secretariat towards the implementation of the SNPA.

170. The Regional and Country Studies Branch continued in 1982 to undertake country studies on potentials for resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries, in response to the recommendation contained in the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrialization of Developing Countries and International Co-operation for their Industrial Development[78] and to assist least developed countries in preparing their country review of the implementation of the SNPA. Five such studies were completed in 1982 and another six are planned for 1983. However, the financial and manpower constraints as well as the absence of a positive reaction from some least developed countries may pose certain difficulties in undertaking the kind of country studies referred to above in future years. Within the same Branch, "A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1982"[79] was also prepared, providing useful information on present and future trends of the manufacturing sector in both the least developed countries and other developing countries.

171. In order to assist the island developing countries, UNIDO organized in co-operation with the German Federation for International Development a regional meeting on development strategies for the Pacific Island States in Suva (Fiji) in June 1982. The recommendations of the meeting will help to develop and improve technical co-operation activities in these countries.

172. In co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia, a new programme of assistance to the agro-industries subsector of selected least developed countries in Africa was initiated in mid-1982. It is expected that a number of practical projects will be established in the near future.

173. Through the Project Review Committee continuous effort is being made to focus attention in all subregional, regional and interregional projects on the industrialization of least developed countries and to integrate them into the programme which is being carefully developed by UNIDO, in co-operation with OAU and ECA, for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, a region were 21 least developed countries are located.

174. UNIDO has consistently tried to improve and expand its special programmes of technical assistance to the least developed countries. It is worth mentioning, however, that in the absence of additional financial resources, the Secretariat will not be in a position to respond fully to the call for increasing services involved in the follow-up, monitoring and implementation of SNPA.

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[78] ID/CONF.4/22, chap. VI, para. 296.

[79] UNIDO/IS.292.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA, 1980-1990[80]

175. Early in 1982, the UNIDO Task Force on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa was reconstituted so as to ensure the full involvement of the Organization, at the highest possible level, in a programme that was recognized by the General Assembly to be "one of the most important programmes of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization".[81] In resolution 1982/66, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the importance of the programme and noted with appreciation the co-operation between UNIDO, ECA and OAU in formulating a programme of work for the Decade.

176. Involvement was also the main thrust behind the meeting of the United Nations agencies, convened by UNIDO and ECA in March 1982 to review the Africa-related activities of the participating agencies and secure their co-operation in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. The contribution of UNIDO to the Decade programme was also discussed at the annual meeting between OAU and the secretariats of the United Nations system held in Geneva (Switzerland), 6-8 April 1982, where it was decided to include the Decade as a permanent item on the agenda. At the Fifth Regional Meeting of UNDP Resident Representatives in Africa held in Lomé (Togo), 28 June-9 July 1982, Resident Representatives were briefed on the aims and objectives of the Decade and an indication was given of the role they could play, particularly at the national level, in supporting the programme in its preparatory phase. At that Meeting, several agency representatives reaffirmed their interest in co-operating with the lead agencies and expressed their wish to be associated in any meetings convened to prepare action for the Decade.

177. In the course of 1982, the four working papers containing proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Decade,[82] which were submitted to the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in November 1981, were amended and revised in the light of comments made at that Conference. A composite document entitled *A Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa*[83] was published in October 1982 as the first of the publications promoting the Decade. The document not only constitutes a firm basis for the endeavours to publicise the aims and objectives of the Decade, but it also provides a planning framework to which countries can refer when aligning their national development plans, as was the case in the United Republic of Cameroon. A second publication in the series, based on a joint UNIDO/ECA/OAU seminar on the Development of Industrial and Technological Manpower held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), March 1982, is scheduled for issuance in 1983 and will comprise a framework for action in that field.

178. The identification of the most effective means of popularising and publicizing the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

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[80]Details of other activities related to Africa are to be found in Chapter III (Industrial operations), Chapter IV (Industrial studies, section on regional and country studies) and Chapter V (Special programmes, sections on System of Consultations, Investment Co-operative Programme, Co-operation among developing countries, and Assistance to the least developed countries).

[81]General Assembly resolution 36/182, section B, para. 2.

[82]ID/B/274, paras. 4-9.

[83]ID/287.

was the keynote of a joint UNIDO/ECA/OAU expert group meeting held in September 1982 in Addis Ababa. The recommendations of the meeting, which were directed towards national media and Governments as well as subregional and regional organizations, will be transmitted to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its seventh meeting to be held in Kigali (Rwanda).

179. UNIDO, ECA and OAU will also submit to the Follow-up Committee the report of a second meeting organized by the three secretariats in Addis Ababa in September 1982 on the guidelines for initiating priority action at the national and subregional level (1982-1984) for the implementation of the programme for the Decade. The guidelines, which had been prepared by the three secretariats within the context of their joint Committee,[84] were examined by experts who put forward proposals for a clearer identification of the action that would have to be taken at the national and subregional levels during the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade.

180. Throughout the year, UNIDO continued its efforts to draw the attention of Governments to the significance of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The presence of a UNIDO Industrial Regional Adviser at the OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa, supported by regular visits from UNIDO Headquarters, ensured appropriate and effective co-ordination of efforts between the two secretariats and the presentation of UNIDO viewpoints at meetings convened by that Organization. UNIDO was also represented at meetings convened by ECA, ranging from the ECA Conference of Ministers to the meeting of vice-chancellors and rectors of African universities, and seized the opportunity to draw attention to the programme for the Decade. Work also continued on finalizing the project related to developing and strengthening intra-African industrial co-operation through the effective planning and formulation of programmes during the preparatory phase, for which the sum of $3 million had been earmarked by UNDP.

ENERGY

181. During the year under review, an unprecedented effort was made to promote the co-ordination of activities within the United Nations system in the field of energy. This development, in which UNIDO has been deeply involved, was to a large extent the result of work for and follow-up to the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held in Nairobi (Kenya), 1981.[85]

182. The preparation of the ACC report on "Proposals of action-oriented plans and programmes for carrying out the Nairobi Programme of Action"[86] was carried out under the aegis of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on the Inter-agency Follow-up to the Nairobi Programme of Action, established by the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities and Programme Matters), which met twice in Geneva early in 1982. The report was

[84] ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 101.

[85] *Ibid.*, paras. 44-54.

[86] A/AC.215/5.

submitted to the interim Committee Meeting on New and Renewable Sources of Energy held in Rome (Italy), June 1982, convened at intergovernmental level to discuss the follow-up to the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.[87] At the Meeting, the representative of UNIDO introduced section IV (energy and industrialization) of the report, for which UNIDO, through its Special Advisory Group on Energy (SAGE), had been the co-ordinating agency. UNIDO also participated in the preparation of further chapters of the report which contained the suggestions of the United Nations bodies and agencies involved for follow-up action to the Nairobi Programme of Action in the following areas: assessment and planning; integrated rural energy development; information; human resources; and evaluation, development and demonstration of solar, hydro-, wind and geothermal power.

183. SAGE co-ordinated UNIDO contributions to a further inter-agency exercise completed in 1982, resulting in the ACC report entitled "Current and planned activities of the United Nations system to implement the Nairobi Programme of Action".[88] The report, which was also submitted to the Interim Committee Meeting, gives an overview of planned and ongoing activities within the United Nations system in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

184. Within the framework of inter-agency co-operation in the field of energy UNIDO attended a number of meetings of various groups and committees within the United Nations system. In addition, co-operation in the field of energy was discussed during regular joint meetings with UNESCO, FAO and ILO; consultations are under way regarding studies and meetings to be organized jointly with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

185. UNIDO was also represented at a meeting, held by UNDP, on an international co-operative programme for training and research in energy planning and management. In April 1982, following the initiative by the Government of Austria, one of a series of high-level meetings of Vienna-based organizations concerned with energy development and utilization was organized at the invitation of the Executive Director of UNIDO and attended by the Austrian Foreign Minister and the executive heads and directors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) and OPEC. Within the framework of this meeting, there were further consultations on the possibility of closer co-operation in specific areas. As a follow-up, in October 1982, IAEA convened a meeting of experts of the same organizations, together with representatives of Austrian ministries and institutes, to discuss co-operation in the fields of energy data banks, energy systems modelling and training in energy management. UNIDO contributions to the follow-up meeting were co-ordinated by SAGE.

186. As a new initiative in joint planning, co-ordinated by the Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination at United Nations Headquarters, SAGE actively participated in the elaboration of chapter XI (Energy) of the

[87] A/CONF.100/11, chap. I.

[88] A/AC.215/2.

proposed Medium-Term Plan for 1984-1989.[89] The Medium-Term Plan contains cross-references to those of other organizations, including the Medium-Term Plan of UNIDO which covers aspects relating to energy in the industrial sector. The first regular (1982) session of the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities and Programme Matters) recommended the harmonization of the biennial programme budget for 1984-1985 in energy matters specifically in the areas of information systems and research and training in energy assessment, planning and utilization. In this connection, preliminary inter-agency contacts have been established; the harmonization and co-operation of information systems between UNIDO and UNESCO is being examined.

187. UNIDO maintained working contacts with a number of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations in 1982. Co-operation between the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE) and UNIDO was the subject of discussion during the visit of the Executive Secretary of OLADE early in 1982, while UNIDO was requested by ECOWAS to assist in the development of a number of energy projects for the West African region. UNIDO sent an observer to the International Executive Council Meeting of the World Energy Conference (WEC), and a representative to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the World Energy Conference on Energy Problems of Developing Countries, of which UNIDO is an active member. Preparatory work was carried out on a paper to be submitted to the WEC Congress to be held in New Delhi (India) in 1983. A statement on UNIDO's energy-related activities was delivered at a special meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in January 1982.

188. Energy-related activities concern many sections, branches and units of UNIDO; such activities involve mainly technical co-operation projects, but also include promotional and assessment activities such as meetings and studies. During 1982 there were 63 energy-related activities in the pipeline, with a value of about $34 million, including a number of large-scale projects proposed on a cost-sharing basis. In addition there were some 55 ongoing technical co-operation activities, valued at approximately $13 million, giving a total of over $47 million for energy-related activities, planned or under implementation. Also in 1982 over 50 documents relating to the use of energy in industry and as feedstock were issued, bringing the total energy-related documents issued since 1979 to over 260.

189. The Industrial and Technological Information Bank alone handled some 250 inquiries on energy-related matters. In addition, other units of the Secretariat supplied, on an *ad hoc* basis, a large volume of energy-related information to interested institutions, organizations and experts. As part of the preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, it was decided to hold a high-level preparatory meeting on energy/industry interaction, and an aide-memoire on the subject was drafted.

190. Most of the work to define a comprehensive, integrated and balanced UNIDO energy programme was completed in 1982 with the publication of the report "Energy development and industrialization",[90] which reflects work

[89] A/37/6/Rev.1.

[90] UNIDO/OED.135.

carried out by UNIDO in the period mid-1980 to mid-1982, in particular in connection with the preparation for, and the participation in, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and follow-up activities. The report contains a blueprint for future activities and sets out relevant facts, concepts, goals, guidelines and proposals for action on energy-related industrial development activities. In the report an attempt was made to identify activity areas requiring priority attention by UNIDO in terms of studies, technical co-operation projects, promotional activities and co-operation with other United Nations bodies as well as government, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

191. The emphasis of the future work of SAGE will lie with the co-ordination of specific activities to achieve the proposed goals. To this end, and in view of the multiplicity and diversity of inputs and action required within UNIDO as well as in consultations with other organizations, an informal "co-ordination log" was established for those UNIDO energy-related activities requiring day-to-day co-ordination. This "log" will also facilitate the internal evaluation of UNIDO's energy-related activities.

Chapter VI

REVIEWS AND EVALUATIONS

1. Basically, reviews, assessments and evaluations of UNIDO work programmes are undertaken at three levels: at the level of the Organization as a whole; at a division level; and at unit level. In turn, such exercises may cover the total programme (e.g. medium-term plan and programme budget reviews); major components (e.g. subprogramme elements); or individual units of work (e.g. projects).

2. The principal mechanism for reviewing the work of the Organization as a whole is the biannual implementation review meeting chaired by the Executive Director and attended by the senior officers of the Organization. The purpose of these meetings is to monitor the progress of the UNIDO work programme. During 1982, the two review meetings were convened in May and December. At the May meeting a review was undertaken of the implementation achieved during 1981 in the light of the targets established for that year. Implementation targets for 1982 were also established, bearing in mind the experience of the previous year. At the December meeting the implementation rate for 1982 was examined and targets established for 1983. During the meetings, there was consideration not only of the actual rate of implementation of UNIDO's technical co-operation activities, but also of the actual and anticipated levels of project approvals.

3. At the implementation review meetings in 1982, in addition to the examination of the quantity of technical assistance, particular emphasis was placed on maintaining and increasing the quality of the technical assistance provided by the Organization. The internal evaluation system mentioned below will, in future, provide senior officers with greater details regarding the overall effectiveness of UNIDO's field programme. At the meetings, the performance of individual Branches and Sections of the Organization was examined in detail and recommendations were made as to the necessary adjustments in resources, bearing in mind the workload of individual Branches and Sections. While the primary concern at implementation review meetings centres around technical co-operation activities, an examination is also made of the performance of those Branches and Sections of UNIDO which are not directly concerned with technical assistance. In short, the meetings provide a comprehensive gauge of the direction and scope of UNIDO's total work programme.

4. The procedures for monitoring at the divisional level vary between the individual Divisions of UNIDO; however, the procedures adopted by the

Division for Industrial Studies are indicative of the close attention being paid to the monitoring of divisional and branch activities. The main instruments for monitoring and review in the Division for Industrial Studies (excluding the Technology Group) are the regular Branch Head meetings which are usually held monthly. At these meetings senior executives in the Division have an opportunity to comment on the current status of research programmes, availability of funds and other issues that may have come about as a result of Directors' meetings or special evaluation exercises. Shifts of funds under the various headings are discussed within the context of those meetings, as are any apparent "shortfalls" or "overshoots" against programmed delivery. The meetings also provide a framework within which new research demands or project proposals arising out of new mandates can be discussed.

5. For the purposes of management monitoring, Branch Heads within the Division of Industrial Studies are provided with monthly reports on the status of their funds for consultancy and *ad hoc* meetings, and receive bimonthly reports on the status of travel funds in connection with expenditures programmed in the centrally prepared travel plans.

6. The Office of the Director of the Division of Industrial Studies is the co-ordinating body for the preparation of reports and forecasts (for the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions) of regular budget expenditures under consultancy and *ad hoc* meeting funds. The Office also prepares the divisional submission to the biannual implementation review meetings. In the case of special reviews that embrace the work of all Branches within the Division, the Office again acts as the central co-ordinating body and provides the reviewing body with background data and supplementary information obtained from the Branches. It keeps an archive of all documents issued by the Branches engaged in research, and issues a quarterly updated document list.

7. The principal formal tool for monitoring field projects is the tripartite review. Such reviews are undertaken periodically and are carried out jointly by the representatives of the Government, the executing agency and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). During 1982, UNIDO Headquarters staff participated in 48 tripartite reviews (excluding the tripartite reviews in which SIDFAs took part). In addition, 52 missions of an evaluation character were undertaken during the year. All UNIDO ongoing large-scale projects (i.e. projects with a budget of over $400,000) are evaluated every 12 months of operation. As far as possible, national project staff are involved in this self-evaluation exercise together with the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) or Junior Professional Officer (JPO). The results are then reviewed and discussed at Headquarters. The evaluation centres on the results produced by the project and on identifying problems and delays and recommending corrective action. In the first year of this type of evaluation, efforts are concentrated on ensuring that the project is in fact along the lines incorporated in the project design for the attainment of the intended results. Such efforts often result in the reformulation of the project and redefinition of planned outputs, including the development of performance indicators.

8. At the field project level an internal self-evaluation system was also introduced for all projects, large-scale and small-scale. In January 1982 a

handbook, "Instructions and guidelines for the self-evaluation of UNIDO-executed technical co-operation field projects"[1] was distributed. Based on the guidelines and instructions given in this handbook, the project evaluation system became operational in May 1982. One element of this system provides for the evaluation of all UNIDO-executed field projects upon completion, with a view to examining and recording the actual results achieved and devising follow-up actions needed to sustain or increase the projects' development impact. The procedure is currently applied to technical co-operation projects in the field, but will be extended to cover selected programmes and projects undertaken at Headquarters during 1983.

9. In addition to carrying out recurring review and evaluation activities, UNIDO is also involved in a number of special and *ad hoc* evaluation exercises. For example, phase 1 of the joint United Nations, UNDP and UNIDO evaluation of field projects covering manufactures,[2] was performed under the guidance of the UNIDO evaluation staff and was completed in early 1982. Phase 2 of the evaluation, comprising in-country studies, performed under the guidance of UNDP, was completed later in the year. This phase, which involved missions to Argentina, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Peru and Yugoslavia, was followed by a synthesis workshop, convened in November, to examine the results of the exercise. Those attending the workshop included the evaluation co-ordinators, selected national consultants and several SIDFAs. In December, work commenced on phase 3 of the exercise, to be implemented under the guidance of the United Nations (Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Office for Programme Planning and Co-ordination). This final phase comprises the preparation and review of the evaluation staff report and of the draft report to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. In addition, follow-up activities to the joint UNDP/UNIDO evaluation of industrial research and service institutes (IRSIs)[3] were continued with the issuance of a programme advisory note by UNDP.

10. The events described above set out the continuing efforts of the Secretariat to use evaluation and similar—although less rigorous—reviews and assessments to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of UNIDO activities. Such efforts are part of an evolving system of internal evaluation which is continually being increased in scope, coverage and intensity. For example, during 1982, with consultant assistance, an analysis was made of the special evaluation needs of training programmes, particularly group, in-plant, and fellowship training programmes, in order to provide a framework for the design of an appropriate and cost-effective self-evaluation system. In recognition of the fact that evaluation which focuses on results and their application also introduces a new dimension into management, the UNIDO evaluation staff provided orientation and training on project design and evaluation methodology for all new chief technical advisers, SIDFAs, JPOs and for staff throughout the Secretariat. A package training programme, including a syllabus and training materials, was developed for future use; the programme also comprises training workshops to be held at the country level for national project co-ordinators and other field staff.

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[1] UNIDO/PC.31.

[2] ID/B/280, chap. VI, para. 13.

[3] ID/B/C.3/86.

Chapter VII

CO-ORDINATION, FIELD AND LIAISON ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

FIELD ADVISER AND JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER PROGRAMMES

1. The Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session in May 1982 proposed that the network of Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) be strengthened. Consequently the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at its twenty-ninth session in June 1982, having considered the note by the Administrator of UNDP on sectoral support,[1] agreed in decision 82/38 to authorize the Administrator to finance the maximum number of SIDFAs possible within existing resources, while continuing the consultations with Member States to contribute part of the costs of SIDFA services from national sources or indicative planning figures (IPFs), taking into account the particular situation of the least developed countries. In addition, the Council invited the attention of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to the urgent need for UNIDO to bear an increased share of the cost of the SIDFA programme.

2. In July 1982, the Economic and Social Council, in resolution 1982/66 on industrial development co-operation, paragraph 5, recommended to the General Assembly that adequate funds should be provided, from sources to be determined by the Assembly, for the appointment of SIDFAs, in accordance with the terms outlined in resolution 82/38 of the Governing Council of UNDP.

3. In paragraph 4 of section I of resolution 37/212, adopted on 20 December 1982 by a vote of 118 to 20, with 11 abstentions, the General Assembly decided that adequate and additional resources should be provided in the regular budget of UNIDO for 1983 to finance up to 10 additional SIDFA posts. Subsequently the Fifth Committee in the revised estimates for the 1982-1983 regular budget included an allocation of $943,400 for the financing of 10 additional SIDFA posts.

4. During 1982 the activities of the SIDFAs continued to embrace, as far as possible, the wide range of programmes and services undertaken by UNIDO.

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[1] DP/1982/61.

Although in many cases their efforts were mainly directed towards programming and implementation of technical co-operation projects, including active co-ordination with UNDP Resident Representatives and Governments, they performed a number of other functions operating as the focal point of UNIDO's activities in the countries of their assignment. SIDFAs assisted in securing wider participation of Governments in the System of Consultations, and providing advice to Governments on the follow-up of the recommendations of the Consultations. The SIDFAs also contributed to the development and implementation of UNIDO programmes in the fields of development and transfer of technology, energy, training, and investment promotion. They are actively involved in the efforts undertaken by Headquarters to evolve a sound and continuous system of evaluation as a management tool and some made a substantial contribution to the joint United Nations/UNDP/UNIDO evaluation of projects, covering the field of manufactures. In order to conserve resources, many SIDFAs were called upon to represent the Organization at a number of meetings.

5. A regional SIDFA meeting for Asia was convened in Bangkok (Thailand), 15-20 February 1982. SIDFA meetings were also held in Caracas (Venezuela) in conjunction with the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, September 1982, and in Dakar (Senegal), November 1982. A distribution of posts of SIDFAs and JPOs in 1982 is given in table 1 of appendix H.

6. The JPO programme expanded in 1982 thanks to the generous contributions of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Federal Republic of, Finland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Especially valuable were the contributions from the Governments of the Netherlands and Norway to finance JPO posts to be filled by candidates from developing countries. Negotiations were successfully concluded with the Government of Italy concerning the provision of JPOs, and further expansion of the programme is expected in 1983.

7. During 1982, 30 JPOs were recruited, increasing the number on board to over 60 (see appendix H, table 2). They provided valuable assistance to the SIDFAs within the framework of technical co-operation activities as a whole. In addition, in a number of countries where it was not possible to provide SIDFA services owing to the limited number of posts, UNIDO's presence was ensured through JPOs duly trained and supervised by Headquarters. In June, a training course was held in Vienna with the aim of, *inter alia*, familiarizing the newly recruited JPOs with the machinery of UNIDO technical co-operation activities at Headquarters and field levels. Two mid-assignment reviews were also held during the year, attended by JPOs and representatives of donor Governments.

8. A review of the SIDFA and JPO programmes from 1975 to date was conducted in 1982 reflecting the views of the UNDP Resident Representatives, SIDFAs, JPOs and UNIDO Headquarters. A report on the findings will be published early in 1983.

9. The reporting system of SIDFAs and JPOs was improved by the establishment of new guidelines for reporting and by the introduction of

computerized information handling techniques. This achieved the two-fold aim of obtaining information from the field in a more standardized form and improving the monitoring of follow-up action requested by SIDFAs and JPOs in their quarterly field reports. Plans were under way to introduce further computerization, both to facilitate the day-to-day administration of the Field Reports Monitoring Section and as a general tool to upgrade management.

INTER-AGENCY PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION[2]

10. In seeking to fulfil effectively the central role assigned to UNIDO for promoting and reviewing the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development, the Organization continued to foster an integrated approach, aimed at providing complementarity between the programmes on industrial development and those of organizations within the United Nations system catering for the needs of other socio-economic sectors.

11. Co-ordination with other United Nations organs and organizations is carried out at various levels: at the policy-making level, through participation in the sessions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies including the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its suborgans; at the intersecretariat level, through regular consultations as provided for in the memoranda of understanding concluded between UNIDO and other United Nations organizations (see appendix B); and at the country level, through the offices of the United Nations Resident Co-ordinators, the UNDP Resident Representatives and, in particular, through SIDFAs. Intersecretariat contacts are also maintained through the UNIDO Liaison Offices in New York and Geneva.

12. The following paragraphs highlight specific co-ordination activities in 1982, except for activities carried out in conjunction with UNDP and the World Bank which are treated in detail elsewhere in the *Report*.

13. During the year under review, the following intersecretariat meetings were convened:

First and second meetings of the WHO/UNIDO Intersecretariat Co-ordination Committee (Geneva, March; Vienna, November)

Second IMO/UNIDO Intersecretariat Meeting (Vienna, March)

Ninth session of the FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on Forest Industries (Rome, May)

Second Intersecretariat Consultative Meeting with the United Nations Capital Development Fund (New York, May)

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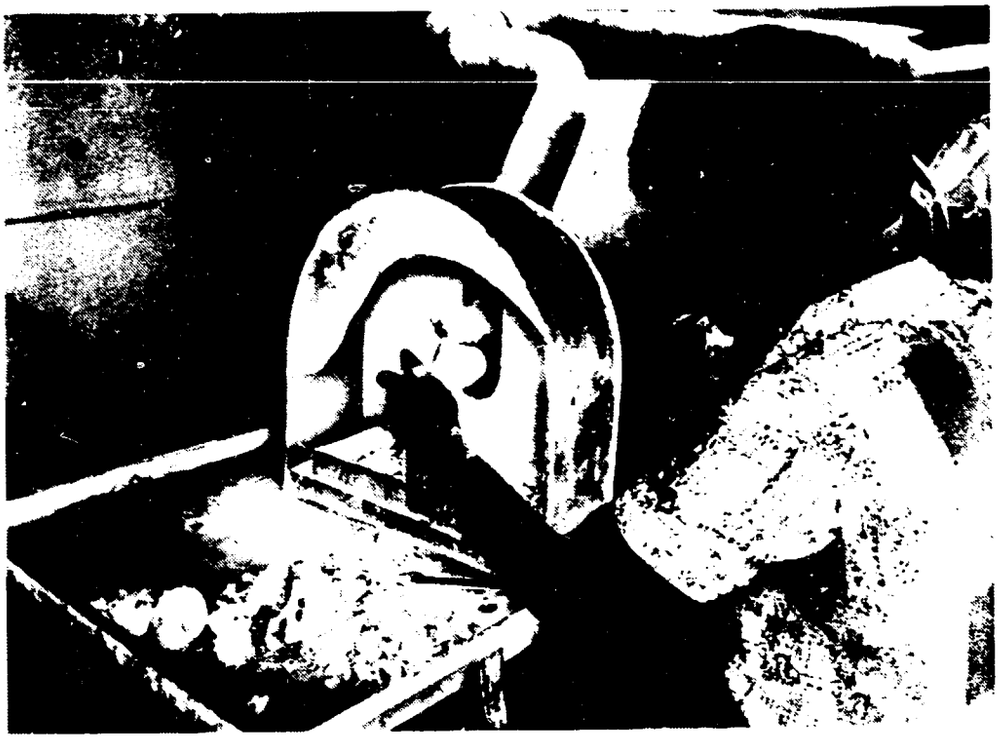
[2] A comprehensive report on UNIDO co-ordination activities for the period November 1981 to October 1982 was submitted to the Permanent Committee at its eighteenth session in document ID/B/C.3/117. The present section briefly summarizes the activities described in that document and reports on developments up to the end of 1982.



Production of mother-of-pearl buttons from trochus shells in Vanuatu for export to fashion markets in industrialized countries (cf. chap. III, para. 257)

Fifteenth session of the UNESCO/UNIDO Intersecretariat Committee on Co-operation (Paris, June)

Sixteenth session of the FAO/UNIDO Intersecretariat Committee (Vienna, June)

Thirty-first meeting of the ILO/UNIDO Joint Working Party (Vienna, October)

Third meeting of the UNEP/UNIDO Joint Committee on Co-operation (Vienna, November)

Eighth ITC/UNIDO liaison meeting (Vienna, November)

14. In April 1982, a co-operation agreement was concluded between UNIDO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) under the terms of which UNIDO would provide, *inter alia*, advisory services or technical assistance for activities of mutual interest in the developing countries and IFAD, within the framework of its policies and procedure, would consider financing programmes or projects proposed by UNIDO. The text of the agreement is reproduced in appendix B.

15. In the field of action-oriented studies and investigations, there was a significant increase in inter-agency co-operation, as experience had shown that co-operation at an early stage tended to lead to smooth implementation of joint projects and programmes. UNIDO and the World Health Organization (WHO) agreed to carry out a joint study aimed at establishing health industries in the developing countries. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United

Nations (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT (ITC), contributed to the UNIDO world-wide study on the wood and wood-processing industry. FAO also contributed to a study on the agricultural machinery industry in Africa. UNIDO and FAO held discussions on the relationship between agriculture and industry in the context of modelling and perspective studies, with special reference to the UNITAD model (formulated by UNIDO in collaboration with UNCTAD), to develop scenarios for the Third United Nations Development Decade. Using the same model, UNIDO and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) initiated a joint study on the linkages between employment and industrialization and the social aspects thereof. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and UNIDO collaborated in a survey entitled "Industrial sources of marine and coastal pollution in the East African Region"[3] and in the preparation of a UNIDO publication on water use in industry. This latter effort also benefited from the collaboration of the regional commissions, FAO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), WHO, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the World Bank and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

16. UNIDO continued its collaboration with ILO in the preparation of technical memoranda to provide small-scale producers in developing countries with technical and economic information on alternative production technologies. Within the framework of an intersecretariat working group established by UNIDO, the two orga.. ations and UNESCO also co-operated closely in the training of industrial manpower.

17. Co-operation between UNIDO and WHO continued on issues relating to the transfer of technology for the manufacture and quality control of bulk basic chemicals, biologicals, health laboratory equipment and basic radiological, surgical and anaesthetic equipment.

18. UNIDO and UNCTAD further developed their joint programme on trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements and reached agreement on co-operation in the field of multinational production enterprises within the context of economic co-operation among developing countries. UNIDO and ITC jointly implemented a number of technical co-operation projects and plan to collaborate in an ITC project on supply and demand surveys in Africa south of the Sahara and in a feasibility study for the production and marketing of gelatine and related products in the Sudan. UNIDO also contributed comments on UNCTAD's studies on food processing, capital goods and energy, and participated in UNCTAD-sponsored meetings of governmental experts on the transfer of technology in these sectors.

19. UNIDO continued to ensure programme co-ordination with the regional commissions through the joint industry divisions within the commissions, except the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE). During 1982 there was an increase in the activities of the joint divisions in respect of research, operational and promotional programmes.

20. The development and transfer of industrial technology is an important aspect of UNIDO's work programme, directly related to the areas of concern of

[3] UNEP Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 7.

other agencies and organizations. Thus, UNIDO has been playing an active role in the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development and in the technical working groups established by it for developing co-operative activities in selected areas. As a result of preliminary discussions at the first meeting of the UNIDO-chaired technical working group on identification and assessment of new scientific and technological developments, it was agreed that UNIDO, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) and ILO would undertake joint studies on the impact of micro-electronics. In addition, under the auspices of ACC, attempts are being made to develop a global network of scientific and technological information. The principle of networking, on which the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) is based, resulted in close contacts and interaction between UNIDO and other organizations such as UNEP, UNESCO, and, in particular, the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO).

21. UNIDO broadened the areas of co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation and follow-up of action recommended by the System of Consultations. In this connection, FAO implemented an option-scheme for the purchase of fertilizers, as recommended by the First Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry. In the same sector, ECE, UNCTC, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), WIPO and the World Bank all contributed to the preparation of the UNIDO model form of contracts for the construction of a fertilizer plant. In the petrochemical sector, UNCTAD and ITC contributed to the UNIDO Permanent Working Group on World Supply of and Demand for Petrochemicals. UNIDO and UNCTAD also co-operated in the preparation of a study on tariff and non-tariff barriers to exports of petrochemical products from developing to developed countries. In the pharmaceutical industry sector there was close co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), UNCTAD, WHO and WIPO. In the agro-industries sector, FAO, ITC, UNCTAD and UNCTC contributed to the Consultations on leather, food processing and agricultural machinery and to the preparations for the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood-Products Industry.

22. As a result of continued UNIDO efforts to develop joint operational activities, joint technical co-operation projects amounting to $47.2 million were being (or had been) implemented by UNIDO and other bodies and organizations within the United Nations system during the period under review.[4]

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

23. In 1982 the Organization continued to develop and maintain close relations with the Governments of States participating in UNIDO activities as well as with intergovernmental organizations concerned with industrial development. Direct contacts took place on all levels with Governments

[4] For a list of technical co-operation projects implemented by UNIDO in conjunction with other organizations and agencies within the United Nations system, see ID/B/C.3/117, annex III.

(through the Permanent Missions accredited to the United Nations or to UNIDO) and with the intergovernmental organizations. In addition and where appropriate, UNDP Resident Representatives and SIDFAs were called upon to represent UNIDO in the conduct of its external relations. As a result, UNIDO was able to ensure the active and vital support of Governments and intergovernmental organizations for its programmes and activities.

24. The Executive Director visited several countries in 1982, to review matters of common interest at the highest level. At UNIDO Headquarters visits were received from the Head of State of Burundi, the Prime Ministers of Dominica and Thailand, and a number of ministers and senior government representatives of other countries participating in the activities of UNIDO. The Executive Director attended the nineteenth session of the Assembly of African Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), November. Other meetings attended by the Executive Director included the Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Co-operation among Islamic Countries in Islamabad (Pakistan), February; the ECA (Economic Commission for Africa) Council of Ministers Meeting in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya), April; the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, in Caracas (Venezuela), September; the First Consultation on Industrial Financing held in Madrid (Spain), October; and the Solidarity Ministerial Meeting for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Kingdom of Nepal in Kathmandu, November/December. UNIDO staff attended several other conferences and meetings at an intergovernmental level, including the Eighth Regular Meeting of the Latin American Council in Caracas (Venezuela), August, and the thirteenth session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Niamey (Niger), August.

25. During the year under review, there was further development within the joint programmes for co-operation in specific branches of industry established between UNIDO and a number of countries.[5] The joint committees set up under the respective co-operation arrangements with the Governments of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia held meetings to review the progress achieved and decide on the future work programmes. The activities in co-operation with Hungary were enlarged by the establishment, in January 1982, of the Joint UNIDO/Hungary Programme for Co-operation in the Pharmaceutical Industry for the Benefit of Developing Countries and the Joint UNIDO/Hungary Programme for Co-operation in the Industrialization of Construction and its Environmental and Energy Implications for the Benefit of Developing Countries. The possibility of extending to other countries the concept of the joint programmes, particularly developing countries, was examined and several initiatives in this direction are now under consideration.

26. Contacts between the Secretariat and the authorities of the United States of America in 1981[6] resulted in the signing, on 16 July 1982, of a general frame agreement on co-operation between UNIDO and the United States Trade and Development Programme, a government agency providing assistance to

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[5] ID/B/280, chap. VII, para. 6.

[6] *Ibid.*, para. 5.

developing countries. The Programme will sponsor and fund selected projects upon which mutual agreement has been reached. On 17 September 1982 a memorandum between UNIDO and the Government of the Philippines was signed establishing a two-year group training programme for middle- and high-level industrial personnel from least developed countries. The training, to be carried out in the Philippines, covers the fields of small business consultancy, project study preparation, basic foundry technology, repair and maintenance of machinery and energy.

27. The Secretariat continued its policy of contacting the National Committees for UNIDO and fostering active co-operation between them and the Organization.[7] As a result of these efforts, in some cases where National Committees had become inactive, Governments designated focal points for UNIDO activities. In Angola and Colombia, new National Committees were constituted; in other countries this process is expected to be completed in the near future. On the basis of the recommendations of the expert group meeting of representatives of National Committees, organized by the Secretariat in December 1981,[7] the overall situation and prospects of the National Committees programme were reviewed. It was decided to strengthen the existing National Committee network and to invite representatives of selected Committees to UNIDO Headquarters each year (possibly during the sessions of the Industrial Development Board) for a round of discussions with senior staff of UNIDO to familiarize them with the programmes and activities of the Organization. The first round of discussions took place from 24 to 27 May 1982, attended by representatives of six National Committees (Hungary, Ivory Coast, Malaysia, Peru, Thailand and the United Republic of Tanzania). Arrangements for a second round of discussions in 1983 are under way.

28. The Secretariat pursued its efforts to obtain support for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) from the Governments of the countries participating in the activities of UNIDO, with a view to attaining the overall annual funding target of $50 million recommended by the Industrial Development Board and the General Assembly. As anticipated in 1981, unfavourable world economic conditions rendered this task increasingly difficult. The United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1983 brought a result of a little over $11 million (see also chap. II "Sources of funds" and appendix N). It is evident that constant and persistent efforts are required from the Secretariat to promote a more favourable development, and in this respect a booklet was published in 1982 entitled "United Nations Industrial Development Fund—objectives, achievements, prospects",[8] which assisted in focusing attention on what the Fund could achieve, provided it received increased contributions.

29. In 1982, the Secretariat continued to expand and intensify co-operation with intergovernmental organizations active in the field of industrial development and new co-operation arrangements were signed with the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources (12 May 1982), the African Union of Railways (27 May 1982) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (13 October 1982). An agreement of co-operation between UNIDO and the

[7] *Ibid.*, para. 7.

[8] PI/81.

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is in an advanced stage of negotiation. These arrangements, like those concluded with many intergovernmental organizations in previous years, manifest a willingness to undertake joint efforts in the field of industrial development and establish a framework for the transformation of such efforts into concrete programmes and projects. A positive example of such concrete steps is illustrated by UNIDO's co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank, on the basis of the agreement signed in 1981, whereby UNIDO has executed projects under trust funds provided by the Bank (see also chap. V "Special programmes", section on "Investment Co-operative Programme"). Regional and subregional intergovernmental organizations play an important role as focal points or counterparts for UNIDO technical assistance at those levels.

30. As in 1981, UNIDO continued to emphasize its co-operation with OAU,[9] as illustrated by the appointment of a full-time UNIDO regional adviser to OAU. In addition, a number of joint activities were carried out with ECA; these included activities for the implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, organization of the Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa and organization of the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa.

31. With regard to the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the required minimum of 80 ratifications was attained by 12 July 1982, thus setting the stage for consultations among States to pave the way for the entry into force of the new Constitution of UNIDO. As the Constitution does not provide for modalities of these consultations, the matter was subsequently taken up by the Economic and Social Council which, in resolution 1982/66 of 30 July 1982, requested the Secretary-General to organize consultations among representatives of all Member States that had ratified the Constitution of UNIDO, and all other interested Member States, with a view to the entry into force of the Constitution, and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session. On 20 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/213 on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, in which it made concrete recommendations with regard to the above consultations (see also chap. I, "Policy-making organs", para. 28. At the end of 1982, the total number of signatures had reached 131 and the total number of ratifications stood at 87.

CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

32. As witnessed in 1982, international, regional and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and their members have become key actors in the development process at all levels and important counterparts to international organizations. Their multi-faceted role as a source of expertise, finance and management, is steadily growing, and in coming years they will be increasingly active in the industrialization process and in promoting and strengthening international industrial co-operation. In 1982, an intensive effort

[9] ID/B/280, chap. VII, para. 9.

was made to further co-operation with NGOs and industrial enterprises and institutions in developed and developing countries. The Non-governmental Organizations Section gave attention to new approaches. New activities were developed and implemented, in co-operation with relevant units of the Secretariat, in order to cope with the rapid development in many branches of industry and the pressing need for co-operation at organization, enterprise and project levels.

33. Contacts continued to be established and co-operation developed with numerous organizations, including the Appropriate Technology International, the Club de Dakar, the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC), the International Association for Rural Development, the International Commission for Agricultural Engineering, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation, the International Union of Food Science and Technology (IUFoST), the International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures, the World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations, the World Confederation of Labour (WCL), the World Energy Conference, the World Federation of Development Financing Institutions and the World Federation of Engineering Organizations. Memoranda of understanding for co-operation were prepared with a number of NGOs including the Association of African Development Finance Institutions and the International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer.

34. Along the lines described in last year's *Report*,[10] and in accordance with the memorandum of understanding for co-operation between UNIDO and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), UNIDO and ISO, as part of their 1982/1983 joint work programme, for the first time organized a programme to train officials of national standard bodies from developing countries in the preparation, elaboration, use and evaluation of international standards, through participation in a number of ISO technical committees dealing with priority areas of UNIDO, and study tours in various developed countries in order to acquaint participants with the developments in the field of standardization.

35. In co-operating with NGOs and public and private industrial institutions and enterprises, emphasis continued to be placed in 1982 on UNIDO priority areas such as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the System of Consultations and the Energy Programme. Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, and the Regional Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Africa, a Workshop on Design and Development of Agricultural Equipment in Africa was held in co-operation with the Engineering and Industrial Design and Development Centre of Egypt. The Workshop, which was held in Cairo (Egypt), October 1982, was attended by designers and manufacturers of agricultural equipment from 15 African countries, China, France and India, as well as representatives of FAO and ECA, and provided a forum for exchanging knowledge and experience among the participants whose organizations have developed valuable technology and gained experience in this field. At the Workshop, an analysis was made of ways

[10] *Ibid.*, para. 12.

and means of improving endogenous design and development capabilities in Africa and promoting the acquisition of appropriate agricultural equipment by African countries, and its exchange among them.

36. In addition to making a contribution to the preparatory work for, and to Consultations themselves, the Non-governmental Organizations Section, through co-operation with NGOs and business and industrial institutions, in 1982 put the System of Consultations in contact with no less than 145 external organizations which showed their willingness for providing information, technology and finance for activities related to several Consultations.

37. In 1982, IUFoST requested UNIDO co-operation in the preparation and organization of a symposium for African directors of food research and development centres to discuss the various aspects of the management of such centres and possible co-operation among these centres with a view to alleviating their problems and shortcomings.

38. In the field of energy-related industrial activities, co-operation with NGOs and industrial enterprises and institutions considered new and renewable sources of energy for industrial development as well as the potential of conventional sources of energy and energy management in developing countries. In this connection, it is planned to hold a meeting in co-operation with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries on energy management in industry in developing countries to take place in New Delhi, January 1983, within the framework of the Fifth Indian Engineering Trade Fair. The meeting aims at bringing together industrialists, energy managers and technologists working in areas of energy management in industry, including energy substitution and conservation, with special reference to developing countries, to discuss the present state of technology and mutual co-operation. In 1982, there were efforts in conjunction with other Sections and Branches of the Secretariat to arrange and co-ordinate UNIDO participation in and contributions to numerous meetings and conferences on energy, organized by NGOs and business and industrial institutions.

39. International industrial subcontracting is an important field for efficient international co-operation between industrial firms from developing and industrialized countries. Discussions were held with the organizers of the International Market of Subcontracting (MIDEST) and a programme, jointly sponsored by UNIDO and MIDEST, is being prepared with the aim of identifying, assisting and sponsoring the participation of selected manufacturing firms from five developing countries in MIDEST to be held in Paris, 1983.

40. A programme of co-operation with NGOs and industrial enterprises of Latin America was prepared in 1982, designed to assist in providing processing technology, managerial and marketing skills and financial resources. As one component of this programme, a project to assist the wood-processing sector of the Andean Group of countries is under preparation for possible implementation jointly with the Ontario International Corporation, a crown corporation of the Provincial Government of Ontario and the Board of the Cartagena Agreement. For this purpose, a UNIDO mission was sent to Latin America in 1982 to discuss the project with potential parties. This project is being prepared

in close co-operation with the Agro-industries Branch and the Investment Co-operative Programme Branch. Another component of the programme of co-operation in Latin America is directed towards co-operation with the Latin American Canning and Allied Industries Association (ALICA). In 1982, preparatory work was carried out for the convening of a meeting between members of ALICA (national chambers and manufacturers of foodstuffs from 14 Latin American countries) and investors and food industrialists from Spain to discuss co-operation in the food-processing sector in fields such as joint ventures, training and transfer and development of appropriate technology.

41. In 1982, the portfolio of opportunities and resources available for international industrial co-operation continued to develop on the basis of responses received from NGOs, and public and private industrial enterprises and institutions. Through appropriate matching of available and required resources, UNIDO was able to promote direct industrial co-operation, at the organization and/or project level, between potential partners from developing and industrialized countries in such areas as subcontracting agreements, research and development programmes, marketing arrangements, management assistance and training programmes.

42. Joint projects aimed at strengthening co-operation with universities, industrial R + D (research and development) institutes and industry were carried out along the lines mentioned in the 1981 *Report*.[11] In order to finalize the project proposal on the establishment of appropriate university/industry linkage in Malaysia,[11] a mission to Malaysia and Indonesia was undertaken in 1982, in close co-operation with the Scottish Business School. The mission comprised discussions with all parties concerned—including the University Sains Malaysia (University of Science) and the University of North Sumatra (Indonesia)—with regard to the involved developing countries' present and future needs and the contributions of all parties (including UNIDO and the Scottish Business School) to the implementation of this project. A twinning agreement for co-operation between the Bulgarian Research Institute for Instrument Design (NIPKIP) and the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) was signed in June 1982 during a mission to Thailand by Bulgarian consultants, implemented on a cost-sharing basis. Within the framework of this twinning agreement, the possibility of establishing a micro-processor instrumentation laboratory at TISTR was envisaged and is now under consideration by the Government of Thailand; the agreement includes the undertaking of joint research activities, provision of research facilities, training of researchers and joint organization of workshops. In May 1982, a study tour to NIPKIP was organized for engineers from the Electronic Industries Research and Development Centre of Egypt as part of the joint work programme within the twinning agreement between the two institutions. As a first step towards closer co-operation between NIPKIP and the Algerian National Organization for Scientific Research, Bulgarian experts undertook a mission to Algiers to define future objectives and activities of a proposed centre for instrument design and maintenance in Algeria and determine possible UNIDO and NIPKIP contributions to the centre.

43. Activities to foster the development of rural areas through co-operation in establishing industrial co-operatives and small-scale industries were carried

[11] *Ibid.*, para. 17.

out in conjunction with existing national industrial co-operatives and international, regional and national NGOs. A Conference on Economic and Social Potential of Industrial Co-operatives in Developing Countries was organized in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), February 1982, in close co-operation with the ICA Regional Office in Moshi (United Republic of Tanzania) and the Tanzanian authorities. The Conference, which was attended by representatives of industrial co-operatives and co-operative organizations from selected developed and developing countries, focused essentially on developing international co-operation for the establishment and improvement of industrial co-operatives in Botswana, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Some 25 project ideas for obtaining technical and financial assistance through international co-operation were brought to the attention of the representatives of UNIDO, COPAC, ICA, the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives and the Overseas Development Administration. The recommendations adopted at the Conference also stressed the need for international co-operation in promoting industrial co-operatives in other developing countries, the organization of training programmes, the promotion of industrial goods produced by industrial co-operatives and the establishment of a joint UNIDO/ICA committee. As initial follow-up action to the Conference, participating developing countries were requested to provide UNIDO with more information on the project ideas put forward with a view to their promotion. Twelve proposals for which brief information was made available were brought to the attention of COPAC to identify potential sources of finance. Co-operation was intensified with COPAC for the identification of co-operative banks and development aid agencies which would be willing to provide loans at low interest rates or small grants for co-operative projects studied and submitted by UNIDO. Projects from Cape Verde, Haiti and Peru were also submitted to COPAC for the same purpose.

44. Loan conditions presently offered by co-operative banks have become rather restrictive. Accordingly, UNIDO developed a joint project with COPAC with the aim of facilitating the access of developing countries to co-operative banks and development aid agencies. The first phase of the project comprises the establishment of a roster of existing co-operative banking institutions and development aid agencies in Europe, Japan and North America, which would be willing to provide funds for industrial co-operative projects. The second phase consists of a three-day UNIDO/COPAC meeting to bring together co-operative banks and development aid agencies on the one hand, and project sponsors from developing countries on the other, for the promotion of co-operative projects and the introduction of savings and credit schemes in developing countries. The third and final phase of the project, based on the experience gained in the two previous phases, involves the compilation of a manual for the preparation of co-operative and small-scale industrial projects in developing countries in order to promote such projects through international co-operation.

45. As part of the Joint Programme for International Co-operation in the Development of Industrial Co-operatives in Developing Countries, established by UNIDO and the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives in 1977, preparatory work has been undertaken for the holding of a seminar on industrial co-operatives to be organized within the framework of the Second World Conference on Work Co-operatives, which is scheduled to take place in

Warsaw from 5 to 8 October 1983. The organization of this seminar was discussed during the fifth session of the Joint Committee of UNIDO and the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives, convened in Warsaw in December 1982.

46. One important feature of activities in 1982 was the effort made by UNIDO to make use of trade fairs as an important instrument for the promotion of international industrial co-operation. For example, UNIDO participated in the Third Seminar for Fair Top Level Management and Managing Staff which was organized by the Union of International Fairs in Dakar (Senegal), April 1982. The Seminar, which was attended by fair organizers from both developed and developing countries, and by representatives of ITC, the European Economic Community and UNIDO, acquainted 20 fair organizers from developing countries with the role fairs can play in the industrialization process of their countries. UNIDO was also involved in a promotion programme undertaken jointly with ITC and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce in connection with the Budapest Autumn Fair. The programme, involving a seminar entitled "Fairs as a tool for the industrialization of developing countries" was attended by 20 representatives from seven developing countries, who studied UNIDO experience gained in this field.

47. Contacts and co-operation between UNIDO and trade unions in 1982 was strengthened and expanded beyond the activities related to the System of Consultations. A seminar on selected issues of the world industrial restructuring was under preparation to be organized jointly with ICFTU. Activities in the fields of research and studies on selected industrial issues were among the joint projects considered with WCL and the World Federation of Trade Unions. At the request of the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, Professional and Technical Employees (FIET), UNIDO participated in the FIET Conference on the Challenge of Technology in Asia and the Pacific.

48. Numerous NGOs, public and private industrial enterprises and institutions have steadily increased their involvement in UNIDO technical co-operation activities through the provision of training opportunities for personnel from developing countries, services for purchase and contracting activities and qualified experts for the UNIDO roster of experts; in connection with this latter activity, the Non-governmental Organizations Section in 1982 supplied names of 190 organizations which had agreed on providing experts to UNIDO technical co-operation projects. In addition the Section organized numerous meetings with UNIDO staff at all levels for representatives of NGOs, business and industrial institutions, represented UNIDO at several international meetings and arranged for UNIDO participation in other meetings.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

49. UNIDO public information activities during 1982, like those of other organizations within the United Nations system, fall into the categories of system-wide co-operation, coverage, in-depth information and dissemination, for both planning and reporting purposes.

50. In the area of system-wide co-operation, which is of particular relevance, the Public Information Section had to stretch its capabilities in order to serve also as an Information Service for the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and other Vienna-based United Nations entities as well as a United Nations Information Centre for Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

51. UNIDO was represented by the Public Information Section at the ninth session of the Joint United Nations Information Committee (JUNIC), 19-23 April, the Development Information Meeting, 26-28 April and the JUNIC *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Development Education, 22-24 September, all held in Geneva; UNIDO has also offered the Vienna International Centre (VIC) as the venue of the tenth regular session of JUNIC in 1983. The Section also attended consultations with NGOs on questions relating to the activities of UNIDO, which took place in London and Amsterdam in January and in Stockholm in March; the 13th Editorial Committee Meeting of the newspaper "Supplement for a New World Economic Order" held in Budapest, 21-24 June, and the 14th Meeting in Paris, 16-17 December; and the Interagency Working Group on the International Programme for the Development of Communication in Paris, 2 June.

52. Under the function of coverage of meetings, conferences and other events, for all bodies served by the Public Information Section, during 1982 a total of 306 press releases including publication notes and features were produced in English for world-wide distribution, as well as 355 in German for distribution in Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany. There were 129 UNIDO-related releases issued in English, 110 in French, 42 in German and several in Spanish. The Section also provided a German-language clipping service, with summaries translated into English and cabled to United Nations Headquarters in New York. Relevant English-language newspaper clippings were also provided to the senior staff of UNIDO and the United Nations units in the VIC.

53. Coverage was provided for two United Nations conferences held in Vienna in 1982: the World Assembly on Aging, 26 July to 6 August, and the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82), 9 to 21 August. Support services were also provided for the visit to Vienna of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in August, and in addition the Section contributed to system-wide campaigns, such as United Nations Day (24 October) and Disarmament Week (24-30 October). The Public Information Section also provided coverage and support for more than 20 other meetings of United Nations organizations. Press conferences and interviews were arranged for several of these United Nations meetings and informal press breakfasts were introduced during the year under review.

54. Major UNIDO meetings covered by the Section in 1982 included the sixteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, and the seventeenth and eighteenth sessions of the Permanent Committee. Section staff also provided information services for the Investment Promotion Meeting in Guangzhou (China), 7-11 June, the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry in Caracas (Venezuela), 13-17 September, the First Consultation on Industrial Financing in Madrid (Spain), 18-22 October, the First Consultation on the

Training of Industrial Manpower in Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), 22-26 November, and the High-Level Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology in Belgrade (Yugoslavia), 13-17 December. The first-hand coverage of the above-mentioned meetings evoked a favourable response in the national and international media. The Section also covered the Expert Group Meeting on the Popularization of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia), 29 September-1 October.

55. With respect to in-depth information, material produced by the Section for outside journals covered, *inter alia*, UNIDO objectives (for the Vienna Institute for Development); training to sustain industrialization (for the French- and English-language *Courier* of the Africa-Caribbean-Pacific States/ European Economic Community); a review of the UNIDO booklet "United Nations Industrial Development Fund: objectives, achievements, prospects"[12] (for *Development Forum: Business Edition*); investment promotion (published in 13 major world newspapers including *Le Monde, La Stampa,* and *Asahi Shimbun*); and iron and steel development (published in Venezuelan newspapers). Other UNIDO writing projects completed during 1982 included a contribution for the Session of a Special Character of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and the co-ordination, design and printing of the UNIDO booklet "United Nations Industrial Development Fund: objectives, achievements, prospects".[12] A collection of 29 typical UNIDO industrial operations success stories was published in English, French, Spanish and Arabic and distributed to selected media and other outlets.

56. As part of the Section's in-depth information services for other United Nations units in the VIC, a pamphlet was prepared in English, French and German for the open house day at the VIC on 26 October. Two issues of the United Nations Decade for Women Bulletin of the Advancement of Women Branch, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA)—previously produced in New York—were published in English, French and Spanish; German-language versions of the 130-page booklet, "The United Nations 1982" and of the Secretary-General's Annual Report were produced and distributed. Other materials were produced in German for several United Nations "days", "weeks" and other occasions.

57. More than 150 radio and television interviews with senior officials of UNIDO and the United Nations were produced during the year (in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and German) and made available to both developed and developing countries. Production of in-depth interviews on industrial development topics for distribution in developing countries was facilitated by continued close co-operation with three short-wave services providing frequent transmissions to Africa, Latin America and the Far East: Deutsche Welle, Österreichischer Rundfunk (ORF) and the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

58. The Public Information Section distributed more than 1,500 photographs of UNIDO field activities and meetings to United Nations Information Centres all over the world. Photographs were also sent directly to international media, including technical journals. In co-operation with *Development Forum*, a photographic competition was organized to encourage entries on industrial

[12] PI/81.

development. Special photographic exhibits were arranged and produced for UNESCO, UNEP, CSDHA and the Division of Narcotic Drugs and also for special events such as International Women's Day, Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, the World Assembly on Aging and UNISPACE 82.

59. With part of the financing from UNIDO, a film on the basic activities of the Organization was produced by the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters, and is currently under review. The UNIDO in-house training programmes for staff members, experts, SIDFAs, JPOs and others are currently being recorded on video-tape. Two special 15-minute programmes were produced during the year, one on the visit of the Secretary-General to Vienna in August, and the other on the "behind-the-scenes" activities of the VIC.

60. Concerning dissemination of information material, the VIC has become increasingly important as a source of international news, and the Public Information Section has kept pace by expanding and strengthening its contacts with international news agencies, newspapers, prominent freelance journalists and radio and television stations. During 1982, 57 media representatives were accredited, bringing the active list to 207. Discussions on establishing news-agency offices within the VIC were initiated with two international news agencies. Regular mailings of specially tailored materials were provided for one news agency specializing in distribution in developing countries.

61. The nucleus of an effort to direct more information to the developing countries was the computerized mailing operation initiated in 1981 and refined and expanded in 1982.[13] During the year, some 4,000 new addresses were added to the computer list and a 100-page documentation and user's guide was prepared to aid Section staff in entering addresses and retrieving address lists and statistical information on mailings.

62. Thirty-eight information seminars were held amounting to 47 full days of lectures during 1982, 117 lectures were given on a wide variety of United Nations and UNIDO subjects, and 210 one-hour briefings on the activities of UNIDO and of the United Nations units in the VIC were delivered to visiting groups.

63. Further public lectures were given to schools, universities and NGOs during the year under review. Regular contacts were maintained with more than 150 NGOs in addition to continued contacts with Government officials, educational institutions and other groups in Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

64. The Public Information Section continued to maintain a reference library of United Nations documents, publications and releases. In 1982, some 2,200 requests for information on the work of UNIDO and other United Nations organizations were processed, including requests for in-depth information for use in preparation of publications and research studies.

65. The Visitors Service in the VIC, for which the Section is responsible, organized a growing number of regular and VIP tours. More than 69,500 visitors passed through the VIC during 1982, including the 100,000th visitor to the Centre, for whom a special welcome was prepared.

[13] ID/B/280, chap. VII, para. 60.

NEW YORK LIAISON

66. In 1982, the UNIDO Liaison Office in New York continued to serve as the major link between UNIDO Headquarters in Vienna and the United Nations Headquarters in New York. At the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, support and services were provided, particularly with regard to agenda sub-item 71 *(d)* on industrialization and other items of interest to UNIDO which were allocated to the Second and Fifth Committees.

67. The Office also provided representation at, coverage of, and reporting on more than 100 intergovernmental and inter-agency meetings that took place in New York and elsewhere, including those of the Economic and Social Council; the Governing Council of UNDP; various technical committees; the ACC and its subsidiary bodies; the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; the Committee on Development Planning; the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development; and the *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Group of the Whole on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

68. Close contacts continued to be developed and maintained with delegations, keeping them informed of UNIDO's programmes and activities, ascertaining their countries' requirements in respect of their industrialization process and advising and assisting them on specific courses of action to be taken either by them or by UNIDO.

69. The Liaison Office participated actively in the preparation of two agreements of co-operation; the first, between UNIDO and the authorities of the United States of America, concerned the United States Trade and Development Programme (see para. 26 above) and the second, between UNIDO and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, was signed at the Liaison Office on 13 October 1982.

70. As in past years, the ratification of the UNIDO Constitution remained one of the highest priorities of the Liaison Office. This required close co-operation with the Office of Legal Affairs at United Nations Headquarters and with the UNIDO Governmental and Intergovernmental Relations Section as well as over 400 contacts with Permanent Missions to the United Nations. Since August 1982, the Office has been taking an active role in organizing and participating in the preparatory work for consultations in accordance with resolution 1982/66 of the Economic and Social Council, in so far as this relates to the entry into force of the UNIDO Constitution.

71. During the year under review, the Office was responsible for the follow-up to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1982, providing delegations with information and other services with regard to pledges made or to be announced later. The Office also represented UNIDO at the Pledging Conference for 1983 held in New York, 8-9 November 1982, and took an active role disseminating information to delegations, i.e. over 200 contacts.

72. In accordance with resolution 50 (XIV) of the Industrial Development Board on the significance of the launching of the global negotiations, the

Liaison Office kept UNIDO Headquarters informed on the status of consultations on the North/South dialogue held in New York.

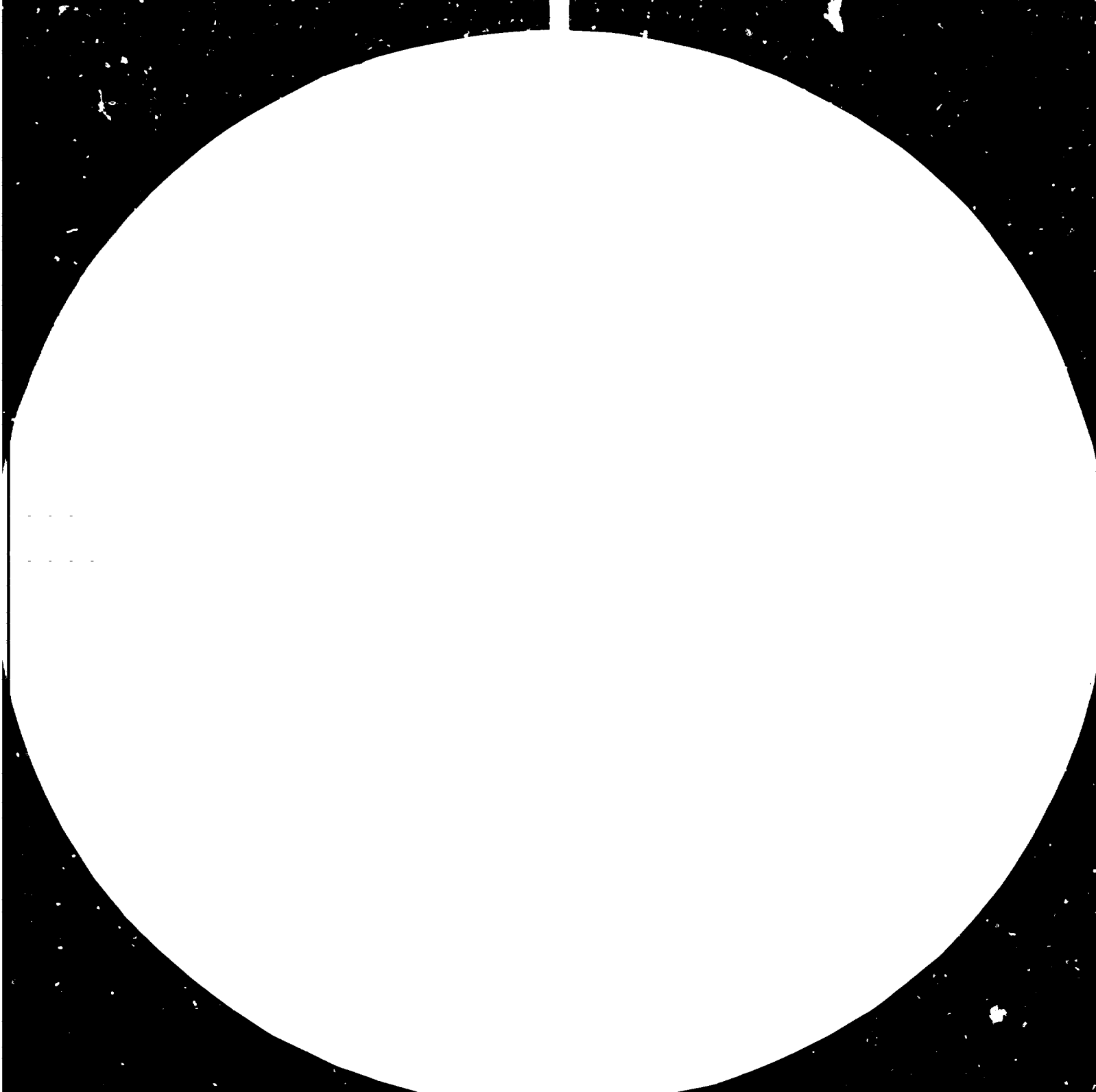
73. The Office maintained contact with UNDP and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, and continued to assist in the development of technical co-operation activities covering formulation and implementation of projects, including recruitment and briefing of experts, placement of fellowship holders, procurement of equipment and organization of study tours. Follow-up action was taken on over 160 project proposals. The Office assisted the Carl Duisberg Society (Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany), a non-profit-making society for international trainee exchange, in the implementation of UNIDO fellowships and study tour programmes. It also assisted in the organization and implementation of UNIDO seminars on industrial energy management which were held in Stony Brook (United States of America) and in Manila (Philippines). As in previous years the Liaison Office, which has co-operative agreements with several universities in New York, provided training programmes on the activities of UNIDO and on industrialization to six graduate students from different institutions, including Columbia University, New York University and Fordham University.

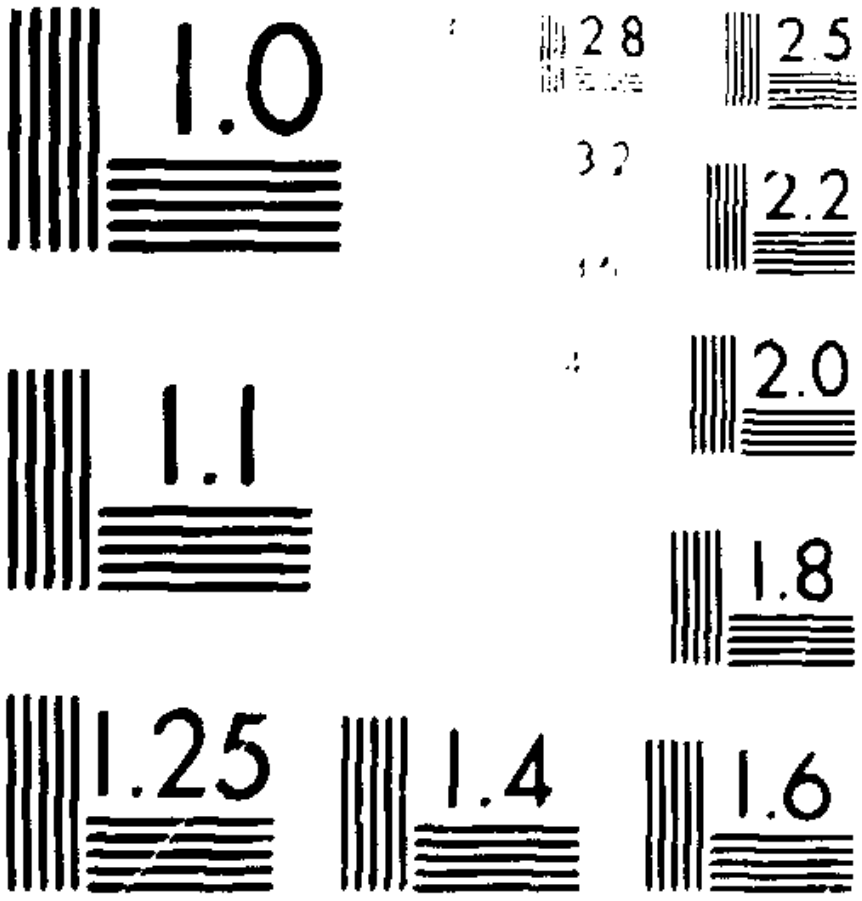
74. With the assistance of the UNIDO Liaison Office, the UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (New York) continued to provide on-the-job training in the field of investment promotion to representatives from: Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominica, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Philippines, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. The New York Investment Promotion Service received a grant of $220,000 from the United States Agency for International Development (Bureau for Private Enterprise) to assist its activities. The Office provided assistance to the New York Investment Promotion Service in organizing and implementing the first teleconference, bringing together potential investors in six cities in the United States of America and Egyptian business leaders (see chap. V "Special programmes", section on "Investment Co-operative Programme").

75. The Office continued to participate actively in the programme of the System of Consultations and assisted in the organization of the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry in Caracas (Venezuela), September 1982.

76. The staff of the Office participated in special co-operation missions with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the State Department of the United States of America. The Liaison Office represented UNIDO at the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Toronto (Canada).

77. The Office provided UNIDO Headquarters and United Nations departments with technical data on bibliographical material related to UNIDO's operational and backstopping activities. Substantive material was also provided to those offices in Vienna dealing with various industrial sectors; material covered *inter alia:* energy, bio-engineering, micro-electronics, robotics and fibre optics. The Liaison Office continued to be the focal point for all inquiries related to industrial development. The documentation centre of the Office

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continued to provide documentation and information to Permanent Missions and to units and departments of the United Nations system. An increased awareness of UNIDO's activities and programmes generated an especially heavy demand for UNIDO publications from industry, libraries, research organizations, government agencies, technical experts and academic institutions in North and South America. The exchange of information on matters of mutual interest between the Liaison Office, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank continued to be particularly important.

UNIDO REPRESENTATION IN GENEVA

78. The staff of the UNIDO representation in Geneva during 1982 comprised two Professionals and one General Service staff member. Despite this scarcity in staff, the Geneva office took an active part in the twenty-ninth session of the Governing Council of UNDP and the second regular 1982 session of the Economic and Social Council. The Head of the office also attended the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly in New York.

79. Besides participating in some 60 meetings in Geneva itself, staff members of the UNIDO representation in Geneva also represented the Organization at other forums. These included meetings of the European Parliament, the Council of Europe, the Group of 77, the Non-aligned Countries, the ACC and its subsidiary organs, and other relevant meetings in Denmark, Italy and Monaco. Staff members also assisted in the preparations for the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower held in Stuttgart (Federal Republic of Germany), November 1982. During the period prior to this Consultation, preparatory meetings and missions were organized in a number of European countries as well as at the headquarters of ILO and UNESCO, who collaborated with UNIDO in holding the Consultation.

80. The main activities of the Geneva office thus continued to be negotiations with other Geneva-based organizations and representation at meetings of concern to UNIDO. A high degree of selectivity was exercised in the choice and level of representation—whether from Headquarters or the Geneva office and whether at senior or lower level—through consultations between UNIDO Headquarters and its representation in Geneva. Participation in the above meetings was monitored and briefings were provided, as necessary, from Geneva and Vienna. Appropriate follow-up was ensured through mission reports, analyses of the results of meetings and their recommendations.

81. During 1982, there was also an increase in the traditional and routine activities of the Geneva office: response to inquiries, distribution of documents to Permanent Missions and United Nations organizations, and the gathering, monitoring and despatch of documents to Headquarters and the New York Liaison Office.

82. The number of Permanent Missions accredited to UNIDO based in Switzerland, mainly Geneva, has now increased to 20, and liaison, briefing and negotiations with the Missions accounts for a considerable part of the working day of the UNIDO representation in Geneva.

Chapter VIII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STAFFING

1. The UNIDO Personnel Service continued to carry out its tasks within its terms of reference, which include the recruitment and management of both UNIDO Secretariat staff and most of the staff employed by other United Nations units located in the Vienna International Centre (VIC).

2. There were continued efforts to implement the various resolutions on administrative matters adopted by the General Assembly during the last few years. With regard to the recruitment of nationals from unrepresented or under-represented Member States, positive results were obtained during 1982. The proportion of appointments granted to such nationals in UNIDO during 1982 was 40.5 per cent (1981: 45.9 per cent). The proportion of nationals recruited from Member States which were within their geographical range reached 57.1 per cent (1981: 46 per cent). Consequently, there was a reduction in the percentage of nationals recruited from over-represented Member States, from 8.1 per cent in 1981 to 2.4 per cent in 1982. The results of UNIDO in recruiting staff from unrepresented and under-represented Member States will contribute towards meeting the target of 40 per cent set by the General Assembly in resolutions 33/143 and 35/210, applicable to the whole of the United Nations Secretariat. Although there was a slight improvement in the recruitment of female professional staff, problems continue to exist (see paras. 13-17 below).

3. As part of the implementation of personnel policy reforms and innovations decided upon by the General Assembly and the Secretary-General, the activities of Personnel Service continued to include participation in the Secretariat-wide Staff-Management Co-ordination Committee and the inter-organizational bodies established for consultations on personnel and administrative matters, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (CCAQ) and the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC). An important function was the servicing of the various joint staff-management and advisory bodies such as the Joint Advisory Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Panel and the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment. Other major functions included the local administration of competitive examinations for the promotion of staff from the General Service to the Professional category, the performance evaluation system, the machinery for handling staff grievances and the classification of posts.

4. Personnel Service is actively involved in monitoring the UNIDO staffing table in order to ensure full utilization of staffing resources. There was continuous consultation with the substantive Division in order to review the deployment of Professional and General Service support staff and improve the management of resources.

5. The composition of the staff of the UNIDO Secretariat up to 31 December 1982, according to category and sex, and with comparable figures for 1980 and 1981, is given in table 1 below.

TABLE 1. COMPOSITION OF UNIDO SECRETARIAT[a]

	As at 31 December 1980		*As at 31 December 1981*		*As at 31 December 1982*	
Category	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*	*Male*	*Female*
P-5 and above	131	2	129	2	134	3
P-1 to P-4	214	61	224	64	219	64
Field Service	1	—	1	—	—	—
General Service	161	547	168	601	181	613
Manual Worker	95	5	105	7	121	5
Subtotal	602	615	627	674	655	685
TOTAL	1 217		1 301		1 340	

[a]Figures include interregional and special technical advisers attached to UNIDO Headquarters; they do not include short-term staff or Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs). The position as at 31 December 1982 was: 5 interregional advisers and 12 special technical advisers. The figures also include staff members filling posts under Budget Sections 27 to 29 and under temporary assistance.

Recruitment

6. On 31 December 1982, 477 Professional and higher-level posts were authorized for UNIDO, of which 362 were financed under the regular budget, 101 from overhead funds, 4 by the World Bank and 10 under the provisions of Budget Sections 27 to 29 and 32. The latter posts were for services being provided by UNIDO to the United Nations units in the VIC and for maintenance of the VIC. In addition, 5 interregional advisers were financed from the regular programme of technical co-operation, 3 Professionals were charged to special temporary assistance for United Nations conferences and 1 to the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters. Six new Professional posts were approved on 1 January 1982 in the UNIDO regular budget. However, 3 other Professional posts in the common service library—posts previously included in the UNIDO budget—were deleted, as they are now included in jointly financed activities. There were 69 vacant posts, which were under various stages of recruitment (1981: 63). Of these, 8 P-2 posts were set aside for successful candidates in the competitive examinations for promotion of candidates from the General Service to the Professional category and for the external competitive examinations for candidates from unrepresented and under-represented countries. In addition, 9 language posts were under recruitment by United Nations Headquarters.

7. During 1982, 114 appointments were made in the Professional and higher categories (1981: 123). Of these, 34 were new appointments of one year or more, including 3 transfers and 3 assignments and 2 secondments from other United Nations organizations and 3 special technical advisers; 13 were fixed-term appointments of less than one year, expected to be converted to fixed-term appointments of one year or more; 17 were fixed-term appointments similarly converted to regular appointments; and 49 were short-term and fixed-term appointments which were not expected to be converted to any other type of appointment. One Field Service Officer's appointment was converted to the Professional category. During the same period, 63 staff members at the Professional and higher levels left the Organization, compared with 57 in 1981.

8. During the period under review, 119 fixed-term appointments were made in the General Service and Manual Worker categories and 41 staff members were transferred from the United Nations units or reassigned within UNIDO. In 1981, the total of appointments, transfers and reassignments was 193. Altogether 82 staff members in these categories left the Organization (1981: 85) and 4 staff members were transferred to the United Nations units. In addition, one staff member was transferred to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and one, who had been successful in the competitive examination, to the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

9. The UNIDO Personnel Service continued to be responsible for the recruitment of General Service and Manual Worker staff and consultants for all the United Nations units in the VIC, as well as for the recruitment of Professional staff for some of these units.

10. During 1982, 5 Professionals (1981: 5) were recruited for the United Nations units and 3 were transferred from New York and Geneva, and 10 cases were finalized (1981: 10). In the same period, 14 staff members left the units. In the General Service and Manual Worker categories, 25 staff members (1981: 60) were recruited under fixed-term contracts, 14 were transferred from UNIDO or reassigned and 2 were seconded from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

11. In addition to covering the needs of UNIDO in the recruitment of short-term staff for meetings, Personnel Service also catered for the requirements of the United Nations units at Vienna, United Nations Headquarters and other intergovernmental organizations. In 1982, 2,024 contracts (1981: 1,394) were issued for conference staff. In addition, 423 short-term contracts (1981: 506) were issued for Secretariat staff (see also paras. 7 and 9 above). A breakdown of the short-term contracts issued during the period under review is given in table 2 below.

TABLE 2. SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS ISSUED 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1982

	Conference staff			
	Translators/interpreters (Professional)	*General Service and Manual Worker*	*Other staff*	*Total*
UNIDO	927	899	334	2 249
United Nations			89	
Others	89	109	—	198
TOTAL	1 016	1 008	423	2 447

Paper pilot plant in Burma using bamboo pulp and waste paper for the production of machine-glazed packaging papers and machine-crêped hygienic papers (cf. chap. III, para. 260)

12. For UNIDO, including the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme, a total of 398 consultants' and individual contractors' contracts were issued for the provision of outside expertise and professional services in the Secretariat. In addition, 59 contracts were processed on behalf of the United Nations units and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. The total number of consultants' contracts from all sources of funds processed during the period under review was, therefore, 457 compared with 553 in 1981.

13. During 1982, the number of female Professional staff members increased from 66 to 67, representing 15.96 per cent of the total Professional staff. This was due to the fact that, although 10 women were recruited, 9 left during the period under review.

14. The evident shortage of female candidates who are both qualified for and interested in available posts, especially nationals of unrepresented or under-represented Member States, continued to be a serious obstacle. Despite repeated appeals to Member States to nominate more women and continuous efforts to locate suitable candidates for Secretariat vacancies, only 14 per cent of all applications received during the reporting period came from women and of these the majority (91.5 per cent) came from nationals of countries which were already well represented (i.e. within the desirable range) or over-represented in the Secretariat. Only 8.5 per cent of the applicants (1981: 12.4 per cent) came from developing countries which were not represented, or under-represented.

15. Despite the difficulty of locating and recruiting female Professional staff members, UNIDO has made steady progress during the past four years. Whereas at the end of December 1978 there were only 32 women holding posts subject to geographical distribution (or 10.6 per cent of the total Professional staff), the figure had risen to 50 (14.8 per cent) by the end of December 1982. This figure compares well with that of other departments involved in more technical issues in the United Nations Secretariat.

16. Women continued to account for a relatively high proportion of the promotions in the Professional category; out of the 47 Professionals promoted in 1982, 12 (25.5 per cent) were women. The majority of female Professionals are now to be found at the P-3 (43.2 per cent) and P-4 (21 per cent) levels, as compared to the figure four years ago, when the largest single proportion were in the junior P-1/P-2 category. However, few women occupy posts at the senior levels. At present 1 serves at the D-1 level and 2 are at the P-5 level.

17. The proportion of women serving on policy advisory, administrative and personnel bodies was 34 per cent overall. Women chaired the Appointment and Promotion Panel, and the Appointment and Promotion Committee; one woman served on the Panel of Chairmen of the Joint Appeals Board. Proportionately, more female than male Professionals serve on the joint staff-administration bodies. Among the female Professionals, 40.3 per cent serve on one or more of the seven joint bodies, as compared to 32.5 per cent of the male Professionals.

Personnel management

18. The administration of personnel as part of the personnel management function continued to include such statutory responsibilities as the administration of financial benefits and other entitlements of staff members according to the United Nations Staff Regulations and Staff Rules, all matters concerned with

the contractual status of the staff, counselling of staff members on career development and general questions of personnel policy and interpretation of the relevant rules and instructions.

19. As of 31 December 1982, 2,155 UNIDO Headquarters and field staff were being administered, compared to 2,117 staff on 31 December 1981 (an increase of 1.8 per cent). As in previous years, the full range of personnel services available to UNIDO staff members was also provided to all the United Nations units located in the VIC with the exception of the appointment and promotion of Professional staff assigned to the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the International Trade Law Branch. The appointment and promotion of such staff are handled by their respective parent departments and the Office of Personnel Services at United Nations Headquarters, although they are administratively processed in UNIDO. As of 31 December 1982, the United Nations units comprised 332 staff members. Personnel Service received an allocation of two Professional and six General Service posts to partly offset the additional workload related to servicing the United Nations units. Personnel Service, in addition to carrying out recurrent administrative personnel functions, was involved in appeals procedures and disciplinary cases concerning the staff of the United Nations units and handled the conversion of approximately 90 staff members of the United Nations Security and Safety Service from the Manual Worker to the General Service category.

20. As in the past, the arrangements concerning the delegation of authority in personnel matters and the assignment to the Executive Director of responsibilities with regard to the appointment and administration of staff proved beneficial for the smooth functioning of UNIDO.

21. Personnel Service administers and manages project personnel, who up to 31 December 1982 had completed 1,515 expert assignments (1981: 1,436), although the number of individual experts recruited increased only slightly. One factor which led to an increase in the workload of the Experts Unit is the high proportion of contracts of less than one year compared to those of longer duration. The increasing number of short-term contracts led to a considerable increase in personnel actions and a high turnover of project personnel. In 1982, the average length of an expert assignment was no more than 4 months. For the administration of such personnel, serving under a variety of living and working conditions, emphasis was placed on the rationalization of internal procedures and increased co-ordination with the ICSC and CCAQ concerning matters related to conditions of work and employment of project personnel, in order to allow these staff members to concentrate fully on the substantive aspects of their assignments. Two missions to selected duty stations were arranged, at which consultations were held with Resident Representatives, SIDFAs, Project Managers and experts. Project personnel are supported by locally recruited field staff, whose number averaged 158 during 1982.

22. Personnel Service continued to implement the personnel policy reforms introduced in previous years, such as the classification of posts for the Professional, General Service and Manual Worker categories of staff, the

provision of training facilities to encourage career development and the administration of competitive examinations for the promotion of General Service staff to the Professional category. These activities were carried out within the framework of the CCAQ and ICSC.

23. A considerable amount of time was invested in the preparation of job descriptions for the Professional and higher categories of staff which are still submitted to the Office of Personnel Services at United Nations Headquarters. However, efforts to have a Headquarters Classification Officer assigned to Vienna to complete the classification of all Professional posts were not successful and, other than for language posts, only minor progress was made. A study of Professional category language posts was completed and the result in the form of a revised staffing table for the Translation, Interpretation and Publications Sections of Conference Service, was submitted by the Secretary-General to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) for approval.

24. Good progress was made in the initial implementation of the classification scheme for the General Service category of staff in Vienna.[1] At the end of 1982, the majority of General Service posts in UNIDO had been classified. In addition, 100 descriptions of General Service and Manual Worker posts in UNIDO and the United Nations units had been classified for the posting of vacancy announcements and grade levels established for 147 short-term posts.

25. Although the post of Training Officer was vacant for the greater part of the year, Personnel Service, with the assistance of staff from other parts of UNIDO, was able to provide some of the basic training programme, including induction, drafting and office procedures. The Electronic Data Processing Section prepared and conducted six sessions of a workshop for computer users. With the introduction of word processing equipment, 17 staff members attended the basic course on its use held by the Joint Computer Service. Arrangements are well advanced for UNIDO to provide this training, using internal resources, from early 1983 onwards. Production of pilot video-cassettes to be used as part of the induction process for Secretariat and project staff began late in 1982. This is presently a joint effort with the Public Information Section and the Briefing and Debriefing Office of the Division of Industrial Operations, but it is expected that many other areas of UNIDO will be involved in the future. The first VIC seminar for persons reaching retirement age was organized with the co-operation of the IAEA and a number of local community services and institutions. An account of the VIC common language training service, which is managed by UNIDO, is given in paragraph 53 below.

26. Arrangements were negotiated with the Viennese authorities and two private hospitals to waive deposits for staff covered under the UNIDO group medical insurance scheme. This will enable UNIDO to reduce the substantial funds held on trust from the insurers, which were previously needed in order to provide deposits. A number of meetings were held with Austrian officials to arrange for the participation of short-term staff in the Austrian social security scheme.

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[1] ID/B/280, chap. VIII, para. 20.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

27. The Project Personnel Recruitment Section (PPRS) accounted for some 48.2 per cent of the total technical co-operation expenditures of UNIDO in 1982 (1981: 47 per cent). 1,005 experts were recruited (1981: 946) and 709 were extended in their posts (1981: 549); total work-months amounted to 6,826 (1981: 6,721).

28. The average duration of new appointments again decreased, so that with 3.52 months in 1982, appointments were 2.93 months shorter on average than in 1972. Of all project personnel recruited, 84.77 per cent were experts and consultants serving for less than one year. The almost unbroken trend towards shorter duration appointments is illustrated by the following figures:

1972	*1973*	*1974*	*1975*	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*
6.45	6.22	5.62	5.31	5.31	4.61	4.59	4.27	4.45	4.03	3.52

Such a trend is symptomatic of the changing role of experts in many UNIDO projects and reflects the growing ability of a number of developing countries to absorb technical assistance in the form of high-level, short-term consultancies.

29. Some of the consequences which the above trend held for the recruitment process were highlighted in last year's *Report*.[2] Particular attention was drawn to the need for novel approaches and utmost flexibility within the present administrative framework, since UNIDO has to compete successfully with bilateral technical assistance organizations and with commercial consulting firms in securing the services of scarce and expensive consultants.[3] PPRS remains substantially handicapped in this endeavour by, *inter alia*, the requirement of formal government selection of experts and short-term consultants, involving long and often unpredictable delays. Although continued difficulties were met in attempting to reduce further the average time required from the approval of a post to the actual reporting date of the selected expert (lead time) which stood at 4.88 months in 1981,[4] PPRS succeeded in reducing the average lead time to 4.61 months in 1982.

30. It would not be appropriate to say that the above pattern was due solely to the requirements of candidate submission and selection procedures. Certain difficulties inherent in the very nature of the short-term, high-level missions—which is becoming the typical form of UNIDO technical assistance—neutralize some of the efforts made to reduce the lead time. Any short-term mission entails a compressed work programme and requires thorough preparatory arrangements on the part of the receiving Government and the counterpart organizations, in order to take full advantage of a consultant's short stay in the

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[2] *Ibid.*, para. 25.

[3] *Ibid.*, paras. 26-27.

[4] *Ibid.*, para. 27.

country. The need to co-ordinate in advance a consultant's meeting with key officials and to arrange other visits during the brief mission period brings frequent government requests for rescheduling and postponement, which busy consultants cannot reconcile with their own commitments. It should also be borne in mind that top consultants usually require substantial advance planning and expect a binding contractual offer before reserving the necessary time for UNIDO; on the other hand, as a rule, no budgetary provisions exist by which UNIDO can compensate experts for keeping themselves available for forthcoming assignments. Understandably, consultants often refrain from making firm commitments, pending the outcome of the government selection procedure.

31. PPRS continued to experience difficulties in attracting suitable experts, especially for certain duty stations where the cost of living is high, or conditions otherwise difficult, and where United Nations salaries and allowances are not competitive with those of bilateral technical assistance organizations and commercial consulting services. This is particularly the case with expert assignments of one year or longer to countries which express a preference for candidates from certain industrialized countries. Under the above-mentioned circumstances it is obvious that, irrespective of the efforts of the recruitment service, the average lead time will not be drastically reduced and will continue to reflect a compromise between the desire for quick delivery and the quality of a mission.

32. During the period under review, PPRS continued to explore ways to get around the above-described dilemma. One such innovation entailed further promoting a practice, initiated under the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme in 1981, to appoint some consultants without the normal preliminary government clearance procedures.[5] This method has produced encouraging results but, for the time being, it remains the exception rather than the rule. A further attempt to overcome the dilemma involves the exploration of means by which consultants with predictable chances of employment within the UNIDO programme could be tied to the Organization for a given period per year. This could guarantee the availability of expertise, even in cases of long selection delays, and would respond to Governments' timing requirements with optimal flexibility. No concrete results, however, can be reported so far in this respect.

Sources of candidates

33. Appendix J, table 1 gives the number of experts recruited from a given country during 1982. The efforts of previous years were continued and good progress was made in endeavouring to ensure that all countries, including the developing countries, would have a more balanced involvement in the UNIDO technical co-operation programme. Table 3 below shows the status at the end of 1982.

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[5] *Ibid.*, para. 30.

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERTS BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES

	Number of experts					
	UNIDO roster[a]	*Percentage of roster*	*Submitted to Government*	*Selected by Government*[b]	*Appointed*	*Percentage of appointments*
Developing countries[c]	4 840	37.34	536	309	242	24.1
Group B[d]	6 732	51.93	939	773	611	60.8
Group D[e]	1 391	10.73	254	208	152	15.1
TOTAL	12 963	100.00	1 729	1 290	1 005	100.0

[a]Excluding 10 stateless.

[b]Including government nominees.

[c]Groups A and C plus Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Turkey.

[d]Excluding Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal and Turkey.

[e]Excluding Albania and Romania.

Recruitment from Group D countries

34. The ongoing large-scale cement industry project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (chap. III, para. 26 above) continued to account for a high quota of experts from Poland.[6] In 1982, 37 newly recruited Polish specialists on loan from "POLSERVICE" joined the team already serving on that project. Liaison with UNIDO National Committees and national recruitment services of Group D countries was further strengthened and representatives from those services made several visits to PPRS during 1982.

Recruitment from developing countries

35. Progress in increasing the number of experts recruited from developing countries is slow. Although several of these countries have established, or are about to establish, national recruitment services to gather information and facilitate the identification of potential candidates, experience has shown that much time is needed for such services to operate successfully, especially in the identification of potential candidates outside the Government. Efforts were continued to involve the UNIDO National Committees of developing countries in the identification of suitable potential experts from those countries for inclusion in the roster.

PURCHASE AND CONTRACT SERVICE

36. The implementation of technical co-operation project components involving the acquisition of equipment, materials, supplies and the services of consulting engineering companies and institutions is the responsibility of the Purchase and Contract Service (PAC). In 1982, PAC continued to provide services to UNIDO, as well as to some of the United Nations units and common services in the VIC.

[6]*Ibid.*, para. 32.

37. During the year under review, implementation of the equipment and contract components of UNIDO technical co-operation projects totalled $33.6 million, of which $24.4 million was for 1,800 equipment orders and $9.2 million covered contract disbursements. In 1981, the levels reached for the same components were: $35.2 million, $19.4 million, and $15.8 million, respectively. It should be noted, however, that the level for 1982 was achieved despite the fact that, unlike the previous year, there were no large contracts valued at $1.0 million or more (in 1981, 3 contracts alone were valued at approximately $7.6 million).

38. Projects in the agro-industrial, metallurgical, engineering and chemical sectors continued to account for the largest share of equipment purchases and service contracts and represented approximately 87 per cent of the total.

39. Whereas further efforts were made to identify, register and, in general, increase developing countries' participation in UNIDO's technical co-operation activities and in the supply of equipment and services, the results attained were substantially lower than those of 1981. Under the contracts component, 21 of the 112 new contracts awarded in 1982, with a value of $0.9 million, were signed with contractors from developing countries—as compared to 39 contracts in 1981 valued at $8.86 million. This represents 10 per cent of the value of all new contracts for technical co-operation in 1982. A prime contributing factor to this situation was the absence of a contract comparable to the $5.2 million contract awarded to an Indian company in 1981.

40. With regard to equipment, efforts to involve developing countries also met with slightly better success. In 1982, 104 purchase orders totalling $1.3 million were placed in developing countries as compared to 61 in 1981, amounting to $1.2 million.

41. Substantial efforts were made in 1982 to improve the efficiency and quality of services provided by PAC, without any increase in staff. Steps were taken to establish a basic roster of equipment manufacturers and suppliers and a suitable questionnaire and an effective computer programme were developed. The number of consulting-engineering companies maintained on the computerized roster was increased. PAC's library expanded and now comprises several hundred trade directories and an appreciable collection of technical material and data.

42. Word processing was introduced in contract work, thus saving a considerable amount of staff time, which was directed to improving quality by paying more attention to all phases of contract preparation and execution. In co-operation with the UNIDO Legal Liaison Unit, PAC finalized and programmed a standard contract format, a proposal request letter and a number of other documents.

43. A particular effort was made in order to introduce and/or extend in PAC the use of United Nations languages other than English. A number of basic documents, such as the questionnaires, are now available in French. Thanks to the diverse nationalities and language capabilities of its staff, the Service can deal with contractors and suppliers in ten languages, although written communications are confined to English, French, Spanish and German.

44. Despite spiralling inflation in most countries and the ever increasing cost of labour, there was no increase—and in a few cases there was even a decrease—in the costs of services and equipment over the 1981 level. The following factors were instrumental in this: *(a)* the practice of competitive bidding for equipment and that of calling for technical cost proposals for services based on the widest possible geographical distribution; *(b)* the current world-wide recession; *(c)* the need of companies to maintain employment and production levels. A further positive factor was the strengthening of the United States dollar on most money markets.

45. While the bulk of the above activities relate to the Division of Industrial Operations, PAC further provided services to the Division for Industrial Studies, the Division of Policy Co-ordination and the Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations, amounting to $0.5 million. PAC also purchased equipment, materials and supplies amounting to $4.4 million and secured services under contracting agreements to a value of $3.9 million for the United Nations Office at Vienna, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the International Narcotics Control Board and for the operation and maintenance of the VIC common services and UNIDO Headquarters.

CONFERENCE SERVICES

46. The overall demands placed on the Conference Service of UNIDO continued to increase, particularly with regard to the United Nations meetings and conferences taking place in Vienna. In addition, during the year under review, the Service saw the introduction of the Arabic language into its programme. The services provided for both UNIDO and the United Nations in 1982 are illustrated by table 4 below:

TABLE 4. TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY CONFERENCE SERVICE IN 1981 AND 1982

(By number of pages translated and interpreter days)

Organization served	*1981*	*1982*	*Increase (percentage)*
A. Translation (number of pages translated)			
UNIDO	24 165	29 028	18.0
United Nations[a]	15 558	24 874	60.0
TOTAL	39 723	53 902	37.2
B. Interpretation (interpreter days)			
UNIDO	1 912	1 976	3.3
United Nations[a]	2 227	3 911	75.6
TOTAL	4 139	5 887	42.2

[a]Includes United Nations units in the VIC and United Nations meetings and conferences held in Vienna.

47. During 1982 a total of 825 half-day meetings were serviced by UNIDO at the VIC (UNIDO: 281; non-UNIDO: 544). In addition, two special conferences of the United Nations were held in Vienna in 1982: the World Assembly on Aging (26 July to 6 August), serviced entirely by the UNIDO Conference Service; and the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82), 9 to 21 August, which was covered by staff from United Nations Headquarters with the assistance and support of the UNIDO Conference Service.

COMMON SERVICES

48. In accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding Concerning the Allocation of Common Services at Donaupark Centre in Vienna",[7] UNIDO is responsible for Buildings Management, Catering and Language Training as common services for the whole of the VIC. UNIDO General Services and Conference Service are also at the disposal of the United Nations units based in the VIC.

49. The consultant study on possibilities of reducing operating costs, commissioned by the international organizations at the VIC,[8] revealed that significant savings could be achieved if the services provided by an outside contractor were taken over by the Buildings Management Section using in-house staff, augmented where appropriate. As from 1 January 1982, the Buildings Management Section assumed full responsibilty for operating and maintaining the principal installations for ventilation, air-conditioning and heating, functions which had previously been performed by the outside contractor. During the first year of in-house service, savings of more than three million Austrian Schillings (more than $180,000) were realized.

50. The Buildings Management Section in 1982 also conducted studies and experiments concerned with energy saving and introduced measures which have already had some impact in further reducing the operation and maintenance budget for the biennium 1982-1983.

51. In accordance with the "Agreement between the United Nations, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Republic of Austria regarding the Establishment and Administration of a Common Fund for Financing Major Repairs and Replacements at their Headquarters Seats in the Vienna International Centre" signed in January 1981, a Joint Committee was established to administer the Common Fund. The Committee held three meetings in 1982. Rules of procedure were adopted and the UNIDO Head of General Services was appointed Administrative Officer of the Fund. A list of essential spare parts to be kept in stock was approved and a tentative five-year replacement programme, to be revised and reviewed every year, was prepared.

52. The Catering Services functioned satisfactorily during the year under review. In spite of inflation and increases in wages and the prices of raw

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[7] *Ibid.*, para. 45.

[8] *Ibid.*, paras. 47-48.

materials, the service was able to defer price increases planned for the second quarter of 1982. The operation was expected to balance out at the end of the year, possibly with a surplus.

53. The VIC common language training programme managed by UNIDO continued to provide training in the six official languages of the United Nations and in German to the staff of all organizations in the VIC and their adult dependants. In September 1982, 791 persons were enrolled in the regular programme and 135 persons in the self-financed dependants' programme. The Language Training Unit continued to administer the United Nations language proficiency examinations. It prepared and graded the German language proficiency examinations which were also used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). In July 1982 a total of 137 staff members sat for the above-mentioned examinations. There was a further increase in the number of United Nations competitive examinations for translators, editors, proofreaders, verbatim reporters and candidates for entry-level posts, administered by the Unit at the request of the United Nations Headquarters.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

This annex provides an overall view, in financial terms, of the Headquarters and field activities of UNIDO. Data for 1982 are based on the second run of the accounts for that year, available mid-January 1983. These data have been used in order to meet printing deadlines for the Report. *As has been the custom for the past few years, an updated statistical supplement will be prepared if necessary shortly before the Industrial Development Board meets.*

LIST OF TABLES

		Page
1.	Expenditures, 1977 to 1983	200
2.	Technical co-operation programmes: project budget approvals and expenditures, 1972 to 1983	201
3A.	Technical co-operation activities: projects approved in 1981 and 1982, by source of funds	204
3B.	Technical co-operation activities: value of projects as at 31 December 1982, by source of funds	205
4.	Expenditures on technical co-operation activities in 1981 and 1982, by source of funds and project component	206
5.	Technical co-operation activities: project expenditures, 1977 to 1983, by programme and programme component	207
6.	Expenditure on technical co-operation activities, by source of funds and programme component, 1982	208
7.	Expenditures on technical co-operation activities, by geographical area, 1976 to 1983	210
8.	Technical co-operation activities: project expenditure in 1982	211
9.	Expenditure of regular budget and overhead funds in 1982, by programme component and object of expenditure	212

TABLE 1. EXPENDITURES, 1977 TO 1983

(In millions of US dollars)

	Actual						*Estimated*
	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Technical co-operation programmes	43.9	55.1	70.5	76.3	88.6	91.9	93.5
Regular programme	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.6
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	28.9	38.4	46.4	52.0	64.2	64.2	59.0
UNDP/SIS	3.5	3.6	4.7	3.9	1.5	3.1	2.4
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
UNDP-administered trust funds	—	—	0.6	0.9	1.9	3.1	3.0
Other trust funds	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	4.7	5.3	13.0[a]
UNIDF	4.7	6.5	9.7	10.6	10.4	11.6	11.0
Non-UNIDO funds	—	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
Headquarters	29.4	36.9	43.9	47.0	45.2	45.4	49.0
Regular budget	24.1	29.6	34.5	36.6	35.9	35.6	36.2
Overheads	5.3	7.3	9.4	10.4	9.3	9.8	12.8
Total expenditure	73.3	92.0	114.4	123.3	133.8	137.3	142.5
Technical co-operation programmes as percentage of total expenditure	59.9%	59.9%	61.6%	61.8%	66.2%	66.9%	65.6%

[a] Figures are tentative only since contributions to trust funds are made on an *ad hoc* basis and cannot be accurately estimated.

TABLE 2. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMMES: PROJECT BUDGET APPROVALS AND EXPENDITURES, 1972 TO 1983

(In millions of US dollars)

	Actual							Esti-mated
	1972-1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
A. All sources of funds								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	37.4	72.8	83.0	111.9	118.7	136.7	137.2	154.5
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	177.2	54.1	84.0	77.3	94.3	89.1	109.2	95.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	214.6	126.9	167.0	189.2	213.0	225.8	246.4	250.0
4. Expenditures in the year	141.8	43.9	55.1	70.5	76.3	88.6	91.9	93.5
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	72.8	83.0	111.9	118.7	136.7	137.2	154.5	156.5
B. Regular programme[a]								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	—	0.1	—	1.4	0.8	3.5
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	8.7	2.2	2.3	3.7	4.9	2.9	5.8	0.9
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	8.7	2.2	2.3	3.8	4.9	4.3	6.6	4.4
4. Expenditures in the year	8.7	2.2	2.2	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.6
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	—	0.1	—	1.4	0.8	3.5	0.8
C. UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	29.7	59.8	67.9	87.3	95.0	110.7	105.8	118.2
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	128.8	37.0	57.8	54.1	67.7	59.3	76.6	64.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	158.5	96.8	125.7	141.4	162.7	170.0	182.4	182.2
4. Expenditures in the year	98.7	28.9	38.4	46.4	52.0	64.2	64.2	59.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	59.8	67.9	87.3	95.0	110.7	105.8	118.2	123.2

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

	Actual							Estimated
	1972-1976	*1977*	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
D. UNDP/SIS[b]								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	5.3	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.8	3.1	2.8	5.0
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	14.8	3.7	3.1	5.0	1.2	1.2	5.3	1.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	20.1	9.5	9.1	10.5	7.0	4.3	8.1	6.5
4. Expenditures in the year	14.3	3.5	3.6	4.7	3.9	1.5	3.1	2.4
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.8	3.1	2.8	5.0	4.1
E. UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	4.8	0.1	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	4.8	1.8	1.0	1.6	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.8
4. Expenditures in the year	3.1	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
F. UNDP-administered trust funds								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	—	1.6	1.0	0.1	4.7	2.9
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	—	—	1.6	—	—	6.5	1.3	1.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	—	—	1.6	1.6	1.0	6.6	6.0	4.4
4. Expenditures in the year	—	—	—	0.6	0.9	1.9	3.1	3.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	—	1.6	1.0	0.1	4.7	2.9	1.4

G. *Other trust funds*								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	0.4	1.3	3.3	5.0	5.6	6.8	5.7	5.4
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	7.1	5.0	4.9	4.3	4.5	3.6	5.0	12.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	7.5	6.3	8.2	9.3	10.1	10.4	10.7	17.4
4. Expenditures in the year	6.2	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	4.7	5.3	13.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	1.3	3.3	5.0	5.6	6.8	5.7	5.4	4.4
H. *UNIDF*[c]								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	2.0	4.2	4.5	10.6	8.2	10.6	14.6	17.1
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	13.0	5.0	12.6	7.3	13.0	14.4	14.1	14.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	15.0	9.2	17.1	17.9	21.2	25.0	28.7	31.1
4. Expenditures in the year	10.8	4.7	6.5	9.7	10.6	10.4	11.6	11.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	4.2	4.5	10.6	8.2	10.6	14.6	17.1	20.1
I. *Non-UNIDO funds*								
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	—	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	—	1.1	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.2
4. Expenditures in the year	—	—	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7

[a]Excludes the value of projects approved but not implemented within the year (prior to 1978) or the biennium (after 1977), as appropriate.

[b]Includes SIS Trust Funds prior to 1973.

[c]Includes UNIDO General Trust Fund.

TABLE 3A. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1981 AND 1982, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	*New projects approved*			*Existing projects revised*			*Total net value of approvals/revisions ($000)*
	Number of projects	*Net value of approvals ($000)*	*Average value of approvals ($000)*	*Number of projects*	*Net value of revisions ($000)*	*Average value of revisions ($000)*	
				1981			
Regular programme	136	2 608	19	49	260	5	2 868
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	144	38 873	270	507	20 379	40	59 252
UNDP/SIS	71	1 836	26	316	(602)	(2)	1 234
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	3	357	119	13	528	41	885
UNDP-administered trust funds	9	6 502	722	—	—	—	6 502
Other trust funds	31	1 670	54	95	1 962	21	3 632
UNIDF	285	18 718	66	376	(4 360)	(12)	14 358
Non-UNIDO funds	8	334	42	14	5	—	339
TOTAL	687	70 898	103	1 370	18 172	13	89 070
				1982			
Regular programme	189	5 761	30	—	—	—	5 761
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	141	64 960	461	595	11 664	20	76 624
UNDP/SIS	149	5 282	35	94	10	—	5 292
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	3	602	201	18	78	4	680
UNDP-administered trust funds	6	1 198	200	8	111	14	1 309
Other trust funds	32	6 128	192	102	(1 137)	(11)	4 991
UNIDF	184	14 579	79	292	(453)	(2)	14 126
Non-UNIDO funds	13	743	57	18	(346)	(19)	397
TOTAL	717	99 253	138	1 127	9 927	9	109 180

TABLE 3B. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: VALUE OF PROJECTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	*Number of projects*	*Total value of projects ($000)*	*Average value of projects ($000)*
Regular programme	189	5 761	30
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	821	406 490	495
UNDP/SIS	381	13 459	35
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	24	6 183	257
UNDP-administered trust funds	16	9 421	589
Other trust funds	151	23 926	158
UNIDF	572	49 504	87
Non-UNIDO funds	51	5 791	114
TOTAL	2 205	520 535	236

Note: The following is a breakdown by status of projects:

	Number of projects	*Total value of projects ($000)*
New and ongoing	1 301	390 769
Operationally completed	292	41 053
Financially completed	612	88 713
	2 205	520 535

TABLE 4. EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1981 AND 1982, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND PROJECT COMPONENT

Source of funds	Project personnel: Number of experts' work-months	Project personnel: $000	Subcontracts $000	Fellowships and training $000	Equipment $000	Miscellaneous expenses $000	Total $000
1981—Actual							
Regular programme	209	2 016	153	1 056	147	95	3 467
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	4 464	30 175	12 266	4 519	16 002	1 229	64 191
UNDP/SIS	142	988	281	90	187	17	1 563
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	96	623	625	176	77	36	1 537
UNDP-administered trust funds	30	277	151	49	1 399	9	1 885
Other trust funds	1 354	4 492	30	120	61	14	4 717
UNIDF[a]	306	2 610	2 313	3 815	1 453	187	10 378
Non-UNIDO funds	120	828	—	59	16	2	905
TOTAL	6 721	42 009	15 819	9 884	19 342	1 589	88 643
1982—Actual							
Regular programme	214	1 403	123	1 396	29	147	3 098
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	4 177	29 965	6 603	5 584	20 747	1 361	64 260
UNDP/SIS	318	2 226	540	115	167	34	3 082
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	27	197	343	70	230	29	869
UNDP-administered trust funds	85	745	190	122	2 017	32	3 106
Other trust funds	1 450	4 960	—	214	105	50	5 329
UNIDF[a]	475	4 242	1 570	4 404	1 053	292	11 561
Non-UNIDO funds	80	575	(119)	69	44	5	574
TOTAL	6 826	44 313	9 250	11 974	24 392	1 950	91 879

[a]Includes UNIDO General Trust Fund.

TABLE 5. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECT EXPENDITURES, 1977 TO 1983, BY PROGRAMME AND PROGRAMME COMPONENT

(In thousands of US dollars)

Programme/Programme component	*Actual*						*Estimated*
	1977	*1978*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Office of the Executive Director	—	—	—	—	—	39	100
Division of Policy Co-ordination	304	435	1 082	1 233	498	832	300
Division of Industrial Operations							
Programme formulation and direction	780	417	473	538	709	724	1 100
Industrial planning	3 605	4 497	4 976	4 013	4 262	4 438	5 100
Institutional infrastructure	6 116	7 706	9 752	11 295	12 690	11 912	14 000
Factory establishment and management	2 104	2 535	2 695	3 508	4 542	3 728	4 600
Training	4 646	4 928	6 721	6 765	6 230	6 715	7 600
Feasibility studies	2 022	2 057	2 358	3 525	4 320	4 812	5 700
Agro-industries	6 391	7 434	8 485	9 611	8 382	12 181	11 500
Metallurgical industries	4 498	8 829	9 053	6 286	8 222	9 241	5 900
Engineering industries	5 742	5 823	7 143	10 095	14 426	13 963	14 300
Chemical industries	5 859	8 472	15 126	16 522	21 318	18 909	18 200
Investment co-operative programme	431	641	1 396	1 609	2 004	2 517	3 600
Division for Industrial Studies	1 279	1 344	1 174	1 196	1 014	1 639	1 400
Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations	70	—	29	62	17	126	100
Unspecified	39	59	51	22	9	103	—
TOTAL	43 886	55 167	70 514	76 280	88 643	91 879	93 500

TABLE 6. EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND PROGRAMME COMPONENT, 1982

(In thousands of US dollars)

Programme/Programme component	*Regular programme*	*UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart*	*UNDP/ Special programme resources and special measures*	*UNDP/SIS*	*UNDP-administered trust funds*	*Other trust funds*	*UNIDF*	*Non-UNIDO funds*	*Total*
Office of the Executive Director									
Industrial Development Decade for Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—	39
Policy co-ordination									
Negotiations	16	—	—	—	—	49	296	—	361
Field reports monitoring	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	53
Non-governmental organizations	40	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	44
Least developed countries	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Economic co-operation among developing countries	101	—	36	—	—	—	188	30	355
Subtotal	176	—	36	—	—	102	488	30	832
Industrial operations									
Investment co-operative programme	29	732	71	—	—	125	1 560	—	2 517
Industrial planning	81	3 651	—	20	—	254	151	281	4 438
Institutional infrastructure	12	10 245	27	210	50	873	429	66	11 912
Factory establishment and management	7	3 209	61	188	—	56	207	—	3 728
Training	1 306	2 024	—	22	—	104	3 259	—	6 715
Feasibility studies	80	3 690	—	243	—	625	171	3	4 812
Agro-industries	165	9 062	130	473	35	48	2 085	183	12 181
Metallurgical industries	58	5 585	349	567	1 899	140	132	—	9 241
Engineering industries	79	13 313	(1)	334	—	—	749	—	13 963
Chemical industries	173	12 487	205	904	1 100	2 618	1 471	(49)	18 909
Programme formulation and direction	404	160	—	47	—	—	113	—	724
Subtotal	2 394	64 158	842	3 008	3 084	4 843	10 327	484	89 140

Industrial studies									
Global and conceptual studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
Regional and country studies	—	79	—	19	—	170	160	—	428
Sectoral studies	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Development and transfer of technology	38	12	(9)	49	22	69	362	42	585
Technological advisory services	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	11
Industrial information	10	—	—	—	—	152	(2)	17	177
General industrial information services	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Programme formulation and direction	355	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	373
Subtotal	403	91	(9)	74	22	391	607	60	1 639
Conference services, public information and external relations	33	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	126
Unspecified	92	11	—	—	—	(7)	7	—	103
TOTAL	3 098	64 260	869	3 082	3 106	5 329	11 561	574	91 879

TABLE 7. EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 1976 TO 1983

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Actual							*Estimated*
Area	*1976*	*1977*	*1978*	*Area*	*1979*	*1980*	*1981*	*1982*	*1983*
Africa				Africa					
Country projects	12 809	11 432	15 128	Country projects[a]	21 015	24 106	32 756	29 137	29 000
Regional projects	746	783	1 040	Regional projects	1 372	1 469	1 589	1 828	2 000
Subtotal	13 555	12 215	16 168	Subtotal	22 387	25 575	34 345	30 965	31 000
The Americas				The Americas					
Country projects	6 195	4 764	5 890	Country projects	9 716	8 782	9 477	9 601	11 000
Regional projects	484	777	728	Regional projects	445	920	855	1 141	1 000
Subtotal	6 679	5 541	6 618	Subtotal	10 161	9 702	10 332	10 742	12 000
Arab States[b]				Arab States[b]					
				Country projects	9 453	9 315	11 355	10 726	11 500
				Regional projects	346	405	456	997	1 000
					9 799	9 720	11 811	11 723	12 500
				Country projects (African Arab States)[c]	(6 038)	(5 602)	(6 803)	(6 581)	(7 000)
				Subtotal	3 761	4 118	5 008	5 142	5 500
Asia and the Pacific				Asia and the Pacific					
Country projects	9 091	13 555	17 554	Country projects	18 288	22 097	27 185	32 658	33 800
Regional projects	335	459	553	Regional projects	1 583	1 131	1 539	1 034	1 200
Subtotal	9 426	14 014	18 107	Subtotal	19 871	23 228	28 724	33 692	35 000
Europe and Western Asia				Europe					
Country projects	5 672	6 648	8 511	Country projects	6 761	5 804	3 487	3 241	3 500
Regional projects	371	325	15	Regional projects	22	16	46	410	500
Subtotal	6 043	6 973	8 526	Subtotal	6 783	5 820	3 533	3 651	4 000
Global and interregional projects	4 274	5 143	5 748	Global and interregional projects	7 551	7 837	6 701	7 687	6 000
TOTAL	39 977	43 886	55 167	TOTAL	70 514	76 280	88 643	91 879	93 500

[a] Includes African Arab States.

[b] Prior to 1979, Arab States were listed partly under "Africa" (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia) and partly under "Europe and Western Asia" (Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen).

[c] Figures deducted since already included under Africa.

TABLE 8. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECT EXPENDITURE IN 1982

(In thousands of US dollars)

	Africa[a]	*The Americas*	*Arab States*[b]		*Asia and the Pacific*	*Europe*	*Global and interregional*	*Total*
A. By source of funds and geographical area								
Regular programme	854	334	197	(19)	380	66	1 286	3 098
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	21 750	7 268	6 606	(3 569)	28 938	3 261	6	64 260
UNDP/SIS	1 083	1 027	385	(242)	623	206	—	3 082
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	586	46	—	—	211	—	26	869
UNDP-administered trust funds	729	906	233	(233)	1 471	—	—	3 106
Other trust funds	3 082	134	3 775	(2 526)	395	55	414	5 329
UNIDF	2 630	986	522	8	1 416	63	5 936	11 561
Non-UNIDO funds	251	41	5	—	258	—	19	574
TOTAL	30 965	10 742	11 723	(6 581)	33 692	3 651	7 687	91 879
B. By project component and geographical area								
Project personnel	21 260	6 077	9 266	(5 022)	8 937	1 421	2 374	44 313
Subcontracts	2 652	872	410	(247)	4 508	389	666	9 250
Fellowships and training	2 379	821	800	(252)	3 463	693	4 070	11 974
Equipment	3 799	2 704	1 086	(970)	16 395	1 035	343	24 392
Miscellaneous	875	268	161	(90)	389	113	234	1 950
TOTAL	30 965	10 742	11 723	(6 581)	33 692	3 651	7 687	91 879

[a] Includes figures related to country projects in African Arab States.

[b] Figures in parentheses relate to country projects in African Arab States only and are deducted from the end column "Total" since they are already included under "Africa".

TABLE 9. EXPENDITURE OF REGULAR BUDGET AND OVERHEAD FUNDS IN 1982, BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

(In thousands of US dollars)

Programme/ Programme component	*Staff costs*	*Consultants*	*Expert group meetings*	*Other*	*Total*
Policy-making organs	729	—	—	142	871
Executive direction and management[a]	1 340	8	—	143	1 491
Policy co-ordination					
Programme development and evaluation	1 403	15	—	44	1 462
Inter-agency programme co-ordination	486	—	—	14	500
Negotiations	1 425	290	152	152	2 019
Field reports monitoring	290	—	—	236	526
Non-governmental organizations	288	7	—	14	309
Least developed countries	444	—	—	19	463
New York Liaison Office	359	—	—	41	400
Programme formulation and direction	536	—	—	130	666
Economic co-operation among developing countries	457	—	—	27	484
Subtotal	5 688	312	152	677	6 829
Industrial operations					
Investment co-operative programme	1 204	106	22	69	1 401
Industrial planning	703	11	10	18	742
Institutional infrastructure	1 067	—	—	21	1 088
Factory establishment and management	757	6	—	33	796
Training	1 103	8	—	10	1 121
Feasibility studies	507	29	—	12	548
Agro-industries	943	29	—	31	1 003
Metallurgical industries	602	5	—	17	624
Engineering industries	862	—	7	30	899
Chemical industries	1 477	42	—	56	1 575
Project personnel recruitment[b]	1 488	—	—	10	1 498
Purchase and contract	1 097	—	—	10	1 107
Programme formulation and direction	1 054	23	—	58	1 135
Subtotal	12 864	259	39	375	13 537
Industrial studies					
Global and conceptual studies	761	328	17	24	1 130
Regional and country studies	1 203	211	—	30	1 444
Sectoral studies	943	206	5	31	1 185
Development and transfer of technology	695	310	20	81	1 106
Technological advisory services	196	79	10	5	290
Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB)	360	18	—	9	387
Industrial information	487	3	—	45	535
Programme formulation and direction	1 273	85	—	24	1 382
Subtotal	5 918	1 240	52	249	7 459
Conference services, public information and external relations					
Secretariat of the IDB	280	—	—	—	280
Governments and intergovernmental organizations relations	310	—	—	14	324
Public information	540	—	—	57	597
Programme formulation and direction	228	—	—	28	256
Conference service	5 326	—	—	511	5 837
Subtotal	6 684	—	—	610	7 294

Programme/ Programme component	*Staff costs*	*Consultants*	*Expert group meetings*	*Other*	*Total*
Administrative and common services					
Financial service	2 222	—	—	44	2 266
Personnel service	1 779	—	—	240	2 019
General services	1 670	—	—	4	1 674
Electronic data processing	544	—	—	573	1 117
Programme direction	442	—	—	400	842
Subtotal	6 657	—	—	1 261	7 918
TOTAL	39 880	1 819	243	3 457	45 399

[a] Includes UNIDO representation in Geneva.

[b] Includes Technical Assistance Recruitment Service in Geneva and New York.

Appendices

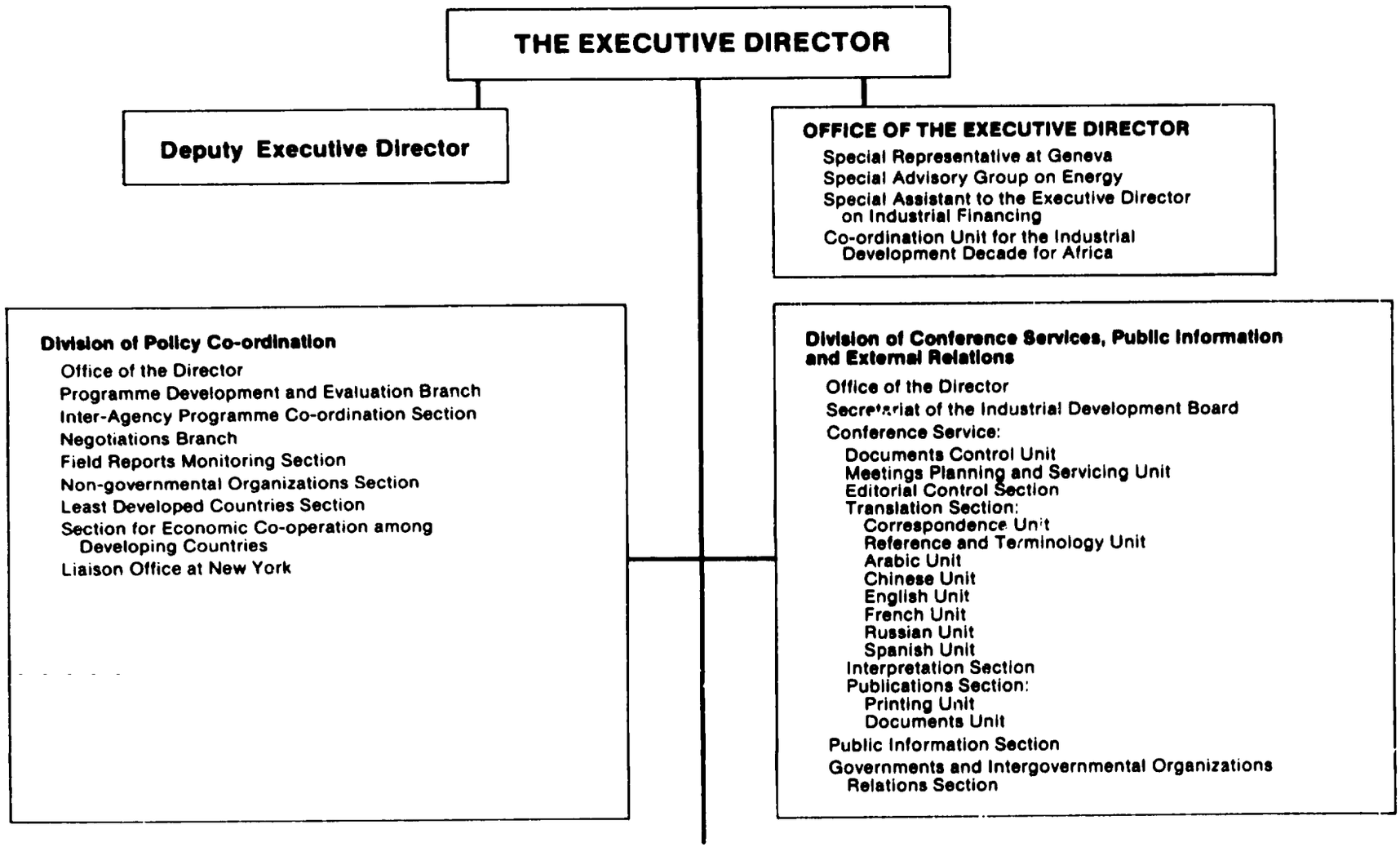
CONTENTS

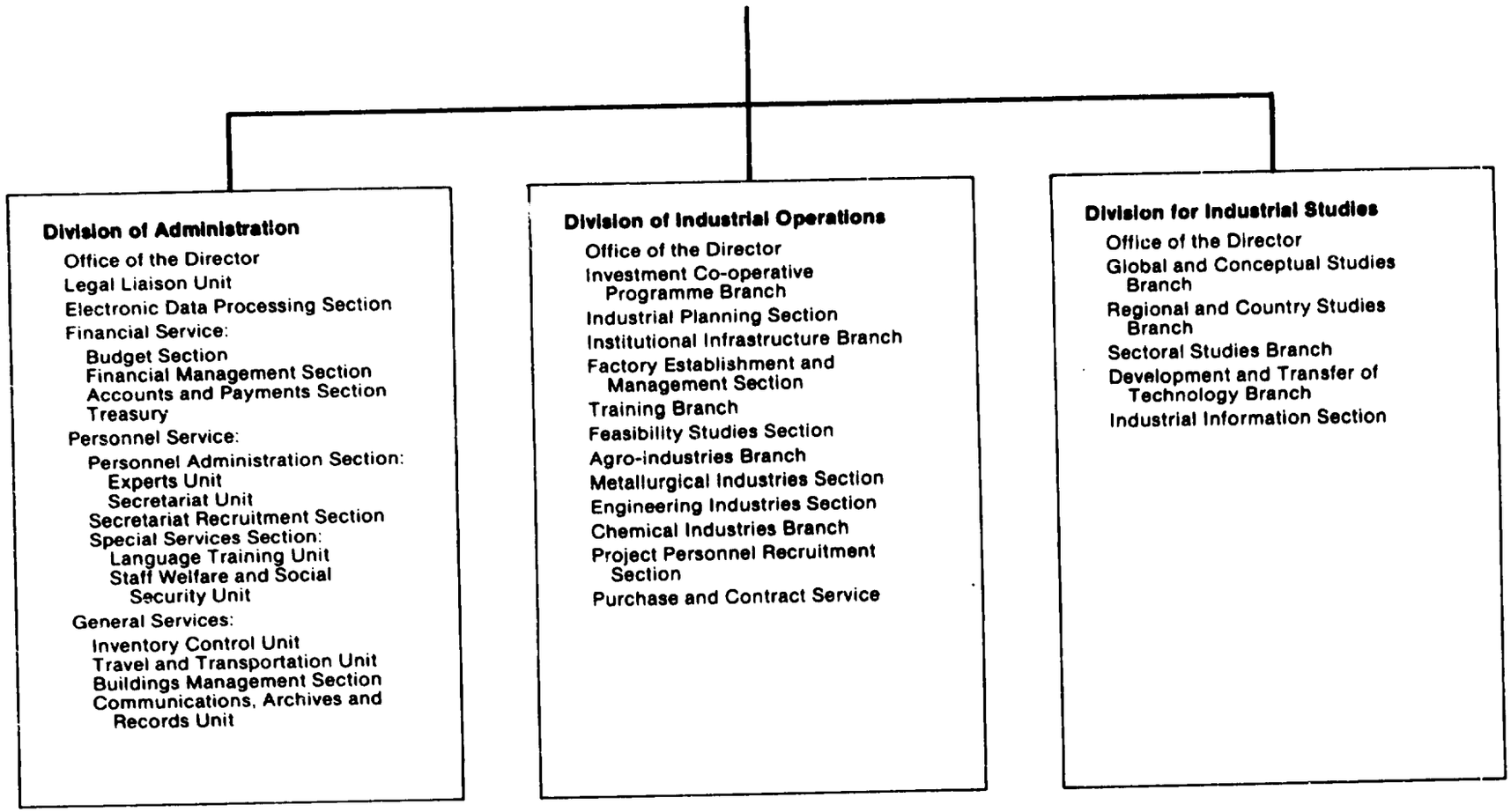
		Page
A.	UNIDO organization chart	216
B.	Agreements signed in 1982 between UNIDO and other organs within the United Nations system	218
C.	Group training and fellowships in 1982	219
D.	Comparison of 1982 regular programme as approved by the Industrial Development Board and as delivered	225
E.	UNIDO investment promotion projects promoted by the Investment Promotion Services in 1982	226
F.	UNIDO involvement in country programming	227
G.	Distribution of staff in the Professional and higher category	229
H.	Distribution of posts of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) in 1982	234
I.	Major studies, reports and series publications issued by UNIDO in 1982	238
J.	Geographical distribution of experts	239
K.	List of studies undertaken by the Division for Industrial Studies in 1982	241
L.	Selected list of studies under preparation or completed in 1982 (other than those prepared by the Division for Industrial Studies)	252
M.	Expert group meetings, symposia, seminars, workshops, courses and other meetings of a non-training character held during 1982	253
N.	United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF)	259
O.	UNIDO technical assistance to the least developed countries, 1 January to 31 December 1982	264

APPENDIX A

UNIDO organization chart

(As of 31 December 1982)




Division of Administration
Office of the Director
Legal Liaison Unit
Electronic Data Processing Section
Financial Service:
Budget Section
Financial Management Section
Accounts and Payments Section
Treasury
Personnel Service:
Personnel Administration Section:
Experts Unit
Secretariat Unit
Secretariat Recruitment Section
Special Services Section:
Language Training Unit
Staff Welfare and Social Security Unit
General Services:
Inventory Control Unit
Travel and Transportation Unit
Buildings Management Section
Communications, Archives and Records Unit
Division of Industrial Operations
Office of the Director
Investment Co-operative Programme Branch
Industrial Planning Section
Institutional Infrastructure Branch
Factory Establishment and Management Section
Training Branch
Feasibility Studies Section
Agro-industries Branch
Metallurgical Industries Section
Engineering Industries Section
Chemical Industries Branch
Project Personnel Recruitment Section
Purchase and Contract Service
Division for Industrial Studies
Office of the Director
Global and Conceptual Studies Branch
Regional and Country Studies Branch
Sectoral Studies Branch
Development and Transfer of Technology Branch
Industrial Information Section

APPENDIX B

Agreements signed in 1982 between UNIDO and other organs within the United Nations system[a]

CONTENTS

	Page
International Fund for Agricultural Development	218

UNIDO/IFAD CO-OPERATIVE ARRANGEMENTS
(extracts from a letter of agreement)

(a) Both organizations [the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)] will act in close co-operation and consult with each other in matters of common interest, and to this end they will, *inter alia*, inform each other about the activities for which either may need the assistance of the other at the earliest, preferably at the pre-planning stage in case of projects, and will exchange pertinent information and documents related thereto;

(b) Whenever IFAD may need advisory services or technical assistance from UNIDO for an activity of mutual interest to both organizations, UNIDO will consider making available the relevant expertise. Similarly, IFAD might consider financing, consistent with its constituent instruments, policies and procedures, any technical assistance programme or project that UNIDO may propose;

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[a]For agreements signed before 1982 which are still current, see previous Annual Reports.

	Symbol	Page
Regional commissions		
Economic Commission for Africa	ID/B/180	222
Economic Commission for Europe	ID/B/180	224
Economic Commission for Latin America	ID/B/200	158
Economic Commission for Western Asia	ID/B/200 and ID/B/220	160 146
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	ID/B/180	228
Other United Nations bodies		
United Nations Environment Programme	ID/B/180	230
United Nations Development Programme	ID/B/280	208
United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator	ID/B/220	147
Specialized agencies		
International Labour Organisation	ID/B/180	232
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	ID/B/180	236
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	ID/B/240	154
World Health Organization	ID/B/180, ID/B/240 and ID/B/280	251 157 206
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organization	ID/B/220	150
• • •		
International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT	ID/B/180	252

(c) Each party shall invite the other as observer to the meetings of its governing bodies;

(d) The co-operation referred to in the preceding paragraphs will apply to matters mutually recognized as presenting interests directly related to agricultural development and food production and processing in developing countries of common membership to both organizations;

(e) To facilitate co-operation and promote joint activities the two organizations have designated contact points as follows: the External Relations Division of the General Affairs Department in IFAD, and the Interagency Programme Co-ordination Section of the Division of Policy Co-ordination in UNIDO. These contact points will arrange inter-secretariat co-ordinating meetings as the need arises;

(f) At the request of either IFAD or UNIDO this letter of agreement may be amended or supplemented by mutual consent, as may be found desirable in the light of operating experience. Any such amendment shall enter into force after each organization has satisfied its necessary legal requirements.

(signed) Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane
Executive Director
United Nations Industrial Development Organization

(signed) Abdelmuhsin M. Al-Sudeary
President
International Fund for Agricultural Development

7 April 1982

APPENDIX C

Group training and fellowships in 1982

TABLE I. IN-PLANT GROUP TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1982

Field of study	*Host country*	*Total number of participants*	*Number of participants from LDCs*	*Female participants*
Plastics technology	Austria	20	7	—
Maintenance—railway	Belgium, Ivory Coast, Upper Volta	12	6	—
Diesel engines	Czechoslovakia	17	7	—
Computerized maintenance systems in metallurgy	Czechoslovakia	18	1	1
Diesel engines	China	14	2	—
Industrial design	Egypt	22	1	1
Pharmaceutical industry	France	21	7	9
Maintenance—biomedical electronic equipment	Hungary	13	2	—
Design—shoe and leather goods	Italy	25	—	4
Foundry technologies	Poland	14	7	—
Petrochemical industry	Romania	12	2	4
Facilities planning	Sri Lanka	10	2	1
Quality control	Sri Lanka	19	2	3
Cement industry[a]	Turkey	29	19	—
Small-scale foundry operations	Turkey	12	8	—
Beet sugar industry	Turkey	11	4	—
Iron and steel[a]	USSR	38	7	1
Grain milling and storage	USSR	15	4	1
Rice processing	USSR	14	5	1

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

Field of study	*Host country*	*Total number of participants*	*Number of participants from LDCs*	*Female participants*
Fertilizer industry	USSR	15	2	—
Electric welding[a]	USSR	29	8	1
Metalworking industry	USSR	15	3	—
Industrial information	USSR	25	6	8
Management—industrial goods manufacturing	United Republic of Cameroon	19	4	—
Management—agro-industrial enterprise	Yugoslavia	18	3	2
TOTAL		457	119	37

[a]Two programmes were carried out in 1982.

TABLE 2. OTHER GROUP TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1982

Field of study	*Host country*	*Total number of participants*	*Number of participants from LDCs*	*Female participants*
Management of industrial training	Austria	14	13	2
Production and application of synthetic fibres	Austria	12	6	1
Fertilizer plant maintenance	Austria	11	3	—
Environmental control	Belgium	25	5	10
Mobile unit—project expansion workshops	Benin, Ivory Coast, Togo, Upper Volta	65	28	8
Industrial energy management	Brazil	285	1	9
Industrial project preparation, evaluation and implementation	Burundi	24	17	3
Pharmaceutical industry	China	20	6	5
Furniture and joinery industries	Finland	28	2	—
Industrial project preparation, evaluation and implementation	France	25	13	4
Energy saving—cement industry	France	19	5	—
Medium and small-scale enterprises	France	14	9	1
Pesticide formulation	German Democratic Republic	15	4	5
Industrial planning	German Democratic Republic	20	9	4
Printing industry	German Democratic Republic	14	6	—
Drug production in a multi-purpose plant	Hungary	14	—	2
Energy management—glass industry	Italy	19	5	—
Selection of woodworking machinery	Italy	48	6	—
Small and medium-scale enterprises	Ivory Coast	82	14	1
Industrial planning[a]	Japan	21	5	2
Financing of industrial enterprises by development banks	Mauritius, India	20	5	2
Project study preparation	Philippines	18	13	7
Small business consultancy	Philippines	11	11	1
Industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing	Philippines	35	—	25
Industrial energy management	Philippines	16	—	2

Field of study	Host country	Total number of participants	Number of participants from LDCs	Female participants
Industrial development banking	Philippines	24	3	1
Industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing	Poland	20	5	—
Industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing	Qatar	25	3	—
Medicinal herbs	Romania	13	8	3
Blood and bloodfractions for developing countries	Sweden	26	4	3
Industrial management through computer support	Thailand	34	1	4
Production management—mechanical industry	Thailand	26	—	—
Industrial maintenance	United Republic of Cameroon	14	—	—
Mobile unit—training of trainers	Upper Volta	9	5	—
Management training—public enterprises	Yugoslavia	13	3	1
Solar energy application	Yugoslavia	5	4	—
TOTAL		1 084	214	106

[a]Two programmes were carried out in 1982.

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS AND STUDY TOURS STARTED IN 1982, BY NATIONALITY

Nationality	Number of individuals placed			
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	Total
Afghanistan	6	—	—	6
Albania	4	—	—	4
Algeria	2	—	1	3
Argentina	21	—	—	21
Bangladesh	27	1	—	28
Benin	—	4	—	4
Bhutan	2	—	—	2
Brazil	20	—	5	25
Bulgaria	147	33	—	180
Burma	10	—	—	10
Burundi	—	—	2	2
Chile	4	—	—	4
China	108	3	12	123
Congo	1	—	—	1
Costa Rica	6	3	—	9
Cuba	6	3	—	9
Czechoslovakia	27	—	—	27
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	5	—	—	5
Democratic Yemen	5	2	5	12
Ecuador	2	1	—	3
Egypt	55	—	2	57
El Salvador	4	—	—	4
Ethiopia	44	—	—	44
Fiji	1	1	—	2
Gambia	—	1	—	1
Ghana	—	1	—	1
Guatemala	5	—	—	5
				221

TABLE 3 *(continued)*

Nationality	*Number of individuals placed*			
	UNDP	*Regular programme*	*Other programmes*	*Total*
Guinea	3	—	—	3
Guyana	3	1	—	4
Haiti	2	1	—	3
Honduras	4	1	—	5
Hungary	33	—	4	37
India	71	4	1	76
Indonesia	27	1	—	28
Iraq	6	—	12	18
Ivory Coast	5	—	—	5
Jamaica	6	1	9	16
Jordan	3	—	—	3
Kenya	28	1	3	32
Lebanon	1	—	1	2
Lesotho	1	1	—	2
Liberia	5	—	—	5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	4	—	—	4
Malawi	—	2	—	2
Malaysia	20	—	—	20
Mali	7	—	—	7
Mauritania	—	1	—	1
Mauritius	1	—	—	1
Mexico	—	1	—	1
Mongolia	—	—	1	1
Morocco	2	—	—	2
Mozambique	6	1	—	7
Namibia	—	—	10	10
Nepal	2	2	—	4
Nicaragua	1	—	—	1
Niger	7	1	—	8
Nigeria	6	—	4	10
Oman	4	—	—	4
Pakistan	7	—	4	11
Panama	4	—	—	4
Papua New Guinea	1	1	—	2
Paraguay	—	1	—	1
Peru	—	3	—	3
Philippines	5	1	11	17
Poland	11	—	—	11
Portugal	5	1	—	6
Qatar	2	—	—	2
Republic of Korea	6	—	—	6
Romania	22	—	—	22
Rwanda	3	—	—	3
Samoa	—	1	—	1
Saudi Arabia	1	—	—	1
Senegal	15	—	—	15
Sierra Leone	3	3	—	6
Somalia	2	—	—	2
Sri Lanka	15	4	—	19
Sudan	3	3	2	8
Swaziland	—	2	—	2
Syrian Arab Republic	13	—	4	17
Thailand	4	4	—	8
Togo	—	4	—	4
Trinidad and Tobago	1	—	—	1
Tunisia	7	—	1	8
Turkey	49	5	—	54

Nationality	Number of individuals placed			
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	Total
Uganda	—	1	—	1
United Republic of Cameroon	—	—	1	1
United Republic of Tanzania	53	1	1	55
Upper Volta	—	5	—	5
Uruguay	6	2	—	8
Viet Nam	15	—	—	15
Yemen	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	4	3	—	7
Zaire	4	1	—	5
TOTAL	1 032	118	96	1 246

TABLE 4. FELLOWSHIPS AND STUDY TOURS STARTED IN 1982, BY COUNTRY OR TERRITORY OF STUDY[a]

Country/territory of study	Number of individuals placed			
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	Total
Argentina	4	1	—	5
Australia	13	—	1	14
Austria	140	12	23	175
Belgium	21	2	4	27
Benin	—	2	—	2
Brazil	9	—	3	12
Bulgaria	1	—	—	1
Burma	—	—	1	1
Canada	28	2	6	36
China	13	2	—	15
Congo	—	1	—	1
Czechoslovakia	30	—	2	32
Denmark	15	2	1	18
Egypt	10	—	1	11
Ethiopia	3	—	—	3
Finland	9	4	—	13
France	138	21	7	166
German Democratic Republic	8	—	—	8
Germany, Federal Republic of	197	15	20	232
Greece	3	1	—	4
Honduras	22	1	—	23
Hong Kong	4	—	—	4
Hungary	40	2	14	56
India	76	1	8	85
Indonesia	2	—	—	2
Ireland	34	2	—	36
Italy	50	1	6	57
Ivory Coast	8	7	—	15
Jamaica	8	1	—	9
Japan	67	1	2	70
Kenya	1	—	5	6
Malaysia	8	—	—	8
Mauritius	2	1	—	3
Mexico	14	3	—	17
Morocco	9	—	—	9
Netherlands	25	—	5	30
New Zealand	2	1	—	3
Norway	4	—	—	4

TABLE 4 *(continued)*

Country/territory of study	*Number of individuals placed*			
	UNDP	*Regular programme*	*Other programmes*	*Total*
Pakistan	1	—	—	1
Peru	1	—	—	1
Philippines	21	—	—	21
Poland	6	1	—	7
Portugal	3	2	—	5
Republic of Korea	2	—	—	2
Romania	2	—	—	2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3	—	—	3
Senegal	3	—	—	3
Sierra Leone	—	6	—	6
Singapore	11	—	—	11
Somalia	—	—	3	3
Spain	33	1	—	34
Sri Lanka	3	—	—	3
Sweden	25	2	3	30
Switzerland	47	3	3	53
Thailand	6	—	1	7
Togo	—	2	—	2
Tunisia	2	—	—	2
Turkey	2	—	—	2
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1	—	1	2
United Kingdom	178	13	22	213
United Republic of Cameroon	2	—	—	2
United Republic of Tanzania	6	—	—	6
United States of America	156	7	12	175
Upper Volta	—	3	—	3
Venezuela	2	—	—	2
Yugoslavia	9	5	3	17
Zaire	2	—	—	2
Zambia	—	3	5	8
TOTAL	1 545	134	162	1 841

[a]Where a fellowship/study tour included more than one country/territory of study, it is listed against each one concerned. Thus the totals in table 4 do not correspond to those in table 3.

APPENDIX D

Comparison of 1982 regular programme as approved by the Industrial Development Board and as delivered

(In thousands of US dollars)

Component	1982 regular programme	
	Approved by the IDB for the biennium 1982-1983	*As delivered in 1982*
Training of developing countries' personnel in various industrial fields		
Individual fellowships	600	344
Group training programmes	900	600
Establishment and strengthening of training facilities in developing countries	700	151
Special activities for the least developed among the developing countries	2 200	947
Regional advisory services	800	365
Short-term advisory services	850	420
Co-operation among developing countries	500	223
Consultations with Governments	145	48
TOTAL	6 695	3 098

APPENDIX E

UNIDO investment promotion projects promoted by the Investment Promotion Services in 1982

Investment Promotion Office	*Short project title*	*Recipient country*	*Total project cost (in millions of US dollars)*
Brussels	Industrial alcohol from molasses	Bangladesh	15.0
	Fertilizer granulating	Bangladesh	3.7
	Animal feed	United Republic of Cameroon	1.0
	Pharmaceuticals	China	n.a.
	Brewery and malt-house	China	n.a.
	Asbestos pipes	Pakistan	15.8
	Renewable energy equipment	Sri Lanka	0.5
	Integrated poultry complex	Sudan	38.0
	Leather finishing and shoe design	Tunisia	3.7
Cologne	Ceramics manufacture	Zambia	3.0
	Manufacture of aluminium windows	Saudi Arabia	1.8
	Refrigerators and deep-freezers	Mauritius	1.5
	Precious and semi-precious stones exploitation	Rwanda	0.22
	Floor and wall tiles	Senegal	6.2
	Industrial brick plant	Togo	7.2
	Mushroom cultivation and processing	Zambia	0.5
New York	Terry fabric weaving	Sri Lanka	0.7
	Deep sea fishing and fish-processing	Bangladesh	20.0
	Straw products	Haiti	0.3
	Shirt production	Haiti	0.5
	Shoe production	Haiti	1.5
	Textiles	Senegal	65.0
	Elevator assembly	Indonesia	5.0
Paris	Printing press	Zimbabwe	1.0
	Brickyard	Senegal	n.a.
	Deep-frozen fish	Senegal	n.a.
Tokyo	Refractory materials	Indonesia	16.5
	Ship-breaking	Sri Lanka	2.6
	Modernization of government factory in Kolonnawa	Sri Lanka	2.8
	Coconut fibre rope and nets	Sri Lanka	0.1
	Buddhist altar	Sri Lanka	n.a.
Vienna	Fire-fighting equipment	Argentina	n.a.
	Meat-processing	Egypt	4.0
	Typewriter ribbons	Thailand	1.0
	Electric typewriter cassettes	Malaysia	0.12
	Wine making	China	3.0
	Lacquer	China	10.0
	Ferrous oxide powder	China	5.3
	Push-button telephones	China	12.0
Zurich	Particle board plant	Colombia	1.7
	Charcoal production, oil pyrolysis and latex refining	Kenya	4.0
	Tyre retreading	Kenya	1.0
	Steel structures	Morocco	n.a.

Note: n.a. = information not available.

APPENDIX F

UNIDO involvement in country programming

TABLE 1. UNIDO SHARE OF UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES APPROVED BY THE UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL, JUNE 1981 TO MAY 1982

(By geographical region)

Geographical region	*Number of countries for which programmes have been approved*	*Total IPF allocations*	*Total amount programmed*	*Allocation for UNIDO projects*	*UNIDO share of amount programmed (percentage)*	*Number of projects*	
		(in millions of US$)				*Ongoing*	*New*
Africa	26	850.35	679.41	96.67	14.23	47	92
Americas	30	286.44	254.80	41.15	16.14	20	51
Arab States	11	163.00	202.24	34.85	17.23	12	33
(African Arab States)[a]	(5)	(108.25)	(110.62)	(28.02)	(25.33)	(10)	(28)
Asia and the Pacific	17	1 201.65	894.11	171.34	19.16	38	90
Europe	10	69.75	65.05	17.02	26.16	14	27
TOTAL	89	2 462.94	1 984.99	333.01	16.77	121	265

[a]Figures deducted since included under both "Africa" and "Arab States".

TABLE 2. SHARE OF UNIDO IN UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES APPROVED BY THE UNDP GOVERNING COUNCIL, JUNE 1981 TO MAY 1982

(By substantive sections of UNIDO)

UNIDO substantive section	*Number of projects*		*Value of UNDP input ($000)*	*Percentage of total value*	*Distribution of projects by size*		
	Ongoing	*New*			*Under $150 000*	*$150 000 to $1 000 000*	*Over $1 000 000*
Investment Co-operative Programme	1	5	1 743	0.5	2	4	—
Industrial Planning	7	3	8 090	2.5	2	5	3
Institutional Infrastructure	16	40	46 610	14.0	9	35	12
Factory Establishment and Management	4	21	17 010	5.1	6	12	7
Training	7	4	5 700	1.7	3	6	2
Feasibility Studies	8	20	14 660	4.4	8	16	4
Agro-industries	18	33	32 011	9.6	10	34	7
Metallurgical Industries	16	22	34 390	10.3	8	22	8
Engineering Industries	12	35	78 984	23.7	7	31	9
Chemical Industries	31	71	89 291	26.8	23	63	16
Programme Formulation (Office of the Director, Division of Industrial Operations) (Energy projects)	1	11	4 520	1.4	3	9	—
TOTAL	121	265	333 009	100.0	81	237	68

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FOR THE THIRD CYCLE (JUNE 1981 TO MAY 1982) WITH PROGRAMMES OF THE SAME COUNTRIES IN THE SECOND CYCLE (1977-1981)[a]

Geographical region (Number of country programmes	Second cycle (1977-1981)				Third cycle (June 1981-May 1982)			
			UNIDO projects				UNIDO projects	
	IPF	Amount programmed	Total value	Percentage share of amount programmed	IPF	Amount programmed	Total value	Percentage share of amount programmed
	(in millions of US$)				(in millions of US$)			
Africa (22)[b]	370.05	322.29	43.30	13.44	768.35	611.72	88.92	14.54
Americas (30)[c]	230.55	224.30	31.05	13.84	286.44	254.80	41.15	16.14
Arab States (10)[d]	123.50	114.48	19.74	17.24	157.75	198.37	34.75	17.51
(African Arab States (4))[e]	(71.50)	(57.03)	(15.65)	(27.44)	(103.00)	(106.75)	(27.92)	(26.15)
Asia and the Pacific (16)[f]	457.80	495.28	72.45	14.62	1 200.25	893.23	171.34	19.18
Europe (8)[g]	59.00	57.52	14.81	25.74	56.00	49.35	15.42	31.24
TOTAL (82)	1 169.40	1 156.84	165.70	14.32	2 365.79	1 900.72	323.66	17.02

[a]Excluded from the comparison are the following:

Africa: Angola (first country programme in the third cycle); Congo (no country programme in the second cycle); Zimbabwe (first country programme in the third cycle).

African Arab State: Djibouti (first country programme in the third cycle).

Asia and the Pacific: Cook Islands (first country programme in the third cycle).

Europe: Albania (no country programme in the second cycle); Hungary (no formal country programme in the second cycle).

[b]Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tunisia, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia.

[c]Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Caribbean Multi-Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos Islands, Venezuela.

[d]Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates.

[e]Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia. Figures deducted since included under both "Africa" and "Arab States".

[f]Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Fiji, India, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Thailand, Viet Nam.

[g]Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

APPENDIX G

Distribution of staff in the Professional and higher category

TABLE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORY STAFF OF UNIDO, INCLUDING STAFF WITH FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, BY NATIONALITY (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982)

Region/country	*Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution*	*Number*	*Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution*[a]	*Number*	*Total*
Africa					
Algeria	1 USG, 1 D-1	2	—	—	2
Angola	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Benin	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Burundi	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Congo	1 D-2	1	—	—	1
Egypt	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4	3	2 P-4, 2 L-5	4	7
Ethiopia	1 D-1, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Ghana	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Guinea	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Ivory Coast	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Kenya	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Lesotho	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Liberia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
Madagascar	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Mali	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Mauritania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Morocco	1 P-5, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Niger	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Nigeria	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Rwanda	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Somalia	2 P-4,	2	—	—	2
Sudan	1 D-1, 1 P-5	2	—	—	2
Togo	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Tunisia	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Uganda	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
United Republic of Cameroon	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Upper Volta	2 P-2	2	—	—	2
Zaire	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Zambia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	43		4	47
Asia and the Pacific					
Australia	2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Bangladesh	1 P-4	1	1 L-6	1	2
Burma	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
China	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3	4	2 P-4, 2 P-3[b]	4	8
India	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-1	4	1 L-7, 2 L-6, 3 L-5	6	10
Japan	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-2	12	—	—	12
Malaysia	1 P-3	1	1 P-3	1	2

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

Region/country	*Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution*	*Number*	*Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution*[a]	*Number*	*Total*
Asia and the Pacific (continued)					
Nepal	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
New Zealand	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Pakistan	1 D-2	1	1 L-5	1	2
Philippines	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Sri Lanka	—	—	1 L-7, 1 L-5	2	2
	TOTAL	34		15	49
Eastern Europe					
Bulgaria	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Byelorussian SSR	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
German Democratic Republic	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Hungary	4 P-5, 1 P-4,	5	1 L-6	1	6
Poland	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3	6	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	8
Romania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Ukrainian SSR	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
USSR	1 D-2, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 15 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2	29	1 P-4, 4 P-3	5	34
Yugoslavia	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	4	—	—	4
	TOTAL	54		8	62
Europe (Western)					
Austria	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 5 P-3, 6 P-2	19	1 P-4, 2 P-3	3	22
Belgium	2 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	6	1 P-4	1	7
Denmark	4 P-4	4	—	—	4
Finland	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3	5	—	—	5
France	1 ASG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	9	4 P-4, 6 P-3, 1 L-6[c]	11	20
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 7 P-5, 6 P-4, 6 P-3, 2 P-2	23	—	—	23
Greece	2 P-3, 1 P-2	3	—	—	3
Ireland	1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	5	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	7
Italy	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2	9	—	—	9
Malta	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2	7	—	—	7
Norway	1 D-1, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Portugal	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Spain	1 P-5, 1 P-3 1 P-2	3	1 P-5, 5 P-3	6	9
Sweden	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 5 P-4	8	—	—	8
United Kingdom	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	9	3 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2	7	16
	TOTAL	117		30	147
Latin America					
Argentina	1 P-5, 2 P-3	3	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	5
Bolivia	1 P-5	1	1 P-5	1	2
Brazil	2 P-5, 1 P-2	3	1 L-7	1	4

Region/country	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution[a]	Number	Total
Chile	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Colombia	3 P-3	3	1 P-3, 1 P-2	2	5
Costa Rica	2 P-3	2	—	—	2
Cuba	2 P-3,	2	—	—	2
Ecuador	1 P-3	1	1 P-4	1	2
El Salvador	2 P-5, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Guatemala	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Guyana	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Mexico	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Panama	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Peru	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Venezuela	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	25		7	32
Middle East					
Afghanistan	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Cyprus	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-2	4	—	—	4
Iraq	2 P-5, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Lebanon	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Syrian Arab Republic	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Turkey	1 P-5, 3 P-3	4	—	—	4
Yemen	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	18		—	18
North America and the Caribbean					
Barbados	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Canada	3 P-5, 3 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2	12	—	—	12
Grenada	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Jamaica	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Haiti	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
United States	3 D-1, 14 P-5, 10 P-4, 7 P-3, 4 P-2,	38	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 L-2	7	45
	TOTAL	55		7	62
Non-Member States					
Switzerland	1 P-5	1	1 P-4	1	2
Stateless	—	--	1 P-3	1	1
	TOTAL	1		2	3
GRAND TOTAL	(98 nationalities)	347	(23 nationalities)	73	420

[a]Consists mainly of staff in posts with special language requirements but also includes 12 special technical advisers and 5 interregional advisers.

[b]Includes 1 P-4 and 2 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

[c]Includes 1 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

TABLE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONAL AND HIGHER CATEGORY STAFF OF UNIDO, INCLUDING STAFF WITH FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS OF LESS THAN ONE YEAR, BROKEN DOWN ACCORDING TO THE LISTS OF STATES ELIGIBLE FOR MEMBERSHIP IN THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD (AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982)

Country	*Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution*	*Number*	*Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution*[a]	*Number*	*Total*
	Countries included in List A				
Afghanistan	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Algeria	1 USG, 1 D-1	2	—	—	2
Angola	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Bangladesh	1 P-4	1	1 L-6	1	2
Benin	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Burma	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
Burundi	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
China	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3	4	2 P-4, 2 P-3[b]	4	8
Congo	1 D-2	1	—	—	1
Egypt	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4	3	2 P-4, 2 L-5	4	7
Ethiopia	1 D-1, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Ghana	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Guinea	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
India	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-1	4	1 L-7, 2 L-6, 3 L-5	6	10
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2 P-5, 1 P-4 1 P-2	4	—	—	4
Iraq	2 P-5, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Ivory Coast	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Kenya	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Lebanon	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Lesotho	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Liberia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
Madagascar	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Malaysia	1 P-3	1	1 P-3	1	2
Mali	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Mauritania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Morocco	1 P-5, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Nepal	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Niger	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Nigeria	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Pakistan	1 D-2	1	1 L-5	1	2
Philippines	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Rwanda	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Somalia	2 P-4,	2	—	—	2
Sri Lanka	—	—	1 L-7, 1 L-5	2	2
Sudan	1 D-1, 1 P-5	2	—	—	2
Syrian Arab Republic	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Togo	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Tunisia	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Uganda	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
United Republic of Cameroon	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Upper Volta	2 P-2	2	—	—	2
Yemen	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	4	—	—	4
Zaire	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Zambia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	76		19	95

Country	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution[a]	Number	Total
	Countries included in List B				
Australia	2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Austria	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 6 P-4, 5 P-3, 6 P-2	19	1 P-4, 2 P-3	3	22
Belgium	2 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	6	1 P-4	1	7
Canada	3 P-5, 3 P-4, 5 P-3, 1 P-2	12	—	—	12
Cyprus	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Denmark	4 P-4	4	—	—	4
Finland	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3	5	—	—	5
France	1 ASG, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	9	4 P-4, 6 P-3, 1 L-6[c]	11	20
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 7 P-5, 6 P-4, 6 P-3, 2 P-2	23	—	—	23
Greece	2 P-3, 1 P-2	3	—	—	3
Ireland	1 D-1, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2,	5	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	7
Italy	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 P-2,	9	—	—	9
Japan	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 5 P-2,	12	—	—	12
Malta	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2	7	—	—	7
New Zealand	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Norway	1 D-1, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Portugal	1 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Spain	1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	3	1 P-5, 5 P-3	6	9
Sweden	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 5 P-4	8	—	—	8
Switzerland	1 P-5	1	1 P-4	1	2
Turkey	1 P-5, 3 P-3	4	—	—	4
United Kingdom	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	9	3 P-4, 2 P-3, 2 P-2	7	16
United States	3 D-1, 14 P-5, 10 P-4, 7 P-3, 4 P-2,	38	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 L-2	7	45
	TOTAL	191		38	229
	Countries included in List C				
Argentina	1 P-5, 2 P-3	3	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	5
Barbados	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Bolivia	1 P-5	1	1 P-5	1	2
Brazil	2 P-5, 1 P-2	3	1 L-7	1	4
Chile	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Colombia	3 P-3	3	1 P-3, 1 P-2	2	5
Costa Rica	2 P-3	2	—	—	2
Cuba	2 P-3,	2	—	—	2
Ecuador	1 P-3	1	1 P-4	1	2
El Salvador	2 P-5, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Grenada	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Guatemala	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Guyana	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Haiti	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Jamaica	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Mexico	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Panama	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Peru	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Venezuela	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	30		7	37

TABLE 2 *(continued)*

Country	*Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution*	*Number*	*Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution*[a]	*Number*	*Total*
		Countries included in List D			
Bulgaria	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Byelorussian SSR	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
German Democratic Republic	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Hungary	4 P-5, 1 P-4,	5	1 L-6	1	6
Poland	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 2 P-3	6	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	8
Romania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Ukrainian SSR	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
USSR	1 D-2, 2 D-1, 2 P-5, 15 P-4, 8 P-3, 1 P-2	29	1 P-4, 4 P-3	5	34
	TOTAL	50		8	58
		Other			
Stateless	—	—	1 P-3	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	(98 nationalities)	347	(23 nationalities)	73	420

[a]Consists mainly of staff in posts with special language requirements but also includes 12 special technical advisers and 5 interregional advisers.

[b]Includes 1 P-4 and 2 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

[c]Includes 1 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

APPENDIX H

Distribution of posts of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) in 1982

TABLE 1. COUNTRIES COVERED BY SIDFAs AND JPOs[a]

SIDFA duty station	*Group of countries covered by each SIDFA*	*Country covered by JPO*	*JPO donor country*
Africa			
Luanda (Angola)	Angola Sao Tome and Principe	Angola	Sweden
Conakry (Guinea)	Cape Verde Guinea Guinea-Bissau	Guinea	Belgium
Nairobi (Kenya)	Kenya Uganda	Kenya	Denmark

SIDFA duty station	*Group of countries covered by each SIDFA*	*Country covered by JPO*	*JPO donor country*
Antananarivo (Madagascar)	Comoros Madagascar Mauritius Seychelles	Madagascar	Netherlands[b]
Maputo (Mozambique)	Lesotho Mozambique Swaziland	Lesotho Mozambique Swaziland	Denmark Sweden Belgium
Niamey (Niger)	Benin Niger	Niger	Netherlands[b]/ Switzerland[c]
	Togo		
Dakar (Senegal)	Gambia Mali Mauritania Senegal	Mali Mauritania Senegal	Belgium Belgium Belgium[c]
Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Ghana Liberia Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Denmark/Sweden[c]
Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon)	Central African Republic Chad United Republic of Cameroon	Chad United Republic of Cameroon	Switzerland Netherlands
Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)	Malawi United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	Sweden
Kinshasa (Zaire)	Burundi Rwanda	Rwanda	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Zaire	Zaire	Netherlands
Lusaka (Zambia)	Botswana Zambia Zimbabwe	Zambia Zimbabwe	Denmark/Netherlands[c] Denmark
The Americas			
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Argentina Chile Uruguay	Argentina	Belgium
Bridgetown (Barbados)	Antigua and Barbuda Bahamas Barbados	Barbados	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Bermuda Dominica Grenada Guyana Jamaica Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Guyana Jamaica	Belgium Belgium
	Trinidad and Tobago	Trinidad and Tobago	Germany, Federal Republic of
	And a number of territories in the region		

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

SIDFA duty station	*Group of countries covered by each SIDFA*	*Country covered by JPO*	*JPO donor country*
The Americas (continued)			
Brasilia (Brazil)	Brazil	Brazil	Belgium
	Paraguay		
Tegucigalpa (Honduras)	Belize		
	Costa Rica	Costa Rica	Japan
	El Salvador	El Salvador	Belgium
	Guatemala	Guatemala	Belgium/Germany, Federal Republic of[c]
	Honduras	Honduras	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Nicaragua		
	Panama	Panama	Belgium
Mexico City (Mexico)	Cuba	Cuba	Norway
	Mexico	Mexico	Netherlands
Lima (Peru)	Bolivia	Bolivia	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Colombia	Colombia	Belgium
	Ecuador		
	Peru	Peru	Germany, Federal Republic of
Caracas (Venezuela)	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Germany, Federal Republic of
	Haiti		
	Venezuela	Venezuela	Netherlands[b]
Arab States			
Khartoum (Sudan)	Sudan		
Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	Cyprus		
	Iraq		
	Jordan		
	Lebanon		
	Syrian Arab Republic	Syrian Arab Republic	Netherlands
Asia and the Pacific			
Dacca (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh	Bangladesh	Netherlands
Rangoon (Burma)	Burma		
	Lao People's Democratic Republic		
Beijing (China)	China		
Suva (Fiji)	Fiji		
	Kiribati		
	Nauru		
	Papua New Guinea		
	Samoa	Samoa	Norway[b]
	Solomon Islands		
	Tonga		
	Tuvalu		
	Vanuatu		
	And a number of territories in the region		

SIDFA duty station	*Group of countries covered by each SIDFA*	*Country covered by JPO*	*JPO donor country*
New Delhi (India)	Bhutan India Nepal	Nepal	Belgium
Jakarta (Indonesia)	Brunei Indonesia Malaysia Singapore	Indonesia Malaysia	Finland Netherlands
Islamabad (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Pakistan	Netherlands
Manila (Philippines)	Philippines	Philippines	Netherlands[b,c]
Seoul (Republic of Korea)	Republic of Korea[d]		
Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Sri Lanka Maldives	Sri Lanka	Netherlands/Sweden[c]
Bangkok (Thailand)	Thailand Hong Kong	Thailand	Japan
Europe			
Ankara (Turkey)	Turkey	Turkey	Belgium

[a]Seven countries (Algeria, Ivory Coast, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Tunisia, Upper Volta, Viet Nam) covered by JPOs only are not included in this table.

[b]JPO from a developing country.

[c]Two consecutive JPOs during 1982.

[d]Acting SIDFA.

TABLE 2. JPO DONOR COUNTRIES

Country	*Number of JPOs*
Belgium	17
Netherlands	15[a]
Germany, Federal Republic of	12
Denmark	5
Sweden	5
Finland	2
Japan	2
Norway	2[b]
Switzerland	2

[a]5 JPOs from developing countries.

[b]1 JPO from a developing country.

APPENDIX I

Major studies, reports and series publications issued by UNIDO in 1982[a]

Symbol	*Title*	*Language*
ID/B/18/Rev.6	Rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board	A*
ID/SER.H/3	Project formulation and evaluation series No. 3. Guide to practical project appraisal: social benefit/cost analysis in developing countries	C
ID/SER.H/4	Project formulation and evaluation series No. 4. Practical appraisal of industrial projects: application of social cost-benefit analysis in Pakistan	C F*
ID/SER.M/6	Industry and development No. 6	E*
ID/149	Guidelines for contracting for industrial projects in developing countries	C
ID/187	Development and transfer of technology series No. 1. National approaches to the acquisition of technology	R
ID/203	Development and transfer of technology series No. 6. Audio-visual techniques for industry	R
ID/204	The growth of the pharmaceutical industry in developing countries: problems and prospects	R
ID/233	Development and transfer of technology series No. 12. Guidelines for evaluation of transfer of technology agreements	F R
ID/244	Manual for evaluation of industrial projects	F*
ID/246	Development and transfer of technology series No. 7. Technologies from developing countries (II)	F S
ID/247	Technical criteria for the selection of woodworking machines	E F
ID/251	Women and industrialization in developing countries	F S
ID/261	Industrial processing of natural resources	F* S*
ID/262	Development and transfer of technology series No. 15. Technological self-reliance of the developing countries: towards operational strategies	R
ID/266	Structural changes in industry	C F* S*
ID/269	World industry in 1980	R
ID/270	UNIDO guides to information sources No. 8 (revised edition). Information sources on the agricultural implements and machinery industry	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/271	Development and transfer of technology series No. 16. Metal production development units	E
ID/275	Manual on upholstery technology	E F S
ID/279	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 10701-10900	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/280	UNIDO guides to information sources No. 10 (revised edition). Information sources on the pesticides industry	E (F/R/S introduction)*

ID/281	Changing patterns of trade in world industry: an empirical study on revealed comparative advantage	E*
ID/282	Environmental protection within the context of the work of UNIDO	E
ID/283	UNIDO guides to information sources No. 40. Information sources on grain processing and storage	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/284	Handbook of industrial statistics	E*
ID/285	Report. First regional consultation on the agricultural machinery industry. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 5-9 April 1982	E F
ID/286	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 10901-11200	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/287	A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	A E
ID/291	Report. Third consultation on the iron and steel industry. Caracas, Venezuela, 13-17 September 1982	A C E F R S
ID/292	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 11201-11500	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/293	Report. First consultation on industrial financing. Madrid, Spain, 18-22 October 1982	E

[a]Sales publications, in relevant languages, are indicated by an asterisk in the "Language" column.

APPENDIX J

Geographical distribution of experts

(Listed in descending order)

TABLE 1. 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1982

Country	*Number of appointments*	*Country*	*Number of appointments*
United Kingdom	146	Israel	16
United States of America	100	Yugoslavia	16
Poland	75	Canada	15
Germany, Federal Republic of	71	Chile	15
France	65	Romania	13
India	54	USSR	12
Hungary	32	Pakistan	11
Italy	32	Switzerland	11
Spain	27	Bulgaria	10
Sweden	26	Ireland	10
Austria	24	Sri Lanka	10
Belgium	24	Peru	8
Argentina	21	Australia	7
Czechoslovakia	20	Brazil	7
Netherlands	18	Denmark	7
Egypt	17	New Zealand	6

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

Country	*Number of appointments*	*Country*	*Number of appointments*
Portugal	6	Iraq	2
Finland	5	Zaire	2
Japan	5	Bangladesh	1
Philippines	5	Haiti	1
Algeria	4	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1
Mali	4	Lebanon	1
Mexico	4	Mauritania	1
Norway	4	Mauritius	1
Senegal	4	Nicaragua	1
Syrian Arab Republic	4	Niger	1
Bolivia	3	Republic of Korea	1
China	3	Sudan	1
Colombia	3	Togo	1
Turkey	3	Tunisia	1
German Democratic Republic	2	United Republic of Cameroon	1
Ghana	2	Uruguay	1
		TOTAL	1 005

TABLE 2. 1971-1982

Country	*Number of appointments*	*Country*	*Number of appointments*
United Kingdom	1 205	Peru	39
United States of America	794	Philippines	39
France	648	Bulgaria	33
India	608	Mexico	29
Germany, Federal Republic of	515	Syrian Arab Republic	23
Poland	435	Turkey	20
Sweden	303	Portugal	18
Belgium	300	Colombia	17
Austria	269	Mali	15
Egypt	250	Uruguay	15
Italy	247	Tunisia	14
Yugoslavia	216	Bolivia	13
Netherlands	201	Senegal	12
Hungary	185	Stateless	12
Denmark	182	China	11
Argentina	177	German Democratic Republic	11
Spain	152	Iraq	11
Canada	130	Republic of Korea	10
USSR	129	Ecuador	9
Switzerland	123	Greece	9
Chile	110	Haiti	8
Finland	110	Sudan	8
Romania	97	Mauritius	7
Norway	94	Venezuela	7
Israel	89	El Salvador	6
Japan	87	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	6
Czechoslovakia	82	Jamaica	6
Australia	78	Algeria	5
Ireland	59	Bangladesh	4
Pakistan	58	Lebanon	4
Sri Lanka	57	Ghana	3
Brazil	48	Malaysia	3
New Zealand	44	Togo	3

Country	Number of appointments	Country	Number of appointments
Zaire	3	Viet Nam	2
Benin	2	Barbados	1
Burma	2	Costa Rica	1
Byelorussian SSR	2	Ethiopia	1
Cuba	2	Guyana	1
Guatemala	2	Madagascar	1
Indonesia	2	Mauritania	1
Jordan	2	Nepal	1
Malta	2	Thailand	1
Nicaragua	2	United Republic of Cameroon	1
Niger	2	Zimbabwe	1
Paraguay	2	TOTAL	8 549

APPENDIX K

List of studies undertaken by the Division for Industrial Studies in 1982[a]

Global and Conceptual Studies

International industrial restructuring: global co-operation strategies

This research activity is aimed at designing alternative global co-operation strategies for international industrial restructuring conducive to achieving a higher share of industrial production for the developing countries through: *(a)* the development of alternative quantitative industrialization scenarios; *(b)* the conceptualization of new forms of institutional development for the developing countries; and *(c)* the analysis of the restructuring process at the global and regional level.

Studies completed in 1982:

Restructuring world industry in a period of crisis—the role of innovation (UNIDO/IS.285)

The impact of electronics on the international economic setting—the case of computer-aided design (UNIDO/IS.297)

Flexibility as a maximand in industrial planning in the developing countries (UNIDO/IS.308)

Patterns and prospects for East-South trade in the 1980s (UNIDO/IS.335)

The international industrial restructuring process: the EEC, the European periphery, and selected developing countries (UNIDO/IS.360 and Add.1)

Cost: $15,250

[a]This list of studies prepared by the Division for Industrial Studies is submitted to the Industrial Development Board in accordance with the request put forward by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in document A/31/8/Add.7, para. 14.

Ongoing studies:

The potential role of the least developed country-based multinationals in the industrialization of the third world

International industrial restructuring: the centrally planned economies of Europe and the developing countries

The least developed countries in the international industrial restructuring process

Global international restructuring: trends, actors and perspectives

International restructuring in the automotive industry

Regional integration among developing countries

Cost: $5,000

Industrial redeployment and structural adjustment

The purpose of this project is to keep under continuous surveillance the industrial restructuring process at the sectoral and country levels and the changing international division of labour, and to examine prospects of, and obstacles to, redeployment.

Studies completed in 1982:

The structure of Australian industry—past developments and future trends (UNIDO/IS.248)

Structural changes in the Czechoslovak industry and prospects of international division of labour with the developing countries (UNIDO/WG.357/1)

Structural changes in the Polish industry (UNIDO/WG.357/2)

Structural changes in the industry of the USSR and prospects of the division of labour with developing countries (UNIDO/WG.357/3)

Industrial specialization in CMEA countries. Selected issues (UNIDO/WG.357/4)

Structural changes in manufacturing industries in the East European CMEA area and patterns of trade in manufacture between CMEA countries and developing countries (UNIDO/WG.357/5)

Salient features of structural changes in European CMEA countries (UNIDO/WG.357/6)

Some reflections on East-South trade and the division of labour (UNIDO/WG.357/7)

Structural changes in Romanian industry and the expansion of its foreign economic relations (UNIDO/WG.357/8)

Some results, problems and tasks of structural changes in the industry of the German Democratic Republic (UNIDO/WG.357/9)

Structural approaches to economic analysis. Some aspects of recent work of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNIDO/WG.357/10)

Redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries (ID/B/282)

Report on the research seminar on structural changes in industry in the European CMEA countries (ID/WG.357/11)

Structural change in British industry: the case of the knitting industry (to be issued at a later date)

The role of subcontracting and industrial joint ventures in redeployment: the case of Tunisia (to be issued at a later date)

A case study on industrial redeployment to the Republic of Korea (to be issued at a later date)

Restructuring of industry in Belgium (to be issued at a later date)

Structural change in leather and leather products industry in Sweden with special reference to the footwear industry (to be issued at a later date)

Structural change in leather and leather products industry in the Federal Republic of Germany with special reference to the footwear industry (to be issued at a later date)

Structural change and prospects for redeployment in the leather and leather products industry in the market economies of Europe (to be issued at a later date)

Cost: $51,434

Ongoing studies:

Export-processing zones and industrialization

The textile and clothing industry in the international industrial restructuring process

Cost: $10,000

Global modelling and databank development

The objective of this research activity is to service studies on structural change, redeployment and international industrial restructuring, to assist in the analysis of the implications of the Lima target, and thus to support national and international bodies in formulating goals for common action.

Studies completed in 1982:

Uses of the UNITAD model (UNIDO/IS.305)

Technology projections in the framework of the UNITAD model. Variability of the input coefficients in the UNITAD regional input-output tables (UNIDO/IS.306)

The UNIDO world industry co-operation model interactive user's operation manual (UNIDO/IS.323)

Trade intensity indicators (UNIDO/IS.307)

The UNIDO input-output databank (UNIDO/IS.328)

The UNITAD system: 1981 report (UNIDO/IS.337)

Standardized input-output tables for world regions (to be issued at a later date)

Input-output tables from the UNIDO databank (to be issued at a later date)

Alternative technology vectors for the UNITAD model (to be issued at a later date)

The IDIOM user's handbook (in printing)

The industrial carrying capacity study (to be issued at a later date)

Cost: $36,117

Ongoing studies:

An input-output table for China

Applications of the IDIOM software package to developing countries

Cost: $13,000

Conceptual and special studies

These special studies are undertaken, as requested, on priority issues pertaining to the industrialization of developing countries, and in response to *ad hoc* assignments from the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination, the Committee for Development Planning, the Industrial Development Board and other bodies.

Studies completed in 1982:

A conceptual model for projecting industrial energy use in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.278)

The impact of higher energy prices on the industrialization of developing countries, with special reference to least developed countries (UNIDO/IS.279)

A strategy of industrial development for small, resource-poor least developed countries (UNIDO/IS.318)

Industrial interdependence and possibilities for policy initiatives by the South (UNIDO/IS.344)

Investment requirements of developing power industries for the industrialization of developing countries (UNIDO/IS.359)

Comparative socio-economic development in the newly industrializing countries (UNIDO/IS.356)

Cost: $50,000

Ongoing studies:

Primary commodity exports from developing countries: current problems and policy alternatives

South-South and North-South co-operation on energy for the industrialization of the South

Power industries and the least developed countries

Comparing the development process in market and non-market economies: the EEC and CMEA

Export market penetration problems for least developed countries

Empirical estimation of industrial energy demand in developing countries

World oil reserves: the potential, the problems and the probability of exploration and recovery

A quantitative analysis of the global interdependence in trade and production

Industrialization and the process of socio-economic development

Comparative socio-economic development in the least developed countries of Africa

Global socio-economic development in 1978

Cost: $28,714

Monitoring the Lima target

The objective of this project is to monitor, and issue reports on, progress towards the attainment of the Lima target and other development goals.

Ongoing studies:

The Global Report: an analytical report on the acceleration of industrialization in the developing countries

Report on the third monitoring exercise

The new international economic order and the global economic crisis

The failures of the trade and development paradigm

Industrial structure and economic development

South-South co-operation: economic and political strategies

The logic and nature of South-South co-operation and an analysis of its consequences

Capital goods industries: the primary focus for South-South co-operation and for industrialization of the South during the 1980s

Complementarities in economic co-operation. A methodological discussion

The role of general trading companies and State trading organizations in South-South co-operation

The Lima target and growth interdependencies—a macro model

Tinbergen-Fourastié thesis and the Lima target

Cost: $54,803

Industry and Development

The journal attempts to provide a link between practitioners and theorists working on economic and related aspects of industrialization. The focus of the journal is on applied economics, particularly in areas emphasized in the Lima and New Delhi Declarations and Plans of Action.

Studies completed in 1982:

Issue No. 6 of *Industry and Development* was published

Issues Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10 of *Industry and Development* were completed for publication in 1983

Cost: No consultant costs

Ongoing studies:

Issues Nos. 11, 12 and 13 of *Industry and Development* were prepared for publication

Cost: No consultant costs

Regional and Country Studies

Regional and subregional studies and analyses

The objective of this research activity is to keep under review and analyse regional and subregional developments and experiences in respect of industrial co-operation programmes; to provide guidance on, and assist in, the studies and research work of both the UNIDO Joint Industry Divisions located in the regional commissions and other subregional and intergovernmental bodies; and in general to support technical co-operation and other activities of UNIDO through the provision of information and analyses at regional and subregional levels.

Studies completed in 1982:

The development of the ASEAN industrial projects (AIPs) (UNIDO/IS.281)

ASEAN industrial complementation (UNIDO/IS.282)

ASEAN Finance Corporation: prospects and challenge (UNIDO/IS.291)

ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJVs) in the private sector (UNIDO/IS.310)

Regional industrial co-operation: the approaches pursued by ASEAN (UNIDO/IS.311)

The role of the private sector in industrial and technological co-operation in ASEAN (UNIDO/IS.329)

Co-operation in industrial financing in ASEAN countries (UNIDO/IS.346)

General overview of the Andean Group (UNIDO/IS.312)

Economic and industrialization policies in the Andean Group of countries, 1970-1980 (UNIDO/IS.313)

Industrial policy of Bolivia during the 70s (UNIDO/IS.315)

Industrial policies of Colombia during the 70s (UNIDO/IS.317)

Industrial policy of Ecuador during the 70s (UNIDO/IS.332)

Industrial policy of Peru during the 70s (UNIDO/IS.366)

Industrial policy of Venezuela during the 70s (UNIDO/IS.343)

Rural industrialization policies and programmes in ASEAN countries (UNIDO/IS.347)[b]

Energy and industry (with special reference to Arab countries) (UNIDO/IS.316)

Analytical notes on the Second Arab Energy Conference, 6-11 March 1982, Doha (Qatar) (UNIDO/IS.342)

Cost: $16,500

Country surveys and studies

The objectives of this research activity are:

(a) To keep under review the industrial development and long-term growth potential of individual developing countries, in order to provide a framework for UNIDO co-operation and assistance to those countries, with special attention to the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries;

(b) To assist interested developing countries in solving major industrial development problems by undertaking issue-oriented studies in co-operation with appropriate national institutions; and

(c) To support technical co-operation and other activities of UNIDO by supplying relevant information and analyses at national levels.

Studies completed in 1982:

Industrial development profiles or briefs were completed for: Central African Republic (UNIDO/IS.300), Chad (UNIDO/IS.286), Democratic People's Republic of Korea

[b] Prepared in co-operation with the ESCAP/UNIDO Joint Industry Division.

(UNIDO/IS.290), Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (UNIDO/IS.295), Mongolia (UNIDO/IS.280), Niger (UNIDO/IS.301), Senegal (UNIDO/IS.294), Upper Volta (UNIDO/IS.303), Zimbabwe (UNIDO/IS.277)

Studies prepared in the series "The potential for resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries" covered the following countries: Botswana (UNIDO/IS.274), Burundi (UNIDO/IS.289), Lesotho (to be issued at a later date), Malawi (to be issued at a later date), Mali (UNIDO/IS.324), Somalia (to be issued at a later date), United Republic of Tanzania (UNIDO/IS.293)

Financing of manufacturing enterprises in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Thailand (UNIDO/IS.276)

Cost: $25,500

Ongoing studies:

In-depth studies on potential for resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries: Gambia, Nepal

Loose-leaf country briefs: pilot case studies for Afghanistan, India, Thailand, Turkey, and United Republic of Tanzania

Industry sector study: Indonesia

Study on long-term industrial restructuring in Thailand

Industrial and economic development and prospects in: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Saudi Arabia, and Somalia

Long-term industrial perspectives of the Arab region

Survey of existing natural resources and semi-finished products as a basis for a strategy of resource-based industrialization in the Gulf region (Western Asia), in co-operation with the Gulf Co-operation Council

Study on industrialization prospects of least developed countries in the Arab region

Cost: $20,000

Industrial redeployment and structural adjustment

Studies completed in 1982:

(See *Global and Conceptual Studies* above)

Ongoing studies:

The impact on developing countries of the industrial restructuring process in the United States

Cost: No consultant costs

Studies related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

The objective of this research activity is to keep under review, and assist in, the programme of action for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

Studies completed in 1982:

The changing role of manufacturing in African economic development: trends, prospects and issues (UNIDO/IS.287)

Cost: No consultant costs

Ongoing studies:

Industrial absorptive capacity and the financing of industrialization in the least developed countries of Africa

Study on intra-African economic co-operation and trade with specific reference to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)

Review of industrial policies and strategies in Africa

Cost: No consultant costs

Role of the public sector

The studies listed below were issued as a follow-up to earlier expert group meetings on the subject.

Studies completed in 1982:

Public sector and industrial development (to be issued at a later date)

Public sector industrial enterprises in Bangladesh (UNIDO/IS.365)

The role of the public industrial enterprises in Brazil (UNIDO/IS.357)

Role of the public industrial enterprises in India (UNIDO/IS.367)

Public industrial enterprises in Mexico (to be issued at a later date)

The role of the public industrial sector in Nigeria's development (UNIDO/IS.363)

The role of the public sector in the industrialization of Pakistan (UNIDO/IS.355)

The role of the public industrial enterprises in Sri Lanka (UNIDO/IS.349)

The role of the public sector in the industriaiization of the United Republic of Tanzania (UNIDO/IS.358)

A survey of the comparative roles of public and private industrial enterprises—a case study of Pakistan (UNIDO/IS.364)

Six case studies on performance evaluation in public industrial enterprises were included in issue No. 7 of *Industry and Development* (see *Global and Conceptual Studies* above)

Cost: $3,000

Sectoral Studies

Industrial sector studies

The studies are designed:

(a) To analyse the prospects for selected industrial sectors in developing countries over the next 10 to 20 years;

(b) To contribute to a restructuring of world industry through industrial redeployment, accelerated industrial development and faster economic growth in the developing countries, *inter alia*, by identifying potential priority areas for international industrial co-operation;

(c) To assist policy makers in the developing countries in elaborating sectoral strategies and plans for the expansion of priority industrial sectors;

(d) To assist international and regional organizations in their activities concerning industry; and

(e) To support the technical co-operation activities of UNIDO.

Studies completed in 1982:

Diagnostic study of the present situation and trends in the production and utilization of agricultural machinery in African countries (UNIDO/IS.288)

Present situation, prospects and strategical choices for the development of agricultural machinery in Africa in the context of the Lagos Plan of Action—Issue paper No. 1 (ID/WG.365/1)

Tentative proposal for the formulation of an African development plan for agricultural machinery and equipment (1982-1990)—Issue paper No. 3 (ID/WG.365/7)

1990 scenarios for the iron and steel industry: Part I, "The Dossiers"—revision and updating (ID/WG.374/2/Add.1)

1990 scenarios for the iron and steel industry: Part II, "Prosposals for the scenarios"—revision and updating (ID/WG.374/2)

Cost: $43,000

Ongoing studies:

Fourth study on the fertilizer industry

Studies related to the iron and steel industry

Third study on the petrochemical industry and other studies related to the sector

Agricultural machinery and rural equipment in Africa: a new approach to a growing crisis

Other studies related to the sector agricultural machinery

Second world-wide study on the pharmaceutical industry and other studies related to that sector

Studies related to the capital goods industry

Studies on industrial energy as inputs to sectoral studies

First world-wide study on the wood and wood products industry

Cost: $143,000

Statistics and Survey Unit

Industrial statistics

The objective of this research activity is to support ongoing and planned studies through the collection, storage and provision of industrial statistics and through the development of the necessary quantitative methodologies.

Completed studies.

A statistical review of the world industrial situation 1981 (UNIDO/IS.292)

Handbook of Industrial Statistics (ID/284)

Industrial statistics for research purposes: methodologies and a data inventory of production indexes and base weights (UNIDO/IS.309)

Changing Patterns of Trade in World Industry: An Empirical Study on Revealed Comparative Advantage (ID/281)

Cost: No consultant costs

Ongoing studies and related activities:

A statistical analysis of the non-electrical machinery industry

Maintenance and extension of existing data base, with particular emphasis on consistency and reliability

Cost: $38,000

Industrial Development Survey

The objective of the publication is to provide a survey of current problems and progress in the field of industrial development; to review industrial policies and industrialization strategies; to monitor structural changes in both the developed and the developing countries; and to analyse the significance of these trends for the future course of industrial development.

Ongoing studies:

Preparations for the ninth issue of the *Industrial Development Survey* were begun, with consultant contributions on: recent trends and industrial policy initiatives in the developing regions and in the centrally planned economies; the contribution of the manufacturing sector to total industrial production; the consequences of trade policy in selected industries; and links between manufacturing and agriculture

Cost: $49,000

Other Activities

Environmental studies

The objective of these studies is to undertake research into *(a)* environmental protection during the process of industrial development and *(b)* industrial water use and treatment practices.

Studies completed in 1982:

Environmental Protection within the Context of the Work of UNIDO (ID/282)

Cost: No consultant costs

Ongoing studies:

Industrial water use and treatment practices

Water use and effluent treatment practices for the manufacture of the 26 priority drugs on the UNIDO illustrative list[c]

Cost: $5,250

Development and Transfer of Technology

Studies completed in 1982:

Directory of industrial and technological research institutes (UNIDO/IS.275)

The Directory contains research programmes under implementation by each institute, and is intended to promote co-operative arrangements and avoid duplication of work.

Chinese experiences in small mini hydro-power generation (UNIDO/IS.284)

The study illustrates the experiences of China in developing and implementing its small hydro-power programmes.

Directory of industrial and technological research institutes in Africa (UNIDO/IS.299)

The Directory which is in line with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and aims to promote technical co-operation among developing countries within and outside the region, provides addresses of institutes and details about their research and development programmes.

Technology transfer problems and developments in Guyana—proceedings of a national seminar on technology transfer management (UNIDO/IS.302)

Guidelines for setting up electronic assembly plants in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.304)

The guidelines contain practical suggestions of a technical and economic nature for the setting up of electronic assembly plants in developing countries.

Directory of industrial and technological research institutes: metallurgy sector (UNIDO/IS.319)

The Directory outlines research programmes under implementation by each institute, and is intended to promote co-operative arrangements and avoid duplication of work in the metallurgy sector.

Tanning of hides and skins—UNIDO/ILO technical memorandum No. 1 (UNIDO/IS.326)

This is the first of a series of studies within the framework of a UNIDO/ILO joint activity to provide information on appropriate technology in various sectors.

Guidelines for the establishment of solar salt facilities from seawater, underground brines and salted lakes (UNIDO/IS.330)

Following a number of requests for information, this study is intended to fill an information gap in this field.

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[c] Funded from extra-budgetary funds $13,000.

Prospects of micro-electronics application in process and product development in Africa (UNIDO/IS.331)

The study has been prepared as the UNIDO input to the forthcoming joint UNCSTD/OAU First Congress of African Scientists.

Technological perspectives in the machine tool industry and their implications for developing countries:

Part I: Global study of the machine tool industry and a case study of the Indian machine tool industry (UNIDO/IS.333/1)

Part II: Prospective technological developments in the machine tool industry in developed countries (UNIDO/IS.333/2)

Part III: The implications of technological developments in the machine tool industry for developing countries (UNIDO/IS.333/3)

In order to assess the implications and impact of technological breakthroughs in the machine tool industry, a global study with perspectives of their technological impact on developing countries has been carried out, providing guidelines on action required by this group of countries.

Application of biotechnology and genetic engineering to African fermented food processes (UNIDO/IS.336)

The study has been prepared as the second input of UNIDO for the forthcoming joint UNCSTD/OAU First Congress of African Scientists.

Technological information profile on solar energy applications (UNIDO/IS.339)

Directory of solar equipment manufactures, Volume I (UNIDO/IS.340)

Directory of solar research institutes in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.341)

Ocean mining and developing countries: an approach to technological disaggregation (UNIDO/IS.345)

As a follow-up to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, the study considers the disaggregation of ocean mining technologies and technologies for processing minerals so as to facilitate greater participation of developing countries in such activities.

Guide to low-cost vehicles for rural communities in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.348)

As a follow-up to the International Forum on Appropriate Industrial Technology, where rural transportation has been discussed, the study is the first part of a set of guidelines on low-cost vehicles. The study will also be used as the UNIDO input for a UNIDO/ILO joint programme on the subject.

Small-scale footwear manufacturing: UNIDO/ILO technical memorandum No. 2 (UNIDO/IS.354)

This is the second volume of the UNIDO/ILO technical memoranda series.

Trends in technology policies and legislation in developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

The study analyses the impact of legislation on technology acquisition in the promotion of new industrial investments and activities in selected developing countries.

Technology exports from developing countries—case of Yugoslavia (UNIDO/IS.353)

The report describes major directions and volumes of technology exports from Yugoslavia.

Guidelines for the establishment of industrial joint-ventures in developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

This is an updated, extended guide to the formulation of joint-ventures intended for entrepreneurs and Governments of developing countries.

Emerging petrochemicals technology: implications for developing countries (UNIDO/IS.350)

The objectives of this study are to identify the major developments in petrochemical technology in industrialized countries, the major factors influencing technology change in this field and the opportunities new technology affords to developing countries.

Microprocessor applications in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.351)

This study aims at assisting developing countries in identifying suitable fields of application for microprocessors and in putting microprocessors to work.

Small-scale bio-energy technologies for rural industries in developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

The study is intended for decision makers and planners in governmental and other research institutes in order to assist developing countries in meeting the energy requirements of rural areas.

Potential application of space-related technologies to developing countries (A/CONF.101/BP/IG/13)

This paper, prepared for submission by UNIDO to the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (UNISPACE 82), describes various space-related technologies and analyses their potential for application to conditions and requirements of developing countries.

Guides to sources of technology for selected petrochemicals (to be issued at a later date):

Ethylbenzene
Ethylene
Formaldehyde
High-density polyethylene
Low-density polyethylene
Polystyrene
Polyvinylchloride
Propylene
Styrene
Vinyl chloride

The preparation of these guides was recommended by the First Consultation on the Petrochemical Industry.

Cost: $163,950

Ongoing studies:

Technology exports from developing countries—case of Egypt

Technology exports from developing countries—case of Pakistan

The two studies are part of a programme to assess the activities of technology exports from selected developing countries to other developed or developing countries, including assessment of the measures taken to promote such activities.

Study on "Talin" protein sweeteners

The study aims to identify the extraction of protein sweeteners from the Talin plant in the west of the Central African region.

Cost: $18,000

APPENDIX L

Selected list of studies under preparation or completed in 1982 (other than those prepared by the Division for Industrial Studies)

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Special Advisory Group on Energy

Energy development and industrialization (completed)

DIVISION OF POLICY CO-ORDINATION

Section for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries

The role and potential of technical co-operation among developing countries in industrial development (ongoing)

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Training Branch

An assessment of selected institutions to identify their potential as possible centres of excellence (ongoing)

Feasibility Studies Section

Teaching material for participants in workshops on project preparation and evaluation (ongoing)

Metallurgical Industries Section

Comparative study evaluation of industrially operational technologies of the direct reduction of iron ores (completed) (UNIDO/IO.490)

Defects in castings and their avoiding (completed)

Manufacture of ductile cast iron towards a better quality of castings and cast spare parts (completed)

Status of the semi-products aluminium industry in some developing countries (completed) (UNIDO/IO.512)

Engineering Industries Section

Drilling rigs and rig units for the exploration of hydrocarbon in special consideration of the manufacturing and developing of rig components (completed)

Drilling rigs and rig units for the exploration of water in special consideration of the manufacturing and developing of rig components (completed)

Offshore rigs and modules for the exploration of hydrocarbons in special consideration of the manufacturing and developing of components (completed)

Chemical Industries Branch

Production of newsprint from waste paper in North America (completed) (UNIDO/IO.500)
So you want to build a paper mill? (completed) (UNIDO/IO.466)
Small-scale clay bricks manufacture (ongoing)

APPENDIX M

Expert group meetings, symposia, seminars, workshops, courses and other meetings of a non-training character held during 1982

Date		*Place*
	Office of the Executive Director	
16-17 March	Joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO seminar on industrial and technological manpower development	Addis Ababa Ethiopia
10, 11 and 14 May	Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board—seventeenth session	Vienna Austria
11-28 May	Industrial Development Board—sixteenth session	Vienna Austria
22-24 September	Joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO expert group meeting on guidelines for initiating priority action at the national and subregional levels (1982-1984) for the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	Addis Ababa Ethiopia
29 September-1 October	Joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO expert group meeting on popularization of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	Addis Ababa Ethiopia
15-19 November	Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board—eighteenth session	Vienna Austria
	Negotiations	
18-19 January	Informal meeting on industrial financing	Vienna Austria
25-27 January	Global preparatory meeting for the first consultation on the training of industrial manpower	Innsbruck Austria
3-5 February	Working group meeting on scenarios of the iron and steel industry's development	Estoril Portugal
17-19 February	Expert group meeting to finalize the guidelines on the UNIDO model forms of turnkey lump sum and cost reimbursable contracts for the construction of a fertilizer plant	Vienna Austria

Date		*Place*
16-18 March	Working group meeting on long-term contracts for the purchase/supply of iron ore and coking coal	Bratislava Czechoslovakia
22-26 March	Regional preparatory meeting for Asia in preparation of the first consultation on the wood and wood products industry	Manila Philippines
5-9 April	First regional consultation on the agricultural machinery industry in Africa	Addis Ababa Ethiopia
21 April	Informative meeting on the preparatory work for the first consultation on the wood and wood products industry	Vienna Austria
13-14 May	Fourth meeting of the UNIDO/FAO/UNCTAD/ITC working group on food-processing industry	Vienna Austria
2-4 June	Meeting of the bureau of the working group on scenarios of the iron and steel industry's development	Vienna Austria
21-26 June	Regional preparatory meeting for Africa in preparation of the first consultation on the wood and wood products industry	Vienna Austria
13-17 September	Third consultation on the iron and steel industry	Caracas Venezuela
4-8 October	Regional preparatory meeting for Latin America in preparation of the first consultation on the wood and wood products industry	São Paulo Brazil
11-13 October	Committee of experts on pharmaceuticals	Paris France
18-22 October	First consultation on industrial financing	Madrid Spain
15-20 November	Seminar on mini fertilizer plants	Lahore Pakistan
22-26 November	First consultation on the training of industrial manpower	Stuttgart Federal Republic of Germany
26 November	Industry working group on the leather and leather products industry	Vienna Austria
29 November-1 December	Sixth session of the UNIDO leather and leather products industry panel	Vienna Austria
2 December	Inter-agency standing committee on hides, skins, leather and leather products industry	Vienna Austria
15-17 December	*Ad hoc* panel of experts on contractual arrangements in the pharmaceutical industry	Vienna Austria
	Non-governmental Organizations	
15-19 February	Conference on the economic and social potential of industrial co-operatives in developing countries[a]	Arusha United Republic of Tanzania
17-28 October	Workshop on design and development of agricultural equipment in Africa	Cairo Egypt
	Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries	
18-20 January	Solidarity ministerial meeting for co-operation in the industrial development of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania	Nouakchott Mauritania

Date		*Place*
15-19 February	Round-table ministerial meeting on agro-industry development	Baghdad Iraq
10-16 May	Interregional workshop for developing countries on non-metallic minerals and processing	Belgrade Yugoslavia
7-11 June	Solidarity ministerial meeting for co-operation in the industrial development of the Kingdom of Lesotho	Maseru Lesotho
29 November-3 December	Solidarity ministerial meeting for co-operation in the industrial development of Nepal	Kathmandu Nepal
	Global and Conceptual Studies	
22-26 March	Research seminar on structural changes in industry in European CMEA countries	Budapest Hungary
	Regional and Country Studies	
7-11 June	Regional conference of senior development planners	Suva Fiji
11-13 October	ASEAN/Andean pact conference on regional industrial co-operation	Lima Peru
	Sectoral Studies	
1-3 December	Expert group meeting on the methodology of preparing sectoral studies (pharmaceutical)	Vienna Austria
	Technology Programme	
6-8 January	Exchange of views on development and application of genetic engineering and biotechnology in India	Calcutta; New Delhi India
26-28 January	Preparatory meeting of directors of industrial finance institutions on establishment of TIEN [Technological Information Exchange Network]	Bridgetown Barbados
23-25 February	Seminar on transfer of technology to small- and medium-scale industries	Guanajuato Mexico
7-11 June	UNIDO/ECLA expert group meeting on implications of microelectronics for the ECLA region	Mexico City Mexico
14-15 June	First meeting on co-operation between scientific and industrial sectors in microelectronics	Mexico City Mexico
22 June	UNIDO/LES joint meeting on problems of licensing into developing countries	Vienna Austria
12-17 July	Joint UNDP/UNIDO/ESCAP/China senior expert group meeting on the creation of a regional network system and the assessment of priority needs on research, development and training in the field of small mini-hydropower generation	Hangzhou China
15-17 September	Preparatory assistance to the tenth round-table of developing countries	Zagreb Yugoslavia
29 November-3 December	Expert meeting preparatory to international forum on technological advances and development	Moscow Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Date		*Place*
7-10 December	Seventh meeting of heads of technology transfer registries	New Delhi India
13-17 December	High-level meeting on the establishment of an international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology	Belgrade Yugoslavia
	Investment Co-operative Programme	
8 February	Investment legislation in Arab Countries	Kortrijk Belgium
18 February	Kenya country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
4 March	Symposium on investment opportunities and joint ventures in Malaysia	Vienna Austria
15-16 March	Sri Lanka country presentation meeting	Antwerp; Brussels Belgium
19 March	Sri Lanka country presentation meeting	The Hague Netherlands
22 March	Peru country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
23-26 March	Country presentation meeting of [Philippines] export processing zone authority (EPZA)	Tokyo; Osaka Japan
24-25 March	Lesotho country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
29 March	China country presentation meeting	Vienna Austria
30 March	China country presentation meeting	Zurich Switzerland
1 April	China country presentation meeting	Paris France
1-2 April	China country presentation meeting	Brussels; Antwerp Belgium
8 April	China country presentation meeting	San Francisco United States of America
12-13 April	China country presentation meeting	Toronto Canada
15 April	Egypt/United States of America investment promotion teleconference	Cairo Egypt New York; Boston; Chicago; Minneapolis; San Francisco; Los Angeles United States of America
20 April	China country presentation meeting	Tokyo Japan
22 April	Expert meeting on foreign investment law in China	Tokyo Japan

Date		*Place*
22-23 April	China country presentation meeting	Cologne Federal Republic of Germany
23 April	China country presentation meeting	Osaka Japan
23 April	Investment promotion day for Egypt, Senegal and Sri Lanka	Basel Switzerland
26-27 April	China country presentation meeting	Munich Federal Republic of Germany
28-29 April	Senegal country presentation meeting	Paris France
3 May	Chile country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
25 May	Saint Lucia country presentation meeting	Vienna Austria
27 May	Indonesia country presentation meeting	Bruges Belgium
1-2 June	Peru country presentation meeting	Paris France
2-3 June	Peru country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
3-5 June	Peru country presentation meeting	Cologne Federal Republic of Germany
7 June	Peru country presentation meeting	Zurich Switzerland
9 June	Peru country presentation meeting	Vienna Austria
21 June	Colombia country presentation meeting	Zurich Switzerland
24 June	Colombia country presentation meeting	Laxenburg Austria
28 June-2 July	Barbados country presentation meeting	Tokyo; Osaka Japan
10 September	Saint Vincent country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
14 September	Tunisia country presentation meeting	Ghent Belgium
22 September	Chile country presentation meeting	Tokyo Japan
24 September	Chile country presentation meeting	Paris France
6 October	Barbados country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
8 and 10 October	United Republic of Tanzania country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
3 and 6 December	Mali and Mauritania country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium
9 December	ASEAN countries' country presentation meeting	Brussels Belgium

Date		Place
	Industrial Planning	
1-5 November	Expert group meeting on industrial planning	Vienna Austria
20-25 September	Regional workshop seminar for the integration of women in the process of industrial planning[b]	Ouagadougou Upper Volta
	Agro-industries	
19-23 July	Symposium on Central American agro-industrial development	Tegucigalpa Honduras
21-25 November	Third Latin American seminar on science and technology of food processing[c]	São Paulo Brazil
	Metallurgical Industries	
26-30 April	UNEP/UNIDO meeting of experts on the environmental and resource aspects of the direct reduction route to steel making	Puerto Ordaz Venezuela
	Engineering Industries	
17-28 October	Workshop on design and development of agricultural equipment in Africa	Cairo Egypt
19-22 October	*Ad hoc* expert group meeting on modification of IC [internal combustion] engines for utilization of synthetic fuels	Dehra Dun India
20 October-20 November	Regional seminar on promotion and development of telecommunications industries in Africa[d]	Algiers Algeria
9-12 November	Expert group meeting on small-scale shipbuilding and ship-repair development for Latin American countries	Havana Cuba
	Chemical Industries	
25-29 January	UNIDO/UNESCO forum on new technologies of coal utilization	Essen Federal Republic of Germany
2-5 February	UNIDO/UNESCO workshop on biogas technology in Africa	Arusha United Republic of Tanzania
22-25 February	Technical consultation on the protection of buildings from earthquakes by base isolation	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
1-12 March	Technical consultation on the production of drugs in a multi-purpose plant	Visegrad Hungary
4-8 March	International symposium on salt and marine chemicals	Bhavnagar India
13-28 March	Technical conference on ammonia fertilizer technology for promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries	Beijing China
29 March-1 April	International conference on man-made fibres	Bombay India

Date		Place
13-20 April	Interregional cement technology forum	Benghazi Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
19-30 April	Workshop on selected building materials for housing and other low-rise buildings	Sydney Australia
3-19 May	Workshop on production planning and energy conservation in petroleum refineries	Vienna Austria
17-21 May	Petrochemical and polymer consultation work	Porto Alegre; Canela Brazil
27 September-1 October	Seminar on national self-reliance in blood and bloodfractions for developing countries	Stockholm Sweden
19 October-4 November	Workshop on low-cost building materials technologies and construction systems	Beijing China
1-14 November	Workshop on pharmaceutical industry (combined modern/traditional pharmacy) for promoting technical co-operation among developing countries	Beijing China

[a]Organized in co-operation with International Co-operative Alliance (ICA).

[b]Organized in co-operation with the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILLS).

[c]Organized in co-operation with the Instituto Italo-Latino Americano.

[d]Organized jointly with the Pan African Telecommunications Union (PATU).

APPENDIX N

United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF)

TABLE 1. UNIDF STATEMENT OF PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1978-1982 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982

(In US dollars)

Country	Total pledges for 1978-1982	Pledges for 1983 and future years	Collections during 1978-1982	Total unpaid pledges
	General contributions			
Afghanistan	5 000	1 500	3 500	3 000
Algeria	369 000	40 000	283 921	125 079
Angola	40 000	—	40 000	—
Argentina	187 000	—	187 000	—
Austria	129 032	56 497	129 032	56 497
Bahrain	25 000	5 000	25 000	5 000
Bangladesh	12 079	2 000	12 079	2 000
Barbados	7 000	2 000	5 000	4 000
Benin	23 429	2 000	21 429	4 000
Bhutan	4 000	—	3 000	1 000
Bolivia	4 000	—	—	4 000
Botswana	13 644	—	13 644	—
Brazil	75 000	15 000	75 000	15 000
Bulgaria	281 252	117 371	281 252	117 371
Burma	5 000	1 000	4 000	2 000
Burundi	5 223	—	5 223	—
Cape Verde	2 000	—	2 000	—
Chad	5 830	—	—	5 830

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

Country	*Total pledges for 1978-1982*	*Pledges for 1983 and future years*	*Collections during 1978-1982*	*Total unpaid pledges*
	General contributions (continued)			
Chile	32 000	10 000	32 000	10 000
China	1 555 994	284 974	1 555 994	284 974
Colombia	20 709	—	20 709	—
Congo	3 645	10 000	2 887	10 758
Costa Rica	6 000	—	4 520	1 480
Cuba	161 379	24 823	161 379	24 823
Cyprus	5 968	1 016	5 968	1 016
Czechoslovakia	161 113	—	161 113	—
Democratic Yemen	9 451	3 637	9 451	3 637
Djibouti	4 000	—	4 000	—
Dominica	500	1 000	500	1 000
Dominican Republic	5 000	—	5 000	—
Ecuador	8 004	5 000	8 004	5 000
Egypt	341 803	63 589	341 803	63 589
Fiji	5 500	1 000	5 500	1 000
Gabon	10 329	—	10 329	—
German Democratic Republic	775 443	507 087	775 443	507 087
Ghana	66 903	—	66 903	—
Greece	92 000	30 000	92 000	30 000
Guatemala	20 000	5 000	20 000	5 000
Guinea	2 073	—	2 073	—
Guinea-Bissau	395	—	395	—
Guyana	5 534	1 183	3 417	3 300
Holy See	1 000	—	1 000	—
Hungary	351 356	64 643	351 356	64 643
India	5 012 595	1 000 000	5 012 595	1 000 000
Indonesia	190 000	50 000	190 000	50 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	195 000	—	85 000	110 000
Iraq	1 072 581	—	750 000	322 581
Ireland	74 130	—	74 130	—
Ivory Coast	30 011	—	30 011	—
Jamaica	20 000	4 000	16 000	8 000
Japan	36 198	—	36 198	—
Jordan	19 637	6 000	19 637	6 000
Kenya	24 139	18 182	14 139	28 182
Kuwait	275 000	—	275 000	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	6 000	1 500	4 500	3 000
Lebanon	—	2 000	—	2 000
Lesotho	8 000	2 000	8 000	2 000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	305 000	—	305 000	—
Luxembourg	42 000	5 918	42 000	5 918
Madagascar	29 373	—	25 936	3 437
Malawi	10 843	2 196	10 843	2 196
Malaysia	60 000	20 000	60 000	20 000
Mali	1 458	—	—	1 458
Malta	6 869	—	6 869	—
Mauritania	1 906	—	1 906	—
Mauritius	6 004	903	6 004	903
Mexico	66 045	—	66 045	—
Mongolia	11 286	2 141	11 286	2 141
Morocco	57 415	—	49 505	7 910
Mozambique	4 000	5 026	4 000	5 026
Nepal	2 800	—	2 800	—
Nicaragua	1 000	—	1 000	—
Nigeria	125 000	—	125 000	—
Oman	46 000	12 000	34 000	24 000
Pakistan	221 058	48 000	221 058	48 000

Country	Total pledges for 1978-1982	Pledges for 1983 and future years	Collections during 1978-1982	Total unpaid pledges
Panama	7 586	1 000	7 586	1 000
Paraguay	24 000	—	6 000	18 000
Peru	45 000	—	45 000	—
Philippines	112 500	22 500	108 311	26 689
Poland	537 149	147 727	537 149	147 727
Portugal	50 353	15 000	50 353	15 000
Qatar	115 000	30 000	115 000	30 000
Republic of Korea	120 000	30 000	120 000	30 000
Romania	161 364	—	161 364	—
Rwanda	8 000	4 000	8 000	4 000
Samoa	300	—	300	—
Saudi Arabia	5 000 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	1 000 000
Senegal	22 000	1 000	—	23 000
Seychelles	4 714	—	4 714	—
Sierra Leone	6 000	—	—	6 000
Singapore	4 000	—	4 000	—
Somalia	4 808	—	2 341	2 467
Sri Lanka	15 000	3 000	12 000	6 000
Sudan	55 000	15 000	—	70 000
Suriname	4 000	2 000	2 000	4 000
Swaziland	5 348	1 773	5 348	1 773
Syrian Arab Republic	106 267	—	100 895	5 372
Thailand	103 679	23 144	103 679	23 144
Togo	19 069	2 801	16 154	5 716
Trinidad and Tobago	99 701	20 000	79 701	40 000
Tunisia	78 475	22 231	58 250	42 456
Turkey	605 403	141 243	586 907	159 739
Uganda	2 040	—	—	2 040
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	3 656 487	671 141	3 656 487	671 141
United Arab Emirates	65 000	—	65 000	—
United Republic of Cameroon	11 302	—	7 804	3 498
United Republic of Tanzania	10 305	2 092	10 305	2 092
Upper Volta	18 761	—	12 930	5 831
Uruguay	49 432	—	48 602	830
Venezuela	103 000	21 000	103 000	21 000
Viet Nam	3 000	1 000	3 000	1 000
Yemen	5 011	—	2 011	3 000
Yugoslavia	924 988	—	923 935	1 053
Zaire	14 400	—	—	14 400
Zambia	46 889	13 001	45 120	14 770
Zimbabwe	5 000	13 020	5 000	13 020
Total general contributions	25 031 267	4 638 859	24 239 532	5 430 594
	Special-purpose contributions			
Argentina	32 000	—	22 400	9 600
Australia	402 299	363 208	402 299	363 208
Austria	2 180 808	621 469	2 180 808	621 469
Belgium	2 237 777	—	2 237 777	—
Brazil	100 108	—	100 108	—
China	203 648	70 000	203 648	70 000
Czechoslovakia	741 161	162 075	741 161	162 075
Denmark	202 684	—	202 684	—
Finland	961 175	109 313	684 096	386 392
France	1 838 084	979 021	1 838 084	979 021
German Democratic Republic	23 344	12 598	23 344	12 598
Germany, Federal Republic of	9 127 393	2 440 945	9 180 214	2 388 124
Hungary	259 576	—	259 576	—
Italy	5 825 684	2 076 125	5 825 684	2 076 125
Japan	2 219 401	407 977[a]	2 612 057	15 321

TABLE 1 *(continued)*

Country	*Total pledges for 1978-1982*	*Pledges for 1983 and future years*	*Collections during 1978-1982*	*Total unpaid pledges*
		Special-purpose contributions (continued)		
Malta	15 920	—	15 920	—
Mexico	50 707	—	50 707	—
Netherlands	24 792	—	24 792	—
Norway	77 110	—	73 110	4 000
Portugal	5 624	—	5 624	—
Qatar	10 000	—	10 000	—
Sweden	4 612 586	—	4 419 197	193 389
Switzerland	2 815 892	—	2 815 892	—
United Kingdom	2 518 287	—	1 203 519	1 314 768
Yugoslavia	66 000	—	6 000	60 000
Total special-purpose contributions	36 552 060	7 242 731	35 138 701	8 656 090
TOTAL UNIDF	61 583 327	11 881 590	59 378 233	14 086 684

[a]Pledge for future years: (1984) $135,992.

TABLE 2. STATUS OF RESOURCES OF UNIDF AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982[a]

(In thousands of US dollars)

	General pledges	*Special-purpose pledges*	*Total*
Pledges			
Pledges	29 670	43 795	73 465
Other income	3 805	(1 795)	2 010
TOTAL INCOME	33 475	42 000	75 475
Approvals			
Expenditures	21 390	24 871	46 261
Obligated	3 175	3 345	6 520
Not yet spent/obligated	6 230	10 031	16 261
Reserve for overheads	1 780	1 903	3 683
TOTAL APPROVALS	32 575	40 150	72 725
AVAILABLE FOR FURTHER PROJECTS[b]	900	1 850	2 750
Cash position			
Total pledges and other income	33 475	42 000	75 475
Uncollected	5 448	8 656	14 104
Collected	28 027	33 344	61 371
Disbursements	21 390	24 871	46 261
Cash balance	6 637	8 473	15 110
Outstanding obligations	3 175	3 345	6 520
Reserve for overheads	1 780	1 903	3 683
UNCOMMITTED BALANCE	1 682	3 225	4 907

[a]The figures shown in this table represent the cumulative income and expenditure from 1 January 1978 to 31 December 1982.

[b]$4,606 should be added under general pledges and $789 under special-purpose pledges, a total of $5,395 carried forward from the former UNIDO General Trust Fund.

TABLE 3. CUMULATIVE LIST OF PROJECTS APPROVED FOR FINANCING UNDER UNIDF, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE UNIDF PRIORITY AREA, AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1982

UNIDF priority area (1)	*Number of projects* (2)	*Convertible (including overheads) (in US dollars)* (3)	*Non-convertible US dollar equivalent* (4)	*Total (in US dollars)* (5)	*Percentages*		
					Targets based on[a]		
					100% (6)	*95%* (7)	*Actual* (8)
Special measures for industrial development of the least developed countries	52	5 616 365	1 978 105	7 594 470	9	10.5	10
Transfer and adaptation of technology and development of appropriate technology and industrial information	96	11 872 741	347 818	12 220 559	10	11.7	17
Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	51	3 654 699	1 310 293	4 964 992	9	10.5	7
Group training and strengthening industrial training institutions in developing countries	217	12 972 976	7 679 953	20 652 929	10	11.7	28
Industrial institutional infrastructure	31	1 306 824	451 467	1 758 291	10	11.7	2
Industries processing local natural resources including export-oriented industries	53	7 912 746	541 343	8 454 089	12	14.2	12
Industries satisfying basic needs, and support to rural industries	36	3 972 537	167 743	4 140 280	8	9.4	6
Promotional activities	90	11 591 986	451 536	12 043 522	8	9.4	17
Other activities	17	765 966	104 902	870 868	5	5.9	1
TOTAL	643	59 666 840	13 033 160	72 700 000	81	95.0	100

[a] Cf. ID/B/C.3/60, table 2.

APPENDIX O

UNIDO technical assistance to the least developed countries, 1 January to 31 December 1982

TABLE 1. DELIVERY, BY COUNTRY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS[a]

(In US dollars)

Region/country	*Regular programme*	*UNDP/IPF*	*SIS*	*UNDP/Special measures*	*UNIDF*[b]	*Other sources*	*Total*
Africa							
Benin	1 036	94 412	38 165	—	—	13 000[c]	146 613
Botswana	45 143	46 364	4 575	—	—	—	96 082
Burundi	3 514	293 942	24 296	—	—	25 353[d]	347 105
Cape Verde	6 612	—	23 729	—	—	—	30 341
Central African Republic	11 944	44 604	42 115	—	—	—	98 663
Chad	—	—	9 258	—	8 500	—	17 758
Comoros	—	—	5 462	—	88 696	63 584[c]	157 742
Ethiopia	4 188	2 017 135	22 500	—	70 084	18 304[c]	2 132 211
Gambia	—	—	—	—	16 562	—	16 562
Guinea	127 426	656 107	—	—	—	—	783 533
Guinea-Bissau	—	25 859	13 633	—	—	—	39 492
Lesotho	21 218	10 321	14 187	56 021	61 001	—	162 748
Malawi	26 703	297 129	—	61 372	—	—	385 204
Mali	5 218	398 110	—	—	143 858	—	547 186
Niger	17 169	731 866	210	—	—	—	749 245
Rwanda	66 666	983 300	1 862	163 819	—	{ 21 144[e] (118 947)[f] }	1 117 844
Somalia	44 851	407 978	34 888	—	6 710	—	494 427
Sudan	9 859	305 358	100 918	—	32 362	233 121[d]	681 618
Uganda	—	210 145	40 381	—	—	—	250 526
United Republic of Tanzania	47 164	2 676 474	51 355	160 653	468 768	{ 35 008[g] 29 463[c] }	3 468 885
Upper Volta	11 481	348 562	75 038	—	225 718	56 682[c]	717 481
Subtotal	450 192	9 547 666	502 572	441 865	1 122 259	373 760	12 438 314

Americas							
Haiti	57 966	139 783	9 562	1 269	—	38 597[c]	247 177
Arab States[h]							
Democratic Yemen	71 499	307 696	65 263	—	121 216	—	565 674
Yemen	27 526	327 090	—	—	3 400	—	358 015
Subtotal	99 025	634 786	65 263	—	124 616	—	923 690
Asia and the Pacific							
Afghanistan	—	92 066	76 938	—	—	—	169 004
Bangladesh	157	3 111 765	—	112 713	67 831	12 623[c]	3 305 089
Bhutan	9 150	162 479	—	—	3 560	—	175 189
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	37 454	(1 156)	—	—	—	36 298
Maldives	—	—	10 810	—	—	—	10 810
Nepal	16 433	1 878 101	16 457	98 082	60 182	31 409[c]	2 100 664
Samoa	28 684	—	—	—	—	—	28 684
Subtotal	54 424	5 281 865	103 049	210 795	131 573	44 032	5 825 738
Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs	385 962	331 058	—	—	—	—	717 020
TOTAL	1 047 569	15 935 158	680 446	653 929	1 378 448	456 389	20 151 939

Note: ( ) = Adjustments to prior years.

[a]The table does not include regional, interregional and global projects or individual fellowships and group training programmes in which LDCs have been involved together with other developing countries and which are usually financed from non-least developed countries funds.

[b]Excluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

[c]Trust funds.

[d]United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

[e]Capital Development Fund.

[f]Accounts receivable.

[g]Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

[h]For Sudan see under "Africa".

TABLE 2. NEW PROJECT APPROVALS, BY COUNTRY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS[a]

(In US dollars)

Region/country	*Regular programme*	*UNDP/IPF*	*SIS*	*UNDP/Special measures*	*UNIDF*[b]	*Other sources*	*Total*
Africa							
Benin	44 475	—	21 200	—	—	—	65 675
Botswana	76 003	—	7 000	—	—	—	83 003
Burundi	108 160	3 450 000	151 100	—	—	390 000[c]	4 099 260
Cape Verde	12 200	—	52 900	—	—	—	65 100
Central African Republic	23 000	—	25 500	—	—	—	48 500
Chad	—	—	21 600	—	109 000	—	130 600
Comoros	101 800	—	—	—	—	70 797[d]	172 597
Ethiopia	26 986	—	173 900	—	—	44 250[d]	245 136
Gambia	—	—	122 100	—	263 152	—	385 252
Guinea	175 782	185 002	18 200	—	—	—	378 984
Guinea-Bissau	27 260	33 200	50 800	—	—	—	111 260
Lesotho	46 422	—	59 100	—	114 700	—	220 222
Malawi	59 124	—	67 000	—	—	—	126 124
Mali	6 397	200 900	79 600	—	210 000	—	496 897
Niger	58 817	287 250	—	—	—	—	346 067
Rwanda	88 070	—	23 850	—	22 000	—	133 920
Somalia	132 500	1 528 810	—	—	443 000	—	2 104 310
Sudan	10 245	—	162 310	—	—	647 000[c]	819 555
Uganda	—	—	128 975	—	—	—	128 975
United Republic of Tanzania	147 361	331 200	105 500	387 011	512 761	42 000[d]	1 525 833
Upper Volta	23 835	—	—	—	340 000	—	363 835
Subtotal	1 168 437	6 016 362	1 270 635	387 011	2 014 613	1 194 047	12 051 105

Americas							
Haiti	251 550	45 000	—	—	—	—	296 550
Arab States[e]							
Democratic Yemen	103 068	—	53 100	—	144 000	—	300 168
Yemen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	103 068	—	53 100	—	144 000	—	300 168
Asia and the Pacific							
Afghanistan	—	—	135 850	—	—	—	135 850
Bangladesh	315	2 774 497	—	—	—	12 380[d]	2 787 192
Bhutan	29 350	244 075	—	—	—	—	273 425
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	101 800	—	—	—	—	101 800
Maldives	—	—	7 400	—	—	—	7 400
Nepal	79 500	1 525 450	22 300	—	25 000	36 295[d]	1 688 545
Samoa	28 000	—	—	—	—	—	28 000
Subtotal	137 165	4 645 822	165 550	—	25 000	48 675	5 022 212
Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs	717 761	455 840	—	—	664 368	606 520[d]	2 444 489
TOTAL	2 377 981	11 163 024	1 489 285	387 011	2 847 981	1 849 242	20 114 524

[a]The table does not include regional, interregional and global projects or individual fellowships and group training programmes in which LDCs have been involved together with other developing countries and which are usually financed from non-least developed countries funds.

[b]Excluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

[c]United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

[d]Trust funds.

[e]For Sudan see under "Africa".

TABLE 3. TOTAL PROJECT APPROVALS (NEW PROJECTS, PLUS ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS TO ONGOING PROJECTS, MINUS CANCELLATIONS)[a]

(In US dollars)

Region/country	*Regular programme*	*UNDP/IPF*	*SIS*	*UNDP/Special measures*	*UNIDF*[b]	*Other sources*	*Total*
Africa							
Benin	44 475	(111 652)	43 700	—	—	3 520[c]	(19 957)
Botswana	76 003	164 527	7 000	—	—	—	247 530
Burundi	108 160	3 450 000	150 400	—	—	390 000[d]	4 098 560
Cape Verde	12 200	—	57 194	—	—	—	69 394
Central African Republic	23 000	3 058	25 500	—	—	—	51 558
Chad	—	(872 796)	21 600	—	109 000	—	(742 196)
Comoros	101 800	—	—	—	—	70 797[c]	172 597
Ethiopia	26 986	421 042	173 900	—	—	44 250[c]	666 178
Gambia	—	—	122 100	—	438 508	—	560 608
Guinea	175 782	490 635	18 200	—	—	—	684 617
Guinea-Bissau	27 260	33 200	50 800	—	—	—	111 260
Lesotho	46 422	—	59 100	(6 760)	114 700	—	213 462
Malawi	59 124	(172 656)	67 000	(87 543)	—	—	(134 075)
Mali	6 397	330 239	59 950	—	218 501	—	615 087
Niger	58 817	345 767	—	—	—	—	404 584
Rwanda	88 070	360 976	23 850	116 511	22 000	—	611 407
Somalia	132 500	1 577 072	7 250	16 500	445 675	—	2 178 997
Sudan	10 245	250 192	164 351	—	—	647 000[d] 2 011[c]	1 073 799
Uganda	—	40 290	129 366	—	—	—	169 656
United Republic of Tanzania	147 361	652 714	108 375	386 711	526 658	85 930[c]	1 907 749
Upper Volta	23 835	388 942	16 379	—	431 788	—	860 944
Subtotal	1 168 437	7 351 550	1 306 015	425 419	2 306 830	1 243 508	13 801 759

Americas							
Haiti	251 550	(16 717)	—	—	—	21 250[c]	256 083
Arab States[e]							
Democratic Yemen	103 068	183 800	53 100	—	267 032	—	607 000
Yemen	—	(388 787)	—	—	—	—	(388 787)
Subtotal	103 068	(204 987)	53 100	—	267 032	—	218 213
Asia and the Pacific							
Afghanistan	—	—	135 850	—	—	—	135 850
Bangladesh	315	4 765 890	—	40 314	(89 095)	12 380[c]	4 729 804
Bhutan	29 350	209 617	—	—	—	—	238 967
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	101 800	1 780	—	—	—	103 580
Maldives	—	—	7 400	—	—	—	7 400
Nepal	79 500	1 321 231	22 300	45 904	25 000	36 295[c]	1 530 230
Samoa	28 000	—	—	—	—	—	28 000
Subtotal	137 165	6 398 538	167 330	86 218	(64 095)	48 675	6 773 831
Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs	717 761	1 066 242	—	—	664 368	606 520[c]	3 054 891
TOTAL	2 377 981	14 594 626	1 526 445	511 637	3 174 135	1 919 953	24 104 777

Note: ( ) = Adjustments to prior years.

[a]The table does not include regional, interregional and global projects or individual fellowships and group training programmes in which LDCs have been involved together with other developing countries and which are usually financed from non-least developed countries funds.

[b]Excluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

[c]Trust funds.

[d]United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

[e]For Sudan see under "Africa".

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 1982

Addendum 1

Proposals for strengthening the network of Industrial Development Field Advisers and Junior Professional Officers

Report by the Executive Director

V.83-53840
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CONTENTS

	Paragraphs	Page
Introduction	1 - 2	3
I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION	3 - 7	3
II. PROSPECTS FOR THE SIDFA PROGRAMME, 1983-1985	8 - 12	5
Financing of the SIDFA programme in 1983	8	5
SIDFA programme in 1984-1985	9 - 12	5
III. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD	13	6
Notes		7

Summary

In the light of suggestions made by the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session, and of decisions taken by the Governing Council of UNDP at its twenty-ninth session and by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, the report submits, for consideration by the Board, proposals for strengthening the network of Industrial Development Field Advisers and Junior Professional Officers.

Introduction

1. In its consideration of the Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1981 (ID/B/280), the Industrial Development Board at its sixteenth session proposed that the network of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) be strengthened.[1/] The present report submits proposals for strengthening the network taking into account decisions taken in 1982 by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at its twenty-ninth session and by the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session.

2. The Governing Council of UNDP in paragraphs 5 and 7 of decision 82/38, while authorizing the Administrator to finance the maximum number of SIDFAs possible within existing resources, at the same time drew the attention of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to the urgent need for UNIDO to bear an increased share of the cost of the SIDFA programme. Subsequently, the Council, in paragraph 5 of resolution 1982/66 A, recommended to the Assembly that adequate funds should be provided from sources to be determined by the Assembly so that SIDFAs may be appointed in the countries that need them, in particular all the least developed countries and especially those in Africa. The Assembly, in paragraphs 4 and 5, section I, of resolution 37/212 on industrial development co-operation, decided that adequate resources should be provided in the regular budget of UNIDO for 1983 to finance up to 10 additional SIDFA posts in particular in the least developed countries, especially those in Africa, and in future in all other developing countries that need SIDFA services. An additional appropriation of $943,400 to cover the services of 10 SIDFAs and related support services was approved by the Fifth Committee for 1983.[2/] The Assembly invited the Board to examine the question of financing the SIDFA posts at its seventeenth session and decided to consider at the thirty-eighth session of the Assembly, on the basis of the Board's recommendations, the question of appropriate budgetary support for the biennium 1984-1985 with a view to maintaining and, if necessary, increasing the SIDFA programme.

I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3. At its twelfth session in 1978, the Board having considered a report by the Executive Director on "Increasing the effectiveness of the Industrial Development Field Advisers programme" (ID/B/203), strongly reaffirmed its support for the programme and urged that it be strengthened.[3/] At its thirteenth session in 1979, the Board generally endorsed the recommendations made by Sir Robert Jackson in his appraisal of the SIDFA programme[4/] and, in particular, the view that the programme should be strengthened.[5/] At its fifteenth session in 1981, the Board again reaffirmed its conviction of the importance of the programme and the need to provide SIDFA services to all developing countries, in particular to the least developed countries.[6/] The Board also recalled its decision III (VII) of 14 May 1973, recommending the increase in the number of SIDFAs to 60 by 1977, noted the financial constraints under which UNDP was at that time operating, and invited the Governing Council of UNDP to maintain the present level of SIDFA services and to make the utmost effort to increase it; the Board further invited Member States to provide, on a voluntary basis, additional funds to UNIDO to increase the number of SIDFAs.[7/]

4. These conclusions of the Board reflect its continuing endorsement of the programme and its recognition of the important contribution which SIDFAs make to the work of UNIDO. At the fifteenth session of the Board, widespread support was expressed for the programme, which, it was said, "played a significant role in industrial development and was of great value in delivering and monitoring technical assistance to the developing countries"; SIDFAs were considered to represent "a link between UNIDO and the developing countries which made the Organization's field activities more effective and responsive to countries' needs".[8/]

5. The "Memorandum of Agreement concerning the Establishment of a UNIDO Field Service at the Country Level to be Integrated within UNDP Field Offices", signed 3 October 1967 by the Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNIDO, described the purposes of the arrangements as follows:

"(a) To achieve with respect to the UNIDO field staff and activities a desirable degree of co-ordination with and integration within the offices of UNDP Resident Representatives, particularly in respect to efforts aimed at expanding operational activities in the industrial field;

"(b) To provide, as required, the services of qualified industrial development field advisers (UNIDO) on matters of technical co-operation both to the technical authorities of the recipient Governments and to the Resident Representatives;

"(c) To assure UNIDO an adequate channel of communications with Member States on matters outside the scope of UNDP sponsored activities, as well as with the regional economic commissions and with other regional and sub-regional organizations."[9/]

6. In his study of the SIDFA programme, Sir Robert Jackson found that, as a result of changing circumstances since the establishment of the programme, more time was being spent by SIDFAs on advising Governments - a task he considered to be a SIDFA's primary responsibility - followed by backstopping technical co-operation activities, liaison with Member States and assisting Resident Representatives (ID/B/228, annex, paras.87-91).

7. Since 1979, the importance of the SIDFA network has grown as the result of increased decentralization to the country level of project design, appraisal and approval functions through the introduction of continuous programming procedures by UNDP. In addition, SIDFAs have been increasingly active in support of the System of Consultations, investment promotion, transfer of technology and evaluation. At the same time, their technical project backstopping responsibilities have widened as UNIDO's field projects have increased in number, size and complexity. Project expenditures rose from $43.9 million in 1977 (by which year the Board at its seventh session requested 60 SIDFAs) to $70.5 million in 1979 (the year the Board considered Sir Robert Jackson's study) and $91.9 million in 1982. The number of projects increased from 1,330 (of which 93 were valued at more than $1 million) in 1979 to 1,510 (of which 127 were over $1 million) in 1982. Thus the need to strengthen the SIDFA programme is greater than ever before.

II. PROSPECTS FOR THE SIDFA PROGRAMME, 1983-1985

Financing of the SIDFA programme in 1983

8. There are four sources of financing for the SIDFA programme in 1983: the sectoral support allocation of UNDP, special contributions by Governments to UNDP, the trust fund contributions to UNIDO, and the regular budget. The approximate distribution of posts financed from these sources is as follows:

Region	UNDP (including special contributions by Governments)	Government trust fund contributions to UNIDO a/	Regular Budget	Total b/
Africa	8	1	5	14
Asia and the Pacific	8	1	3	12
Latin America	7	-	1	8
Arab States and Europe	4	1	1	6
Total	27	3	10	40

a/ So far, contributions have been made by three countries for two years each: Japan, Finland and Austria.

b/ The actual distribution of posts among the various sources of financing will be agreed upon between UNIDO and UNDP.

SIDFA programme in 1984-1985

9. UNDP has allocated $4.061 million for the SIDFA programme in 1984-1985 from the provisions for sectoral support, on the assumption that funds available for sectoral support would be only 51 per cent of the original allocation for the remainder of the third programming cycle. The actual UNDP allocations to the SIDFA programme in 1982 and 1983 were $3.852 million and $3.253 million respectively. Thus the UNDP allocation for the SIDFA programme in 1984-1985 will be approximately 63 per cent of the allocation for 1982-1983. It is estimated that UNDP financing will only cover the costs of 17 posts for 1984-1985 instead of the 27 covered in 1983 by UNDP including special contributions by Governments.

10. The requirements for SIDFA services, on the other hand, are not expected to be reduced. In order to maintain a network of 40 SIDFAs in 1984-1985 (at an estimated average cost of $140,000 per year for each post) financing would be required of about $5.6 million per year. With a reduced UNDP allocation of $2.03 million a year an additional $3.57 million approximately each year would be needed from other financing sources, or $7.14 million for the biennium.

11. In view of the differences between duty stations in cost of living only an approximate cost has been calculated, representing an average cost for the various duty stations. The total average cost per SIDFA, estimated at $130,000 for 1983, is expected to rise to about $140,000 in the biennium 1984-1985. This includes the salary, administrative travel and common staff costs of the SIDFA, as well as official travel to visit countries of coverage and Headquarters, salaries of one secretary and one driver, rental and maintenance of premises, communications, local transportation, supplies, furniture and equipment, all of which UNDP requests be financed within the SIDFA programme.

12. The estimated costs of a SIDFA post based on 1983 cost data, including salaries, common staff costs and other support costs for one year are shown below:

Type of expenditure a/	At P-5 level (US dollars)	At D-1 level (US dollars)
SIDFA		
Salary	56,500	60,700
Common staff costs	17,515	18,817
Sub-total	74,015	79,517
Ancillaries		
Local staff salaries	22,000	22,000
Common staff costs	6,820	6,820
Official travel	15,000	15,000
Contractual services	1,000	1,000
Rental and maintenance of premises	4,000	4,000
Communications	3,200	3,200
Local transportation	2,000	2,000
Supplies	500	500
Furniture and equipment	3,000	3,000
Total	131,535	137,037

a/ These estimates do not allow for possible inflation in 1984-1985, costs for 1984-1985 will therefore be somewhat higher as pointed out in paragraph 11 above.

III. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

13. On the basis of the above information, the Industrial Development Board may wish to submit recommendations to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concerning appropriate budgetary support for the biennium 1984-1985 with a view to maintaining and, if necessary, expanding the SIDFA programme. At the same time, the Board may wish to encourage the provision of further and continuing financing of SIDFA services by means of voluntary contributions to trust funds.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-seventh Session, Supplement No.16 (A/37/16), para.35.

2/ Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1982 (ID/B/300), chap.II, table 2.

3/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No.16 (A/33/16), para.294.

4/ See "Strengthening the effectiveness of the Industrial Development Field Adviser Programme" (ID/B/228), annex, paras.1-33.

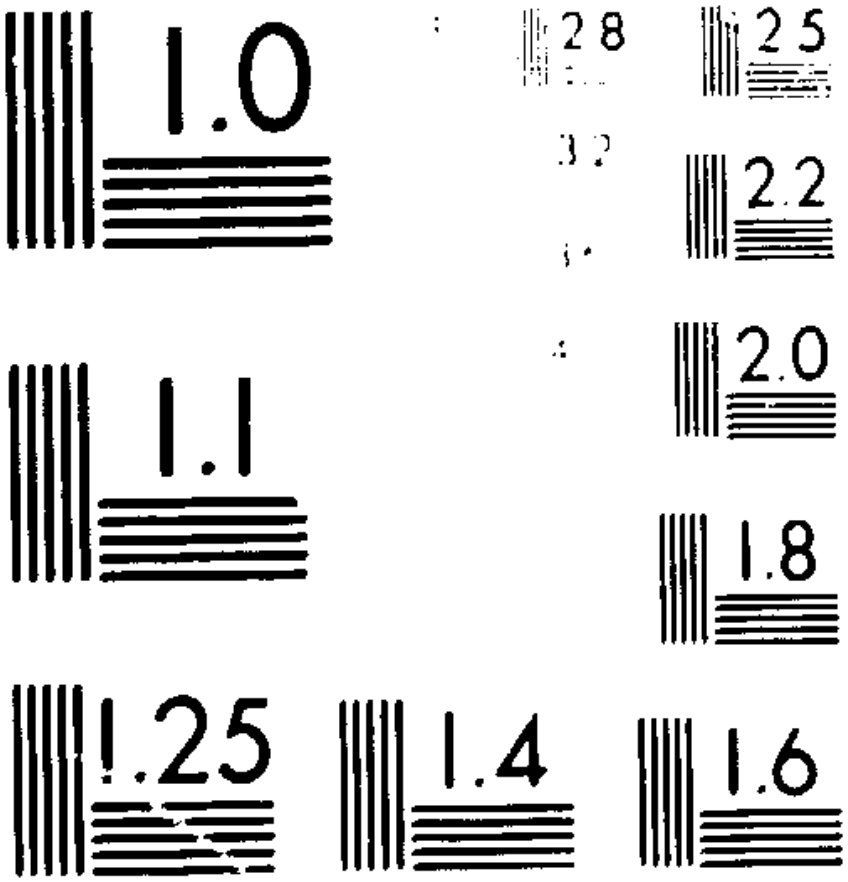
5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No.16 (A/34/16), paras.62, 63.

6/ Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No.16 (A/36/16), para.124.

7/ Ibid., paras.125-128.

8/ Ibid., para.108.

9/ "Report of 1967 activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization" (ID/B/22), annex II, para.1; op.cit. (ID/B/228), appendix II, para.1; "Statement by Sir Robert Jackson at the thirteenth session of the Industrial Development Board (261st plenary meeting, 3 May 1978)" (ID/B/231 and Corr.1).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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 1982

Addendum 2

Profiles of UNIDO technical co-operation activities

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
AFRICA	5
THE AMERICAS	57
ARAB STATES	93
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC	113
EUROPE	145

ABBREVIATIONS

UNDP/IPF	United Nations Development Programme/Indicative Planning Figure
UNDP/SIS/SM	United Nations Development Programme/Special Industrial Services/Special Measures
SIS/TF	Special Industrial Services/Trust Fund
RP	Regular programme of technical co-operation
TF	Trust Funds (includes former Special-purpose Trust Funds and the former UNIDO General Trust Fund)
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund

Introduction

The Permanent Committee, at its seventh session, requested that information be provided to the Industrial Development Board about UNIDO technical assistance on a country-by-country basis. The intention of the present document is to provide a picture of the pattern of UNIDO assistance activities in a given country or territory during 1982, as well as for the second UNDP country programming cycle (1977-1981) and the first year of the third cycle (1982-1986). The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding the individual tables in the profile.

Table A. New projects approved

Table A lists the total number and value of new projects approved each year (1977-1982) financed from all sources of funds.

Table B. Delivery

Delivery (all funds) shows expenditures incurred by UNIDO on all projects during the period 1977-1981 and in 1982 in thousands of US dollars.

Delivery (total UNDP/IPF) shows delivery by all executing agencies for UNDP of expert services, contract services, equipment, training and other items under technical co-operation projects financed by UNDP Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) allocations to individual countries. Figures for the period 1977-1981 are expenditures as reported by UNDP; figures for 1982 are UNDP estimates.

Below the total UNDP/IPF delivery figures, delivery by UNIDO as an executing agency for UNDP is shown in thousands of US dollars and in percentage of total, to indicate the share of UNIDO in the total UNDP/IPF financed activity in the country or territory concerned.

Table C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects

Table C is intended to indicate in general terms the extent to which UNIDO/UNDP projects in a given country or territory have been large or small.

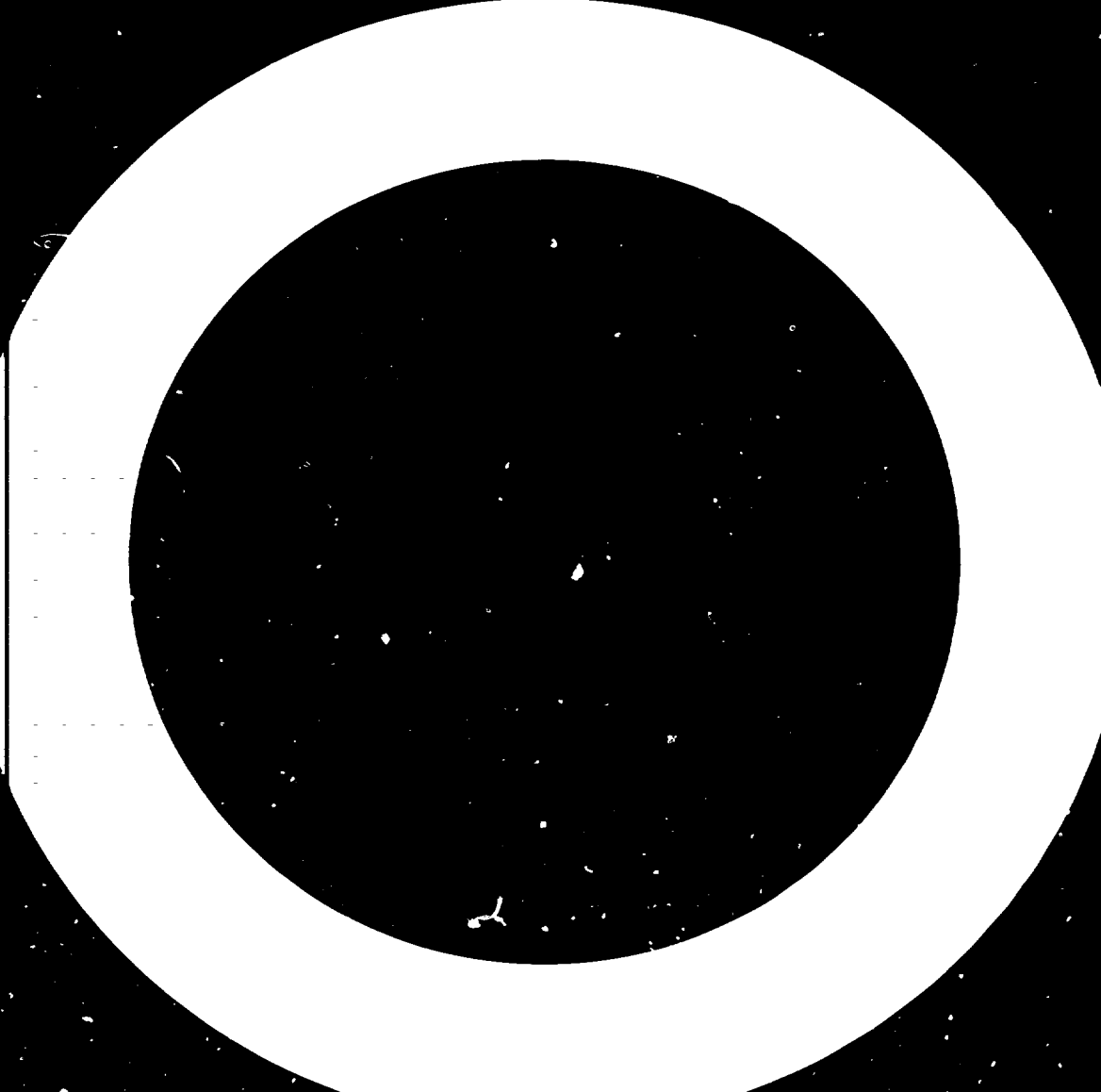
Table D. Experts serving

Table D reflects the number of short- and long-term expert assignments filled in a given country or territory in 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982.

Table E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1981 and 1982

Information given in table E is intended to indicate the relative importance of the various sources of financing for UNIDO activities in a given country or territory during 1977-1981 and in 1982, the relative importance of the various budget components of expenditure, and the distribution of assistance expenditures among UNIDO programme components, for the most part within the Industrial Operations Division.

Note: The figure in brackets above the UNDP/IPF 1972-1976 and 1977-1981 is the adjusted IPF; for 1982-1986 it is the adjusted illustrative IPF at 55%; the percentages below indicate the share of UNIDO in the IPF programmed.



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*/ Including African Arab States which are also reported on under "Arab States".

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ALGERIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (2.7%) — 1977–1981: (21,080) 20,000 (4.9%) — 1982–1986: (1.?,495) 20,000 N.A. *

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	47 270
1978	13	781 046
1979	6	424 550
1980	2	7 000
1981	3	35 480
1982	1	17 028

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 766	45				
Total UNDP/IPF	21 089	3 867				
of which UNIDO executed	1 293	34				
(in percentage)	(6.1%)	(0.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	29	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	3	-
1978	6	3	3
1979	12	10	2
1980	11	8	3
1981	8	7	1
1982	9	8	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	73.3	74.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	17.4	-
SIS/TF	0.8	-
RP	1.9	21.5
TF	5.5	3.8
UNIDF	1.1	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	41.8	76.8
Subcontracts	50.0	10.0
Training	6.3	7.1
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	1.9	6.1

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	1.6	3.8
Institutional infrastructure	8.1	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	1.0	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	14.2	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	39.0	74.7
Chemical industries	33.3	-
Other	2.8	21.5

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ANGOLA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 3,000 (-) — 1977–1981: (13,945) 10,950 (12%) — 1982–1986: (21,630) 41,500 (18.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	6	89 706
1979	-	-
1980	6	685 200
1981	10	1 658 863
1982	9	438 369

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 574	1 301				
Total UNDP/IPF	13 945	3 965				
of which UNIDO executed	1 413	963				
(in percentage)	(10.1%)	(24.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	15	7
150 000 to 500 000	6	7
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	1	1	-
1980	10	7	3
1981	9	6	3
1982	15	11	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	56.7	74.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	20.8	4.7
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	0.3	0.1
TF	-	-
UNIDF	22.1	21.2
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	15.9	28.4
Subcontracts	60.0	55.4
Training	2.6	-
Equipment	21.0	14.8
Miscellaneous	0.5	1.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	0.1	1.5
Factory establishment	1.9	0.4
Training	3.3	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	25.4	17.8
Metallurgical industries	8.9	19.1
Engineering industries	6.4	25.6
Chemical industries	54.0	35.6
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BENIN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (9.5%) — 1977–1981: (15,234) 16,250 (8.9%) — 1982–1986: (18,206) 33,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	11	1 450 950
1978	5	56 250
1979	6	77 150
1980	5	348 838
1981	3	62 000
1982	3	65 675

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 766	146				
Total UNDP/IPF	16 016	3 371				
of which UNIDO executed	1 343	94				
(in percentage)	(8.4%)	(2.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	26	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	10	5	5
1978	7	4	3
1979	14	9	5
1980	12	8	4
1981	6	4	2
1982	2	2	0

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	76.0	64.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	19.7	22.5
SIS/TF	0.6	3.7
RP	2.0	0.7
TF	1.7	8.9
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	77.2	35.5
Subcontracts	3.3	57.9
Training	3.2	4.4
Equipment	9.1	-
Miscellaneous	7.2	2.2

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	0.5	1.7
Institutional infrastructure	1.6	-
Factory establishment	81.1	89.3
Training	0.2	-
Feasibility studies	2.5	-
Agro-industries	1.9	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	2.6	..
Chemical industries	9.6	9.0
Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BOTSWANA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,800 (6%) — 1977–1981: (7,264) 8,500 (10.4%) — 1982–1986: (4,313) 8,500 (0.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	–	–
1978	4	86 310
1979	3	76 100
1980	3	30 900
1981	5	119 558
1982	4	83 003

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 044	93				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 654	1 291				
of which UNIDO executed	702	46				
(in percentage)	(9.2%)	(3.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	1
150 000 to 500 000	–	..
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	..
1 000 000 and over	–	..

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	–	4
1978	6	1	5
1979	3	1	2
1980	3	–	3
1981	2	–	2
1982	5	4	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	75.9	48.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	19.1	4.8
SIS/TF	–	–
RP	5.0	47.0
TF	–	–
UNIDF	–	–
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	73.4	85.1
Subcontracts	20.8	–
Training	2.2	14.2
Equipment	2.9	–
Miscellaneous	0.7	0.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	–	–
Industrial planning	–	–
Institutional infrastructure	77.8	48.3
Factory establishment	–	–
Training	2.2	14.2
Feasibility studies	14.6	–
Agro-industries	–	–
Metallurgical industries	–	–
Engineering industries	–	–
Chemical industries	5.4	37.5
Other	–	–

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BURUNDI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (1.3%) — 1977–1981: (16,766) 18,750 (5.9%) — 1982–1986: (24,063) 48,500 (10.4%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	1 213 910
1978	9	181 102
1979	3	74 500
1980	6	187 650
1981	3	321 032
1982	5	4 099 260

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 002	347				
Total UNDP/IPF	19 623	5 056				
of which UNIDO executed	1 249	294				
(in percentage)	(6.4%)	(5.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	20	3
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	2	5
1978	8	2	6
1979	15	9	6
1980	10	2	8
1981	14	10	4
1982	10	7	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	62.3	84.7	Experts	83.9	94.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.7	7.0	Subcontracts	6.7	-	Industrial planning	0.3	-
SIS/TF	0.5	-	Training	0.7	0.1	Institutional infrastructure	67.7	92.0
RP	23.6	1.0	Equipment	3.9	2.5	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	4.4	-	Miscellaneous	4.8	3.3	Training	3.8	-
UNIDF	2.5	-				Feasibility studies	8.7	6.0
Other a/	-	7.3				Agro-industries	5.7	1.0
						Metallurgical industries	0.6	-
						Engineering industries	0.5	-
						Chemical industries	12.7	-
						Other	-	1.0

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CAPE VERDE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,500 (-) — 1977–1981: (3,900) 4,000 (-) — 1982–1986: (6,215) 11,250 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	3 750
1978	2	55 295
1979	1	12 643
1980	1	40 695
1981	3	55 200
1982	1	52 900

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	196	30				
Total UNDP/IPF	4 434	1 284				
of which UNIDO executed	-	24				
(in percentage)	-	(1.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	7	-
1978	3	2	1
1979	2	1	1
1980	2	1	1
1981	1	-	1
1982	2	1	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	91.8	84.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	33.0	78.2	Subcontracts	-	10.9	Industrial planning	54.6	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	7.0	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	37.3
RP	67.0	21.8	Equipment	0.2	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.0	4.7	Training	3.7	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	1.0	40.9
Other						Agro-industries	30.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	10.6	21.8
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (4.9%) — 1977–1981: (10,592) 11,750 (4.5%) — 1982–1986: (14,853) 29,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	7	89 218
1978	2	75 319
1979	4	384 400
1980	2	1 260 300
1981	2	86 550
1982	1	23 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	997	99				
Total UNDP/IPF	11 996	2 442				
of which UNIDO executed	520	45				
(in percentage)	(4.3%)	(1.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	10	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	1	5
1978	5	2	3
1979	4	1	3
1980	2	1	1
1981	8	5	3
1982	8	7	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	52.6	45.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.4	42.7
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	28.1	12.1
TF	11.7	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	82.4	83.5
Subcontracts	3.6	-
Training	6.8	4.9
Equipment	4.2	7.1
Miscellaneous	3.0	4.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	66.7	45.2
Institutional infrastructure	8.3	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	1.8	-
Feasibility studies	3.6	-
Agro-industries	13.5	29.1
Metallurgical industries	1.6	0.2
Engineering industries	3.9	-
Chemical industries	0.6	-
Other	-	25.5

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHAD — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (10.6%) — 1977–1981: 19,000 (18.6%) (19,412) — 1982–1986: 52,000 N.A.* (36,585)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	1 178 000
1978	2	82 650
1979	1	5 785
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	2	124 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 050	18				
Total UNDP/IPF	12 111	2 624				
of which UNIDO executed	1 003	9				
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(0.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	1
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	9	4	5
1978	10	4	6
1979	2	2	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	1	1	0

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.4	52.1	Experts	53.8	50.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.0	-	Subcontracts	35.2	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	1.9	-	Institutional infrastructure	96.0	52.1
RP	2.0	-	Equipment	4.4	47.9	Factory establishment	0.6	-
TF	0.6	-	Miscellaneous	4.7	2.0	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	47.9				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	2.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	47.9
						Chemical industries	1.3	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COMOROS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - (-) — 1977–1981: 7,200 (7,346) (-) — 1982–1986: 12,000 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	2 275
1979	6	136 263
1980	-	-
1981	2	322 950
1982	2	172 597

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	273	158				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 997	1 869				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-	-				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	2	2	-
1980	4	3	1
1981	-	-	-
1982	8	8	0

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	24.4	44.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	38.6	3.5	Subcontracts	71.4	56.0	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	2.2	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	0.8	-	Equipment	0.3	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	40.3	Miscellaneous	1.7	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	60.6	56.2				Feasibility studies	34.2	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	60.7	56.2
						Chemical industries	4.3	43.8
						Other	0.8	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CONGO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (4.2%) — 1977–1981: (7,249) 7,500 (3.6%) — 1982–1986: (5,086) 11,000 (5.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	3 500
1978	1	16 775
1979	2	246 512
1980	-	-
1981	2	101 379
1982	2	57 240

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	279	296				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 730	2 578				
of which UNIDO executed	256	233				
(in percentage)	(2.9%)	(9.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	2
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	2	2	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	9	7	2
1981	11	9	2
1982	6	4	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.0	79.0	Experts	77.8	65.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	5.5	4.0	Subcontracts	5.4	14.0	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	2.5	-	Training	4.3	0.9	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	5.5	11.8	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	17.0	Miscellaneous	7.0	7.9	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	73.1	94.7
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	5.5	4.0
						Other	21.4	1.3

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DJIBOUTI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 2,200 (2,777) (-) — 1982–1986: 5,250 (4,550) (2.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	1	2 600
1980	1	117 200
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	34	51				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 284	713				
of which UNIDO executed	-	51				
(in percentage)	-	(7.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	1	-	-
1981	4	2	2
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	100	Experts	95.4	98.7	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	100	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	3.5	1.3	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.1	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	100	100
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EGYPT — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 27,500 (19.2%) — 1977–1981: (30,361) 31,500 (22.0%) — 1982–1986: (29,374) 56,000 (30.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	95 181
1978	18	2 799 425
1979	17	1 264 915
1980	1	7 200
1981	6	335 675
1982	9	2 568 152

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	9 416	1 759				
Total UNDP/IPF	32 361	6 919				
of which UNIDO executed	8 928	1 675				
(in percentage)	(27.6%)	(24.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	35	10
150 000 to 500 000	7	8
500 000 to 1 000 000	7	5
1 000 000 and over	6	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	8	8
1978	25	15	10
1979	32	25	7
1980	39	27	12
1981	40	30	10
1982	31	28	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.3	93.2	Experts	33.1	31.2	Investment co-operation	-	4.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.0	6.8	Subcontracts	12.1	11.3	Industrial planning	1.4	-
SIS/TF	0.9	-	Training	8.3	12.9	Institutional infrastructure	3.8	-
RP	0.5	-	Equipment	43.7	42.8	Factory establishment	1.2	6.6
TF	0.1	-	Miscellaneous	1.8	1.8	Training	3.5	3.0
UNIDF	1.2	-				Feasibility studies	0.2	-
Other						Agro-industries	17.6	12.0
						Metallurgical industries	34.0	36.7
						Engineering industries	19.8	4.1
						Chemical industries	17.7	32.7
						Other	0.8	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EQUATORIAL GUINEA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 3,500 (-) — 1977–1981: (4,407) 4,258 (-) — 1982–1986: (7,375) 11,750 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	12 000
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	148	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	3 704	1 422				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-	-				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	3	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	..
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	..
1 000 000 and over	-	..

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	2	-	2
1979	2	2	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	31.3	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	46.5	-	Subcontracts	40.6	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	28.1	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	53.5	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	40.6	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	59.4	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ETHIOPIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (10%) — 1977–1981: (40,742) 42,000 (20.9%) — 1982–1986: (62,377) 112,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	7	458 175
1978	6	1 135 851
1979	6	1 771 850
1980	3	2 488 496
1981	1	603 060
1982	7	245 136

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 453	2 132				
Total UNDP/IPF	40 754	11 847				
of which UNIDO executed	5 272	2 017				
(in percentage)	(12.9%)	(17.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	17	4
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	4	5

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	1	7
1978	11	3	8
1979	24	15	9
1980	26	13	13
1981	28	10	18
1982	33	18	15

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	96.7	94.5	Experts	54.0	62.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.0	1.1	Subcontracts	8.5	8.9	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	10.7	12.5	Institutional infrastructure	40.8	11.7
RP	0.3	0.2	Equipment	25.6	14.8	Factory establishment	24.5	19.4
TF	-	0.9	Miscellaneous	1.2	1.4	Training	0.1	-
UNIDF	-	3.3				Feasibility studies	3.0	15.4
Other						Agro-industries	23.4	43.6
						Metallurgical industries	-	0.9
						Engineering industries	5.9	2.5
						Chemical industries	2.3	3.3
						Other	-	0.2

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GABON — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (5.8%) — 1977–1981: (8,309) 7,500 (10.2%) — 1982–1986: (2,784) 6,000 (4.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	2	29 800
1979	1	775 000
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	1	6 589

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	574	101				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 626	1 779				
of which UNIDO executed	574	94				
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(5.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	-	3
1978	2	-	2
1979	2	-	2
1980	2	1	1
1981	1	-	1
1982	6	4	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	93.5
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	6.5
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	88.7	88.2
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	6.5
Equipment	6.7	0.8
Miscellaneous	4.6	4.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	66.0	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	6.5
Feasibility studies	34.0	93.5
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GAMBIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (11.8%) — 1977–1981: (6,388) 7,000 (0.3%) — 1982–1986: (6,678) 14,250 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	79 185
1978	7	157 697
1979	2	26 800
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	4	401 522

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	337	17				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 757	1 495				
of which UNIDO executed	15	-				
(in percentage)	(0.2%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	11	2
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	5	-
1978	3	2	1
1979	3	3	-
1980	3	3	-
1981	1	-	1
1982	1	1	0

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	5.0	-	Experts	42.4	94.8	Investment co-operation	3.0	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	52.1	-	Subcontracts	43.2	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	4.6	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	..
RP	9.4	-	Equipment	8.9	4.9	Factory establishment	-	..
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.9	0.3	Training	4.8	..
UNIDF	33.4	100				Feasibility studies	-	..
Other						Agro-industries	9.7	..
						Metallurgical industries	7.7	..
						Engineering industries	31.8	..
						Chemical industries	43.0	100
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GHANA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (13.4%) — 1977–1981: 19,000 (1.8%) (19,841) — 1982–1986: 40,000 N.A.* (21,518)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	57 705
1978	5	113 298
1979	3	269 000
1980	3	12 200
1981	-	-
1982	2	52 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	967	122				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 342	3 119				
of which UNIDO executed	832	108				
(in percentage)	(4.1%)	(3.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	17	4
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	2	2
1978	7	6	1
1979	1	-	1
1980	3	2	1
1981	1	-	1
1982	2	1	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.7	88.3	Experts	31.2	98.4	Investment co-operation	0.1	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	9.8	11.7	Subcontracts	51.4	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.8	-	Training	10.9	-	Institutional infrastructure	1.4	-
RP	1.4	-	Equipment	5.1	-	Factory establishment	63.3	9.5
TF	2.3	-	Miscellaneous	1.4	1.6	Training	1.4	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	21.1	90.5
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	8.7	-
						Other	4.0	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUINEA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (6.9%) — 1977–1981: (29,300) 21,750 (23.7%) — 1982–1986: (23,932) 44,500 (15.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	12 850
1978	10	1 541 255
1979	6	2 730 549
1980	1	9 400
1981	3	86 500
1982	6	378 984

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 210	792				
Total UNDP/IPF	29 897	5 049				
of which UNIDO executed	4 749	664				
(in percentage)	(15.9%)	(13.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	20	1
150 000 to 500 000	5	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	2	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	2	1
1978	6	5	1
1979	11	7	4
1980	11	5	6
1981	10	4	6
1982	10	6	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.9	83.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.2	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	1.7	16.1
TF	-	-
UNIDF	0.2	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	26.6	53.5
Subcontracts	11.6	40.8
Training	5.9	2.0
Equipment	54.1	-
Miscellaneous	1.8	3.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	0.5	1.5
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	2.9	14.1
Feasibility studies	0.3	10.1
Agro-industries	2.6	1.2
Metallurgical industries	0.6	..
Engineering industries	40.2	33.1
Chemical industries	52.8	37.0
Other	0.1	..

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUINEA BISSAU — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (-) — 1977–1981: (6,796) 6,120 (0.4%) — 1982–1986: (10,963) 21,750 (0.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	11 800
1979	1	28 800
1980	-	-
1981	1	33 200
1982	2	75 882

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	71	39				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 644	2 239				
of which UNIDO executed	-	26				
(in percentage)	-	(1.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	3	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	1	1	-
1982	3	3	0

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	65.5	Experts	92.0	52.9	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	100	34.5	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	49.7	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	16.5	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	8.0	30.6	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	50.0	5.6
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	64.3
						Chemical industries	0.3	29.1
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

IVORY COAST — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (7.7%) — 1977–1981: 15,000 (13,297) (13.9%) — 1982–1986: 16,500 (8,740) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	9 000
1978	4	1 123 182
1979	4	1 317 383
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	1	150 300

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 987	417				
Total UNDP/IPF	13 297	2 040				
of which UNIDO executed	2 712	306				
(in percentage)	(20.4%)	(15.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	2	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	14	1	13
1978	17	4	13
1979	17	8	9
1980	14	3	11
1981	13	3	10
1982	15	4	11

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	90.8	73.3	Experts	92.5	92.3	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	1.4	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	89.4	100
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	4.2	5.5	Institutional infrastructure	6.4	-
RP	0.2	-	Equipment	1.1	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	7.5	26.7	Miscellaneous	2.2	2.2	Training	0.8	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	2.4	-
Other						Agro-industries	0.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	0.1	-
						Chemical industries	0.8	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

KENYA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (8.4%) — 1977–1981: (26,507) 27,500 (29.0%) — 1982–1986: (31,175) 52,000 (15.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	2 023 350
1978	9	633 995
1979	9	474 399
1980	4	2 955 355
1981	7	166 682
1982	1	7 586

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 239	1 353				
Total UNDP/IPF	25 003	6 185				
of which UNIDO executed	4 549	1 204				
(in percentage)	(18.2%)	(19.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	24	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	1
1 000 000 and over	3	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	14	4	10
1978	21	3	18
1979	30	12	18
1980	22	4	18
1981	33	11	22
1982	27	14	13

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	83.8	89.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.2	3.3
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.6	0.5
TF	7.3	0.7
UNIDF	6.1	6.5
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	77.6	79.0
Subcontracts	2.3	0.7
Training	9.6	16.0
Equipment	8.0	2.9
Miscellaneous	2.5	1.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	0.8	1.3
Industrial planning	44.8	55.8
Institutional infrastructure	28.4	26.2
Factory establishment	0.6	-
Training	0.5	0.5
Feasibility studies	1.0	-
Agro-industries	13.1	8.5
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	2.6	1.1
Chemical industries	6.8	6.6
Other	1.4	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LESOTHO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 8,300 (2.7%) — 1977–1981: (11,237) 13,250 (4.6%) — 1982–1986: (12,050) 22,250 (5.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	25 935
1978	3	73 578
1979	2	158 000
1980	4	42 002
1981	5	364 913
1982	5	220 222

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	541	162				
Total UNDP/IPF	11 968	2 558				
of which UNIDO executed	195	10				
(in percentage)	(1.6%)	(0.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	11	2
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	1	1
1978	5	4	1
1979	7	6	1
1980	3	1	2
1981	3	-	3
1982	3	1	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	36.1	6.0	Experts	70.7	75.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	33.1	43.3	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	23.2	6.0
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	2.2	20.8	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	24.5	13.1	Equipment	24.8	1.0	Factory establishment	15.0	-
TF	6.3	-	Miscellaneous	2.3	3.2	Training	0.1	-
UNIDF	-	37.6				Feasibility studies	7.3	-
Other						Agro-industries	8.0	47.6
						Metallurgical industries	-	7.8
						Engineering industries	2.6	-
						Chemical industries	41.5	1.0
						Other	2.3	37.6

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LIBERIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (8.5%) — 1977–1981: (8,685) 10,000 (3.1%) — 1982–1986: (8,805) 13,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	376 164
1978	2	86 300
1979	1	52 950
1980	3	128 284
1981	1	470 800
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	882	122				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 324	2 197				
of which UNIDO executed	606	122				
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(5.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	15	-
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	-	8
1978	11	4	7
1979	8	4	4
1980	2	1	1
1981	2	1	1
1982	1	-	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	68.7	100	Experts	89.6	67.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	11.6	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	21.9	1.6
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	2.7	17.2	Institutional infrastructure	28.2	98.4
RP	0.3	-	Equipment	3.3	12.3	Factory establishment	43.1	-
TF	19.4	-	Miscellaneous	4.4	3.5	Training	0.3	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	1.3	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	5.2	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (14.4%) — 1977–1981: (5,325) 5,000 (65.6%) — 1982–1986: (1,723) 5,000 (37.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	1 435 612
1978	4	553 150
1979	1	56 800
1980	1	3 100
1981	3	507 534
1982	2	5 969 770

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	7 962	3 857				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 188	2 867				
of which UNIDO executed	3 127	1 352				
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(47.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	11	-	11
1978	66	3	63
1979	72	7	65
1980	121	3	118
1981	146	7	139
1982	125	2	123

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	39.3	35.0	Experts	98.7	98.6	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	0.2	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	0.1	-	Institutional infrastructure	40.0	35.0
RP	-	-	Equipment	0.3	0.5	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	59.5	65.0	Miscellaneous	0.7	0.9	Training	-	-
UNIDF	1.2	-				Feasibility studies	7.7	10.3
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	0.5	-
						Chemical industries	51.8	54.7
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MADAGASCAR — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (0.9%) — 1977–1981: (23,871) 23,750 (3.7%) — 1982–1986: (28,363) 49,000 (17.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	13 200
1978	1	4 010
1979	1	127 500
1980	2	14 000
1981	1	78 318
1982	4	125 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	978	129				
Total UNDP/IPF	24 146	4 577				
of which UNIDO executed	847	111				
(in percentage)	(3.5%)	(2.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	14	4
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	6	6
1978	6	1	5
1979	2	-	2
1980	1	-	1
1981	7	7	-
1982	8	7	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.1	85.9	Experts	66.9	72.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.0	7.8	Subcontracts	3.3	7.8	Industrial planning	62.1	-
SIS/TF	0.4	-	Training	16.8	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	18.0
RP	2.9	-	Equipment	8.4	15.8	Factory establishment	15.2	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	4.6	4.3	Training	2.8	-
UNIDF	2.6	6.3				Feasibility studies	2.4	75.7
Other						Agro-industries	16.1	6.3
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	1.4	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALAWI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (1.2%) (18,944) 1977–1981: 19,750 (11.3%) (30,702) 1982–1986: 53,000 (1.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	92 755
1978	4	240 300
1979	5	282 610
1980	7	576 300
1981	3	36 398
1982	4	101 874

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 446	385				
Total UNDP/IPF	18 170	6 792				
of which UNIDO executed	845	297				
(in percentage)	(4.7%)	(4.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	12	1
150 000 to 500 000	1	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	3	1	2
1979	10	6	4
1980	9	4	5
1981	10	4	6
1982	7	1	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	58.5	77.2	Experts	69.9	85.6	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	37.0	15.9	Subcontracts	-	3.1	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	12.6	4.4	Institutional infrastructure	6.5	20.7
RP	5.5	6.9	Equipment	12.1	-	Factory establishment	32.7	15.9
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	5.4	6.9	Training	6.0	1.5
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	1.3	-
Other						Agro-industries	1.1	4.5
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	0.9
						Chemical industries	51.4	56.5
						Other	1.0	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (0.3%) — 1977–1981: (21,804) 24,000 (5.8%) — 1982–1986: (35,388) 65,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	7	505 653
1978	6	268 550
1979	2	10 200
1980	4	36 079
1981	4	113 750
1982	3	346 500

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 616	547				
Total UNDP/IPF	22 987	5 714				
of which UNIDO executed	927	398				
(in percentage)	(4.0%)	(7.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	35	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	9	2	7
1978	4	1	3
1979	9	4	5
1980	6	3	3
1981	4	2	2
1982	5	2	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	57.4	72.7	Experts	65.3	43.4	Investment co-operation	0.6	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	27.6	-	Subcontracts	7.7	1.8	Industrial planning	4.1	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	6.8	6.8	Institutional infrastructure	0.2	-
RP	8.1	1.0	Equipment	15.2	38.7	Factory establishment	0.7	-
TF	1.8	-	Miscellaneous	5.0	9.3	Training	0.4	-
UNIDF	5.1	26.3				Feasibility studies	62.2	51.6
Other						Agro-industries	7.9	17.6
						Metallurgical industries	0.7	-
						Engineering industries	18.8	30.8
						Chemical industries	4.3	-
						Other	0.1	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MAURITANIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (-) — 1977–1981: (8,088) 9,750 (11.3%) — 1982–1986: (12,081) 24,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	528 076
1978	-	-
1979	7	288 750
1980	3	662 044
1981	2	90 943
1982	1	12 202

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 146	299				
Total UNDP/IPF	9 599	2 386				
of which UNIDO executed	668	149				
(in percentage)	(7.0%)	(6.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	11	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	3	2	1
1979	5	4	1
1980	3	1	2
1981	5	1	4
1982	7	5	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	58.3	47.7	Experts	50.8	44.4	Investment co-operation	1.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	10.0	46.6	Subcontracts	35.0	37.8	Industrial planning	0.1	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	1.3	6.1	Institutional infrastructure	20.5	24.8
RP	1.0	1.9	Equipment	10.2	4.3	Factory establishment	3.8	-
TF	27.3	-	Miscellaneous	2.7	7.4	Training	-	3.9
UNIDF	2.5	3.8				Feasibility studies	22.0	20.4
Other						Agro-industries	7.4	-
						Metallurgical industries	29.0	46.0
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	13.8	-
						Other	1.9	4.9

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MAURITIUS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (10.6%) — 1977–1981: 5,250 (5,074) (24.3%) — 1982–1986: 7,000 (3,882) (1.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	60 600
1978	1	106
1979	2	198 500
1980	2	477 584
1981	-	-
1982	3	93 610

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 010	151				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 074	568				
of which UNIDO executed	976	145				
(in percentage)	(19.2%)	(25.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	2
150 000 to 500 000	4	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	3	2
1978	5	1	4
1979	7	4	3
1980	3	-	3
1981	8	4	4
1982	4	-	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	96.6	95.8
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.3	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.1	4.2
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	52.8	82.4
Subcontracts	16.9	-
Training	2.2	1.8
Equipment	26.3	10.5
Miscellaneous	1.8	5.3

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	66.2	46.6
Factory establishment	13.4	49.2
Training	3.4	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	17.0	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	4.2

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOROCCO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (14.3%) — 1977–1981: (22,019) 20,000 (17.6%) — 1982–1986: (16,001) 27,000 (9.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	110 300
1978	11	720 250
1979	4	113 620
1980	2	35 300
1981	1	152 000
1982	2	58 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 126	208				
Total UNDP/IPF	22 019	2 688				
of which UNIDO executed	1 913	188				
(in percentage)	(8.7%)	(7.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	32	3
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	2	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	7	5
1978	9	4	5
1979	25	19	6
1980	15	10	5
1981	6	4	2
1982	8	6	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	89.4	90.3	Experts	57.3	92.7	Investment co-operation	3.6	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.7	9.7	Subcontracts	4.9	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.4	-	Training	6.6	2.1	Institutional infrastructure	1.0	-
RP	1.1	-	Equipment	29.1	3.9	Factory establishment	1.0	2.7
TF	0.4	-	Miscellaneous	2.1	1.3	Training	1.4	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	54.7	50.3
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	12.0	40.0
						Chemical industries	22.2	-
						Other	4.1	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOZAMBIQUE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 4,500 (-) — 1977–1981: (21,745) 19,000 (6.2%) — 1982–1986: (40,643) 74,000 (13.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	7	791 204
1981	5	816 700
1982	7	243 900

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 088	584				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 877	7 225				
of which UNIDO executed	700	537				
(in percentage)	(3.4%)	(7.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	7
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	1	1	-
1981	21	15	6
1982	20	17	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	64.4	92.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.2	7.0
SIS/TF	0.6	-
RP	1.2	1.0
TF	-	-
UNIDF	27.6	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	27.9	76.7
Subcontracts	57.4	6.8
Training	1.2	4.9
Equipment	11.3	10.2
Miscellaneous	2.2	1.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	1.0
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	29.6	-
Metallurgical industries	34.8	59.2
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	33.2	39.8
Other	2.4	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NAMIBIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,000 — 1977–1981: 7,750 (8,331) — 1982–1986: 7,750 (7,900) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	50 000
1979	1	44 500
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	1	92 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	56	50				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 259	672				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	-	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	100	100	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	15.5	67.3	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	100	100
UNIDF	84.5	32.7				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NIGER — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (4.7%) — 1977–1981: 19,750 (13.4%) (19,455) — 1982–1986: 45,000 N.A.* (24,594)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	50 978
1978	3	138 809
1979	5	1 741 880
1980	-	-
1981	3	219 440
1982	3	346 067

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 395	700				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 051	4 865				
of which UNIDO executed	1 344	683				
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(14.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	1	2
1978	4	3	1
1979	4	1	3
1980	8	2	6
1981	16	6	10
1982	15	6	9

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	96.3	97.5
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.4	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	1.3	2.5
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	75.4	88.3
Subcontracts	0.5	-
Training	2.4	3.0
Equipment	19.4	6.3
Miscellaneous	2.3	2.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	4.6	-
Institutional infrastructure	54.8	72.5
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	0.6	-
Metallurgical industries	0.4	-
Engineering industries	37.7	25.0
Chemical industries	1.0	2.5
Other	0.9	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NIGERIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 30,000 (-) — 1977–1981: (49,810) 45,500 (13.4%) — 1982–1986: (34,453) 55,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	7	3 278 715
1978	4	297 850
1979	5	1 644 962
1980	7	693 480
1981	4	1 569 619
1982	4	431 550

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 480	1 523				
Total UNDP/IPF	46 738	9 223				
of which UNIDO executed	4 868	1 009				
(in percentage)	(10.4%)	(10.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	22	3
150 000 to 500 000	13	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	3	9
1978	22	5	17
1979	26	6	20
1980	17	3	14
1981	22	6	16
1982	21	5	16

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	88.8	66.2	Experts	75.7	74.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	1.1	-	Subcontracts	6.0	6.6	Industrial planning	16.9	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	4.5	6.4	Institutional infrastructure	51.5	56.0
RP	0.7	-	Equipment	12.0	10.1	Factory establishment	0.3	-
TF	0.3	-	Miscellaneous	1.8	2.4	Training	11.9	9.2
UNIDF	-	6.6				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other a/	9.1	27.2				Agro-industries	3.9	6.6
						Metallurgical industries	11.5	27.2
						Engineering industries	1.5	-
						Chemical industries	1.7	-
						Other	0.8	1.0

REMARKS:

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

RWANDA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (16.2%) — 1977–1981: (18,324) 19,750 (25.5%) — 1982–1986: (21,830) 45,000 (6.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	13	2 809 029
1978	4	103 014
1979	6	749 217
1980	4	325 400
1981	1	17 400
1982	4	133 920

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 844	1 152				
Total UNDP/IPF	21 316	4 681				
of which UNIDO executed	3 335	899				
(in percentage)	(15.7%)	(19.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	1
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	2	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	3	4
1978	16	8	8
1979	6	2	4
1980	6	1	5
1981	10	3	7
1982	13	3	10

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	60.2	78.0	Experts	22.9	56.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	9.8	14.4	Subcontracts	56.6	9.5	Industrial planning	0.5	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	0.3	0.6	Institutional infrastructure	8.1	37.5
RP	2.1	5.8	Equipment	18.6	29.1	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.6	4.3	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other a/	27.9	1.8				Agro-industries	0.2	-
						Metallurgical industries	0.7	-
						Engineering industries	0.3	-
						Chemical industries	90.2	62.5
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

a/ United Nations Capital Development Fund.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 500 (-) — 1977–1981: (1,602) 1,500 (-) — 1982–1986: (1,054) 2,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	126 519
1978	-	-
1979	1	15 100
1980	1	2 282
1981	1	20 700
1982	3	97 430

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	162	38				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 684	239				
of which UNIDO executed	25	35				
(in percentage)	(1.5%)	(14.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	1	2
1978	9	7	2
1979	1	1	-
1980	1	-	1
1981	2	2	-
1982	1	1	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	89.2	22.3	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	59.4	93.0	Subcontracts	-	66.5	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	4.1	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.1	-
RP	3.5	7.0	Equipment	1.5	2.4	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	33.0	-	Miscellaneous	9.3	8.8	Training	33.0	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	50.7	93.0
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	12.7	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	3.5	7.0

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SENEGAL — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (10.8%) — 1977–1981: (10,622) 11,750 (16.1%) — 1982–1986: (17,319) 33,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	71 350
1978	6	155 687
1979	8	300 700
1980	4	961 880
1981	5	127 000
1982	4	351 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 274	681				
Total UNDP/IPF	12 038	3 226				
of which UNIDO executed	1 789	621				
(in percentage)	(14.9%)	(19.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	31	7
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	1
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	-	8
1978	10	3	7
1979	8	2	6
1980	7	1	6
1981	11	6	5
1982	11	7	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	83.5	91.0	Experts	76.5	56.2	Investment co-operation	1.0	20.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	14.8	4.4	Subcontracts	0.6	2.9	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	5.7	16.5	Institutional infrastructure	44.9	50.0
RP	15.6	-	Equipment	12.6	13.8	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	4.6	10.6	Training	1.4	-
UNIDF	-	4.6				Feasibility studies	2.0	-
Other						Agro-industries	7.8	7.3
						Metallurgical industries	26.4	-
						Engineering industries	12.5	17.4
						Chemical industries	4.0	-
						Other	-	4.6

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SEYCHELLES — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1,600 (-) — 1982–1986: 1,600 (790) (6.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	3	52 818
1979	2	39 000
1980	3	15 525
1981	1	603 060
1982	3	66 150

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	121	62				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 692	177				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	..					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	3
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	3	3	-
1980	2	2	-
1981	1	1	-
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	62.1	18.3	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	73.1	-	Subcontracts	18.2	-	Industrial planning	45.2	-
SIS/TF	5.6	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	2.9	-
RP	13.5	2.0	Equipment	-	79.6	Factory establishment	1.8	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	19.7	2.1	Training	-	-
UNIDF	7.8	98.0				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	3.0	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	32.1	98.0
						Chemical industries	0.5	-
						Other	14.5	2.0

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SIERRA LEONE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (2.7%) — 1977–1981: (12,926) 13,250 (5.0%) — 1982–1986: (16,884) 32,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	4	256 610
1979	4	117 044
1980	3	11 984
1981	4	696 964
1982	3	65 257

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	697	336				
Total UNDP/IPF	14 734	4 041				
of which UNIDO executed	494	237				
(in percentage)	(3.4%)	(5.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000		2
150 000 to 500 000		-
500 000 to 1 000 000		1
1 000 000 and over		-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	4	2	2
1979	3	-	3
1980	7	3	4
1981	10	6	4
1982	7	4	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	70.7	70.5	Experts	90.8	80.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	15.3	8.5	Subcontracts	2.1	-	Industrial planning	79.6	83.2
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	1.0	11.1	Institutional infrastructure	1.6	-
RP	1.5	6.8	Equipment	2.3	4.0	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	11.5	14.2	Miscellaneous	3.8	4.5	Training	1.0	6.8
UNIDF	1.0	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	4.6	5.8
						Metallurgical industries	2.6	0.6
						Engineering industries	4.3	-
						Chemical industries	4.7	3.6
						Other	1.6	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SOMALIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (7.1%) — 1977–1981: (17,156) 18,250 (9.2%) — 1982–1986: (23,452) 48,000 (9.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	376 578
1978	4	125 400
1979	8	182 682
1980	2	17 250
1981	4	70 386
1982	5	2 104 310

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 208	494				
Total UNDP/IPF	19 856	4 928				
of which UNIDO executed	1 496	408				
(in percentage)	(7.5%)	(8.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	17	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	2	3

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	13	6	7
1978	16	9	7
1979	17	12	5
1980	11	6	5
1981	6	1	5
1982	8	2	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	67.7	82.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	16.8	7.1
SIS/TF	2.8	-
RP	5.8	9.1
TF	2.3	-
UNIDF	4.6	1.4
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	78.1	86.6
Subcontracts	10.8	-
Training	4.5	2.7
Equipment	4.4	8.2
Miscellaneous	2.2	2.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	1.0	-
Industrial planning	19.3	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	24.6	60.3
Training	1.1	-
Feasibility studies	1.6	-
Agro-industries	7.1	2.2
Metallurgical industries	35.0	31.3
Engineering industries	3.6	-
Chemical industries	6.1	6.2
Other	0.6	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SUDAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (4.5%) — 1977–1981: (29,657) 33,000 (4.4%) — 1982–1986: (25,283) 58,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	14	209 898
1978	6	64 572
1979	11	257 091
1980	9	1 584 541
1981	6	105 460
1982	7	810 963

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 480	681				
Total UNDP/IPF	35 681	8 739				
of which UNIDO executed	1 715	305				
(in percentage)	(4.8%)	(3.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	19,7-81	1982
Up to 150 000	25	8
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	4	3
1978	12	6	6
1979	9	2	7
1980	10	3	7
1981	17	10	7
1982	15	8	7

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	68.2	44.9	Experts	66.6	61.2	Investment co-operation	1.0	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.2	14.7	Subcontracts	6.5	7.2	Industrial planning	2.2	0.3
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	10.5	1.8	Institutional infrastructure	1.2	-
RP	11.6	1.4	Equipment	11.9	26.9	Factory establishment	60.0	38.3
TF	4.6	-	Miscellaneous	4.5	2.9	Training	4.4	0.8
UNIDF	3.4	4.7				Feasibility studies	1.2	-
Other a/		34.3				Agro-industries	6.2	4.6
						Metallurgical industries	2.8	4.1
						Engineering industries	14.3	6.2
						Chemical industries	0.4	44.2
						Other	6.3	1.5

REMARKS: LDC

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SWAZILAND — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,700 (12.5%) — 1977–1981: (5,267) 5,750 (11.2%) — 1982–1986: (3,433) 5,750 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	2	42 550
1979	2	305 952
1980	-	-
1981	2	25 800
1982	1	17 098

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	372	27				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 267	948				
of which UNIDO executed	61	-				
(in percentage)	(1.2%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	1
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	-	7
1978	2	-	2
1979	3	1	2
1980	1	-	1
1981	1	1	-
1982	1	1	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	16.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	35.2	42.3
SIS/TF	3.9	-
RP	-	57.7
TF	32.5	-
UNIDF	11.9	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	76.6	42.3
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	18.2	57.7
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	5.2	

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	27.5	-
Industrial planning	5.0	-
Institutional infrastructure	7.5	-
Factory establishment	39.0	-
Training	-	57.7
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	8.4	-
Metallurgical industries	-	42.3
Engineering industries	9.6	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	3.0	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TOGO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (14.5%) — 1977–1981: (11,391) 11,000 (9.8%) — 1982–1986: (11,623) 21,750 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	753 200
1978	6	72 920
1979	5	519 407
1980	1	39 464
1981	1	37 000
1982	3	78 112

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 575	261				
Total UNDP/IPF	12 418	2 433				
of which UNIDO executed	1 191	180				
(in percentage)	(9.6%)	(7.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	2	3
1978	6	2	4
1979	10	4	6
1980	11	4	7
1981	6	1	5
1982	7	3	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	74.1	69.0	Experts	65.4	93.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.2	11.7	Subcontracts	0.6	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	4.7	-	Institutional infrastructure	86.1	88.3
RP	4.2	19.3	Equipment	26.6	3.6	Factory establishment	-	7.2
TF	14.8	-	Miscellaneous	2.7	3.0	Training	0.9	-
UNIDF	3.7	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	0.9	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	12.1	4.5
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TUNISIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (8.3%) — 1977–1981: (15,498) 15,000 (9.7%) — 1982–1986: (8,35.) 15,000 (16.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977		
1978		
1979		
1980		
1981		
1982	2	320 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 934	46				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 498	2 370				
of which UNIDO executed	1 800	32				
(in percentage)	(11.6%)	(1.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	3
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	4	1
1 000 000 and over	2	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	6	2
1978	15	11	4
1979	9	6	3
1980	8	4	4
1981	7	2	5
1982	2	1	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	71.7	70.0	Experts	48.6	48.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.1	-	Subcontracts	32.6	-	Industrial planning	11.7	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	14.7	6.0	Institutional infrastructure	27.2	38.3
RP	2.4	-	Equipment	2.9	45.9	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	13.6	30.0	Miscellaneous	1.2	-	Training	1.6	11.2
UNIDF	8.2	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	56.8	50.5
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	0.5	-
						Other	2.2	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UGANDA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (15.1%) — 1977–1981: (28,355) 30,000 (8.1%) — 1982–1986: (38,610) 59,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	10	136 436
1978	9	548 416
1979	-	-
1980	2	19 000
1981	3	796 660
1982	3	128 975

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds		251				
Total UNDP/IPF	23 097	4 846				
of which UNIDO executed	1 018	210				
(in percentage)	(4.4%)	(4.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	14	4
150 000 to 500 000	9	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	2
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	9	3	6
1978	6	1	5
1979	8	3	5
1980	1	1	-
1981	1	1	-
1982	7	5	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	70.6	83.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	23.3	16.1
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	6.1	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	60.4	62.6
Subcontracts	-	15.6
Training	10.6	5.1
Equipment	27.3	14.8
Miscellaneous	1.7	1.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	14.9	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	28.7	5.2
Training	1.2	-
Feasibility studies	-	13.3
Agro-industries	22.6	34.1
Metallurgical industries	-	2.8
Engineering industries	20.5	-
Chemical industries	11.7	44.6
Other	0.4	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (1.8%) 1977–1981: (17,307) 17,250 (7.3%) 1982–1986: (17,388) 27,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	12 605
1978	5	196 875
1979	3	124 590
1980	5	704 255
1981	1	19 494
1982	5	374 086

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	941	356				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 218	5 004				
of which UNIDO executed	647	268				
(in percentage)	(4.3%)	(5.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	10	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	-	2
1978	4	2	2
1979	6	5	1
1980	4	3	1
1981	11	8	3
1982	12	10	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	68.7	75.3	Experts	32.8	80.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.3	-	Subcontracts	4.9	8.7	Industrial planning	0.2	42.9
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	13.0	9.6	Institutional infrastructure	22.7	25.4
RP	1.0	17.7	Equipment	47.8	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	20.5	1.5	Miscellaneous	1.5	1.3	Training	2.0	16.1
UNIDF	1.5	5.5				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	2.0	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	38.3	-
						Chemical industries	28.6	15.6
						Other	6.2	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (14.5%) 1977–1981: (30,814) 33,500 (20.4%) 1982–1986: (36,026) 72,000 (23.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	13	411 405
1978	12	574 079
1979	18	2 869 923
1980	14	779 915
1981	11	2 193 178
1982	14	1 457 627

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	6 291	3 469				
Total UNDP/IPF	33 314	7 557				
of which UNIDO execu'ed	4 384	2 676				
(in percentage)	(13.2%)	(35.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	33	6
150 000 to 500 000	10	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	7	5
1 000 000 and over	2	3

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	3	13
1978	13	1	12
1979	22	10	12
1980	32	11	21
1981	34	8	26
1982	60	33	27

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	70.0	77.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	9.0	6.1
SIS/TF	0.7	-
RP	4.3	1.4
TF	4.8	1.8
UNIDF	11.2	13.5
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	63.1	57.3
Subcontracts	4.8	7.6
Training	13.4	12.7
Equipment	16.8	20.7
Miscellaneous	1.9	1.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	1.7	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	16.6	19.3
Factory establishment	0.1	-
Training	10.6	8.4
Feasibility studies	6.2	-
Agro-industries	20.7	33.3
Metallurgical industries	4.6	6.7
Engineering industries	1.4	-
Chemical industries	34.9	30.2
Other	3.2	2.1

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UPPER VOLTA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,700 (5.2%) — 1977–1981: (22,626) 23,750 (6.3%) — 1982–1986: (30,623) 55,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	1 982 949
1978	12	465 725
1979	8	370 699
1980	5	198 083
1981	8	263 785
1982	5	355 190

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 322	720				
Total UNDP/IPF	22 935	5 642				
of which UNIDO executed	1 652	348				
(in percentage)	(7.2%)	(6.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	32	6
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	17	10	7
1978	16	9	7
1979	20	13	7
1980	12	2	10
1981	10	4	6
1982	15	8	7

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	49.7	48.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	13.4	10.4
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	8.5	1.6
TF	21.1	7.5
UNIDF	7.2	32.1
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	66.3	76.1
Subcontracts	6.7	12.0
Training	7.0	0.1
Equipment	13.4	4.6
Miscellaneous	6.6	7.2

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	1.8	-
Institutional infrastructure	61.6	59.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	2.6	0.3
Feasibility studies	0.6	-
Agro-industries	2.0	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	0.3	3.6
Chemical industries	29.8	35.7
Other	1.3	1.4

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ZAIRE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (11.4%) — 1977–1981: (36,001) 34,500 (10.8%) — 1982–1986: (44,117) 79,000 (15.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	8	427 690
1978	4	319 182
1979	6	155 200
1980	6	385 200
1981	5	6 561 560
1982	5	5 358 360

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	4 091	1 441				
Total UNDP/IPF	37 298	8 415				
of which UNIDO executed	3 871	1 432				
(in percentage)	(10.4%)	(17.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	6	4

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	2	10
1978	11	1	10
1979	12	1	11
1980	20	11	9
1981	32	17	15
1982	24	12	12

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.1	99.3
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.9	0.7
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	2.0	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	79.5	72.4
Subcontracts	2.3	-
Training	4.5	3.4
Equipment	10.2	20.0
Miscellaneous	3.5	4.2

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	0.6	-
Institutional infrastructure	54.9	34.8
Factory establishment	36.3	28.1
Training	2.0	-
Feasibility studies	1.5	17.2
Agro-industries	1.2	19.2
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	0.7
Chemical industries	1.5	-
Other	2.0	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ZAMBIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (10.6%) — 1977–1981: (13,887) 15,000 (16.1%) — 1982–1986: (10,804) 21,250 (20.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	261 070
1978	3	193 823
1979	11	1 075 198
1980	11	981 750
1981	8	1 098 950
1982	10	1 298 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 656	951				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 042	3 631				
of which UNIDO executed	2 153	850				
(in percentage)	(14.3%)	(23.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	29	6
150 000 to 500 000	9	7
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	1
1 000 000 and over	..	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	3	3
1978	5	2	3
1979	9	3	6
1980	14	2	12
1981	16	2	14
1982	12	2	10

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	81.0	89.4	Experts	69.4	80.6	Investment co-operation	..	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	9.2	6.2	Subcontracts	14.6	-	Industrial planning	11.4	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-	Training	3.7	5.4	Institutional infrastructure	7.3	20.0
RP	0.1	1.9	Equipment	9.5	11.4	Factory establishment	18.2	38.3
TF	7.8	-	Miscellaneous	2.8	2.6	Training	..	2.2
UNIDF	1.7	2.5				Feasibility studies	17.2	19.9
Other						Agro-industries	7.3	6.0
						Metallurgical industries	11.9	-
						Engineering industries	..	-
						Chemical industries	24.1	11.0
						Other	2.6	0.2

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ZIMBABWE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 5,600 — 1982–1986: (16,509) 24,250 (7.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	3	220 550

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1	44				
Total UNDP/IPF	2 684	2 036				
of which UNIDO executed	-	25				
(in percentage)	-	(1.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	-	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	2	1	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	56.2	Experts	-	61.3	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	6.8	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	56.2
RP	100	37.0	Equipment	-	21.6	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	100	17.1	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	100	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	6.8
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	24.2
						Other	-	12.8

REMARKS:

THE AMERICAS

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ANTIGUA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1,765 (3.6%) — 1982–1988: (1,260) 1,765 (3.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	19 800
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	193	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 435	463				
of which UNIDO executed	193	-				
(in percentage)	(13.5%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	-	Experts	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	100	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	100	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ARGENTINA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (15.3%) — 1977–1981: (22,915) 20,000 (20.7%) — 1982–1986: (11,178) 20,000 (23.4%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	247 850
1978	4	2 687 187
1979	4	169 360
1980	2	15 400
1981	4	217 650
1982	7	4 171 190

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	4 324	1 268				
Total UNDP/IPF	22 915	1 819				
of which UNIDO executed	4 111	1 202				
(in percentage)	(17.9%)	(66.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	4
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	2
1 000 000 and over	2	4

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	10	6
1978	19	12	7
1979	26	22	4
1980	19	14	5
1981	24	22	2
1982	11	10	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.1	94.8	Experts	45.2	10.1	Investment co-operation	3.4	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.9	4.6	Subcontracts	1.2	9.9	Industrial planning	8.4	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	13.0	8.0	Institutional infrastructure	36.4	35.9
RP	0.8	0.6	Equipment	39.2	71.4	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.4	0.6	Training	0.8	0.6
UNIDF	0.2	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	4.7
						Metallurgical industries	5.8	30.2
						Engineering industries	2.8	-
						Chemical industries	42.4	28.6
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BARBADOS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (12.9%) — 1977–1981: 2,500 (2,533) (14.6%) — 1982–1986: 2,520 (1,534) (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	7	213 868
1978	2	86 078
1979	2	2 410
1980	-	-
1981	1	3 200
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	422	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	2 533	340				
of which UNIDO executed	323	-				
(in percentage)	(12.8%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	1	-	1
1979	4	2	2
1980	2	-	2
1981	1	-	1
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	81.2	-	Experts	61.0	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.5	-	Subcontracts	15.6	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	1.6	-	Institutional infrastructure	58.1	-
RP	0.6	-	Equipment	20.8	-	Factory establishment	0.2	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.0	-	Training	0.7	-
UNIDF	15.6	-				Feasibility studies	2.6	-
Other						Agro-industries	15.6	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	22.8	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BELIZE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,000 (9.1%) — 1977–1981: (1,624) 1,000 — 1982–1986: (1,470) 1,650 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	28 900
1978	-	-
1979	1	29 300
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	204	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 074	524				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	1	2
1978	2	1	1
1979	2	2	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	71.3	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	97.0	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	18.2	-
SIS/TF	3.0	-	Training	8.0	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.4	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	18.6	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	2.1	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	25.2	-
Other						Agro-industries	53.3	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	2.9	
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BOLIVIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (7.1%) — 1977–1981: (14,520) 15,500 (-) — 1982–1986: (11,545) 19,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	135 700
1978	1	6 000
1979	1	9 300
1980	3	53 800
1981	4	197 500
1982	4	189 500

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	574	47				
Total UNDP/IPF	14 213	2 160				
of which UNIDO executed	3	44				
(in percentage)	(2.02%)	(2.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	Number of projects 1982
Up to 150 000	34	7
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	2	3
1978	4	2	2
1979	5	3	2
1980	1	1	-
1981	1	-	1
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	0.7	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	52.4	94.2
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	3.8	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	35.9	-
Other a/	7.2	5.8

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	44.5	95.1
Subcontracts	19.1	-
Training	5.8	2.6
Equipment	29.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.1

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	5.1
Institutional infrastructure	3.6	-
Factory establishment	15.7	73.8
Training	3.8	-
Feasibility studies	..	-
Agro-industries	12.6	-
Metallurgical industries	..	-
Engineering industries	47.1	-
Chemical industries	17.2	21.1
Other	..	-

a/ Voluntary Fund for United Nations Decade for Women

REMARKS:

* Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BRAZIL — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 30,000 (16.1%) — 1977–1981: (28,642) 30,000 (7.2%) — 1982–1986: (16,054) 30,000 (12.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	196 793
1978	3	67 432
1979	3	39 065
1980	-	-
1981	5	1 939 190
1982	9	1 840 292

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 994	1 463				
Total UNDP/IPF	28 642	7 103				
of which UNIDO executed	2 230	675				
(in percentage)	(7.8%)	(9.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	41	8
150 000 to 500 000	1	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	1	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	21	11	10
1978	17	5	12
1979	12	7	5
1980	15	9	6
1981	16	11	5
1982	50	44	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	81.4	46.1	Experts	66.6	39.6	Investment co-operation	..	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.8	5.3	Subcontracts	9.6	16.3	Industrial planning	0.3	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	10.7	7.8	Institutional infrastructure	24.1	0.1
RP	0.1	-	Equipment	11.3	35.3	Factory establishment	..	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.8	1.0	Training	0.8	-
UNIDF	0.3	19.8				Feasibility studies	..	-
Other a/	13.4	28.8				Agro-industries	4.1	27.6
						Metallurgical industries	55.6	28.7
						Engineering industries	1.1	0.6
						Chemical industries	14.0	41.3
						Other	..	1.7

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHILE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (15.5%) — 1977–1981: (21,280) 20,000 (6.2%) — 1982–1986: (12,910) 20,000 (26.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	279 400
1978	1	49 650
1979	3	30 450
1980	-	-
1981	1	16 500
1982	2	110 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 001	241				
Total UNDP/IPF	19 169	2 986				
of which UNIDO executed	945	199				
(in percentage)	(4.9%)	(6.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	7	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	3	3
1978	5	2	3
1979	2	1	1
1980	2	1	1
1981	2	1	1
1982	5	4	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	94.4	82.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	5.4	17.6
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.2	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	47.6	82.1
Subcontracts	1.0	-
Training	10.8	3.8
Equipment	38.4	3.2
Miscellaneous	2.2	10.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	2.5	82.4
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	31.4	10.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	0.2	-
Feasibility studies	15.2	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	45.5	5.4
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	1.0	2.2
Other	2.2	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COLOMBIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (10.1%) — 1977–1981: (21,225) 20,000 (2.8%) — 1982–1986: (12,565) 22,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	147 200
1978	4	338 000
1979	-	-
1980	1	40 000
1981	2	111 160
1982	3	154 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	899	212				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 915	4 116				
of which UNIDO executed	581	198				
(in percentage)	(2.8%)	(4.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	25	5
150 000 to 500 000	4	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	4	2
1978	6	3	3
1979	18	13	5
1980	5	1	4
1981	1	-	1
1982	6	5	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	64.6	93.3	Experts	74.7	72.2	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	35.4	6.7	Subcontracts	13.9	-	Industrial planning	-	1.3
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	6.8	19.0	Institutional infrastructure	29.0	1.0
RP	-	-	Equipment	3.7	5.5	Factory establishment	0.1	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.9	3.3	Training	0.2	36.9
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	14.0	21.3
						Metallurgical industries	1.9	-
						Engineering industries	40.1	39.5
						Chemical industries	14.7	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COSTA RICA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (6.4%) — 1977–1981: (4,013) 5,000 (24%) — 1982–1986: (2,761) 5,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	35 660
1978	4	503 118
1979	3	46 120
1980	1	63 000
1981	2	56 500
1982	2	31 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	817					
Total UNDP/IPF	4 013	390				
of which UNIDO executed	568					
(in percentage)	(14.2%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	18	4
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	..	-
1 000 000 and over	..	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	1	3
1978	4	-	4
1979	10	1	9
1980	13	7	6
1981	4	1	3
1982	4	3	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	69.6	18.0	Experts	94.8	89.9	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.9	72.3	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	75.0	1.1
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	1.9	9.7	Institutional infrastructure	15.8	-
RP	1.4	9.7	Equipment	1.2	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	20.1	-	Miscellaneous	2.1	0.4	Training	1.4	9.7
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	4.1	15.1
Other						Agro-industries	3.2	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	24.4
						Chemical industries	0.5	49.7
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CUBA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (28.5%) — 1977–1981: (13,315) 13,500 (26.7%) — 1982–1986: (11,781) 20,500 (33.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	8	50 302
1978	13	1 192 452
1979	7	359 284
1980	2	50 420
1981	1	151 800
1982	11	2 985 470

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	4 538	801				
Total UNDP/IPF	13 315	2 069				
of which UNIDO executed	3 369	619				
(in percentage)	(25.3%)	(29.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	37	12
150 000 to 500 000	3	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	7
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	5	1
1978	16	14	2
1979	11	7	4
1980	10	6	4
1981	6	4	2
1982	13	12	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	75.2	77.3
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.1	6.9
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	1.7	0.9
TF	0.3	-
UNIDF	19.6	14.9
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	12.9	18.7
Subcontracts	30.6	12.0
Training	4.5	0.8
Equipment	51.3	66.7
Miscellaneous	0.7	1.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	0.4	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	1.8	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	1.9	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	34.2	42.1
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	10.6	22.2
Chemical industries	51.1	35.7
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DOMINICA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1,362 (0.5%) — 1982–1986: (1,276) 2,300 (6.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	1	5 380
1981	2	27 975
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	46	58				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 362	255				
of which UNIDO executed	35	58				
(in percentage)	(2.6%)	(22.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	45.5	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	55.5	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	13.9	27.8
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	84.5	48.0
Equipment	-	17.8
Miscellaneous	1.6	6.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	100.0
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	54.5	-
Feasibility studies	29.4	-
Agro-industries	16.1	-
Metallurgical industries	..	-
Engineering industries	..	-
Chemical industries	..	-
Other	..	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (2%) — 1977–1981: (7,316) 7,500 (9.5%) — 1982–1986: (6,269) 12,000 (4.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	104 000
1978	1	4 750
1979	4	226 755
1980		7 100
1981	3	23 500
1982	4	120 362

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	719	157				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 316	1 187				
of which UNIDO executed	651	49				
(in percentage)	(8.9%)	(4.1%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	5
150 000 to 500 000	–	–
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	–
1 000 000 and over	–	–

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	–	1
1978	2	1	1
1979	1	–	1
1980	5	3	2
1981	18	15	3
1982	8	6	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	90.4	31.0	Experts	84.4	78.0	Investment co-operation	3.4	–
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.2	48.9	Subcontracts	–	10.1	Industrial planning	17.3	–
SIS/TF	–	–	Training	5.0	6.8	Institutional infrastructure	–	6.2
RP	1.4	–	Equipment	4.6	2.2	Factory establishment	0.4	–
TF	–	20.1	Miscellaneous	6.0	2.9	Training	1.4	–
UNIDF	–	–				Feasibility studies	8.5	8.1
Other						Agro-industries	63.3	45.4
						Metallurgical industries	–	–
						Engineering industries	–	–
						Chemical industries	3.0	40.3
						Other	2.7	–

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ECUADOR — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (11.5%) — 1977–1981: (14,874) 15,000 (18.1%) — 1982–1986: (8,633) 15,000 (20.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	66 000
1978	4	395 230
1979	4	2 058 628
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	4	153 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 042	372				
Total UNDP/IPF	14 874	3 415				
of which UNIDO executed	1 710	355				
(in percentage)	(11.5%)	(10.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	4
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	2	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	14	9	5
1978	6	2	4
1979	11	4	7
1980	15	7	8
1981	18	9	9
1982	17	15	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	84.4	95.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.7	4.6
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	0.1	-
TF	6.6	-
UNIDF	1.1	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	71.0	78.1
Subcontracts	2.1	-
Training	4.1	5.2
Equipment	20.5	15.2
Miscellaneous	2.3	1.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	4.6
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	5.8	-
Training	0.4	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	1.1	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	82.2	95.4
Chemical industries	10.4	-
Other	0.1	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EL SALVADOR — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (13.7%) — 1977–1981: (8,074) 9,250 (8%) — 1982–1986: (9,315) 15,250 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	674
1978	1	1 500
1979	1	535 500
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	698	132				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 017	2 197				
of which UNIDO executed	655	132				
(in percentage)	(9.3%)	(6.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	1
150 000 to 500 000	3	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	6	1
1978	7	6	1
1979	1	-	1
1980	3	2	1
1981	4	2	2
1982	4	3	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	93.8	100	Experts	71.6	47.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.1	-	Subcontracts	18.9	48.1	Industrial planning	21.6	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	3.6	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	0.1	-	Equipment	1.5	-	Factory establishment	78.3	100
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	4.4	4.8	Training	0.1	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GRENADA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1,880 (0.2%) — 1982–1986: (1,209) 2,100 (11.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	4 100
1982	1	6 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	-	4				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 880	229				
of which UNIDO executed	-	4				
(in percentage)	-	(1.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	100.0	Experts	-	100.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	100.0
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUATEMALA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (8%) — 1977–1981: (7,760) 8,000 (8.3%) — 1982–1986: (7,079) 13,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	46 000
1978	1	429 000
1979	2	165 000
1980	1	52 200
1981	-	-
1982	2	307 550

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 194	139				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 760	2 079				
of which UNIDO executed	1 105	128				
(in percentage)	(14.2%)	(6.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	1
150 000 to 500 000	2	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	3	2
1978	10	3	7
1979	10	6	4
1980	6	2	4
1981	5	1	4
1982	5	4	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	93.1	92.2	Experts	95.3	85.9	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.2	2.6	Subcontracts	0.4	-	Industrial planning	96.8	38.3
SIS/TF	0.7	-	Training	0.5	0.4	Institutional infrastructure	0.2	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	0.7	8.0	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	2.0	5.2	Miscellaneous	3.1	5.7	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	0.5	-
Other						Agro-industries	0.3	53.0
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	3.5
						Other	2.2	5.2

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUYANA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 — 1977–1981: (5,090) 5,000 (15.9%) — 1982–1986: (4,712) 8,500 (13.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	39 500
1978	2	8 250
1979	-	-
1980	2	770 700
1981	1	38 000
1982	2	1 321 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	320	378				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 340	637				
of which UNIDO executed	238	334				
(in percentage)	(4.5%)	(52.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	2	1
1978	5	5	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	2	1	1
1981	6	4	2
1982	9	7	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	74.5	88.3	Experts	86.9	65.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	22.9	9.1	Subcontracts	7.1	6.4	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	1.5	12.5	Institutional infrastructure	10.4	13.8
RP	1.1	2.6	Equipment	2.2	14.2	Factory establishment	76.0	83.6
TF	1.5	-	Miscellaneous	2.3	1.5	Training	1.1	2.6
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	1.3	-
						Engineering industries	4.9	-
						Chemical industries	6.3	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HAITI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 6,000 (1%) — 1977–1981: (16,770) 18,750 (4.9%) — 1982–1986: (17,013) 38,000 (4.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	10	174 918
1978	7	501 128
1979	5	489 352
1980	3	214 950
1981	4	47 090
1982	8	247 650

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 752	247				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 520	4 398				
of which UNIDO executed	828	140				
(in percentage)	(4.0%)	(3.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	18	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	4	1
1978	9	5	4
1979	25	22	3
1980	10	6	4
1981	4	1	3
1982	8	6	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	47.3	56.6	Experts	62.2	58.8	Investment co-operation	9.8	18.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	30.1	4.4	Subcontracts	10.7	-	Industrial planning	13.2	10.7
SIS/TF	4.2	-	Training	7.0	19.1	Institutional infrastructure	2..	-
RP	15.0	23.4	Equipment	14.8	7.7	Factory establishment	1.2	-
TF	0.1	15.6	Miscellaneous	5.3	14.4	Training	1.9	6.9
UNIDF	3.3	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	17.3	0.5
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	0.8	-
						Chemical industries	44.8	63.2
						Other	8.9	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HONDURAS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (6.9%) (8,614) — 1977–1981: 9,250 (5.3%) — 1982–1986: 16,000 (11.4%) (8,304)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	303 559
1978	-	-
1979	2	207 200
1980	-	-
1981	2	81 000
1982	5	1 076 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	640	384				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 814	3 024				
of which UNIDO executed	586	361				
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(11.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	12	3
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	4	2
1978	9	8	1
1979	7	4	3
1980	9	5	4
1981	9	9	-
1982	9	6	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	91.7	94.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.8	6.0
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.6	-
TF	0.9	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	90.7	37.4
Subcontracts	4.2	10.1
Training	1.0	7.9
Equipment	1.6	40.4
Miscellaneous	2.5	4.2

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	15.7
Institutional infrastructure	28.3	47.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	0.5	-
Feasibility studies	64.9	4.4
Agro-industries	6.3	32.9
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

JAMAICA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (14.1%) — 1977–1981: (7,181) 7,500 (20.3%) — 1982–1986: (4,229) 7,500 (13.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	390 100
1978	1	365 300
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	5	1 564 050
1982	3	410 155

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 233	753				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 181	1 198				
of which UNIDO executed	755	338				
(in percentage)	(10.5%)	(28.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	14	2
150 000 to 500 000	4	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	1	-	1
1979	4	1	3
1980	10	7	3
1981	7	4	3
1982	14	10	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	61.2	44.8	Experts	42.5	46.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.7	5.4	Subcontracts	4.8	10.9	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	3.6	8.0	Institutional infrastructure	3.3	40.9
RP	-	0.8	Equipment	48.2	33.9	Factory establishment	1.1	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.9	0.7	Training	-	0.8
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other a/	34.1	49.0				Agro-industries	33.6	3.7
						Metallurgical industries	37.3	54.6
						Engineering industries	24.7	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MEXICO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (9.2%) — 1977–1981: (20,378) 20,000 (20.9%) — 1982–1986: (10,064) 20,000 (35.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	8	2 176 461
1978	8	713 659
1979	9	1 440 478
1980	3	23 123
1981	8	310 308
1982	12	5 450 041

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 507	820				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 378	2 229				
of which UNIDO executed	3 548	721				
(in percentage)	(17.4%)	(32.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	27	2
150 000 to 500 000	4	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	3
1 000 000 and over	3	3

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	21	12	9
1978	20	9	11
1979	49	32	17
1980	55	37	18
1981	51	40	11
1982	44	34	10

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.3	87.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.2	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	0.7	1.6
TF	4.9	4.8
UNIDF	4.7	3.0
Other a/	-	2.7

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	74.6	94.7
Subcontracts	9.3	0.1
Training	2.8	1.3
Equipment	10.9	-
Miscellaneous	2.4	3.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	46.7	23.7
Institutional infrastructure	16.6	32.6
Factory establishment	1.7	-
Training	0.3	0.9
Feasibility studies	0.8	-
Agro-industries	20.6	23.1
Metallurgical industries	0.6	-
Engineering industries	4.0	1.2
Chemical industries	8.6	12.8
Other	0.1	5.7

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MONTSERRAT — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 400 — 1982–1986: 700 (293) (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	4 150
1978	1	4 150
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	1	6 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	37	6				
Total UNDP/IPF	426	48				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	3	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	53.4	100	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	100	100	Subcontracts	46.6	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	22.9	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	77.1	-
						Chemical industries	-	100
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1.900 (11.2%) — 1982–1986: (893) 1.500 (9.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	170 343
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	140 400
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	252	79				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 900	1 208				
of which UNIDO executed	78	79				
(in percentage)	(4.1%)	(6.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	1	1
1978	1	-	1
1979	1	-	1
1980	1	-	1
1981	-	-	-
1982	1	-	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	39.8	100.0	Experts	100	100	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	60.2	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	100	100
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NICARAGUA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (2.8%) — 1977–1981: (4,866) 5,323 (12.2%) — 1982–1986: (5,941) 9,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	3 174
1978	1	27 378
1979	-	-
1980	9	677 710
1981	3	217 947
1982	3	431 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	902	181				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 153	1 557				
of which UNIDO executed	583	150				
(in percentage)	(8.2%)	(9.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	7	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	-	4
1978	3	1	2
1979	2	-	2
1980	7	5	2
1981	14	7	7
1982	12	9	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	64.6	82.3	Experts	89.1	99.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.4	17.5	Subcontracts	6.0	-	Industrial planning	37.1	82.1
SIS/TF	0.7	-	Training	0.8	-	Institutional infrastructure	1.9	-
RP	12.5	-	Equipment	2.2	0.1	Factory establishment	39.1	-
TF	7.3	-	Miscellaneous	1.9	0.9	Training	0.4	-
UNIDF	6.5	0.2				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	8.9	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	0.3
						Engineering industries	6.5	10.8
						Chemical industries	5.9	6.8
						Other	0.2	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PANAMA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (0.7%) — 1977–1981: (6,128) 7,500 (0.3%) — 1982–1986: (4,103) 7,500 (6.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	112 050
1978	1	30 096
1979	4	63 300
1980	1	10 800
1981	–	–
1982	4	113 078

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	210	67				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 113	1 225				
of which UNIDO executed	24	3				
(in percentage)	(0.4%)	(0.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	15	4
150 000 to 500 000	1	–
500 000 to 1 000 000	–	–
1 000 000 and over	–	–

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	2	2
1978	4	3	1
1979	4	4	–
1980	3	2	1
1981	–	–	–
1982	3	3	–

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	11.7	4.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	67.8	95.8
SIS/TF	1.8	–
RP	–	–
TF	–	–
UNIDF	18.7	–
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	79.0	99.9
Subcontracts	5.3	–
Training	–	–
Equipment	15.5	–
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.1

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	–	4.2
Industrial planning	–	–
Institutional infrastructure	40.4	95.8
Factory establishment	29.3	–
Training	–	–
Feasibility studies	–	–
Agro-industries	–	–
Metallurgical industries	–	–
Engineering industries	12.0	–
Chemical industries	18.3	–
Other	–	–

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PARAGUAY — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (10.9%) (6,967) — 1977–1981: 7,500 (0.2%) — 1982–1986: 9,750 (5.5%) (5,374)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	13 000
1978	3	20 718
1979	2	14 075
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	6	531 100

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	95	183				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 967	1 111				
of which UNIDO executed	37	138				
(in percentage)	(0.5%)	(12.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	3
150 000 to 500 000	-	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	2	2	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	0.1	75.6
UNDP/SIS/SM	77.1	20.3
SIS/TF	2.3	-
RP	-	4.1
TF	20.5	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	61.0	34.4
Subcontracts	35.6	-
Training	-	10.1
Equipment	1.4	54.6
Miscellaneous	2.0	0.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	10.4
Industrial planning	26.0	-
Institutional infrastructure	19.1	-
Factory establishment	20.5	-
Training	-	4.1
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	20.3
Metallurgical industries	0.3	65.2
Engineering industries	13.9	-
Chemical industries	20.2	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PERU — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (13.8%) — 1977–1981: (14,768) 15,000 (9.2%) — 1982–1986: (13,424) 25,000 (20.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	915 520
1978	5	83 008
1979	7	1 500 477
1980	5	97 987
1981	3	34 400
1982	9	327 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 503	324				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 368	3 180				
of which UNIDO executed	1 713	117				
(in percentage)	(11.2%)	(3.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	29	6
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	1	..

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	10	2	8
1978	13	3	10
1979	20	6	14
1980	17	7	10
1981	14	8	6
1982	22	20	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	68.4	36.2	Experts	75.3	90.3	Investment co-operation	-	5.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.1	46.4	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	0.2	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	9.1	5.5	Institutional infrastructure	11.7	12.9
RP	2.9	6.6	Equipment	13.8	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	8.0	-	Miscellaneous	1.8	4.2	Training	2.8	4.9
UNIDF	13.6	10.8				Feasibility studies	-	5.0
Other						Agro-industries	0.4	-
						Metallurgical industries	29.9	42.8
						Engineering industries	47.8	5.6
						Chemical industries	7.1	21.8
						Other	0.1	1.8

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: 700 (813) (86.4%) 1982–1986: 1,300 (13.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	26 100
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	41 000
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	398	13				
Total UNDP/IPF	813	131				
of which UNIDO executed	384	13				
(in percentage)	(47.2%)	(9.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	1	1
1978	4	1	3
1979	7	4	3
1980	2	1	1
1981	3	2	1
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	96.2	100	Experts	53.8	100	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.6	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-	Training	13.4	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	31.3	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.5	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	100	100
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ST. LUCIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 1,765 — 1982–1986: 2,100 (1,193) (21.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	1	800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	-	0.8				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 733	268				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-	-				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	-	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	100	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	100	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	100
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-				Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ST. VINCENT — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: (1,810) 1,420 (6.9%) — 1982–1986: (2,389) 3,250 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	35 300
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1381	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	87	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 454	378				
of which UNIDO executed	78	-				
(in percentage)	(5.4%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	2	1	1
1980	1	-	1
1981	1	1	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	-	Experts	92.3	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	5.2	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	2.5	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	100	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SURINAME — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 — 1977–1981: (3,280) 3,500 (-) — 1982–1986: (1,671) 3,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	177 443
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	8 700
1982	2	48 323

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	102	21				
Total UNDP/IPF	3 280	240				
of which UNIDO executed	-	12				
(in percentage)	-	(5.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	3 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	1	-	1
1980	1	-	1
1981	1	1	-
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	58.2	Experts	84.1	92.7	Investment co-operation	80.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	41.8	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	15.9	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	100	-	Miscellaneous	-	7.3	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	19.5	100
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (27.8%) — 1977–1981: 5,000 (5,196) (29.2%) — 1982–1986: 5,000 (2,935) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	27 300
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	1	2 169 700
1981	1	15 960
1982	2	28 500

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 434	524				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 196	2 337				
of which UNIDO executed	2 334	524				
(in percentage)	(44.9%)	(22.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	2
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	3	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	3	13
1978	13	2	11
1979	11	4	7
1980	6	1	5
1981	6	1	5
1982	7	2	5

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	96.0	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	-	-
TF	3.4	-
UNIDF	0.4	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	72.1	86.6
Subcontracts	0.4	-
Training	5.0	2.4
Equipment	21.2	10.3
Miscellaneous	1.3	0.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	18.4	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	1.5
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	0.8	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	80.8	95.2
Chemical industries	-	3.3
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

URUGUAY — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (14.3%) — 1977–1981: 10,000 (9,328) (21.3%) — 1982–1986: 10,000 (5,223) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	276 950
1978	4	573 151
1979	7	45 158
1980	4	551 729
1981	3	75 848
1982	1	9 600

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 637	422				
Total UNDP/IPF	9 328	2 036				
of which UNIDO executed	2 176	320				
(in percentage)	(23.3%)	(15.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	19	1
150 000 to 500 000	3	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	1
1 000 000 and over	-	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	15	7	8
1978	13	7	6
1979	11	4	7
1980	14	7	7
1981	18	13	5
1982	14	11	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	82.8	75.9	Experts	76.6	90.1	Investment co-operation	0.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.5	21.7	Subcontracts	4.1	-	Industrial planning	46.1	60.7
SIS/TF	0.6	-	Training	3.1	5.3	Institutional infrastructure	-	4.1
RP	0.1	2.4	Equipment	14.6	4.1	Factory establishment	25.4	25.9
TF	0.7	-	Miscellaneous	1.6	0.5	Training	0.7	2.4
UNIDF	7.3	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	19.5	-
						Metallurgical industries	4.3	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	3.1	1.8
						Other	0.4	5.1

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VENEZUELA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (1.1%) — 1977–1981: (10,251) 10,000 (3.9%) — 1982–1986: (9,577) 10,000 (12.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	113 250
1978	1	12 300
1979	1	411
1980	1	2 800
1981	1	2 223 131
1982	2	47 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	139	169				
Total UNDP/IPF	10 251	3 607				
of which UNIDO executed	97	154				
(in percentage)	(1.0%)	(4.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	3	1	2
1979	2	2	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	5	2	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	63.1	91.4	Experts	93.0	94.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.0	3.6	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	91.4
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	6.3	5.0	Institutional infrastructure	58.2	-
RP	0.3	5.0	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.7	0.9	Training	6.3	5.0
UNIDF	29.6	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	3.3	-
						Metallurgical industries	2.3	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	29.9	3.6

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VIRGIN ISLANDS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: (450) 300 (-) 1982–1986: (149) 300 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	12	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	450	152				
of which UNIDO executed	-	-				
(in percentage)	-					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	95.8	-
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	4.2	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	..
Institutional infrastructure	-	..
Factory establishment	-	..
Training	-	..
Feasibility studies	100	..
Agro-industries	-	..
Metallurgical industries	-	..
Engineering industries	-	..
Chemical industries	-	..
Other	-	..

REMARKS:

A R A B S T A T E S */

*/ Including African Arab States which are also reported on under "Africa".

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ALGERIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (2.7%) — 1977–1981: (21,080) 20,000 (4.9%) — 1982–1986: (12,495) 20,000 N.A. *

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	47 270
1978	13	781 046
1979	6	424 550
1980	2	7 000
1981	3	35 480
1982	1	17 028

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 766	45				
Total UNDP/IPF	21 089	3 867				
of which UNIDO executed	1 293	34				
(in percentage)	(6.1%)	(0.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	29	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	3	-
1978	6	3	3
1979	12	10	2
1980	11	8	3
1981	8	7	1
1982	9	8	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	73.3	74.7	Experts	41.8	76.8	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	17.4	-	Subcontracts	50.0	10.0	Industrial planning	1.6	3.8
SIS/TF	0.8	-	Training	6.3	7.1	Institutional infrastructure	8.1	-
RP	1.9	21.5	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	5.5	3.8	Miscellaneous	1.9	6.1	Training	1.0	-
UNIDF	1.1	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	14.2	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	39.0	74.7
						Chemical industries	33.3	-
						Other	2.8	21.5

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BAHRAIN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (1.2%) — 1977–1981: (2,623) 2,500 (9.9%) — 1982–1986: (1,414) 2,500 (1.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	24 900
1978	1	30 300
1979	5	159 150
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	321	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	2 623	1 110				
of which UNIDO executed	300	-				
(in percentage)	(11.4%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	-	2
1978	2	-	2
1979	2	-	2
1980	1	-	1
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	93.4	-	Experts	92.7	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.6	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	6.7	-	Institutional infrastructure	55.5	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.6	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	44.5	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

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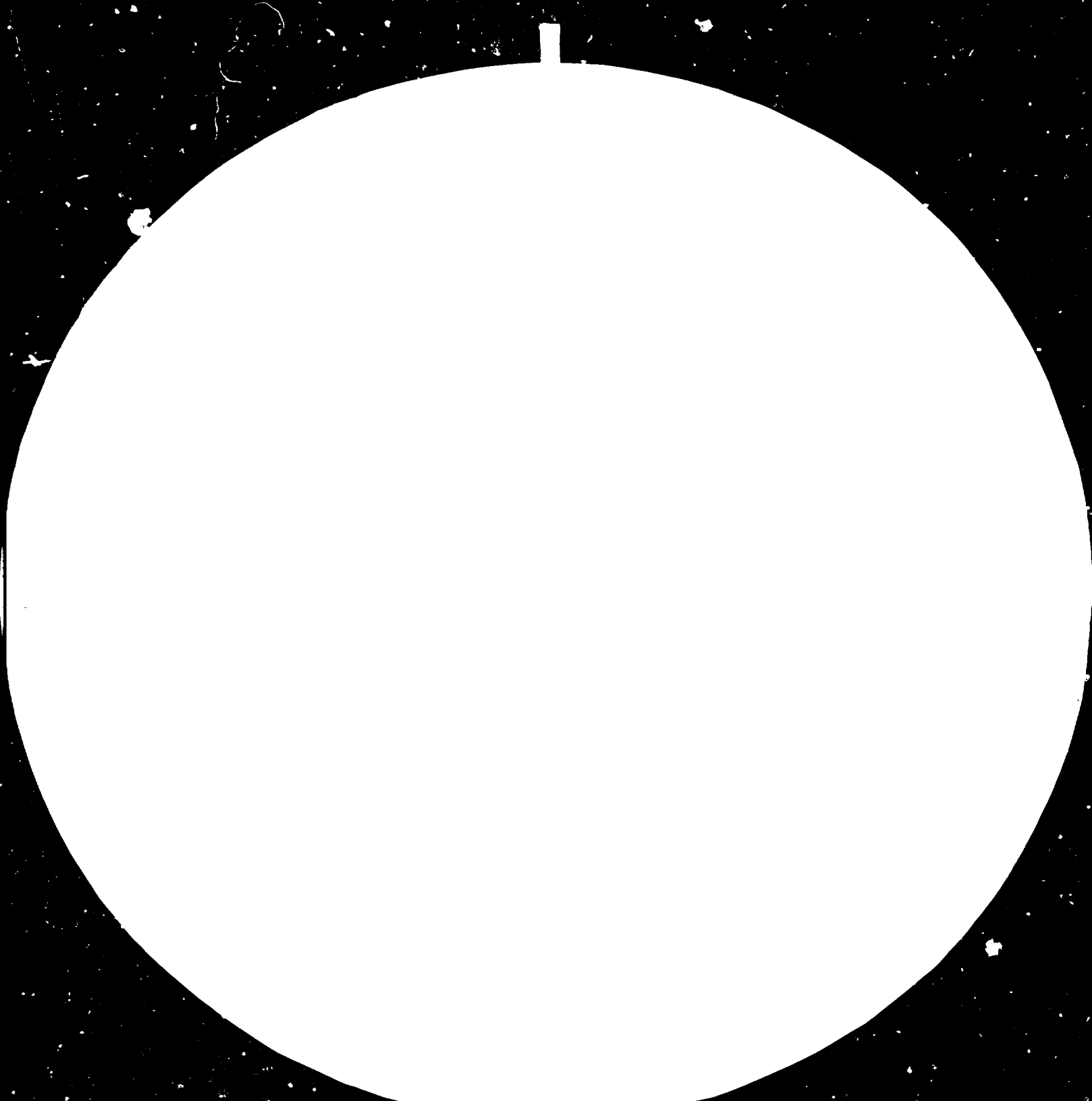

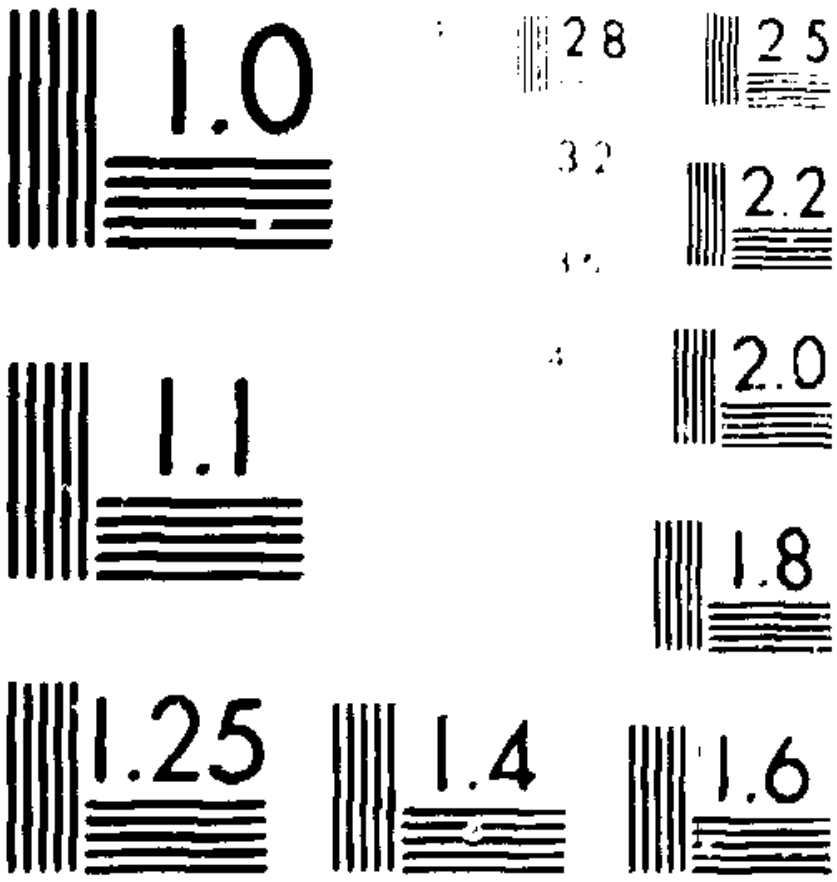
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PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (4.2%) — 1977–1981: (13,182) 14,500 (9.5%) — 1982–1986: (12,429) 22,250 (12.9%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	907 420
1978	17	869 822
1979	6	174 136
1980	4	423 862
1981	3	285 400
1982	8	300 163

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 445	560				
Total UNDP/IPF	13 182	2 735				
of which UNIDO executed	939	308				
(in percentage)	(7.1%)	(8.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	30	3
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	10	1	9
1978	11	3	8
1979	14	6	8
1980	8	3	5
1981	12	9	3
1982	10	4	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	38.9	54.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	25.5	11.5
SIS/TF	1.1	-
RP	15.1	12.6
TF	-	-
UNIDF	19.1	21.5
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	61.5	62.3
Subcontracts	9.1	-
Training	7.4	3.8
Equipment	21.2	32.2
Miscellaneous	0.8	1.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	5.4	-
Factory establishment	0.2	53.9
Training	11.5	2.8
Feasibility studies	41.7	0.5
Agro-industries	22.2	12.1
Metallurgical industries	8.6	25.0
Engineering industries	3.1	5.7
Chemical industries	7.3	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DJIBOUTI UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: (2,777) 2,200 (-) 1982–1986: (4,550) 2,250 (2,300)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	1	2 600
1980	1	117 200
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977--81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	34	51				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 284	713				
of which UNIDO executed	-	51				
(in percentage)	-	(7.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	-	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	1	-	-
1981	4	2	2
1982	3	3	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	100	Experts	95.4	98.7	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	100	-	Subcontracts	..	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	3.5	1.3	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.1	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	100	100
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EGYPT — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 27,500 (19.2%) — 1977–1981: (30,361) 31,500 (22.0%) — 1982–1986: (29,374) 56,000 (30.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	12	95 181
1978	18	2 799 425
1979	17	1 264 915
1980	1	7 200
1981	6	335 675
1982	9	2 563 152

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	9 416	1 759				
Total UNDP/IPF	32 361	6 919				
of which UNIDO executed	8 928	1 675				
(in percentage)	(27.6%)	(24.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	35	10
150 000 to 500 000	7	8
500 000 to 1 000 000	7	5
1 000 000 and over	6	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	8	8
1978	25	15	10
1979	32	25	7
1980	39	27	12
1981	40	30	10
1982	31	28	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.3	93.2
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.0	6.8
SIS/TF	0.9	-
RP	0.5	-
TF	0.1	-
UNIDF	1.2	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	33.1	31.2
Subcontracts	13.1	11.3
Training	8.3	12.9
Equipment	43.7	42.8
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	4.9
Industrial planning	1.4	-
Institutional infrastructure	3.8	-
Factory establishment	1.2	6.6
Training	3.5	3.0
Feasibility studies	0.2	-
Agro-industries	17.6	12.0
Metallurgical industries	34.0	36.7
Engineering industries	19.8	4.1
Chemical industries	17.7	32.7
Other	0.8	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

IRAQ — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (1.0%) — 1977–1981: (15,469) 15,000 (27.5%) — 1982–1986: (10,235) 15,000 (15.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	10	1 280 196
1978	5	3 261 381
1979	6	614 109
1980	2	388 240
1981	2	109 400
1982	2	70 250

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	4 085	1 399				
Total UNDP/IPF	13 496	2 279				
of which UNIDO executed	1 851	657				
(in percentage)	(13.7%)	(28.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	30	1
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	6	2
1978	18	5	13
1979	32	14	18
1980	28	4	24
1981	25	9	16
1982	31	11	20

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	45.3	47.0	Experts	80.0	82.8	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.0	-	Subcontracts	7.3	3.6	Industrial planning	1.7	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	5.4	12.1	Institutional infrastructure	31.9	37.9
RP	0.1	-	Equipment	2.6	0.1	Factory establishment	3.7	3.1
TF	51.6	49.8	Miscellaneous	4.7	1.4	Training	0.2	-
UNIDF	-	3.2				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	0.6	-
						Metallurgical industries	14.5	8.9
						Engineering industries	41.9	42.5
						Chemical industries	4.5	4.3
						Other	1.0	3.3

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

JORDAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (11.7%) — 1977–1981: (14,575) 15,000 (2.4%) — 1982–1986: (8,556) 15,000 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	22 800
1978	7	197 250
1979	4	49 575
1980	3	77 030
1981	1	19 725
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	597	78				
Total UNDP/IPF	14 291	2 445				
of which UNIDO executed	310	3				
(in percentage)	(2.2%)	(0.1%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	26	3
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	6	4	2
1978	8	7	1
1979	8	7	1
1980	7	5	2
1981	4	3	1
1982	6	5	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	49.6	3.3	Experts	81.9	99.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	33.1	29.4	Subcontracts	1.1	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	3.2	-	Training	3.4	-	Institutional infrastructure	41.0	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	12.6	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	14.1	67.3	Miscellaneous	1.0	1.0	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	2.5	20.8
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	0.8	-
						Chemical industries	50.8	79.2
						Other	4.9	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

KUWAIT — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: - — 1982–1986: -

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	29 448
1978	-	-
1979	1	505 200
1980	3	190 096
1981	1	275 900
1982	2	58 696

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 686	444				
Total UNDP/IPF	a/ -	-				
of which UNIDO executed	882	429				
(in percentage)						

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	1
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

a/ Government cost-sharing contribution to UNDP.

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	8	4
1978	9	6	3
1979	4	1	3
1980	10	3	7
1981	9	1	8
1982	9	-	9

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	52.4	96.4	Experts	90.9	99.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.3	-	Subcontracts	3.5	-	Industrial planning	5.8	-
SIS/TF	1.6	-	Training	0.5	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.8	-
RP	8.7	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	37.0	3.6	Miscellaneous	5.1	1.0	Training	2.0	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	10.9	49.5
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	1.8	3.6
						Engineering industries	0.2	-
						Chemical industries	78.3	46.9
						Other	0.2	-

REMARKS: 100% cost sharing.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LEBANON — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (2.5%) — 1977–1981: (12,092) 10,000 (1.1%) — 1982–1986: (11,024) 10,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	2 700
1978	2	17 723
1979	-	-
1980	2	71 465
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	48	50				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 518	2 948				
of which UNIDO executed	41	50				
(in percentage)	(0.6%)	(1.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	1	1	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.4	100
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	6.5	-
RP	8.1	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	6.5	-
Subcontracts	83.5	100
Training	7.7	-
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	2.3	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	91.9	100
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	5.8	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	2.3	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (14.4%) — 1977–1981: (5,325) 5,000 (65.6%) — 1982–1986: (1,723) 5,000 (37.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	1 435 612
1978	4	553 150
1979	1	56 800
1980	1	3 100
1981	3	507 534
1982	2	5 969 770

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	7 962	3 857				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 188	2 867				
of which UNIDO executed	3 127	1 352				
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(47.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	11	-	11
1978	66	3	63
1979	72	7	65
1980	121	3	118
1981	146	7	139
1982	125	2	123

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	39.3	35.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	59.5	65.0
UNIDF	1.2	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	98.7	98.6
Subcontracts	0.2	-
Training	0.1	-
Equipment	0.3	0.5
Miscellaneous	0.7	0.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	40.0	35.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	7.7	10.3
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	0.5	-
Chemical industries	51.8	54.7
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOROCCO — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (14.3%) — 1977–1981: (22,019) 20,000 (17.6%) — 1982–1986: (16,001) 27,000 (20.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	110 300
1978	11	720 250
1979	4	113 620
1980	2	35 300
1981	1	152 000
1982	2	58 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 126	208				
Total UNDP/IPF	22 019	2 688				
of which UNIDO executed	1 913	188				
(in percentage)	(8.7%)	(7.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	32	3
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	2	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	7	5
1978	9	4	5
1979	25	19	6
1980	15	10	5
1981	6	4	2
1982	8	6	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	89.4	90.3
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.7	9.7
SIS/TF	0.4	-
RP	1.1	-
TF	0.4	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	57.3	92.7
Subcontracts	4.9	-
Training	6.6	2.1
Equipment	29.1	3.9
Miscellaneous	2.1	1.3

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	3.6	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	1.0	-
Factory establishment	1.0	9.7
Training	1.4	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	54.7	50.3
Metallurgical industries	-	..
Engineering industries	12.0	40.0
Chemical industries	22.2	..
Other	4.1	..

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

OMAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - (0.8%) — 1977–1981: (5,269) 4,000 (8.8%) — 1982–1986: (1,092) 4,000 (13.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	2	35 900
1981	3	409 340
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	571	130				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 390	1 565				
of which UNIDO executed	531	130				
(in percentage)	(9.9%)	(8.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	1
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	1	1
1978	2	-	2
1979	2	-	2
1980	4	2	2
1981	5	3	2
1982	3	1	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.8	100
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.2	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	100	99.2
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	0.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	3.3	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	92.8	100.0
Agro-industries	3.9	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

QATAR — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: - 1982–1986: -

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	178 947
1978	2	38 100
1979	1	59 200
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	695	165				
Total UNDP/IPF a/	-	-				
of which UNIDO executed	156	84				
(in percentage)						

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

a/ Government cost-sharing contribution to UNDP.

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	3	-	3
1979	6	2	4
1980	5	1	4
1981	2	-	2
1982	6	4	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	22.4	51.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	3.6	-
TF	74.0	49.0
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	96.3	99.6
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	3.7	0.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	73.5	49.0
Institutional infrastructure	7.0	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	15.9	51.0
Other	3.6	-

REMARKS: 100% cost-sharing.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SAUDI ARABIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (14.9%) — 1977–1981: (11,399) 10,000 (5.4%) — 1982–1986: (5.679) 10,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	2	471 750
1980	1	192 000
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 079	330				
Total UNDP/IPF	11 399	7 190				
of which UNIDO executed	1 676	260				
(in percentage)	(14.7%)	(3.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	-
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	2	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	13	2	11
1978	12	-	12
1979	5	-	5
1980	5	-	5
1981	6	1	5
1982	8	4	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	82.1	78.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	17.9	21.3
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	98.9	98.9
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	1.1	1.1

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	16.3
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	17.9	21.3
Feasibility studies	82.1	62.4
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SUDAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (4.5%) — 1977–1981: 33,000 (29,657) (4.4%) — 1982–1986: 58,500 (25,283) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	14	209 898
1978	6	64 572
1979	11	257 091
1980	9	1 584 541
1981	6	105 460
1982	7	810 963

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 480	681				
Total UNDP/IPF	35 681	8 739				
of which UNIDO executed	1 715	305				
(in percentage)	(4.8%)	(3.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	25	8
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	4	3
1978	12	6	6
1979	9	2	7
1980	10	3	7
1981	17	10	7
1982	15	8	7

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	68.2	44.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.2	14.7
SIS/TF	.	-
RP	11.6	1.4
TF	4.6	-
UNIDF	3.4	4.7
Other[a/]		34.3

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	66.6	61.2
Subcontracts	6.5	7.2
Training	10.5	1.8
Equipment	11.9	26.9
Miscellaneous	4.5	2.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	1.0	-
Industrial planning	2.2	0.3
Institutional infrastructure	1.2	-
Factory establishment	60.0	88.3
Training	4.4	0.8
Feasibility studies	1.2	-
Agro-industries	6.2	4.6
Metallurgical industries	2.8	4.1
Engineering industries	14.3	6.2
Chemical industries	0.4	44.2
Other	6.3	1.5

REMARKS: LDC

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (10.2%) (19,346) — 1977–1981: 15,000 (14.1%) (9,769) — 1982–1986: 15,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	11	292 441
1978	4	1 402 100
1979	10	499 134
1980	3	414 600
1981	2	28 200
1982	6	186 250

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 530	300				
Total UNDP/IPF	17 973	2 357				
of which UNIDO executed	2 208	148				
(in percentage)	(12.3%)	(6.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	28	5
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	15	10	5
1978	18	13	5
1979	12	8	4
1980	13	9	4
1981	25	18	7
1982	18	10	8

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	87.3	49.3	Experts	71.6	64.6	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	5.6	18.3	Subcontracts	8.6	6.7	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-	Training	5.9	27.5	Institutional infrastructure	63.9	35.2
RP	3.8	1.4	Equipment	11.8	-	Factory establishment	2.6	31.0
TF	0.5	-	Miscellaneous	2.1	1.2	Training	2.4	1.4
UNIDF	2.6	31.0				Feasibility studies	1.2	-
Other						Agro-industries	5.4	5.6
						Metallurgical industries	5.0	16.6
						Engineering industries	0.7	2.7
						Chemical industries	17.5	7.1
						Other	1.4	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TUNISIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (8.3%) — 1977–1981: (15,498) 15,000 (9.7%) — 1982–1986: (8,351) 15,000 (16.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977		
1978		
1979		
1980		
1981		
1982	2	320 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 934	46				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 498	2 370				
of which UNIDO executed	1 800	32				
(in percentage)	(11.6%)	(1.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	3
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	4	1
1 000 000 and over	2	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	6	2
1978	15	11	4
1979	9	6	3
1980	8	4	4
1981	7	2	5
1982	2	1	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	71.7	70.0	Experts	48.6	48.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.1	-	Subcontracts	32.6	-	Industrial planning	11.7	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	14.7	6.0	Institutional infrastructure	27.2	38.3
RP	2.4	-	Equipment	2.9	45.9	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	13.6	30.0	Miscellaneous	1.2	-	Training	1.6	11.2
UNIDF	8.2	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	56.8	50.5
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	0.5	-
						Other	2.2	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,000 (9.4%) — 1977–1981: (1,398) 1,000 (11.4%) — 1982–1986: (440) 1,000 (3.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	2	73 250
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	3 200
1982	1	684 960

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	253	128				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 508	1 668				
of which UNIDO executed	137	128				
(in percentage)	(9.1%)	(7.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	6	3	3
1979	1	-	1
1980	1	-	1
1981	1	-	1
1982	3	-	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	57.2	100	Experts	97.0	99.1	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.6	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	38.2	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	57.2	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	4.6	-
TF	38.2	-	Miscellaneous	3.0	0.9	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	100
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

YEMEN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: ~~15,000~~ (11,7**) — 1977–1981: ~~23,750~~ (20,161) (6,4**) — 1982–1986: 30,000 (14,9**) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	58 448
1978	7	402 910
1979	5	132 050
1980	3	64 230
1981	2	74 100
1982	1	104 567

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 496	358				
Total UNDP/IPF	21 661	8 400				
of which UNIDO executed	1 053	327				
(in percentage)	(4.9%)	(3.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	21	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	7	4	3
1978	8	3	5
1979	9	4	5
1980	10	6	4
1981	7	4	3
1982	8	4	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF		91.4
UNDP/SIS/SM		-
SIS/TF		-
RP		7.7
TF		-
UNIDF		0.9
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	88.6	95.0
Subcontracts	4.2	-
Training	0.4	1.6
Equipment	3.5	1.1
Miscellaneous	3.3	2.3

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	6.4	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	75.2	91.4
Factory establishment	2.2	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	3.2	0.9
Metallurgical industries	3.4	-
Engineering industries	3.8	-
Chemical industries	5.2	-
Other	0.6	7.7

REMARKS: LDC
* Country programme to be approved February 1983.

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

AFGHANISTAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: ~~20,000~~ (2.9%) — 1977–1981: ~~38,000~~ (34,519) (3.7%) — 1982–1986: ~~71,500~~ (46,201) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	193 660
1978	9	339 524
1979	6	825 117
1980	2	4 948
1981	3	133 100
1982	4	135 850

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	777	77				
Total UNDP/IPF	28 402	5 201				
of which UNIDO executed	443	77				
(in percentage)	(1.6%)	(1.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	29	6
150 000 to 500 000	-	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	9	3	6
1978	15	5	10
1979	11	6	5
1980	3	1	2
1981	4	3	1
1982	7	5	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	56.7	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	25.8	100
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	16.4	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	0.9	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	75.9	66.5
Subcontracts	5.3	19.5
Training	10.4	12.7
Equipment	3.6	1.3
Miscellaneous	4.8	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	14.3	-
Institutional infrastructure	2.7	-
Factory establishment	1.9	-
Training	5.5	-
Feasibility studies	42.3	-
Agro-industries	2.3	-
Metallurgical industries	0.8	65.8
Engineering industries	-	12.2
Chemical industries	19.8	22.0
Other	10.4	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BANGLADESH UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 18,500 (11.3%) 1977–1981: 65,500 (26.1%) (74,553) 1982–1986: 20?,000 (4.6%) (117,736)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	929 272
1978	14	€ 143 237
1979	14	1 573 406
1980	9	2 295 000
1981	5	1 242 365
1982	6	2 794 481

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	9 923	3 206				
Total UNDP/IPF	68 540	16 674				
of which UNIDO executed	8 586	3 012				
(in percentage)	(12.5%)	(18.1%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	27	4
150 000 to 500 000	8	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	2
1 000 000 and over	4	5

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	5	7
1978	17	7	10
1979	22	10	12
1980	33	8	25
1981	36	5	31
1982	34	9	25

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	86.5	93.9
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.9	3.6
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	2.6	-
TF	-	0.4
UNIDF	2.0	2.1
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	41.4	51.7
Subcontracts	25.5	4.9
Training	15.9	8.1
Equipment	14.8	32.7
Miscellaneous	2.4	2.6

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	2.5	2.3
Industrial planning	0.1	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	9.5	-
Training	1.9	-
Feasibility studies	2.2	2.0
Agro-industries	30.4	60.7
Metallurgical industries	0.1	-
Engineering industries	12.7	17.4
Chemical industries	39.0	17.6
Other	1.5	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BHUTAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (13.9%) — 1977–1981: (12,369) 12,250 (15.1%) — 1982–1986: (21,795) 36,500 (6.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	110 150
1978	3	1 829 939
1979	-	-
1980	3	44 300
1981	5	148 200
1982	4	273 425

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 446	172				
Total UNDP/IPF	11 080	1 998				
of which UNIDO executed	1 065	159				
(in percentage)	(9.6%)	(8.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	5
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	-	4
1978	5	2	3
1979	2	-	2
1980	1	1	-
1981	3	3	-
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1992
UNDP/IPF	73.7	92.7	Experts	25.3	33.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	15.8	-	Subcontracts	0.6	-	Industrial planning	0.2	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	5.2	7.0	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	2.5	5.3	Equipment	68.1	58.4	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.8	1.2	Training	-	5.3
UNIDF	7.9	2.0				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	40.6	21.3
						Chemical industries	57.9	73.4
						Other	1.3	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BURMA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: ~~15,000~~ (6.1%) — 1977–1981: (40,269) ~~41,500~~ (10.3%) — 1982–1986: (60,538) ~~102,000~~ (9.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	1 705 243
1978	1	1 437 457
1979	1	1 500
1980	2	191 456
1981	2	19 300
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 718	642				
Total UNDP/IPF	36 259	8 555				
of which UNIDO executed	5 683	627				
(in percentage)	(15.7%)	(7.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	3	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	3	2
1978	4	-	4
1979	6	-	6
1980	4	-	4
1981	4	1	3
1982	4	2	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	99.4	97.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.5	2.3
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.1	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	14.2	15.0
Subcontracts	44.9	32.8
Training	1.2	10.3
Equipment	38.8	41.0
Miscellaneous	0.9	0.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	..
Industrial planning	-	..
Institutional infrastructure	..	1.6
Factory establishment	-	..
Training	5.9	4.8
Feasibility studies	-	..
Agro-industries	1.1	3.9
Metallurgical industries	-	..
Engineering industries	23.4	13.0
Chemical industries	69.5	76.7
Other	0.1	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHINA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 15,000 (51.1%) — 1982–1986: (61,712) 134,900 (25%)(1982-83)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	11	562 972
1980	29	4 415 034
1981	21	4 736 226
1982	17	4 459 211

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 405	4 778				
Total UNDP/IPF	29 043	11 313				
of which UNIDO executed	4 592	4 366				
(in percentage)	(15.8%)	(39.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects 1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	21	14
150 000 to 500 000	14	18
500 000 to 1 000 000	7	10
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	29	29	-
1981	32	31	1
1982	47	47	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.0	91.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.7	2.2
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	2.5	0.9
TF	-	-
UNIDF	7.8	5.5
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	11.6	9.4
Subcontracts	13.2	2.9
Training	26.4	21.8
Equipment	47.9	64.6
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.3

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	0.6	2.2
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	1.8	2.4
Factory establishment	1.2	4.1
Training	7.5	0.9
Feasibility studies	0.2	-
Agro-industries	2.0	3.0
Metallurgical industries	14.1	11.6
Engineering industries	20.8	36.0
Chemical industries	49.3	39.2
Other	2.5	0.6

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COOK ISLANDS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: (1,280) 1,400 (0.5%) 1982–1986: (250) 1,400 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	3	39 350
1979	2	20 350
1980	-	-
1981	1	9 750
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	23	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 757	366				
of which UNIDO executed	10	-				
(in percentage)	(0.6%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	2	2	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	36.3	-	Experts	82.7	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	63.7	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	36.3	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	10.8	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	6.5	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	20.5	-
Other						Agro-industries	22.3	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	20.9	-
						Chemical industries		-
						Other		-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (7.6%) — 1977–1981: (29,171) 25,500 (-) — 1982–1986: (17,212) 25,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	-					
Total UNDP/IPF	26 596	319				
of which UNIDO executed	-					
(in percentage)	-					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	Experts	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: – 1977–1981: 8,850 (63.7%) 1982–1986: 24,750 (16,550) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	–	–
1978	–	–
1979	–	–
1980	3	5 642 100
1981	–	–
1982	1	57 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 181	1 671				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 517	3 214				
of which UNIDO executed	3 168	1 671				
(in percentage)	(48.6%)	(52.0%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	–	–
150 000 to 500 000	–	–
500 000 to 1 000 000	–	–
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	–	–	–
1978	–	–	–
1979	–	–	–
1980	–	–	–
1981	–	–	–
1982	–	–	–

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	99.6	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	–	–
SIS/TF	–	–
RP	0.4	–
TF	–	–
UNIDF	–	–
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	0.4	0.6
Subcontracts	99.0	94.3
Training	–	1.6
Equipment	–	3.4
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.1

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	–	–
Industrial planning	–	–
Institutional infrastructure	–	–
Factory establishment	–	–
Training	–	–
Feasibility studies	–	–
Agro-industries	–	–
Metallurgical industries	–	–
Engineering industries	99.6	100.0
Chemical industries	0.4	..
Other	–	–

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

FIJI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (27.4%) (5,334) — 1977–1981: 5,000 (32%) — 1982–1986: 5,000 (2,730) (17.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	3 210
1978	2	59 116
1979	3	33 005
1980	8	572 260
1981	3	10 146
1982	3	39 300

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 412	396				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 466	837				
of which UNIDO executed	1 121	265				
(in percentage)	(18.4%)	(31.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	10	2
150 000 to 500 000	3	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	1	4
1978	4	-	4
1979	5	1	4
1980	9	1	8
1981	9	-	9
1982	9	2	7

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	79.5	67.0	Experts	74.9	93.5	Investment co-operation	1.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	1.7	6.2	Subcontracts	2.0	-	Industrial planning	0.9	-
SIS/TF	0.4	-	Training	3.2	5.0	Institutional infrastructure	77.6	72.8
RP	2.8	5.0	Equipment	18.1	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	14.1	21.8	Miscellaneous	1.8	1.5	Training	2.8	5.0
UNIDF	1.5	-				Feasibility studies	0.3	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	7.9	6.2
						Chemical industries	9.0	16.0
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HONG KONG — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 500 (35.1%) — 1977–1981: (606) 500 (77.4%) — 1982–1986: (364) 500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	5 572
1978	5	262 175
1979	2	67 150
1980	-	-
1981	1	16 000
1982	2	9 050

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	335	43				
Total UNDP/IPF	544	68				
of which UNIDO executed	328	36				
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(52.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	16	5
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	3	3	-
1980	1	1	-
1981	6	6	-
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	97.8	84.6
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	2.2	-
RP	-	15.4
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other	-	-

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	35.2	31.5
Subcontracts	1.4	-
Training	15.5	39.5
Equipment	47.8	29.0
Miscellaneous	0.1	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	1.3	-
Training	3.5	15.4
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	0.2	-
Metallurgical industries	26.4	-
Engineering industries	63.7	27.3
Chemical industries	4.9	57.3
Other		-

REMARKS: * Programme not yet scheduled

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

INDIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 50,000 (23.4%) — 1977–1981: (108,094) 97,000 (36.3%) — 1982–1986: (138,951) 252,000 (40.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	20	10 560 302
1978	13	65 895
1979	15	1 450 732
1980	15	5 139 939
1981	14	7 136 009
1982	25	17 225 906

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	37 413	10 354				
Total UNDP/IPF	108 358	17 779				
of which UNIDO executed	36 815	10 267				
(in percentage)	(34.0%)	(57.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	42	10
150 000 to 500 000	16	13
500 000 to 1 000 000	8	10
1 000 000 and over	13	17

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	33	19	14
1978	37	18	19
1979	29	19	10
1980	52	39	13
1981	33	23	10
1982	40	36	4

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1992 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	98.3	99.1
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.1	0.5
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	0.5	0.1
TF	0.9	-
UNIDF	0.1	0.3
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	6.7	5.6
Subcontracts	22.3	6.9
Training	5.5	4.9
Equipment	64.9	82.1
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	1.9	0.8
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	0.9	0.1
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	10.5	17.1
Metallurgical industries	54.9	7.0
Engineering industries	15.7	49.0
Chemical industries	16.1	26.0
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

INDONESIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 35,000 (9.4%) — 1977–1981: (64,740) 69,500 (21.9%) — 1982–1986: (6,907) 106,000 n.a.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	10	2 957 446
1978	5	169 882
1979	10	1 051 325
1980	7	234 114
1981	4	2 415 600
1982	4	2 853 450

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	8 455	2 584				
Total UNDP/IPF	59 396	15 062				
of which UNIDO executed	7 215	2 475				
(in percentage)	(12.2%)	(16.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	53	-
150 000 to 500 000	3	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	2
1 000 000 and over	6	5

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	38	15	23
1978	42	12	30
1979	41	15	26
1980	52	22	30
1981	39	11	28
1982	41	4	37

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.3	95.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.0	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	0.5	0.5
TF	10.1	3.4
UNIDF	-	0.4
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	74.2	80.8
Subcontracts	4.5	7.1
Training	6.7	5.6
Equipment	12.7	5.0
Miscellaneous	1.9	1.5

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	2.6	21.8
Institutional infrastructure	18.7	20.0
Factory establishment	1.0	-
Training	0.6	0.5
Feasibility studies	7.5	38.1
Agro-industries	31.5	5.8
Metallurgical industries	0.9	-
Engineering industries	1.9	-
Chemical industries	34.6	12.2
Other	0.7	1.6

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (16.2%) 1977–1981: (22,560) 20,000 (3.6%) 1982–1986: (27,058) 20,000 N.A. *

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	430 515
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	1	1 400
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	993					
Total UNDP/IPF	6 503	25				
of which UNIDO executed	906					
(in percentage)	(13.9%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, By total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81†	1982
Up to 150 000	16	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	2	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	20	9	11
1978	13	4	9
1979	5	2	3
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	91.7	-	Experts	86.1	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.6	-	Subcontracts	1.0	-	Industrial planning	58.6	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	7.7	100	Institutional infrastructure	31.9	-
RP	0.6	100	Equipment	2.9	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	0.1	-	Miscellaneous	2.3	-	Training	0.6	100
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	0.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	3.5	-
						Engineering industries	4.6	-
						Chemical industries	0.1	-
						Other	0.6	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

KIRIBATI — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 500 / - — 1977–1981: (1,029) 1,140 / (4.3%) — 1982–1986: (740) 1,300 / N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	1	14 950
1980	2	42 800
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	36	43				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 029	189				
of which UNIDO executed	30	43				
(in percentage)	(2.9%)	(22.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	3	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	1	1	-
1980	1	1	-
1981	1	1	-
1982	4	4	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	87.0	100	Experts	98.4	98.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	13.0	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	6.9	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	0.8	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.8	1.6	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-				Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	93.1	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: *Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (7.5%) — 1977–1981: (17,411) 17,750 (5.7%) — 1982–1986: (26,999) 52,506 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	20 205
1978	-	-
1979	2	11 355
1980	1	590
1981	-	-
1982	1	101 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 156	36				
Total UNDP/IPF	20 041	3 889				
of which UNIDO executed	444	36				
(in percentage)	(2.2%)	(0.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	15	2
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	5	1	4
1978	3	-	3
1979	5	3	2
1980	4	1	3
1981	1	1	-
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	86.4	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.9	-
SIS/TF	0.1	-
RP	1.5	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	3.1	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	51.6	21.4
Subcontracts	5.4	-
Training	1.7	-
Equipment	36.9	77.7
Miscellaneous	4.4	0.9

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	70.1	19.6
Metallurgical industries	18.9	-
Engineering industries	8.8	-
Chemical industries	2.2	80.4
Other	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

* Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALAYSIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (15.1%) — 1977–1981: (15,258) 15,000 (4.4%) — 1982–1986: (9,124) 15,000 (12.5%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	21 954
1978	2	70 089
1979	1	24 000
1980	1	265 600
1981	1	1 386 999
1982	2	36 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	615	196				
Total UNDP/IPF	14 617	2 286				
of which UNIDO executed	526	169				
(in percentage)	(3.6%)	(7.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	8	2
150 000 to 500 000	4	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	1	2
1978	5	3	2
1979	4	2	2
1980	4	4	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	4	2	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.6	86.1
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.9	12.1
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	2.0	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	7.5	1.8
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	66.8	47.3
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	32.5	51.4
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.7	1.3

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	4.4	34.1
Institutional infrastructure	9.8	4.6
Factory establishment	0.8	-
Training	26.8	52.1
Feasibility studies	58.2	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	9.0

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MONGOLIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (28.5%) — 1977–1981: (9,675) 10,000 (30.2%) — 1982–1986: (6,752) 10,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	148 593
1978	12	366 918
1979	5	211 200
1980	2	2 756
1981	3	93 700
1982	1	26 200

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 939	135				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 773	903				
of which UNIDO executed	3 049	75				
(in percentage)	(34.8%)	(8.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	30	4
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	3	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	11	6	5
1978	8	-	8
1979	5	3	2
1980	4	4	-
1981	1	-	1
1982	3	2	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	75.9	-	Experts	15.6	63.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.4	55.9	Subcontracts	70.4	29.5	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.7	-	Training	7.1	6.8	Institutional infrastructure	2.1	44.2
RP	0.3	-	Equipment	6.4	0.7	Factory establishment	2.2	-
TF	6.1	-	Miscellaneous	0.5	-	Training	0.3	-
UNIDF	4.6	44.1				Feasibility studies	-	29.5
Other						Agro-industries	79.4	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	10.6	8.9
						Chemical industries	5.2	17.4
						Other	0.2	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NEPAL — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (6.7%) — 1977–1981: 32,500 (3.7%) (29,965) — 1982–1986: 98,000 (14.1%) (49,726)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	141 850
1978	7	372 491
1979	5	1 298 726
1980	6	885 668
1981	4	164 483
1982	7	1 688 545

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 586	2 028				
Total UNDP/IPF	34 761	9 610				
of which UNIDO executed	688	1 806				
(in percentage)	(2.0%)	(18.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	19	4
150 000 to 500 000	3	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	2

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	5	3
1978	5	2	3
1979	6	4	2
1980	9	6	3
1981	7	2	5
1982	12	6	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	44.7	89.1	Experts	40.4	13.3	Investment co-operation	-	0.6
UNDP/SIS/SM	40.4	5.6	Subcontracts	40.5	47.5	Industrial planning	1.0	-
SIS/TF	0.9	-	Training	11.2	4.1	Institutional infrastructure	19.1	5.7
RP	7.2	0.8	Equipment	5.4	33.9	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	0.9	1.5	Miscellaneous	2.5	1.2	Training	3.4	0.8
UNIDF	5.9	3.0				Feasibility studies	11.1	0.5
Other						Agro-industries	5.6	0.1
						Metallurgical industries	41.3	54.9
						Engineering industries	8.1	0.1
						Chemical industries	9.8	34.3
						Other	0.6	3.0

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PAKISTAN — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 18,500 (11.0%) — 1977–1981: (52,145) 52,500 (10.6%) — 1982–1986: (68,833) 118,000 (9.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	1 062 300
1978	10	510 468
1979	8	890 286
1980	8	827 200
1981	1	1 423 475
1982	4	44 504

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 128	1 887				
Total UNDP/IPF	48 395	10 487				
of which UNIDO executed	4 599	647				
(in percentage)	(9.5%)	(6.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	37	7
150 000 to 500 000	12	8
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	1
1 000 000 and over	3	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	11	2	9
1978	8	-	8
1979	7	1	6
1980	15	6	9
1981	20	12	8
1982	18	11	7

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	89.8	34.3	Experts	35.6	25.3	Investment co-operation	1.0	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.2	4.5	Subcontracts	28.5	12.8	Industrial planning	3.6	7.3
SIS/TF	0.2	-	Training	4.9	6.0	Institutional infrastructure	10.4	3.2
RP	0.2	0.5	Equipment	27.4	53.5	Factory establishment	3.4	0.7
TF	2.4	-	Miscellaneous	3.6	2.4	Training	8.0	3.8
UNIDF	3.2	1.5				Feasibility studies	4.9	2.3
Other a/		59.2				Agro-industries	27.9	11.3
						Metallurgical industries	34.1	60.8
						Engineering industries	1.8	0.1
						Chemical industries	3.0	1.6
						Other	1.9	8.9

REMARKS:

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (4.1%) — 1977–1981: (8,979) 8,750 (9.1%) — 1982–1986: (6,693) 13,500 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	57 497
1978	3	15 605
1979	12	288 940
1980	3	57 045
1981	1	11 700
1982	1	86 200

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	818	137				
Total UNDP/IPF	9 650	1 534				
of which UNIDO executed	678	137				
(in percentage)	(7.0%)	(8.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	21	3
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	1	1
1978	2	1	1
1979	7	6	1
1980	10	7	3
1981	3	-	3
1982	3	2	1

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	82.9	100	Experts	89.4	97.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	13.8	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	1.3	-	Training	4.6	0.3	Institutional infrastructure	66.7	24.5
RP	2.0	-	Equipment	4.5	0.4	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.5	1.8	Training	2.0	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other		-				Agro-industries	18.8	46.0
						Metallurgical industries	2.1	-
						Engineering industries	4.9	-
						Chemical industries	5.5	29.5
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PHILIPPINES — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (6.2%) — 1977–1981: 30,500 (30,241) (8.4%) — 1982–1986: 46,000 (28,311) (11.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	19 950
1978	10	605 545
1979	7	253 895
1980	5	1 393 642
1981	8	2 069 100
1982	6	1 687 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 071	1 363				
Total UNDP/IPF	27 104	7 119				
of which UNIDO executed	1 759	474				
(in percentage)	(6.5%)	(6.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	24	5
150 000 to 500 000	5	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	-	1
1978	4	3	1
1979	8	5	3
1980	14	9	5
1981	17	9	8
1982	23	13	10

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	57.3	34.8	Experts	30.6	53.9	Investment co-operation	1.0	3.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.1	5.9	Subcontracts	3.5	4.4	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.3	-	Training	14.5	10.3	Institutional infrastructure	13.1	8.7
RP	2.4	3.5	Equipment	50.3	30.5	Factory establishment	3.8	13.5
TF	0.5	-	Miscellaneous	1.1	0.9	Training	3.8	3.5
UNIDF	22.4	29.8				Feasibility studies	0.5	0.5
Other a/	10.0	26.0				Agro-industries	23.7	32.4
						Metallurgical industries	1.1	-
						Engineering industries	36.9	-
						Chemical industries	13.3	37.6
						Other	2.8	0.1

REMARKS:

a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

REPUBLIC OF KOREA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (16.5%) — 1977–1981: (18,860) 18,000 (24.7%) — 1982–1986: (13,82?) 8,000 N.A. *

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	52 625
1978	7	474 710
1979	7	1 455 460
1980	2	1 022 321
1981	1	273 900
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 389	667				
Total UNDP/IPF	15 778	1 459				
of which UNIDO executed	3 182	667				
(in percentage)	(20.2%)	(45.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	10	-
150 000 to 500 000	4	3
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	3
1 000 000 and over	2	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	22	18	4
1978	3	3	-
1979	8	6	2
1980	13	10	3
1981	25	20	5
1982	13	13	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	93.9	100.0	Experts	33.5	37.3	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	5.6	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	8.8	31.9	Institutional infrastructure	8.1	8.1
RP	1.0	-	Equipment	50.2	27.3	Factory establishment	8.1	-
TF	1.4	-	Miscellaneous	1.9	3.5	Training	10.0	-
UNIDF	3.7	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	19.9	8.4
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	49.2	83.5
						Chemical industries	4.6	-
						Other	0.1	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SAMOA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (0.4%) — 1977–1981: (5,519) 5,250 (0.6%) — 1982–1986: (2,841) 5,250 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	98 300
1978	4	156 378
1979	9	279 476
1980	2	75 400
1981	-	-
1982	1	28 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	432	29				
Total UNDP/IPF	5 519	641				
of which UNIDO executed	31	29				
(in percentage)	(0.6%)	(4.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	12	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	5	2	3
1979	9	5	4
1980	4	3	1
1981	1	-	1
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	7.5	-	Experts	70.8	100.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	53.7	-	Subcontracts	12.6	-	Industrial planning	4.6	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	6.4	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	25.4	100.0	Equipment	9.5	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.7	-	Training	5.8	-
UNIDF	13.4	-				Feasibility studies	15.8	-
Other						Agro-industries	65.9	-
						Metallurgical industries	5.3	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	2.6	-
						Other	-	100.0

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SINGAPORE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (2.4%) — 1977–1981: (7,899) 7,500 (0.5%) — 1982–1986: (6,041) 7,500 (-)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	1 100
1978	-	-
1979	2	8 000
1980	1	34 010
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	52	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	6 253	1 383				
of which UNIDO executed	39	-				
(in percentage)	(0.6%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	1	1	-
1981	3	3	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	76.6	-	Experts	76.5	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	14.8	-	Training	23.4	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	8.6	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.1	-	Training	23.4	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	76.6	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SRI LANKA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (4.8%) — 1977–1981: (28,692) 31,500 (4.4%) — 1982–1986: (40,219) 76,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	31 030
1978	6	509 840
1979	6	222 200
1980	8	1 874 410
1981	5	451 736
1982	7	1 023 900

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 764	954				
Total UNDP/IPF	29 829	5 725				
of which UNIDO executed	1 002	823				
(in percentage)	(3.4%)	(14.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	54	1
150 000 to 500 000	8	5
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	-	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	2	2
1978	1	-	1
1979	3	2	1
1980	15	11	4
1981	7	4	3
1982	6	3	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	36.3	86.2	Experts	22.7	20.0	Investment co-operation	1.8	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.1	-	Subcontracts	58.2	7.6	Industrial planning	-	0.6
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	14.1	11.1	Institutional infrastructure	-	6.2
RP	6.5	0.9	Equipment	2.9	60.6	Factory establishment	0.3	-
TF	1.2	-	Miscellaneous	2.1	0.7	Training	2.8	0.9
UNIDF	49.9	12.9				Feasibility studies	6.7	1.9
Other						Agro-industries	5.4	73.3
						Metallurgical industries	12.0	3.8
						Engineering industries	2.1	-
						Chemical industries	60.7	7.6
						Other	8.2	5.7

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

THAILAND — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 15,000 (23.7%) — 1977–1981: 29,500 (27,918) (8.4%) — 1982–1986: 43,000 (24,788) (14.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	254 100
1978	4	27 406
1979	3	97 589
1980	4	19 512
1981	2	92 800
1982	9	257 271

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 763	320				
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	27 373	4 419				
	2 279	230				
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(5.2%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	22	4
150 000 to 500 000	3	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	2	3
1 000 000 and over	2	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	16	-	16
1978	17	2	15
1979	13	3	10
1980	9	5	4
1981	7	3	4
1982	17	14	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	82.5	71.8
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.4	20.0
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	2.8	8.2
TF	13.2	-
UNIDF	1.1	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	61.7	82.3
Subcontracts	14.9	2.7
Training	16.1	13.4
Equipment	4.7	1.6
Miscellaneous	2.6	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	2.7
Institutional infrastructure	56.6	25.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	3.1	7.1
Feasibility studies	0.1	-
Agro-industries	13.8	-
Metallurgical industries	8.2	-
Engineering industries	18.1	45.2
Chemical industries	-	5.7
Other	0.1	14.1

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TONGA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,000 (5.4%) — 1977–1981: 2,128 (2,309) (20.1%) — 1982–1986: 2,500 (1,520) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	2	238 430
1980	1	174 100
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	20	35				
Total UNDP/IPF	2 185	559				
of which UNIDO executed	9	35				
(in percentage)	(0.4%)	(6.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	2	-
150 000 to 500 000	2	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	2	-	2
1982	2	-	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.5	100
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.5	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	83.2	98.3
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	15.7	-
Miscellaneous	1.1	1.7

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	92.5	100
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	7.5	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: 1,000 (2.2%) 1982–1986: (627) 1,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	4	113 650
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	102	6				
Total UNDP/IPF	942	163				
of which UNIDO executed	12	6				
(in percentage)	(1.3%)	(3.7%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	7	7	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	11.5	100.0	Experts	92.9	99.8	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	88.5	-	Subcontracts	6.1	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	0.7	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.3	0.2	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	59.0	100
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	41.0	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TUVALU — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: ____ 1977–1981: 1,140 (0.3%) (742) — 1982–1986: 1,140 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	1	3 500
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 059	173				
of which UNIDO executed	1	-				
(in percentage)	(0.1%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		-
SIS/TF		-
PP		-
TF		-
UNIDF		-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	100	-
Subcontracts		-
Training		-
Equipment		-
Miscellaneous		-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	100	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VANUATU — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - — 1977–1981: 2,000 (22.3%) — 1982–1986: (1,266) 2,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	1	12 100
1979	2	331 200
1980	1	43 661
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	219	136				
Total UNDP/IPF	1 910	518				
of which UNIDO executed	158	56				
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(10.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	1	-
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	1	1	-
1980	3	-	3
1981	3	1	2
1982	4	1	3

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	78.8	41.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	21.2	59.0
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	95.2	98.2
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	-	-
Equipment	3.5	-
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructu.e	67.0	100.0
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	33.0	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VIET NAM — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 10,000 (7.8%) — 1977–1981: (49,080) 44,000 (6.2%) — 1982–1986: (75,684) 118,000 (27.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	27 942
1978	6	126 750
1979	2	1 135 355
1980	3	1 130 600
1981	6	98 500
1982	4	1 232 300

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 532	471				
Total UNDP/IPF	38 921	3 473				
of which UNIDO executed	2 423	471				
(in percentage)	(6.2%)	(13.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	19	5
150 000 to 500 000	2	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	1
1 000 000 and over	2	5

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	6	5	1
1979	3	3	-
1980	2	1	1
1981	12	10	2
1982	7	5	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.3	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.9	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.5	-
TF	0.3	-
UNIDF		-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	12.7	33.0
Subcontracts	20.5	14.9
Training	5.8	18.1
Equipment	59.8	33.2
Miscellaneous	1.2	0.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	41.0	40.3
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	1.2	8.8
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	35.0	47.7
Chemical industries	22.2	3.2
Other	0.6	-

REMARKS:

EUROPE

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ALBANIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 1,000 — 1977–1981: 4,250 (4,725) (17.8%) — 1982–1986: 10,250 (9,963) N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	2	31 743
1979	-	-
1980	1	18 200
1981	2	38 800
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	91	11				
Total UNDP/IPF	421	172				
of which UNIDO executed	21	11				
(in percentage)	(5.0%)	(6.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	5	2
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	-	-	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	23.2	100.0	Experts	3.4	1.7	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	96.6	98.3	Institutional infrastructure	0.9	-
RP	76.8	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	-	-	Training	97.2	100.0
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	-	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	1.9	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BULGARIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (19.4%) — 1977–1981: (7,529) 7,500 (25.3%) — 1982–1986: (3,750) 6,000 (5.6%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	4	63 649
1978	4	1 727 678
1979	3	18 100
1980	1	649
1981	1	395 000
1982	9	1 075 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 929	297				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 277	1 008				
of which UNIDO executed	1 839	216				
(in percentage)	(25.3%)	(21.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	26	4
150 000 to 500 000	3	5
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	3	-
1978	2	2	-
1979	4	4	-
1980	5	5	-
1981	5	5	-
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	95.3	72.7
UNDP/SIS/SM	2.9	18.0
SIS/TF	0.3	-
RP	0.8	9.3
TF	-	-
UNIDF	0.7	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	7.0	5.0
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	14.4	55.8
Equipment	77.5	33.8
Miscellaneous	1.1	5.4

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	0.2	-
Training	3.3	14.6
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	0.7	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	94.7	77.5
Chemical industries	1.1	7.9
Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CYPRUS — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 5,000 (16.3%) — 1977–1981: (5,223) 5,000 (36.6%) — 1982–1986: (3,300) 5,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	219 318
1978	7	2 026 250
1979	1	65 805
1980	2	39 000
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 856	95				
Total UNDP/IPF	4 748	498				
of which UNIDO executed	1 581	81				
(in percentage)	(33.3%)	(16.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	31	1
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	15	6	9
1978	11	6	5
1979	13	8	5
1980	5	-	5
1981	4	2	2
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	85.2	85.6	Experts	76.7	70.7	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	13.8	14.4	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	78.6	85.6
SIS/TF	0.1	-	Training	2.0	9.2	Institutional infrastructure	1.3	-
RP	0.9	-	Equipment	20.2	19.6	Factory establishment	3.3	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.1	0.5	Training	0.8	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	4.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	2.6	14.4
						Chemical industries	9.3	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved June 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CZECHOSLOVAKIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (5.5%) . 1977–1981: (3,141) 2,500 (75%) 1982–1986: (1,584) 2,500 (64.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	2 295
1978	1	105 000
1979	1	1 690 705
1980	1	234
1981	1	100 000
1982	2	86 600

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 125	204				
Total UNDP/IPF	3 031	298				
of which UNIDO executed	2 065	204				
(in percentage)	(68.1%)	(68.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	4	3
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	1
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	1	1	-
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	2	2	-
1981	3	3	-
1982	1	1	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	99.9	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	0.1	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	0.9	2.8
Subcontracts	8.3	7.6
Training	19.6	43.2
Equipment	70.6	45.4
Miscellaneous	0.6	1.0

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	16.5	31.5
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	50.1	22.6
Engineering industries	33.3	45.9
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	0.1	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GREECE — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (12.9%) — 1977–1981: (8,342) 7,500 (8.9%) — 1982–1986: (4,276) 6,000 N.A.*

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	7 413
1978	4	86 987
1979	1	233 165
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	615	16				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 544	653				
of which UNIDO executed	612	16				
(in percentage)	(8.1%)	(2.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	6	-
150 000 to 500 000	1	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	1	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	2	-	2
1978	2	2	-
1979	7	7	-
1980	6	5	1
1981	2	2	-
1982	5	5	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	99.3	100
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-
RP	-	-
TF	0.7	-
UNIDF	-	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	55.2	-
Subcontracts	4.3	-
Training	3.4	-
Equipment	36.3	100.0
Miscellaneous	0.8	-

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	100	100
Factory establishment	-	-
Training	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-
Metallurgical industries	-	-
Engineering industries	-	-
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	-	-

REMARKS: * Country programme to be approved February 1983.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HUNGARY — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (3.5%) — 1977–1981: 3,500 (3,980) (14.9%) — 1982–1986: 3,500 (2,302) (28.8%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	3	58 020
1978	5	234 591
1979	5	134 402
1980	2	434 400
1981	-	-
1982	6	934 800

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 213	319				
Total UNDP/IPF	3 761	500				
of which UNIDO executed	577	298				
(in percentage)	(15.3%)	(59.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	32	4
150 000 to 500 000	2	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	8	6	2
1978	4	3	1
1979	13	10	3
1980	4	1	3
1981	4	3	1
1982	2	2	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	47.5	93.3	Experts	39.3	2.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	25.0	5.2	Subcontracts	8.1	1.4	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	35.2	19.6	Institutional infrastructure	11.9	0.1
RP	-	-	Equipment	16.5	75.2	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	15.5	1.5	Miscellaneous	0.9	1.3	Training	31.4	4.3
UNIDF	12.0	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	34.6	1.4
						Metallurgical industries	4.3	63.4
						Engineering industries	14.8	25.5
						Chemical industries	3.0	5.3
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ICELAND UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: - 1982–1986: -

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	1	4 542
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	79	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	-	-				
of which UNIDO executed	17					
(in percentage)						

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	9	-
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	2	1
1978	2	-	2
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	20.9	-	Experts	79.6	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	2.8	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	5.9	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	79.1	-	Miscellaneous	11.7	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	1.0	-
Other						Agro-industries	4.3	-
						Metallurgical industries	14.4	-
						Engineering industries	80.3	-
						Chemical industries	-	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ISRAEL UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: - 1977–1981: - 1982–1986: -

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	-	-
1978	-	-
1979	-	-
1980	-	-
1981	-	-
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	44	-				
Total UNDP/IPF	-	-				
of which UNIDO executed	44	-				
(in percentage)						

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	13	-
150 000 to 500 000	-	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	3	1
1978	-	-	-
1979	-	-	-
1980	-	-	-
1981	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	100	-	Experts	87.6	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	Subcontracts	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	11.3	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	Equipment	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	1.1	-	Training	1.6	-
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	8.1	-
						Metallurgical industries	1.8	-
						Engineering industries	-	-
						Chemical industries	88.5	-
						Other	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALTA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 2,500 (16.9%) — 1977–1981: (2,245) 2,500 (7.7%) — 1982–1986: (1,597) 2,500 (2.3%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	1	2 300
1978	3	54 200
1979	4	160 200
1980	-	-
1981	1	87 381
1982	2	27 000

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	306	122				
Total UNDP/IPF	2 132	463				
of which UNIDO executed	76	71				
(in percentage)	(3.6%)	(15.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	14	1
150 000 to 500 000	1	-
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	3	1	2
1978	4	3	1
1979	2	2	-
1980	3	2	1
1981	3	-	3
1982	2	-	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	47.5	58.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	40.5	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	0.2	-
TF	-	-
UNIDF	11.6	41.6
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	95.5	98.2
Subcontracts	-	-
Training	4.1	1.0
Equipment	-	-
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	0.7	-
Institutional infrastructure	0.3	-
Factory establishment	31.2	-
Training	0.4	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	3.1	-
Metallurgical industries	12.1	41.6
Engineering industries	46.5	58.4
Chemical industries	-	-
Other	5.7	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

POLAND — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (6.6%) — 1977–1981: (7,648) 7,500 (27.5%) — 1982–1986: (3,923) 6,000 (27.1%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	2	115 380
1978	3	1 484 203
1979	1	1 600
1980	-	-
1981	1	5 200
1982	-	-

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 324	91				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 344	445				
of which UNIDO executed	1 920	91				
(in percentage)	(26.1%)	(20.5%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	22	-
150 000 to 500 000	3	2
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	4	4	-
1978	6	6	-
1979	7	7	-
1980	7	7	-
1981	3	3	-
1982	8	8	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	82.9	100.0	Experts	6.5	34.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	16.1	-	Subcontracts	5.1	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	28.6	56.9	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	1.0	-	Equipment	59.0	5.9	Factory establishment	-	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.8	3.2	Training	8.8	9.1
UNIDF	-	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	18.0	-
						Metallurgical industries	-	-
						Engineering industries	9.4	-
						Chemical industries	63.4	90.9
						Other	0.4	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PORTUGAL — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: – — 1977–1981: 4,000 (5.0%) — 1982–1986: (2,261) 4,000 (–)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	5	67 600
1978	11	449 790
1979	3	162 424
1980	4	137 600
1981	3	36 480
1982	3	183 448

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	682	79				
Total UNDP/IPF	4 105	626				
of which UNIDO executed	210	2				
(in percentage)	(5.1%)	(0.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	10	2
150 000 to 500 000	–	–
500 000 to 1 000 000	–	–
1 000 000 and over	–	–

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	–	–	–
1978	7	7	–
1979	15	13	2
1980	11	11	–
1981	11	11	–
1982	3	3	–

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	12.9	3.1
UNDP/SIS/SM	45.8	12.6
SIS/TF	0.4	–
RP	21.5	4.3
TF	–	60.9
UNIDF	19.4	19.1
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	35.1	78.0
Subcontracts	19.2	–
Training	42.8	18.2
Equipment	1.4	–
Miscellaneous	1.5	3.8

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	–	–
Industrial planning	–	–
Institutional infrastructure	12.0	22.1
Factory establishment	–	–
Training	20.8	4.3
Feasibility studies	–	–
Agro-industries	4.5	12.7
Metallurgical industries	19.4	–
Engineering industries	39.3	–
Chemical industries	–	60.9
Other	4.0	–

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ROMANIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: ~~7,500~~ (9.5%) — 1977–1981: (7,974) ~~7,500~~ (21.4%) — 1982–1986: (4,468) ~~7,500~~ (47.0%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	13	1 186 000
1978	3	232 418
1979	5	140 316
1980	3	69 818
1981	2	40 380
1982	3	142 400

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 551	85				
Total UNDP/IPF	7 624	447				
of which UNIDO executed	1 598	34				
(in percentage)	(21.0%)	(7.6%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	54	7
150 000 to 500 000	6	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	-	-
1 000 000 and over	-	-

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	12	12	-
1978	7	6	1
1979	6	5	1
1980	4	4	-
1981	7	7	-
1982	4	4	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	64.8	40.6	Experts	13.4	11.8	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	29.7	59.4	Subcontracts	-	8.9	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	Training	9.7	51.4	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	0.7	-	Equipment	76.3	27.0	Factory establishment	4.2	-
TF	-	-	Miscellaneous	0.6	0.9	Training	2.5	10.2
UNIDF	4.8	-				Feasibility studies	-	-
Other						Agro-industries	17.7	1.7
						Metallurgical industries	10.3	13.1
						Engineering industries	37.5	51.9
						Chemical industries	27.4	23.1
						Other	0.4	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TURKEY — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 20,000 (18%) — 1977–1981: (20,906) 20,000 (53.3%) — 1982–1986: (12,105) 20,000 (35.2%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	27	2 608 631
1978	22	3 519 824
1979	16	2 136 491
1980	10	1 146 203
1981	2	88 024
1982	6	186 418

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	8 570	1 777				
Total UNDP/IPF	19 268	4 077				
of which UNIDO executed	7 966	1 746				
(in percentage)	(41.3%)	(42.8%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	58	8
150 000 to 500 000	16	4
500 000 to 1 000 000	5	8
1 000 000 and over	1	1

D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	54	43	11
1978	54	41	13
1979	39	25	14
1980	55	45	10
1981	40	31	9
1982	46	40	6

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.8	98.3
UNDP/SIS/SM	1.6	1.2
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	1.8	0.2
TF	0.8	-
UNIDF	2.5	0.3
Other a/	0.3	-

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts	41.7	50.2
Subcontracts	16.1	20.4
Training	11.8	12.0
Equipment	28.6	16.4
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.0

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	0.3	-
Industrial planning	3.2	11.5
Institutional infrastructure	10.4	5.1
Factory establishment	5.2	-
Training	29.9	47.8
Feasibility studies	1.4	4.4
Agro-industries	7.6	2.1
Metallurgical industries	21.7	19.2
Engineering industries	3.2	0.9
Chemical industries	15.6	9.0
Other	1.5	-

REMARKS:

a/ United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

YUGOSLAVIA — UNDP/IPF (in thousands of $US) 1972–1976: 7,500 (37.1%) — 1977–1981: 7,500 (9,340) (26.3%) — 1982–1986: 7,500 (5,471) (32.7%)

A. New projects approved

Year	Number	Amount (in $US)
1977	6	596 449
1978	9	431 043
1979	9	386 593
1980	7	1 080 034
1981	4	36 400
1982	4	255 900

B. Delivery (in thousands of $US)

	1977–81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 398	149				
Total UNDP/IPF	8 128	575				
of which UNIDO executed	2 456	82				
(in percentage)	(30.2%)	(14.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input

Amount (in $US)	Number of projects	
	1977-81	1982
Up to 150 000	51	8
150 000 to 500 000	5	1
500 000 to 1 000 000	3	1
1 000 000 and over	-	-

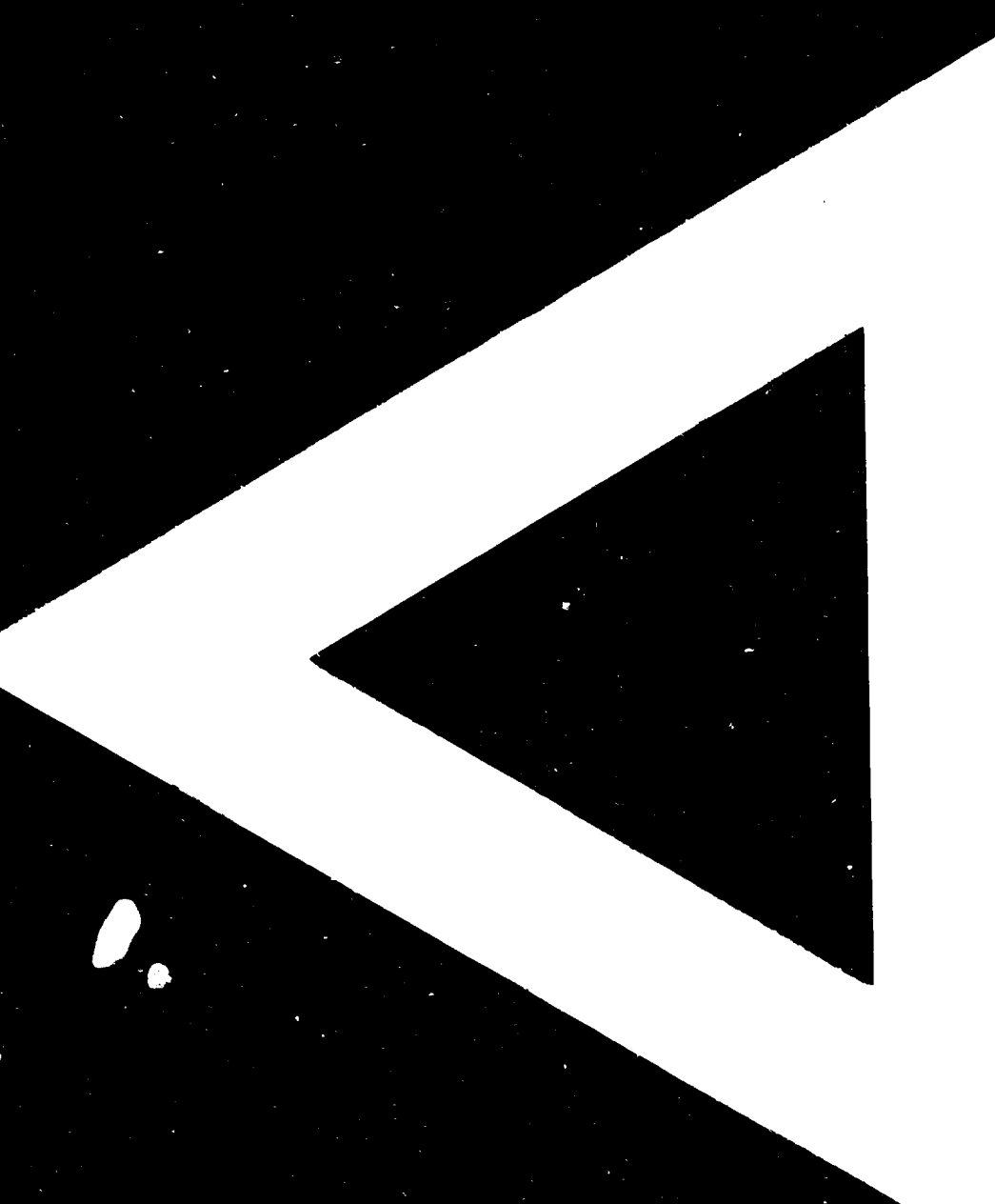
D. Experts serving

Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977	26	23	3
1978	20	18	2
1979	21	19	2
1980	10	7	3
1981	10	7	3
1982	5	3	2

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977–1982 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	74.6	48.6
UNDP/SIS/SM	16.7	28.4
SIS/TF	0.2	-
RP	1.6	21.1
TF	4.8	1.9
UNIDF	2.1	-
Other		

Type of delivery	1977-81	1982
Experts		60.5
Subcontracts		-
Training		22.6
Equipment		11.7
Miscellaneous		5.2

Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
Investment co-operation	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	3.1	-
Factory establishment	20.5	3.3
Training	0.2	-
Feasibility studies	-	-
Agro-industries	13.2	-
Metallurgical industries	5.7	0.9
Engineering industries	11.8	38.8
Chemical industries	45.3	57.0
Other	0.2	-

REMARKS: