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NOTE

In the present document, financial data given for 1983 are based on preliminary accounts available in January 1984. A revised Statistical Annex (yellow pages), giving updated figures for 1983, will be issued, if necessary, as an addendum to this *Report*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 1983

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee for Co-ordination
AIDO	Arab Industrial Development Organization
AIEI	Association of Indian Engineering Industries
ASEAN	Association of South-East Asian Nations
CAD	Computer aided design
CAM	Computer aided manufacturing
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
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
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICGEB	International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology
ICP	Investment Co-operative Programme
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IIASA	International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INTIB	Industrial and Technological Information Bank
IPF	Indicative planning figure
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
JPC	Junior Professional Officer
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OLADE	Latin American Energy Organization
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAC	Purchase and Contract Service
PPRS	Project Personnel Recruitment Section
R + D	Research and development
SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference
SIDFA	Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser
SIS	Special Industrial Services programme
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
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
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
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAD	Joint UNIDO/UNCTAD modelling project
UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
VIC	Vienna International Centre
WHO	World Health Organization

PREFACE

1. The depressed level of technical assistance delivery in 1983—with a drop of some 15 per cent from last year, and expenditures on indicative planning figure (IPF) allocations of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) down by 28 per cent—is very regrettable indeed. Although for its part UNIDO managed to continue to be the third largest executing agency of UNDP, such a drastic deterioration in UNDP resources cannot but be the subject of serious concern for everyone. Since resources from the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), the regular programme and the Special Industrial Services programme remained more or less at the same level as in previous years, had it not been for the noticeable increase in delivery under the trust fund component, the overall performance of UNIDO in technical co-operation activities would have been even worse. In fact, the delivery of technical assistance has been worse for most developing countries which were not in a position to supplement their diminished IPF resources with more cost-sharing or trust fund resources.

2. Such a situation is serious enough to warrant special attention from the management side as well. It is obvious that under the present circumstances the support costs for technical co-operation projects tend to increase. Furthermore, the slow-down in project approval during 1983 will also have its negative effect on these costs in 1984, and possibly 1985 if the trend in the deterioration of resources continues to prevail.

3. Against such a background the last Pledging Conference for Development Activities held in November 1983 has brought some slight hope as far as UNIDF is concerned, and I expect that the UNIDF resources for 1984 will compare more favourably with those for 1983. I hope this trend will grow in the coming years and that it will be possible, fairly rapidly, to reach the \$50 million target set for this Fund. Otherwise, the inadequate funding of technical co-operation programmes might lead to a loss of confidence in UNIDO because declining extrabudgetary resources will make it difficult to maintain the technical staff required to provide support to a very wide spectrum of fields and technologies in meeting the needs of so many countries at very different stages of development.

4. The second feature of the performance of UNIDO in 1983 which deserves to be singled out is the intensive preparatory work for its Fourth General Conference. By the time the present *Report* is issued, the main documentation for the Conference should have been distributed and its examination by government authorities may have started. Therefore, there is little that I can say in relation to the substance contained therein. I wish, however, to underline the special efforts made on the part of the secretariat to

implement a new approach in this type of exercise, and in particular, to the extent permitted by resources, to obtain the early involvement of member States in the preparations for the forthcoming Conference. Their contributions in the five sectoral meetings in which experts from all regions participated give reason for hope as to the final outcome of the Fourth General Conference itself.

5. Also, it is hoped that since Governments will have had ample time to study the documents before the Conference convenes and even to start informal consideration of many of the items on its agenda, the deliberations of the Conference will be more constructive and the conclusions more positive than those to which one has become accustomed in such international conferences in the recent past.

6. On the institutional side, it is clear that the successful outcome of the formal meeting held in May 1983 to consider the progress towards the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system and the ratification of the new Constitution of UNIDO by major contributors have paved the way for the early change in the status of UNIDO. I assume that the Fourth General Conference in Vienna, August 1984, will give all concerned the opportunity to make the final arrangements for the conversion, and that the birth date of the new UNIDO will be agreed upon to be not later than 31 March 1985, i.e. exactly 10 years after the Lima Conference had recommended the conversion. I am convinced that the current difficulties still standing in the way of the few ratifications needed will be easily removed in August.

7. Finally, among the many other activities successfully carried out during 1983, I wish to draw particular attention to the implementation of a global project initiated by UNIDO in 1981 leading to the decision by 26 countries in September 1983 in Madrid (Spain) to establish an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB); by the end of the year two more countries had joined in the decision.

8. No doubt UNIDO should continue its involvement and play an important role in this new international institution which means so much for the future development of developing countries, and even more for international co-operation in general. Together with the Centre for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, co-sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Atomic Energy Agency, the new ICGEB will, I am confident, provide an example and stimulus for similar future international ventures in other crucial fields for development, such as electronics, new materials and sea-bed technologies. This, I believe, is a highly productive method of helping the developing countries to bridge the technological gap. Is it not the surest and least expensive way for them, as well as for the international community, to overcome the many development problems with which they are struggling and to attain some degree of self-reliance to meet their basic needs? I am sure it is, because self-sustained development cannot be achieved without an adequately high level of indigenous scientific and technological capability. Moreover, only under such circumstances can global growth be shared among more equal partners and ultimately greater harmony in international relationships be ensured.

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 1983 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 1983, 136 States had signed the Constitution and 113 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 took place at United Nations Headquarters on 25 January 1983, and at the Vienna International Centre, from 16 to 20 May 1983. In resolution 38/193 the Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, requested the Secretary-General—after consultations with States that had ratified the Constitution with a view to determine, among other things, if the financial viability of the new agency was adequately ensured—to convene the one-day closing meeting in New York, foreseen in paragraph 1 (c) of General Assembly resolution 37/213,¹ in order to execute individual notifications for the entry into force of the UNIDO Constitution. In addition, the General Assembly called on those States that had not yet done so to ratify the Constitution.

¹That resolution recommended that consultations to determine the date of entry into force of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency should be organized in three stages: a one-day procedural meeting in New York in January 1983, a series of consultations at Vienna leading to a formal meeting not exceeding one week during the first half of 1983 to discuss all relevant substantive questions and "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 of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization".

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 nineteenth session in Vienna on 25 and 29 April 1983. The Committee examined the tentative proposed allocations of the UNIDO regular programme of technical co-operation for 1984-1985 submitted by the Executive Director and recommended to the Board that it approve the tentative pattern of allocations for that programme. It also requested the Executive Director to report on the real value of the UNIDO regular programme taking 1973 as base year. In addition, the Committee reviewed the implementation of the system of internal evaluation by the secretariat and welcomed its continuing efforts to increase the compliance rate in 1983.
4. The Industrial Development Board, at its seventeenth session, held in Vienna from 26 April to 13 May 1983, had before it an agenda of 21 items.² During the course of its session, the Board adopted one resolution and 17 conclusions.
5. In conclusion 1983/1, the Board adopted the reports of the Permanent Committee on its eighteenth (ID/B/290) and nineteenth (ID/B/307 and Corr.1) sessions.
6. In resolution 56 (XVII) on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the Board, expressing its concern at the scarcity of resources which had contributed to the limited progress achieved in the implementation of the preparatory phase of the Decade, appealed to donor countries and institutions to increase their contributions to African industrial development and strongly recommended that contributions should be made to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) so as to finance the programme of the Decade. Reaffirming its request to UNDP to allocate adequate financial resources to the programme of the Decade, it requested that in allocating those funds UNDP take into account the high priority established for the Decade.³
7. As regards preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, the Board, in its capacity as Preparatory Committee for the Conference, recommended in conclusion 1983/6 that the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, determine the dates for the Conference to be convened in 1984.⁴ It also decided to continue its Open-ended Working Group on the Conference.
8. Referring to the progress of industrialization of the least developed countries, the Board, in conclusion 1983/7, expressed serious concern about the limited resources at the disposal of UNIDO for the technical co-operation programme for those countries. Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/224,

²See A/38/16, para. 20.

³During 1983, no regional or subregional projects specifically related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa were approved by UNDP.

⁴For the decision by the General Assembly, see para. 31 below.

the Board called especially on the industrialized countries, as well as on all other countries, to increase their contributions and apply more flexibility in those contributions to the UNIDF so that larger proportions of those would be applied for rendering more effective assistance to the least developed countries within the framework of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries.⁵ The Board requested the UNIDO secretariat, in accordance with the above-mentioned resolution, to contribute to and to participate in the 1985 mid-term global review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action as well as in the relevant meetings preceding the review.

9. In conclusion 1983/2 on the follow-up to the Third General Conference of UNIDO and the eleventh special session of the General Assembly, the Board requested the Executive Director to present a further report on the subject to its eighteenth session and expressed its concern at the lack of progress over the last three years in increasing the share of the developing countries in world industrial production.

10. In the same conclusion, recalling General Assembly resolution 37/202 on the review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Board requested the Executive Director of UNIDO to provide suitable material to the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, through the next session of the Board or its Permanent Committee.⁶

11. Noting the interim report on monitoring progress made in accelerating industrialization in the developing countries (1981-1982),⁷ the Board, in conclusion 1983/2, decided that such an exercise should be undertaken every four years. The Board also noted the studies undertaken by UNIDO on social aspects of industrialization. With regard to the Executive Director's proposal for the International Bank for Industrial Development (IBID), the Board decided that consideration of that question would revert to its eighteenth session.

12. As regards restructuring of world industrial production, including redeployment, the Board, in conclusion 1983/3, *inter alia*, recognized the continuing need for UNIDO to examine the restructuring process and assist developing countries to obtain insights into international developments in that area and requested the Executive Director to report to its eighteenth session on the results of the activities in that field and on how the organization could further improve and strengthen its role regarding the participation of all parties in the redeployment of industry from developed to developing countries.

13. In conclusion 1983/4 on the System of Consultations, the Board decided that the following six Consultations should be held during 1984-1985: food processing with special emphasis on vegetable oils and fats; fertilizers; leather

⁵Report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 1-14 September 1981 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.82.I.8), part one, section A.

⁶For action by the Permanent Committee, see para. 25 below.

⁷ID/B/295/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2.

and leather products; capital goods with special emphasis on energy-related equipment and technology; petrochemicals; and building materials. Without prejudice to the decision to be taken by the Board at its nineteenth session, the Board requested the start of preliminary preparations for the holding of six possible Consultations during 1986-1987: fisheries industry; industrial manpower training; agricultural machinery; non-ferrous metals; iron and steel; and pharmaceuticals. The Board endorsed the co-sponsorship arrangements between UNIDO and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) for the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry and recommended that arrangements for co-sponsorship should be made with FAO as regards the proposed fisheries Consultation and with other international organizations in respect of any sector where there is shared competence. The Board decided to begin an appraisal of the System of Consultations at its eighteenth session.

14. In considering the development and transfer of technology, the Board, in conclusion 1983/5, reiterated the high priority that it attached to that subject; recalled its previous decisions, endorsed by the General Assembly, for strengthening of the existing institutional arrangements for that programme within the secretariat. The Board stressed the importance of co-operation among relevant United Nations bodies and agencies and the utility of the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB) to developing countries.

15. In conclusion 1983/8 on the proposed programme budget, 1984-1985, the Board, while recognizing the budgetary restraints under which the United Nations regular budget had to operate, recommended to the General Assembly that the programme budget for 1984-1985 ensure the provision of adequate resources to the organization to enable UNIDO to implement its mandate. Reiterating the need to strengthen the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) programme, the Board invited the Governing Council of UNDP to finance the maximum number possible of SIDFAs in 1984-1985, and called on all member States, particularly developed countries, to provide voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme, aiming at maintaining or increasing the number of posts. With reference to paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/212, which invited the Board to examine the question of financing SIDFA posts in developing countries and to make recommendations to the Assembly on that question, the Board decided to convey to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session the views expressed by member States on that subject during the seventeenth session of the Board.

16. In conclusion 1983/9 on UNIDF, the Board approved the proposed programme for 1984 and the proposed plan for 1984-1985; delegated to the Executive Director authority to approve projects for UNIDF financing in 1984 and 1985; took note of the Special Financial Rules for UNIDF⁸ promulgated by the Secretary-General. The Board recognized the increased importance of UNIDF and, recalling Assembly resolutions 32/166 and 33/78, urged the industrialized countries in particular, and all other countries, to contribute or raise their contributions, with maximum flexibility, in order to achieve the agreed desirable annual funding level of \$50 million.⁹

⁸ST/SGB/UNIDF/Financial Rules/4 (1982).

⁹As of 31 December 1983, a total amount of c. \$12,699,206 had been pledged to UNIDF for 1984.

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

17. The Governing Council of UNDP held its thirtieth session at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 6 to 24 June 1983. In view of the importance of UNIDO as an executing agency for UNDP, the decisions of the Governing Council have a significant bearing on the activities of UNIDO. The following are of particular relevance. In decision 83/7 on recruitment and reduction of the cost of project professional personnel, the Council invited the executing agencies to improve their policies and procedures for the recruitment of such personnel and requested those agencies to pursue actively appropriate and cost-effective recruitment measures, including the increased use of nationally recruited project professional personnel. In decision 83/9 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, the Council urged the Administrator of UNDP to continue to give special attention to increasing support for that Programme.

18. In section IV (Joint United Nations/UNDP/UNIDO evaluation in the field of manufactures) of decision 83/12 entitled "Evaluation programme", the Administrator of UNDP was requested to examine further the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation team and to determine those on which action could be taken to improve industrial project identification and implementation. In this exercise, the Council requested, the Administrator should collaborate, *inter alia*, with UNIDO. The Council decided that the results of that examination should be communicated informally to its members by the end of 1983 and a report be prepared for consideration at its organizational meeting in February 1984, which should be submitted to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its twenty-fourth session.

19. Guidelines on procurement were the subject of decision 83/34 in which the Administrator of UNDP was urged to pursue vigorously with the executing agencies the study on their procurement practices to be carried out by the Inter-Agency Procurement Working Group with the assistance of the Inter-Agency Procurement Services Unit. In decision 83/39, the Council approved, *inter alia*, an allocation of \$4,061,000 for 1984-1985, subject to resource availability, to cover the UNDP net cost for SIDFA services; authorized the Administrator to finance the maximum number of such advisers possible within existing resources, while continuing consultations with countries drawing upon SIDFA services; took note of paragraph 10 of Industrial Development Board conclusion 1983/8 and joined with the Board in its call to all member States to provide voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme. The Council also decided to review at its thirty-first session the entire question of sectoral support as well as the future financing of SIDFAs, bearing also in mind the future status of UNIDO.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

20. The second regular session of 1983 of the Economic and Social Council was held in Geneva from 6 to 29 July 1983. Under agenda item 13, "Industrial development co-operation", the Council considered matters relating to UNIDO and adopted resolution 1983/70 on the Industrial Development Decade for

Africa. In that resolution the Council took note with appreciation of the second progress report on the Decade, prepared jointly by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA); welcomed the efforts made by UNIDO in assisting the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation of national and subregional programmes for the Decade; reiterated the repeated appeals already made to the international community to increase its contribution to African industrial development within the framework of the programme for the Decade, with a view to ensuring that the target set by the African Governments of a 1.4 per cent share of world industrial production be achieved by the region during the Decade; decided to accord the Decade priority among the programmes of UNIDO and ECA and, consequently, requested the Secretary-General to ensure that this priority be fully reflected in the programme budgets of those organizations and that adequate resources be provided for the co-ordination and monitoring of the Decade, subject to approval by the General Assembly; appealed to all countries and the institutions to increase their contributions to UNIDF, taking into account the financial requirements of the projects directed towards the implementation of the programme for the Decade; urged the Governing Council of UNDP to consider increasing its allocation of financial resources for assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in planning and formulating their programmes for the Decade and to accord high priority to industrial projects, especially for the development of core industries; and recommended that the General Assembly, at its thirty-eighth session, should continue to provide UNIDO with adequate funds from the United Nations regular technical assistance programmes necessary for the full implementation of the programme for the Decade and for its popularization.¹⁰

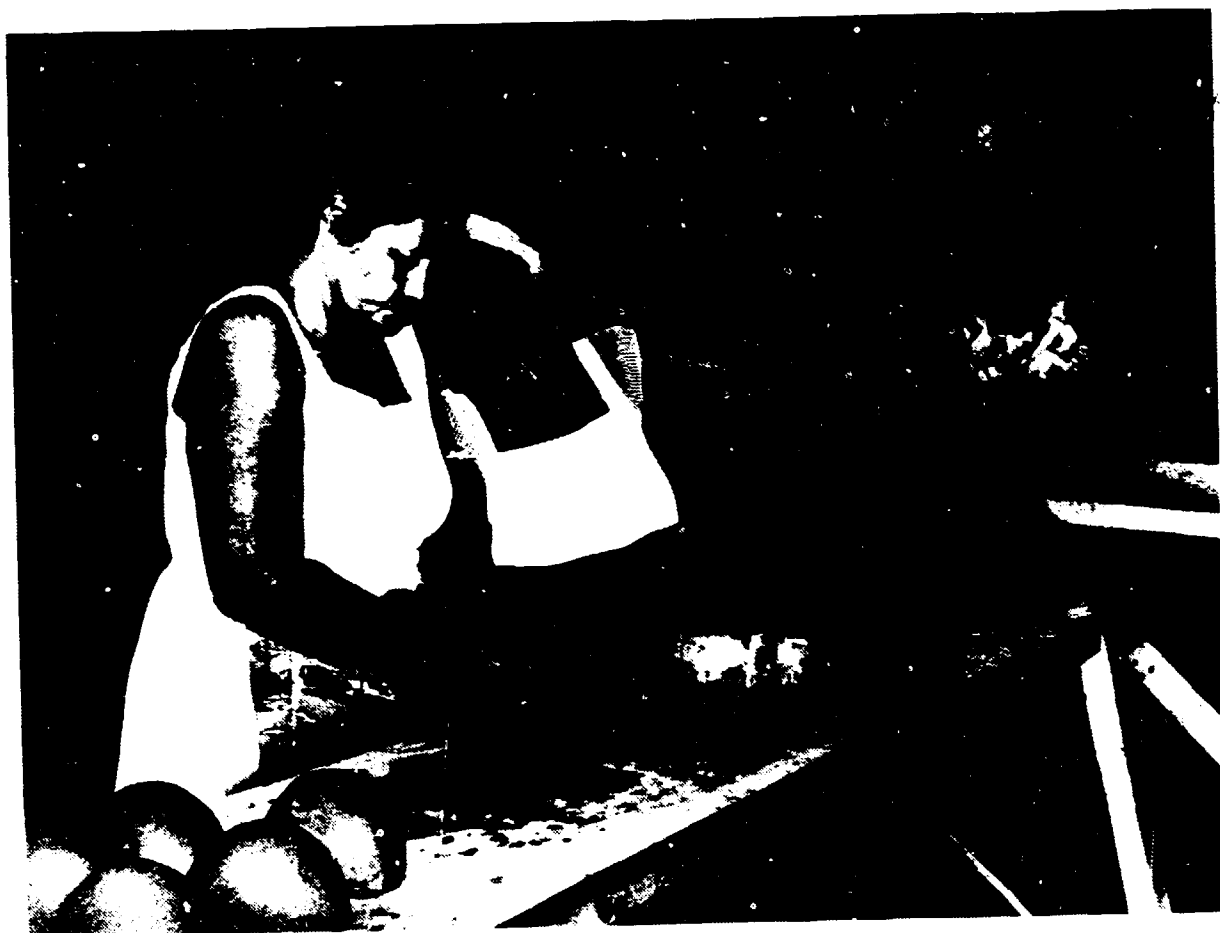
21. The Economic and Social Council did not, as in previous years, adopt a general resolution on industrial development co-operation, but decided to transmit the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventeenth session to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE: AUTUMN SESSION

22. The Permanent Committee held its twentieth session in Vienna from 28 November to 2 December 1983. During that session the Committee reviewed the efforts of UNIDO in co-ordinating the activities in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system; evaluation; the review of implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; relevant to industrial development; matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations; and preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

23. As regards co-ordination, the continuing efforts of the secretariat in that area were noted with appreciation. The Committee requested the secretariat to draw up a programme for carrying out the central co-ordination role of

¹⁰For the decision by the General Assembly, see para. 30 below.



UNIDO assistance enables small-scale industries, such as this women's pottery co-operative in Costa Rica, to improve product quality through application of modern production techniques

UNIDO, to provide in future reports an analysis of its co-ordination activities and to improve, and report on, the co-ordinating role of the organization in respect of economic co-operation among developing countries relevant to industrial development.

24. Under the item evaluation, the Permanent Committee discussed and took note of the documentation on evaluation of UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in the field of manufactures (E/AC.51/1983/5 and Add.1; UNIDO/PC/R.6) transmitted to it and to the Governing Council of UNDP for comments by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC), a note by the UNIDO secretariat (ID/B/C.3/122) and decision 83/12, section IV, of the Governing Council of UNDP on the same subject. The Committee requested the Executive Director to transmit the comments made during its twentieth session on the subject to the Secretary-General, to be taken into account in the preparation of the comprehensive report for submission to the CPC at its twenty-fourth session.

25. The Committee then examined a note by the Executive Director (ID/B/C.3/126) introducing the report of the secretariat on "Review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for

the Third United Nations Development Decade relevant to industrial development" annexed to document ID/B/C.3/126 and called for by the Board in conclusion 1983/2. The Committee noted with deep concern the real decline in the manufacturing value-added in the developing countries during the first three years of the Third United Nations Development Decade, and the lack of progress towards the attainment of its targets in the field of industrialization substantially as a result of the continuing international economic crisis. It requested the Executive Director to transmit its comments made during the discussion of the item, along with the secretariat's report annexed to document ID/B/C.3/126, to the Committee on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade referred to in paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 37/202.

26. As regards preparatory arrangements for the Fourth General Conference, the Committee expressed its appreciation of the reports of the five high-level expert group meetings preparatory to the Conference; noted with satisfaction the progress made in the Conference arrangements; and requested the Executive Director to maintain the momentum to ensure that all work was completed on the announced schedule. It welcomed the agreement of the Austrian Government to put at the disposal of UNIDO the facilities of the Vienna Hofburg Conference Centre for holding the Fourth General Conference; recommended that the President of the Board arrange for informal consultations on procedural and substantive issues with a view to identifying areas of potential agreement or convergence around the items of the provisional agenda; reiterated the importance of the Open-ended Working Group, established by the Board at its sixteenth session, and requested that the Group should be informed of the progress, direction and content of the documentation prepared by the secretariat.

27. The Committee also discussed matters concerning intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations and recommended to the Board that it grant one intergovernmental organization (the Union of African Railways) the status provided under rule 75 of the rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board and that it grant consultative status with UNIDO to five non-governmental organizations (the International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation; the International Federation for Medical and Biological Engineering; the International Federation of Agricultural Producers; the Society for International Development; and the World Federation of Development Financing Institutions).

GENERAL ASSEMBLY: THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION

28. The thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly started on 21 September 1983 and was suspended on 20 December 1983. Matters directly related to UNIDO were discussed under agenda sub-item 78 (c) "Industrialization", when the Assembly had before it the report of the Industrial Development Board on the work of its seventeenth session (A/38/16), a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the formal meeting on the conversion of UNIDO into

a specialized agency convened at Vienna, 16-20 May 1983 (A/38/14i), a note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Governing Council of UNDP on the SIDFA programme (A/38/516) and the second progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, prepared jointly by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Executive Secretary of ECA (E/1983/104, annex). The Assembly adopted three resolutions (38/192, 38/193 and 38/194) of direct concern to UNIDO.

29. Industrial development co-operation was the subject of resolution 38/192. In section I (Report of the Industrial Development Board on its seventeenth session), the Assembly decided that adequate resources should be provided to enable UNIDO to implement fully its mandate, particularly in support of the activities in the priority areas (industrial technology, energy-related industrial technology, industrial production, development of human resources, special measures for the least developed countries, the System of Consultations, the Industrial Development Decade for Africa); decided to authorize the Secretary-General to adjust the proposed programme budget of UNIDO;¹¹ decided that adequate resources should be provided from the regular budget for UNIDO in 1984 to maintain the SIDFA programme at its existing level, in addition to fully utilizing the relevant UNDP allocation, including the carry-over from 1983, as well as voluntary funds through UNIDO; appealed to all States, particularly the developed countries, to provide voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme, aiming at maintaining and increasing the number of posts; invited UNDP to finance the maximum number possible of SIDFAs during 1984-1985; and urged all States, in particular the developed countries, to contribute or raise their contributions to UNIDF. As regards the System of Consultations, the Assembly endorsed the Board's decisions, contained in conclusion 1983/4, concerning the Consultations to be held in 1984-1985; requested the Executive Director to ensure that, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, experts and expertise from both developing and developed countries shall be associated with the process of preparation of Consultations, that Consultations shall be organized sufficiently in advance, that the relevant documentation submitted for discussion focus more narrowly on practical and well-defined subjects related to furthering the industrialization progress of the developing countries; and expressed the hope that future Consultations would result in action-oriented recommendations and conclusions. The Assembly reaffirmed its support for strengthening of the System of Consultations in the light of experience gained and noted the Board's decision to begin, at its eighteenth session, an appraisal of the System on the basis of material provided by States, drawing on the experience of their participants in Consultations, and to request the Executive Director also to provide material for that appraisal.

30. In section II (Industrial Development Decade for Africa) of resolution 38/192, the Assembly supported Board resolution 56 (XVII) on the Decade and reiterated the repeated appeals to the international community to increase their contributions for an accelerated industrial development of Africa in order to ensure that the target set by the African Governments of a 1.4 per cent share of world industrial production would be achieved by the African region during the Decade. The Assembly decided to accord high priority to the Decade among the programmes of UNIDO and ECA; requested the Secretary-

¹¹ID/B/305.

General that the priority should be reflected fully in the programme budgets of the two organizations; and decided to increase the allocation to UNIDO, to the extent possible through overall savings from the United Nations regular budget, by \$1 million in 1984 for assistance to African countries and to intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Decade. It appealed to all countries and institutions to increase their contributions to UNIDF, and to donor countries, international financial institutions and regional development banks to increase the flow of financial resources for the implementation of projects and activities of the Decade. It urged the Governing Council of UNDP to consider increasing its financial resources for assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in planning and formulating their programmes for the Decade and to accord high priority to industrial projects in its national and regional programmes for Africa. The Assembly finally requested the Executive Director of UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA, to submit through the Board at its eighteenth session and the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1984, a progress report on the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

31. In section III (Fourth General Conference of UNIDO) of resolution 38/192, the Assembly decided that the Conference should be held at Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984; recommended that preparatory regional and inter-regional meetings be held so that there might be the fullest possible consultation among States prior to the convening of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General and the Executive Director to seek extra-budgetary resources for the effective participation in the Conference of representatives of the least developed countries.

32. In resolution 38/193, dealing with the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the Assembly urged all States that have not yet done so to ratify the Constitution of UNIDO. It requested the Secretary-General, among others, to undertake consultations with States that have deposited instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval, with a view to determining, *inter alia*, if the financial viability was adequately ensured and, subsequently, to convene a one-day meeting in order to execute individual notifications for the entry into force of the Constitution, and to undertake also consultations with all interested States with the view to facilitating early ratification of the Constitution by those States that had not yet done so. It also decided that adequate resources be provided in the 1984-1985 regular budget for UNIDO for the first General Conference and other costs associated with the conversion of the organization into a specialized agency and to consider those financial implications at its thirty-ninth session.

33. In resolution 38/194 on the revision of the lists of States eligible for membership in the Industrial Development Board, the Assembly decided to include Saint Christopher and Nevis in list C of the annex to resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966.

34. At its 101st plenary meeting on 19 December 1983, the Assembly elected the following 15 States members of the Industrial Development Board for a three-year term beginning 1 January 1984: Group A—Ghana, Malawi, India,

Pakistan, United Arab Emirates, Democratic Yemen; Group B—France, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, United States of America; Group C—Argentina, Brazil; Group D—Hungary, Romania.

35. In resolution 38/226A on final budget appropriations for the biennium 1982-1983, an additional appropriation to the 1982-1983 UNIDO regular budget was made amounting to \$2,825,500. This appropriation, together with the revised appropriation of \$71,782,400 (see resolution 37/243A), resulted in a final appropriation of \$74,607,900 for UNIDO.

36. As regards the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985, the Assembly in resolution 38/236A resolved that the appropriation to the 1984-1985 UNIDO regular budget should amount to \$72,149,500, as compared to \$74,524,900 in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985.¹²

37. With regard to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, the Assembly in resolution 38/152 reaffirmed that the process of review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy should consist of systematic scrutiny of progress made towards achieving the goals and objectives of the Strategy, and should ensure its effective implementation and strengthen it as an instrument of policy. The Assembly also reaffirmed the need to identify and appraise the real causes of shortfalls and to carry out, if necessary, the adjustment, intensification or reformulation of the policy measures foreseen in the Strategy. The Assembly recommended that the Chairman of the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade conduct informal consultations prior to the substantive session of the Committee and requested the Secretary-General, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 37/202 and 37/203, to prepare and submit to the Committee a report on the implementation of the Strategy by, *inter alia*, drawing on the reports of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system.

38. In resolution 38/158 on food problems, the Assembly called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to accord priority support to technical and economic co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture. The critical situation of food and agriculture in Africa was covered by resolution 38/159 in which the Assembly urged all relevant organizations of the United Nations system to expand their training programmes for building up of national capabilities for the preparation, execution, monitoring and evaluation of projects in the agricultural sector.

39. Dealing with special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s, the Assembly in resolution 38/199 renewed its call to the organizations of the United Nations system to examine measures to increase the resources for the execution of the programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and to apply the special measures in a comprehensive and co-ordinated manner.

¹²A/38/6, vol. II, section 17.

40. In resolution 38/160 on co-operation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Assembly commended the organizations of the United Nations system that had already established contacts with SADCC and urged them to intensify these contacts to ensure full implementation of General Assembly resolution 37/248 on the same subject.

41. In resolution 38/195 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries, the Assembly emphasized the deterioration of the economic situation of those countries; reaffirmed the commitment of the international community to the Substantial New Programme; urged donor countries to increase their aid towards the agreed target of 0.15 per cent of their gross national product as official development assistance; reaffirmed that the least developed countries had primary responsibility for their overall development; and invited again the governing bodies of appropriate United Nations organizations to take measures for effective implementation and follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action within their respective spheres of competence and mandates.

42. Concerning immediate measures in favour of the developing countries, the Assembly in resolution 38/200 agreed that these measures should include progress in the areas of food and agriculture, money and finance, trade and raw materials, development of energy resources and implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action, and requested the relevant United Nations organizations to take the appropriate action necessary for the implementation of these measures.

43. With regard to assistance to the Palestinian people, the Assembly in resolution 38/145 requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs within the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation. It also requested that the relevant organizations should intensify their efforts, in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), to provide economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and that United Nations assistance to the Palestinians in Arab host countries should be rendered in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned.

44. In resolution 38/171 on comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development, the Assembly invited the organizations of the United Nations system engaged in operational activities for development, with a view to achieving, *inter alia*, higher cost effectiveness, to make greater use of the capacities of developing countries by engaging national experts and personnel, and by utilizing local or regional sources for procurement of materials, equipment and services. It decided that the guidelines on procurement, to be issued pursuant to paragraph 7 of decision 81/28 and section II, paragraph 2, of decision 82/34 of the Governing Council of UNDP, should govern procurement activities. The Assembly welcomed decision 82/8 of the Governing Council of UNDP to promote government execution of projects funded by UNDP, the support cost savings that could result becoming available for programmes and plans, on the basis of the illustrative indicative planning

figure. It urged the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to increase their support for technical co-operation among developing countries, and requested those United Nations organizations receiving resources of an extrabudgetary nature to include information on these resources and their utilization in their budgets and reports and to make that information available to the Governments concerned and to the resident co-ordinators in the recipient country. In the same resolution, the Assembly emphasized the important role of the United Nations system in assisting developing countries, upon request, in developing their evaluation capacity and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations organizations, to elaborate proposals to promote the evaluation capacity of recipient Governments.

45. Energy was the subject of two resolutions, one on development of energy resources of developing countries (38/151) and another on immediate implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (38/169). In resolution 38/151, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to continue, in consultation with other relevant United Nations bodies and in the context of avoiding duplication, to analyse further the issues contained in his report on the strengthening of the technological capacity of the developing countries in the development of their energy resources.¹³ In resolution 38/169, the Assembly requested the organizations of the United Nations system to participate fully in and support the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action in the short-, medium- and long-term context; called, in this context, upon relevant entities of the United Nations system to consider and incorporate in their activities projects arising from the proposals and recommendations made by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; and requested the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to support and assist the efforts of developing countries for technical and economic co-operation among themselves in the field of new and renewable sources of energy.

46. In resolution 38/153, the Assembly decided to convene a sixth session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology, under the auspices of UNCTAD, in order to complete successfully the negotiations on the code of conduct not later than in the first half of 1985. With regard to development aspects of the reverse transfer of technology, the Assembly in resolution 38/154 requested the Secretary-General to establish urgently an inter-agency group on that question and, in particular, to examine and enhance the effectiveness of the United Nations system in responding to the complex needs of the countries concerned, as well as any additional measures to that effect.

47. Pattern of conferences was the subject of resolution 38/32 in which the Assembly invited its subsidiary organs to include in their agenda an item on control and limitation of documentation with a view to ensuring concise reports and requested them to consider meeting and reporting on a biennial basis. The Assembly also requested United Nations organs to consider at their organizational sessions the question of improving the organization of their

¹³A/38/363.

work in order to secure a more effective use of conference resources and to put forward concrete proposals on that matter, including, where feasible, the shortening of sessions.

48. In a number of resolutions UNIDO, among other organizations of the United Nations system, was asked by the Assembly to bring to the attention of its governing body, the Industrial Development Board, the special needs of Sierra Leone (38/205), Uganda (38/207), Central African Republic (38/211), Gambia (38/212), Lesotho (38/215), Vanuatu (38/218), Cape Verde (38/219) and Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru (38/222), and to report the decisions of the Board, and—in some cases—the steps taken by UNIDO, to the Secretary-General by 15 July 1984.

49. Resolutions were also adopted on the special needs of Ghana (38/203), Yemen (38/204), Democratic Yemen (38/206), Mozambique (38/208), Comoros (38/209), Benin (38/210), Djibouti (38/213), Chad (38/214), the drought-stricken areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda (38/216), Honduras (38/217), Nicaragua (38/217 and 38/223), Lebanon (38/220), Guinea-Bissau (38/221) and Equatorial Guinea (38/224).

50. Among other resolutions that also have some bearing on the work of UNIDO are: implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations (38/51); report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its sixth session (38/155); long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development (38/157); situation of the financial resources of the United Nations Development Programme (38/172); confidence-building in international economic relations (38/196); international year for the mobilization of financial and technological resources to increase food and agricultural production in Africa (38/198); preparations for the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women (38/108); human rights and scientific development (38/112); human rights and the use of scientific and technological development (38/113); and strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations (38/202).

51. When suspending its thirty-eighth session on 20 December 1983 (decision 38/456), the Assembly decided to reconvene at a date to be announced for the sole purpose of considering six agenda items, including item 38, the launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development.

Chapter II

SOURCES OF FUNDS

1. The main source of finance of UNIDO for technical co-operation activities continued to be the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Other sources included the Special Industrial Services (SIS) programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), Trust Funds and cost-sharing arrangements (TF/CS), the UNIDO regular programme (RP) within the United Nations regular budget, and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Activities other than technical co-operation projects were financed from appropriations for UNIDO in sections 17, 28M, 29C and 29F of the 1982-1983 programme budget for the United Nations as approved by the General Assembly. The following paragraphs report on the availability and utilization of these financial resources during the year 1983 and on action taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session as regards the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 relevant to UNIDO. A summary of the situation with regard to overhead costs is also provided.

UNDP/INDICATIVE PLANNING FIGURE

2. In 1983 UNIDO continued as a major executing agency for UNDP. There was little improvement in the resources outlook for UNDP in 1983, with voluntary contributions amounting to about \$692 million. This level of funding, less than 1 per cent more than that for 1982, was \$450 million short of the original target. Based on the UNDP resource projections, the programming level of 55 per cent of the illustrative indicative planning figure (IPF) was maintained to limit expenditures during 1983 and 1984 to \$530 million and \$500 million, respectively. The fears of liquidity problems occurring out of anticipated deficits had led to a pervasive reluctance to allow commitments for new undertakings, especially those involving large UNDP and government inputs. Evidently, the first priority had to be given to utilizing the resources for the achievement of the objectives of ongoing projects. Despite a large and active pipeline of UNIDO projects submitted by Governments for UNDP financing, approvals of new project allocations in 1983 amounted to only about \$44 million compared to \$76.6 million in 1982.

3. Within the 46 country programmes approved in 1983 were 126 projects either already allocated for UNIDO execution or within the Organization's

field of competence. The estimated UNDP/IPF allocation to these projects, of which 46 were already under implementation and 80 were new, totalled \$91.15 million, representing an overall share of 11 per cent in the 46 country programmes mentioned above. By comparison, UNIDO projects accounted in 1983 for 9 per cent of the programmed amounts for the same countries in the second UNDP country programming cycle (1976-1981).

4. Most of the programming exercises for the third cycle (1982-1986) have now been completed. Programmes for nine countries are scheduled for submission to the Governing Council of UNDP in June 1984 and some others have yet to be scheduled. The 136 country programmes approved so far (see appendix E, table 1) include 168 ongoing and 345 new projects for which UNIDO is, or seems likely to be, the executing agency. These 513 projects account for total allocations of \$426.1 million, or about 14.9 per cent of the total resources programmed. This compares favourably with the 10 and 12.4 per cent shares originally allocated to UNIDO in the first and second country programming cycles, respectively, although these figures rose to 11.0 and 14.5 per cent respectively, at the close of those two programming cycles. Table 2 of appendix E indicates the substantive sections to which the country programmes have so far been directed. A comparison by region of the programmes approved for 118 countries during the second and third cycles—18 countries did not have country programmes during the second cycle (see appendix E, table 3)—indicated that there has been an increase in the overall share of UNIDO in all regions, as follows: Africa (including African Arab States)—from 11.6 to 13.5 per cent; the Americas—from 14.3 to 15.6 per cent; Asia and the Pacific—from 13.5 to 18.3 per cent; Europe—from 24.5 to 29.5 per cent; and the Arab States—from 9.7 to 11.7 per cent. In addition to the 11 countries mentioned in last year's *Report*,¹ there were individual increases of more than 10 per cent over the share during the second cycle in Algeria, Colombia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia and Nicaragua.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SERVICES PROGRAMME

5. Under the SIS programme, approvals of new projects and additional funding of ongoing ones amounted to slightly over \$1.0 million in 1983. A total of 73 requests from 53 countries were received; 34 new projects were approved and 30 project extensions were sanctioned. However, due to cancellations of old projects and the phasing out of project accounts no longer needed, the net value of programme allotment documents issued in 1983 amounted to only \$0.4 million. The deliberate slowdown was also due to the high residual value (\$5 million) at the beginning of the year and commitments of \$1.6 million by the end of the first quarter against the yearly expenditure of around \$3.0 million. These commitments, if spurred by new projects coming on stream, could have led to expenditures beyond the limit imposed. This serves to emphasize the budgetary difficulties of SIS financing following the reduction by 45 per cent of all UNDP programmes, of which SIS is one.

¹ID/B/300, chap. II, para. 3.

6. While the nature of the SIS programme calls for first-come, first-served responses to *ad hoc* and sometimes unforeseen needs, every effort was made to ensure that the needs of the least developed countries were given priority. Projects for least developed countries accounted for about 44 per cent of the value of project approvals and 31.5 per cent of project expenditures in 1983.

7. The variety of activities carried out with SIS financing may be indicated by the following examples of projects under implementation during 1983. In a number of cases direct assistance was provided to factories; these included assistance to a garment factory in Sierra Leone to achieve more effective utilization of sewing machines and to improve the styling, quality and marketability of the products; assistance in the start-up and initial operation of a soap factory in the Sudan; assistance in the rehabilitation of a ceramic factory in Bolivia. In other projects, assistance was directed to a particular sector or industrial branch; for example, assistance was provided to the Syrian Arab Republic to resolve certain research and design problems relating to fertilizer production to improve product quality and increase process efficiency; in Argentina, advice was provided on improving the productivity and competitiveness of the textile industry through structural adjustment measures. In the transfer and application of technology, in Colombia, advice and training in technical modifications of cupolas was provided to obtain more energy-saving and efficient production of nodular iron, and in Bulgaria, assistance was provided in the production of pneumatic components which could lead to low-cost automation in various plants. In the Philippines, two prototype houses were constructed to test and demonstrate the application of coconut wood technology developed by UNIDO in low-cost housing. In this connection, assistance was provided in adapting the local sawmill to coconut wood processing, supervising experimental production runs, constructing the prototype houses, and certifying compliance with design and building regulations. In Thailand, assistance was provided in laying the groundwork for a national legal and administrative framework for technology transfer. Assistance in the preparation of industrial legislation was also provided to Somalia, to improve the efficiency of operation of public sector industries. SIS projects also contributed to industrial investment decisions, such as the assistance to Upper Volta in the evaluation of offers for setting up a cement factory. These are but a few examples of the wide range of activities carried out with SIS financing.

8. Expenditures under the SIS programme in 1983 continued, as in 1982, to be concentrated in the areas of assistance to chemical industries, metallurgical industries, agro-industries, and engineering industries, but there was also an increase in assistance in industrial planning, and factory establishment and management. The distribution of SIS expenditures in 1983 is given in table 1 below.

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND

9. Pledges to UNIDF in 1983 were slightly higher than those for 1982, and a further increase is expected for 1984. In so far as the pledges for 1984 are concerned, 68 countries pledged the sum of \$12,699,206 (see table 2, below).

TABLE 1. SIS EXPENDITURES IN 1983, BY FIELD OF ACTIVITY

<i>Field of activity</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Industrial planning	7.52
Institutional infrastructure	5.72
Factory establishment and management	9.33
Industrial training	0.11
Feasibility studies	5.12
Agro-industries	15.16
Metallurgical industries	18.38
Engineering industries	8.64
Chemical industries	28.56
Programme formulation and direction	0.57
Development and transfer of technology	0.87
Technology advisory services	0.02
	100.00

TABLE 2. PLEDGES TO THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND FOR 1983 AND 1984

(In US dollars or dollar equivalent)^a

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>General-purpose convertible</i>	<i>Special-purpose convertible</i>	<i>Non-convertible (general and special-purpose)</i>
1983	14 172 948	2 512 946	8 881 039	2 778 963
1984	12 699 206	1 422 786	8 581 949	2 694 471

^aCurrencies other than United States dollars converted at the exchange rate prevailing on 31 December 1983 for 1983 pledges; for 1984 pledges, the exchange rate prevailing in November 1983 (date of the 1984 Pledging Conference) was applied.

Since other countries are expected to announce their UNIDF pledges during 1984, the total of the 1984 pledges could exceed that for 1983. This positive development is encouraging in the light of the drastic decline of pledges for some other multilateral funds. The increased confidence in the Fund which has been shown by donor countries is gratifying to the UNIDO secretariat.

10. In spite of cut-backs in bilateral and multilateral assistance budgets, most of the special-purpose donor countries including Austria, Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany, have maintained their pledging level to UNIDF. Major special-purpose donor countries with considerable experience with the Fund, such as Italy and France, have continued to increase their contributions. A further encouraging development is the resumption at the Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1984, held in November 1983, of pledges by Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

11. However, the UNIDO secretariat reiterates its concern about the stagnant situation of the general-purpose contributions which constitute the only segment of the Fund that allows speed and flexibility in programming. As it is, this segment seems to be stabilizing around the level of \$2.8 million, or

some 20 per cent of the yearly pledges, a proportion which indeed restricts the responses that UNIDO can give to the needs of the developing countries. It is also to be noted that while a large number of countries contribute to this strategic portion of the Fund, two donor countries (India and Saudi Arabia) provide the main bulk of the general-purpose contributions. While it is a matter of great satisfaction that these donors have maintained their generous pledges over the years, the vulnerability of this component is evident. Austria continues to be the only special-purpose donor country which, in addition to its pledge to the special-purpose component of the Fund, has made a separate contribution to the general-purpose component in order to facilitate the programming efforts of the secretariat. China and the German Democratic Republic also continued to pay a percentage of their contributions to UNIDF in convertible currency.

12. In considering projects for UNIDF financing, the primary concern continued to be that of responding effectively to the needs of the developing countries themselves, with emphasis given to innovative projects. At the same time, due consideration was given to the priority criteria of the donor countries and the dialogue with potential donor countries was intensified in an effort to increase the flow of resources to UNIDF. Discussions with donor countries and potential donor countries took place during the seventeenth session of the Industrial Development Board; in addition, official delegations from the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy visited the UNIDO secretariat to discuss various aspects of UNIDF activities. At its seventeenth session, the Board, in paragraph 2 of conclusion 1983/9, approved the establishment of an operational reserve in accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/203 and the Special Financial Rules for UNIDF² to ensure the liquidity of the Fund. This reserve should equal 5 per cent of the annual pledges made to the general-purpose convertible segment of the Fund; as of 1983 it amounted to \$655,000.

13. The 1983 allocation of cumulative project approvals to the priority areas established for UNIDF is shown in table 3 of appendix J of the present *Report*. The allocation of these approvals by geographical region in percentages was approximately: Africa, including African Arab States (19.6); Asia and the Pacific (17.7); the Americas (6.8); Arab States, excluding African Arab States (3.1); Europe (1.2). Because of the nature and limited resources of UNIDF, more than half (51.6 per cent) of cumulative approvals have been for global or interregional projects. Further details concerning the pattern of project approvals are given in the report on UNIDF to be submitted to the Board at its eighteenth session.

14. Examples of interesting and innovative projects in the fields of non-destructive testing, computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing, energy, economic co-operation among developing countries and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa financed under UNIDF in 1983 are given in paragraphs 15 to 19 below.

15. *Non-destructive testing (NDT)*. In order to help the Latin American countries to develop an autonomous capacity and to use this capacity

²ST/SGB/UNIDF/Financial Rules/4 (1982), article V, rule 405.2.13.

efficiently, UNIDO assisted in the development of a regional NDT programme for the Latin American region. In the past few decades most Latin American countries have been undergoing an intensive process of industrialization. One of the most important requirements in this process is an adequate capacity to conduct non-destructive tests which are important for quality control and in many cases essential, even compulsory, for licensing the operation of a piece of equipment or the use of an installation, such as a pipeline, and for assessing the probable useful life and the public safety implications of bridges, dams, buildings or plants, such as oil refineries and sugar mills.

16. *Computer-aided design / computer-aided manufacturing (CAD/CAM).* UNIDO held an expert meeting on CAD/CAM technology in November/December 1983, at which the benefits of this technology were highlighted and the devices for effectively introducing CAD/CAM in the engineering industry of a developing country were discussed. In many developing countries problems exist with respect to designing and manufacturing discrete metal parts in the small to medium batch quantity range because these countries lack a sufficient quantity of highly skilled design and production engineers; the "lead time" from the design concept to the production of an end item takes too long; product quality is inconsistent and not up to the standards required in the international market place; procedures to introduce design changes are too cumbersome; and skilled machinists are in short supply. CAD/CAM technology is highly applicable in dealing with the above-cited problems and in order to improve the metalworking manufacturing productivity and thereby improve the ability of developing countries to achieve higher employment levels and improve their foreign exchange situation.

17. *Energy.* UNIDO assisted the Government of the Solomon Islands in establishing a micro-hydro electric power plant to serve as the model for further such systems throughout the Solomon Islands and also for other small and isolated communities where costs for connecting to a national grid system might be prohibitive. Some of the required components are expected eventually to be manufactured locally. Up to now, the alternative open to small and isolated communities was diesel or petrol-fuelled generators, an alternative which has been increasingly costly in view of the high price of fossil fuels.

18. *Economic co-operation between developing countries.* During 1983 the Government of Turkey has again hosted several in-plant group training programmes. These training programmes covered questions related to raw material surveys, plant maintenance, production technologies, quality control and energy management. The industrial branches covered were beet sugar industry, small-scale foundry operations and cement industry.

19. *Industrial Development Decade for Africa.* Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, UNIDF-financed assistance is given to African countries in formulating integrated subregional industrial promotion programmes, consisting of potential investment and other support projects for the development of core industries and the plans for the implementation of these projects.



Spare parts production at the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company, Helwan (Egypt)

TRUST FUNDS AND COST-SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

20. In addition to financing associate experts to serve with technical co-operation projects, trust fund contributions from several industrialized market economy countries financed both large- and small-scale technical co-operation projects at global, regional and national levels. There has also been a steady increase in the number of developing countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that have entered into trust fund agreements with UNIDO to finance the total cost of technical assistance of which they were the recipients themselves.

21. In 1983 the financing under various trust fund arrangements was more than double the 1982 figure; 23 new projects were approved for financing, with a value of around \$13.0 million as against 32 projects at a value of \$6.1 million in 1982. Additional financing approved during the year under review for ongoing projects came to about \$10.0 million. In addition to regional, interregional and global projects, there were national projects at various stages of implementation in 40 developing countries. These projects include assistance to sea salt production and the rehabilitation and development of the bakery industry in Mozambique, to the leather technology centre in Costa Rica, to

cement factories in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, to leather and shoe industries in Tunisia, to production of aluminium semis in Iraq, to manufacture of solar water heaters for industrial use, and to industrial training in Saudi Arabia.

22. Cost-sharing by recipient Governments or by a third-party is an important innovation introduced to supplement the limited UNDP/IPF resources. Government cost-sharing activities are not limited to the more developed of the developing countries. For example, Uganda, which is a least developed country, is providing a cost-sharing contribution of \$1.8 million. Some other countries have agreed to provide a 10 to 100 per cent share of the cost of selected projects. Projects under implementation by UNIDO in 1983 with cost-sharing arrangements included assistance to the technology centre for metallurgical industry in Peru, strengthening research and development capabilities in the field of petrochemicals in Turkey, industrial advisory services to the Ministry of Industry and Electricity in Saudi Arabia, and assistance to the SEKA pulp and paper plant in Turkey.

UNIDO REGULAR PROGRAMME OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

23. The Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session at the recommendation of the Permanent Committee, provisionally approved the pattern of allocations under the regular programme of technical co-operation as proposed by the Executive Director for the biennium 1982-1983.³ In 1982 the Board at its sixteenth session approved the revised allocation⁴ proposed by the Executive Director on the basis of appropriations approved by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session.⁵

24. During the biennium 1982-1983, under the six components of the programme 264 projects were approved amounting to \$7.8 million. Appendix F gives the comparison of the regular programme as approved by the Board and as delivered within the biennium 1982-1983.

25. Some general descriptions of activities supported by the regular programme under individual components are to be found in other chapters of the present *Report*, i.e. "Co-operation among developing countries" and "Special needs of the least developed countries" in chapter V (Special Programmes), "Regional advisory services" in chapter IV (Industrial Studies, section on regional and country studies), and "Short-term advisory services" (interregional advisers) in chapter III (Industrial Operations).

26. The regular programme continued to supplement the resources of UNIDO for industrial manpower development through individual fellowships, group training and the strengthening of training facilities in developing countries. Under the component "Consultations with Governments", visits of high-level government officials to UNIDO were financed to enhance Govern-

³A/36/16, para. 54; ID/B/C.3/104.

⁴A/37/16, para. 46.

⁵See ID/B/C.3/114, para. 4.

ments' awareness of the activities and programmes of UNIDO as well as the organization's perception of individual countries' development goals and needs for technical assistance.

27. In programming the regular programme every effort was made to achieve as much as possible an equitable geographical distribution of the resources. To ensure that as many countries as possible benefited from regular programme activities, more than half the resources programmed were for interregional (35 per cent) or regional (19 per cent) projects.

REGULAR BUDGET

28. The regular budget is discussed under two separate headings. The first covers UNIDO (section 17 of the United Nations regular budget) and deals with the second performance report for the biennium 1982-1983 and the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985. The second heading deals with the running costs of the Vienna International Centre (VIC) (sections 28M—Administrative Services, Vienna; 29C—Conference Services, Vienna; and 29F—Library Services, Vienna) with regard to performance in 1982-1983 and proposed estimates 1984-1985.

A. UNIDO

29. On the basis of revised estimates resulting from the first performance report for the biennium 1982-1983,⁶ the General Assembly, at its thirty-seventh session, in resolution 37/243A approved revised budget appropriations for UNIDO amounting to \$71,782,400, under section 17 of the United Nations regular budget. In this amount, account was taken, *inter alia*, of: (a) adjustments of the exchange rate from AS 15.50 to AS 16.83 per \$1 in 1982 and an estimated AS 17.70 per \$1 in 1983; (b) higher costs resulting from an average inflation rate of 15 per cent in 1982; (c) higher costs resulting from additional requirements related to the jointly financed activities; (d) financial implications of resolution 37/212 on industrial development co-operation; and (e) financial implications of resolution 37/213 on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency.

30. Following approval of the revised appropriation, fluctuations caused the exchange rate to vary appreciably from the AS 17.70 per \$1 assumed in the performance report. The actual average exchange rate for the first 11 months of 1983 was AS 17.55 per \$1, while the November rate (AS 18.30) per \$1 was assumed to be maintained to the end of the year. The second performance report for the biennium 1982-1983, submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session,⁷ showed an increase of \$2,825,500 due to increases in the inflation rate (\$112,500) over assumed levels and to increases owing to other changes (\$2,842,400) minus losses in exchange rates (\$129,400). Preparation of the UNIDO programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 was initiated

⁶A/C.5/37.65.

⁷A/C.5/38/49/Add.17.

during the second half of 1982 and completed in March 1983. UNIDO submitted a draft proposed programme budget for review by the Secretary-General in March 1983, and subsequently the proposed programme budget for 1984-1985 was considered by the Board at its seventeenth session.⁸ The Board's comments were made available to the Committee for Programme and Coordination at the end of May 1983, and in June 1983 to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) which, after reviewing the proposals of the Secretary-General, recommended to the Fifth Committee a reduction of \$667,100, leaving a total of \$73,857,800 under section 17.

31. The Fifth Committee at its first reading in November 1983 approved the amount of \$73,857,800 as recommended by the ACABQ. Subsequently, this decision was affected by actions taken on the basis of recommendations of the Advisory Committee as follows: (a) revised estimates submitted by the Secretary-General to redeploy funds to section 27 for conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency and adjustments in the exchange rate of appropriations from \$1 equals AS 17.70 to AS 19.00; (b) financial implications of General Assembly resolution 38/192 on industrial development co-operation.

32. The requirements under section 17 of the programme budget for the biennium 1984-1985 approved by the Fifth Committee (see also General Assembly resolution 38/192) are given in table 3 below. In resolution 38/192 the General Assembly also decided to increase the allocation of UNIDO to the extent possible through overall savings from the United Nations regular budget by \$1,000,000 in 1984 for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

TABLE 3. APPROVED REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 17—UNIDO) FOR THE BIENNIUM 1984-1985
(In US dollars)

	<i>Increase (or decrease)</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Approved by Fifth Committee (November 1983)		73 857 800
II. Revised estimates:		
Conversion of UNIDO—redeployment of resources to budget section 27, Public Information	(390 300)	
Effect of changes in rate of exchange	(2 318 000)	
III. Financial implications approved:		
SIDFAs programme (General Assembly resolution 38/192)	1 000 000	
TOTAL.	(1 708 300)	72 149 500

B. Vienna International Centre

33. With regard to the biennium 1982-1983, the second performance report, under section 28M (Administrative Services, Vienna) proposed a surrender of \$1,991,500 primarily due to savings as a result of the discontinuation of certain

⁸A/38/16, paras. 86-114.

contractual arrangements in buildings management and from a more favourable exchange rate than forecast.

34. With regard to the biennium 1984-1985, UNIDO submitted to the Secretary-General in March 1983 proposed estimates amounting to \$37,818,400 under section 28M (Administrative Services, Vienna) to cover the cost of running the Vienna International Centre (VIC). The ACABQ in its report⁹ recommended that the estimated requirements be reduced by \$653,400.

35. The Fifth Committee at its first reading approved an amount of \$37,165,000 which was reduced by \$2,668,800 because of the revised exchange rate (from AS 17.70 to AS 19.00 per \$1). The revised appropriation amounts to \$34,496,200.

36. Also for the biennium, 1984-1985, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session estimates amounting to \$10,330,000 under section 29C (Conference Services, Vienna) as compared with a revised appropriation of \$12,048,000 for 1982-1983. The ACABQ in its report recommended that the Secretary-General's estimate for section 29C be accepted.

37. The Fifth Committee approved at its first reading the amount recommended by ACABQ (\$10,330,000). This amount was subsequently increased by:

	<i>US dollars</i>
Consolidated statement of conference-servicing costs	1 900 000
Initial appropriation	10 330 000
TOTAL	12 230 000
Adjustment for revised exchange rate	(627 500)
TOTAL 1984-1985 resources as appropriated	11 602 500

38. 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 Secretary-General submitted under section 29F (Library Service, Vienna) estimates of \$635,900 for the biennium 1984-1985 (consisting of \$190,000 for books and supplies and \$445,900 as the contribution to joint activities) as compared with the revised appropriation of \$550,300 for 1982-1983. The ACABQ recommended that the Fifth Committee approve the Secretary-General's estimates. The Fifth Committee approved the amount of \$635,900 as recommended by the Advisory Committee, adjusted for the revised exchange rate to \$586,600.

OVERHEAD COSTS

39. In 1983, the question of programme support costs was discussed at length at the March session of the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions (Financial and Budgetary Questions) and subsequently by the

⁹A/38/7.

Governing Council of UNDP. The Governing Council, in decision 82/36, *inter alia*, had 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 of UNDP in November 1982. The results of the trial run were reviewed by the Governing Council at its thirtieth session. The Budgetary and Finance Committee recommended to the Council¹⁰ that it take note of the Administrator's report regarding the progress of the *ex post facto* reports on agency support costs.¹¹ The Council, in decision 83/37, noted with satisfaction the useful results achieved during the trial reporting exercise conducted with the executing agencies in late 1982, authorized the Administrator to proceed with the proposed change-over to a biennial *ex post facto* report covering all executing agencies and requested the Administrator to submit to its thirty-first session the first biennial *ex post facto* report covering all executing agencies for the period 1982-1983. The initial UNDP study on support costs, the results of which were submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth session,¹² had indicated that support costs rates for IPF-funded and UNCDF-funded projects were approximately 11 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively. In June 1983 at the thirtieth session of the Governing Council, the Administrator also confirmed that, based on a current review of the support costs of the UNDP Office for Projects Execution (OPE), these rates were valid. With regard to projects funded by the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian office, an OPE support cost rate of 8 per cent was determined. The Administrator also proposed to continue to keep that subject under review with the executing agencies and to report any significant developments to the Council at the appropriate time.

¹⁰DP/1983/BFC/L.2/Add.2.

¹¹DP/1983/53.

¹²DP/1982/58.

Chapter III

INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

A. Implementation overall in 1983

1. The year under review was once again marked by a reduction in UNDP financial resources available for technical assistance. After the disappointing results of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, authorized budget levels were further cut from 80 per cent in 1982 to 55 per cent for 1983, which in turn led to a delay in project approvals and implementation in terms of acceptance of experts, approval of sub-contracts, preparation of technical specifications for equipment and nomination of fellowships. In addition, a large number of projects under implementation needed to be reformulated—a time-consuming exercise. The trend towards government execution of projects which would have otherwise been assigned to UNIDO as the executing agency also resulted in an apparent reduction of technical co-operation delivery. Since, however, UNIDO continued to provide logistical and technical support, there was no substantial reduction in the workload.

2. A total of 1,580 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 122 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 453 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 1,005 projects below that value. Tables 1 and 2 below show technical co-operation expenditure in 1983, by source of funds and project components respectively.

3. In the light of the above situation, increased efforts were devoted in 1983 to developing and formulating projects supported by other financial resources—notably trust funds, cost-sharing arrangements and special-purpose contributions to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF)—in partial substitution for the decrease in UNDP resources. The measure of success achieved by these efforts was largely due to close collaboration with special-purpose donors to UNIDF (who were involved at the project formulation stage as well as in the subsequent evaluation of the projects) and counterpart personnel as well as to the active participation of headquarters' staff, interregional advisers and other UNDP/UNIDO field staff. The System of Consultations also provided a forum for UNIDO to examine possibilities for technical co-operation with representatives of Government and industry. Joint missions were undertaken with the World Bank to identify opportunities for technical co-operation utilizing the technical assistance component of the

TABLE 1. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE.
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Regular programme	3 991	5.1
UNDP		
IPF and cash counterpart	46 220	59.2
SIS	3 002	3.9
Special programme resources and special measures	983	1.3
Subtotal	50 205	64.4
UNDP-administered trust funds	2 695	3.4
Other funds		
Other trust funds	6 522	8.4
UNIDF	13 049	16.7
Non-UNIDO funds	1 557	2.0
Subtotal	21 128	27.1
TOTAL	78 019	100.0

TABLE 2. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE.
BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Project personnel	42 052	53.9
Subcontracts	7 763	10.0
Fellowships and training	11 417	14.6
Equipment	14 738	18.9
Miscellaneous	2 049	2.6
TOTAL	78 019	100.0

World Bank loans to borrowers. A number of projects, financed through World Bank loans, were examined together with the Governments concerned in order to define UNIDO involvement in specialized areas.

4. Close co-operation continued between the Division of Industrial Operations and the Division of Policy Co-ordination in programme and project design and formulation. The Division of Industrial Operations provided logistical and technical support for country programming and project identification missions and evaluation and, in a parallel effort, involved other units of the organization in the implementation of ongoing projects, in particular those concerned with the development, adaptation and transfer of technology, as well as research at the global and sectoral level. Attention was given to the environmental aspects in project design and formulation.

5. Another consequence of the current financial limitations was the growing volume of direct advisory services by secretariat staff, which was not reflected

in the technical co-operation expenditures for the year. In this regard, the interregional advisers of the Office of the Director of the Division of Industrial Operations once more played a significant role.

6. The self-evaluation of field projects, started in 1982, received increased field response and support in 1983. Project evaluation reports (PERs) were introduced at headquarters and also used for preparation of in-depth evaluations and tripartite reviews in the field. The experience gained in this exercise was used to introduce improvements which will make the evaluation system more useful to management and more closely related to decision-making. In-house workshops on project design and evaluation methodology and requirements were conducted during the year in order to improve the quality of technical co-operation activities.

7. The UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR) received increasing acceptance by UNDP and business circles, banks, Governments and consulting companies in developing as well as in developed countries. COMFAR was further refined in 1983 to permit its use in different hardware systems. Following demonstrations at UNIDO headquarters, requests for the installation of the system were received from China, Egypt, Oman and Thailand. Efforts were pursued to improve and increase the use of computers in other areas, particularly in management and production and in the development of appropriate software.

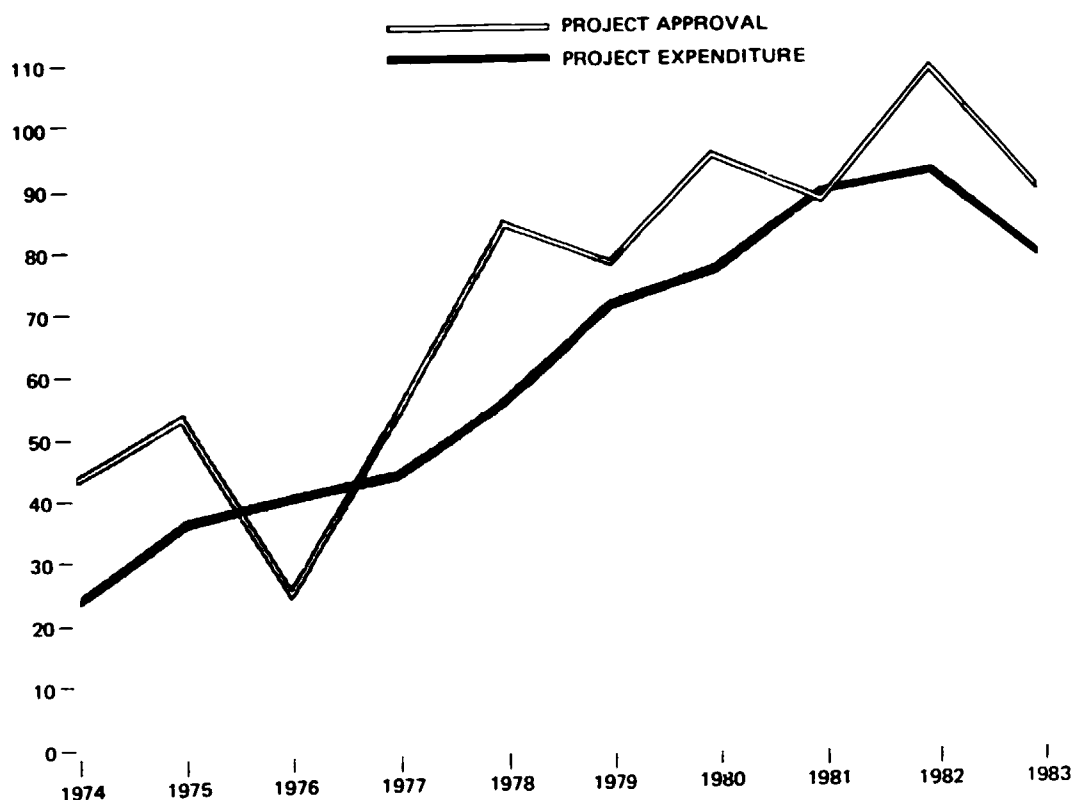
8. The year under review witnessed a strengthening of co-operation between UNIDO and the regional development banks. In collaboration with the Central American Bank of Economic Integration a survey is being conducted on the rehabilitation of industry and the establishment of an adequate mechanism to improve performance. A seminar on industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing was held at the headquarters of the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), and expert services provided for project work financed by the Bank. Representatives of the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation were briefed in Kuwait on the methodology employed by UNIDO in the preparation and evaluation of pre-investment studies. Jointly with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank, UNIDO assisted the Association of African Development Finance Institutions to survey the training needs and capabilities of selected French- and English-speaking development finance institutions.

9. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development welcomed support by UNIDO in the identification of experts to conduct feasibility studies for a number of industrial projects, especially in Africa. In co-operation with the OPEC Fund, the Austrian Government and the Austrian state-owned oil company (Österreichische Mineralölverwaltung) a third workshop on petroleum processing was held in Vienna for participants from developing countries.

10. The joint UNIDO/national programmes proved to be an effective channel for exchange of experience, transfer of technology and technical assistance, including training programmes, for developing countries. The Joint UNIDO/Czechoslovakia Programme for International Co-operation in the Field of Ceramics, Building Materials and Non-metallic Mineral-based Indus-

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES AT A GLANCE

(In millions of US dollars)

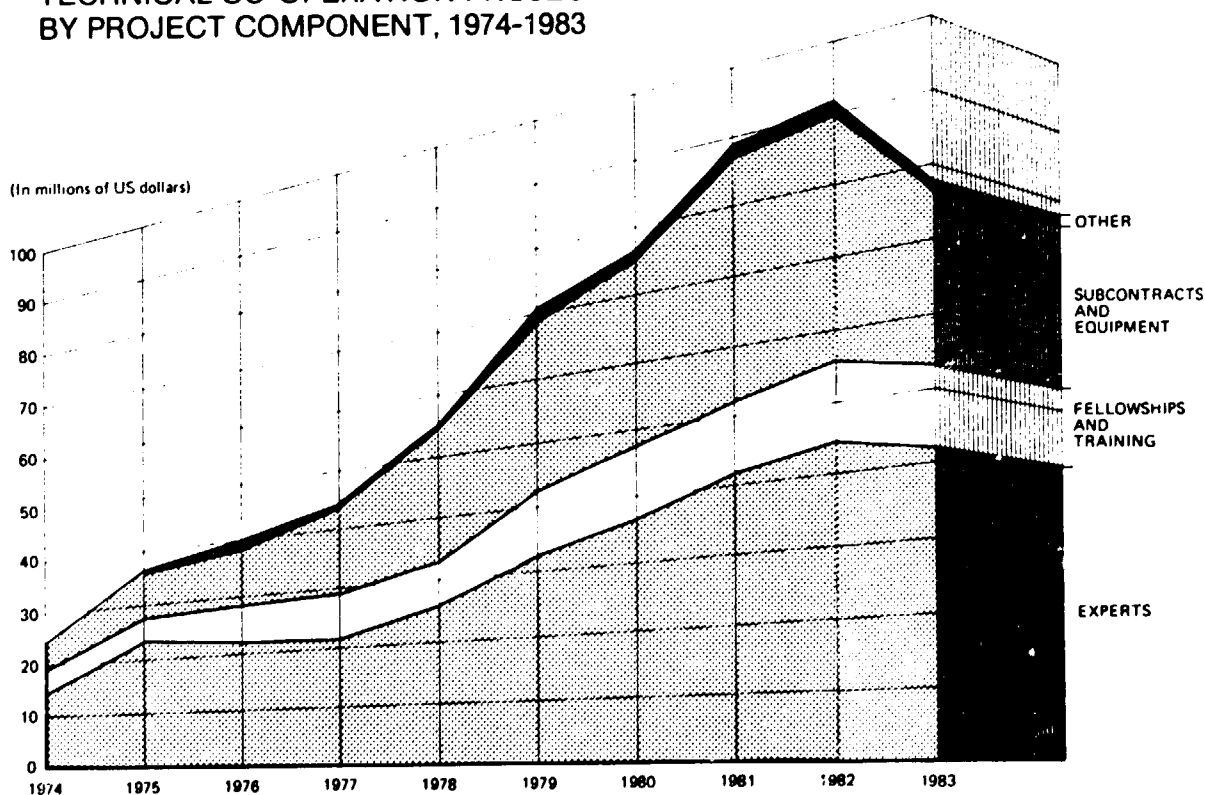


tries conducted an in-plant technical workshop on energy conservation and management in ceramic industries for the least developed countries. Experts from the Joint Programme contributed to technical co-operation projects in Africa, Asia and the Americas by offering technical advice in the ceramics, glass and energy conservation sectors. Advice was also received from the Joint Programme on the processing and use of non-metallic minerals, such as bentonite and perlite in agriculture and oil pollution control. Bentonite was used to achieve savings in water consumption and fertilizers in agriculture—significant in arid land. Hydrophobic expanded perlite was demonstrated to show its capacity to remove hydrocarbons from fresh and sea water to combat oil pollution. The Joint UNIDO/Romania Centre and the UNIDO/Hungary Joint Programme for co-operation provided expert services, training, information and technical documentation in such areas as the utilization of medicinal plants, the promotion of preventive medicine and the production of vaccines in Africa. The Joint UNIDO/Romania Centre was also actively involved in the organization of a third training programme in the field of medicinal herbs, while a training programme was held under the auspices of the UNIDO/Hungary Joint Programme on the production of alumina from bauxite with special emphasis on energy conservation technologies and environmental aspects. Both training programmes were attended by participants from developing countries. The UNIDO/Hungary Joint Programme also provided information, documentation and expertise for technical co-operation projects in a number of developing countries, in the metallurgical and building materials

sectors. In collaboration with the Joint UNIDO/Yugoslavia Centre for International Co-operation in the Development of Agro-industries in the Developing Countries, two missions—one to Ethiopia and Sudan and the other to Benin and Guinea—were carried out in order to select viable opportunities for the establishment of integrated agro-industry (food-processing) models in each of the countries visited. Within the framework of the Joint UNIDO/Bulgaria Centre for Co-operation, group training programmes were held in Bulgaria for engineers from developing countries in the field of design and utilization of tools in the metalworking industries, while a second training programme was organized for managerial personnel in the field of industrial co-operation.

11. The integration of women in the industrial development process continued to receive priority by UNIDO and, once again, there was an increase in the number of women who participated in training activities. In Angola, a regional seminar for 40 participants from five Portuguese-speaking African countries was organized in co-operation with the Organization of Angolan Women on the integration of women in industrial planning. A survey undertaken jointly by UNIDO and the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) on the integration of women in the industrial development process, identified those project components which are essential to technical co-operation activities where women are the target groups. A project in the United Republic of Tanzania was concerned with the expansion and smooth running of a leather

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECT EXPENDITURES
BY PROJECT COMPONENT, 1974-1983



goods unit established by the Union of Tanzanian Women. In the Gambia, training was provided to women in connection with a village-type sea-salt production project while assistance in the same field was provided to the Bureau of Women's Affairs in Jamaica. A high proportion of women were employed in UNIDO technical co-operation projects in the pharmaceutical industries, specifically in the areas of formulation and packaging and the processing of medicinal plants. A project for the upgrading of technologies used by women potters in Bolivia and financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women¹ gathered considerable momentum with the establishment of a central clay and glaze preparation unit, including training programmes for women.

12. Within the broad scope of technical co-operation activities in 1983, certain trends were apparent: the development of national management consultancy capacities and indigenous technology, the rehabilitation of existing industries and the strengthening of maintenance systems to improve production performance. These and other trends required the introduction of new methods and techniques, reflected in the development, adaptation and transfer of technology through technical assistance.

13. Efforts to achieve self-reliance and self-sufficiency in food and other basic industries included the setting up and expansion of production capacities, the creation of new jobs and improvements in management capability and product quality in the non-farm sector. In this connection, special importance was attached to small-scale industry in rural areas.

14. Emphasis was placed in 1983 on the training of trainers and the organization of training under the Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) scheme as part of an effort by UNIDO to accelerate the development of human skills. An increase in the number of participants from least developed countries in training activities continued to be a UNIDO goal.

15. In order to meet the needs of developing countries for improved management techniques and capacity utilization in existing industries, work began on the development of appropriate computer software. These programmes cover, *inter alia*, factory maintenance planning and control, production line balancing, management decision support models, project schedule control and financial accounting models. Projects are also under preparation to enhance the capacity of recipient countries to develop software.

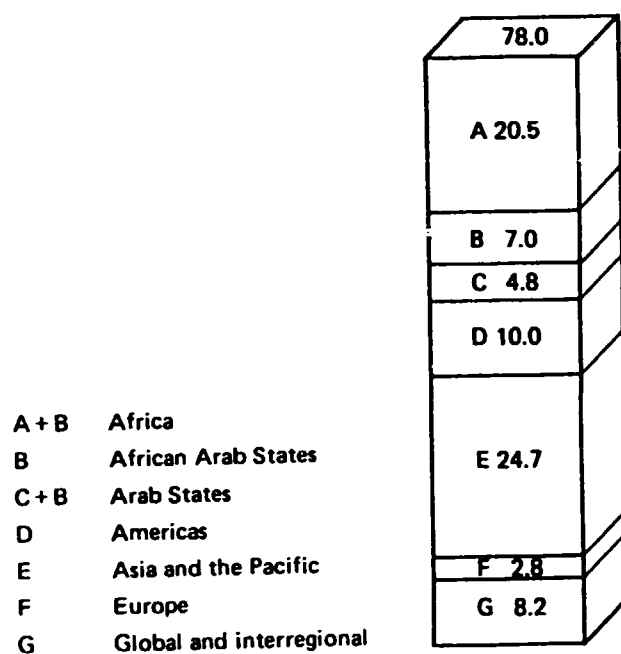
16. In the field of food-processing industry, success was achieved in the development of castor bean detoxification and deallergenation technology, aiming at the production of non-toxic castor oil cakes as an animal feed and the elimination of allergen which have proved harmful to human health during castor bean processing. The economic application of this technology in existing castor bean processing factories is currently undergoing tests in pilot-scale operations.

17. A further example of the development and transfer of technology through technical co-operation activities is a large-scale project started in 1983

¹ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 233.

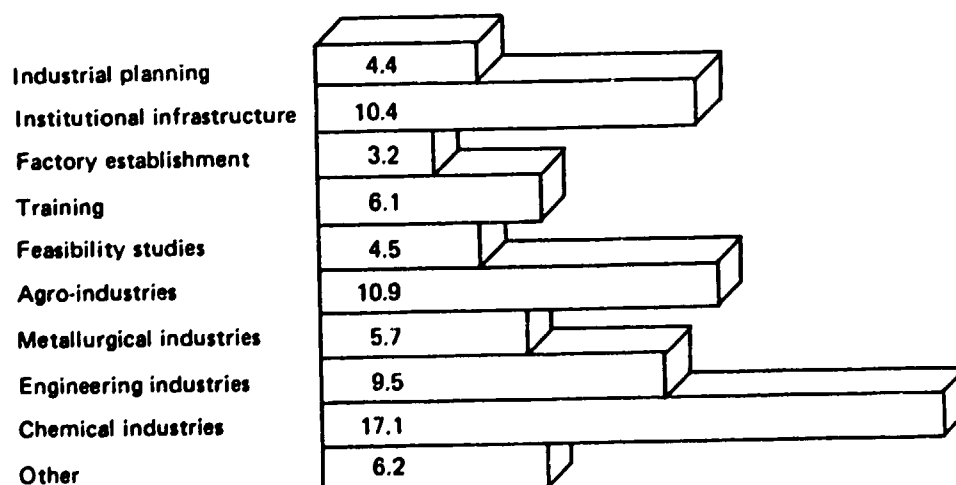
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED BY UNIDO IN 1983

(In millions of US dollars)



DISTRIBUTION OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1983

(In millions of US dollars)



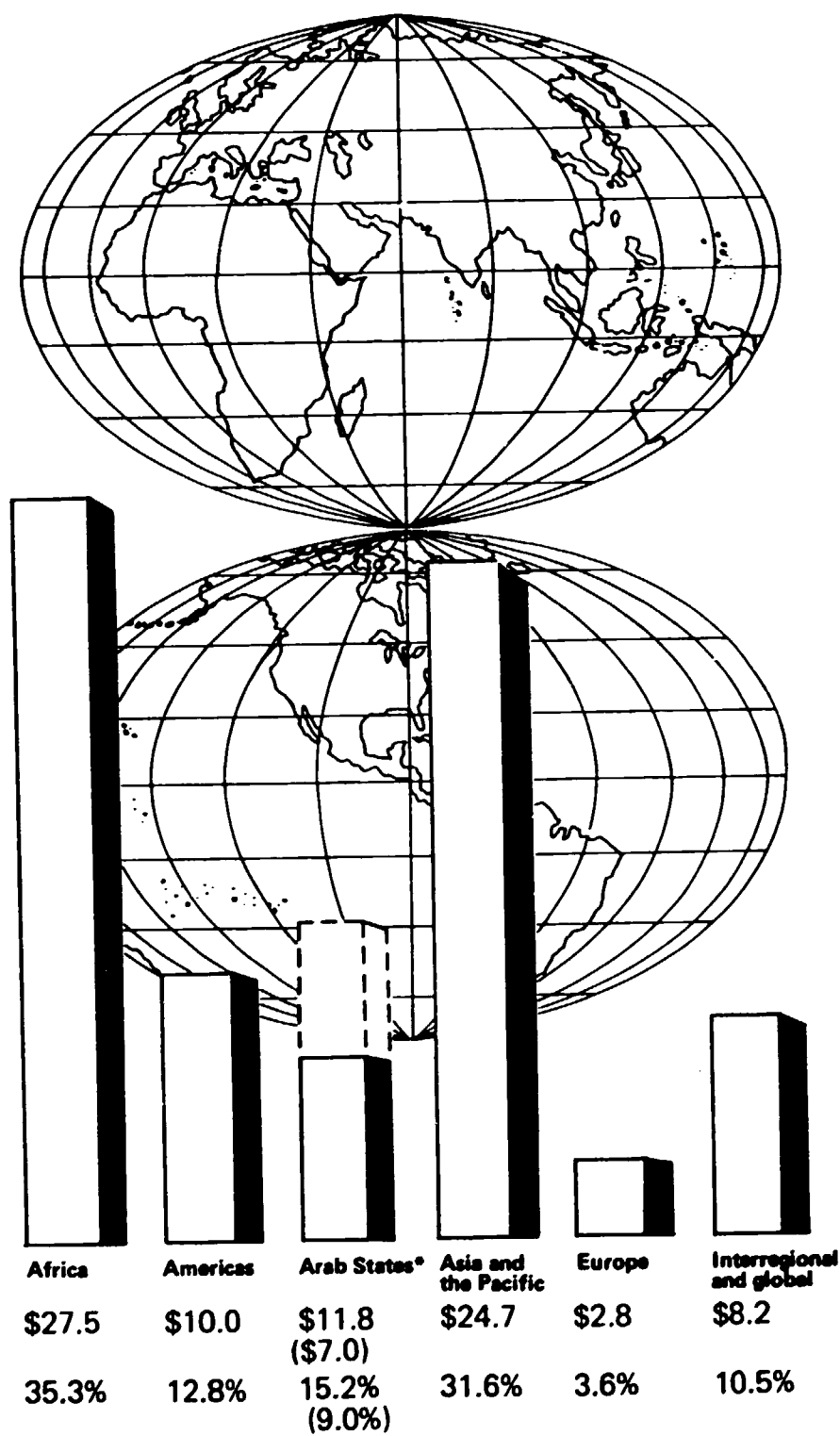
in Pakistan and financed from the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, under which the country is receiving sophisticated technical assistance in the establishment of a silicon technology development centre. Project activities include the transfer of technology for the production, testing and quality control of high-grade single crystal silicon and silicon wafers for silicon chips manufacture, as well as polycrystalline silicon and silicon solar cell modules, based on indigenous raw materials. The Government is currently introducing solar-based rural electrification programmes and the demand for silicon photovoltaic cells is expected to increase significantly. Once fully operational, the centre will promote the rapid development of silicon solar cell and rural energy programmes in Pakistan.

18. Another trend which became evident in 1983 was for technical assistance projects in such areas as product design and manufacture; acceptance and endurance testing of production items; rebuilding and reconditioning of parts, assemblies and components; and the effective rationalization of existing industrial operations and facilities. Priority was given to the effective use of common facilities to manufacture agricultural machinery as well as other capital goods and engineering products, thus providing for an increased utilization of installed production capacity. These activities were coupled with training programmes aiming at a more effective promotion of rural industrialization and entrepreneurship development.

19. In many developing countries, interest continued to grow in the application of advanced technology to a wide variety of industrial sectors. The fabrication of integrated circuits was used to support efforts in producing communications equipment and industrial control devices. Fibre optics technology was considered when it was important to improve the efficiency of communications networks by increasing their reliability and promoting the saving of energy. Robotics were applied to processes that were hazardous to humans as well as processes that have stringent quality and reliability requirements. Computer aided design (CAD) was becoming increasingly useful in improving engineering quality and reducing the lead time for putting items into full-scale production. Computer aided manufacturing (CAM) with its associated numerical control (NC) machining continued to be applied to improve productivity and quality while reducing production costs and capital investment in manufacturing facilities.

20. In the area of energy-related technology, technical assistance activities including group training programmes, were twofold: first, energy conservation and its efficient utilization were promoted in a number of manufacturing sectors, including processing of metallurgical minerals, agro-industrial processes, building materials manufacture, energy management and recycling of industrial and agricultural waste; second, in the field of energy generation for industry, an emphasis continued on activities concerned with renewable energy such as small hydropower, use of wind, solar and thermo-energy resources and the production of biofuels and synfuels. In conventional energy production, the gasification and liquefaction of coal extended to the production of synthetic fuels from low-grade coal. Further efforts were made to encourage inter-country co-operation and exchange of information on energy planning and management.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE DELIVERED BY UNIDO IN 1983
 (By geographical area, in percentages and millions of United States dollars)



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

21. A regional network system involving the co-operation of leading institutions of participating developing countries in the construction of low-cost and earthquake-resistant buildings led to the establishment of similar networks in other sectors such as fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceuticals and petrochemicals. This regional endeavour was selected by UNDP headquarters as an innovative way of achieving TCDC, supported by UNDP regional funds.

22. In connection with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (see Chapter V: Special Programmes), activities included assistance to the establishment of foundries, repair and maintenance of production equipment and spare parts, manufacture of simple agricultural tools and implements, utilization of renewable sources of energy and group training programmes. Plans are in progress to assist the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) in the promotion of a subregional network of agricultural machinery and in the development of regional training activities within the ongoing large-scale project in Angola, the Petroleum Development Centre in Sumbe. In the field of natural rubber, the Ivory Coast is carrying out research and development work in the production and use of liquid natural rubber as industrial adhesives and other rubber goods.

23. The workload of the Division needs to be sustained with adequate manpower. A constant effort was made to streamline operations, introduce innovative modular teamwork, maintain closer contacts with Governments or counterpart institutions in developing countries, and achieve wider inter-disciplinary co-operation. Multi-sector management at the backstopping level is being introduced to permit a full utilization of the increasingly necessary variety of skills available in the organization.

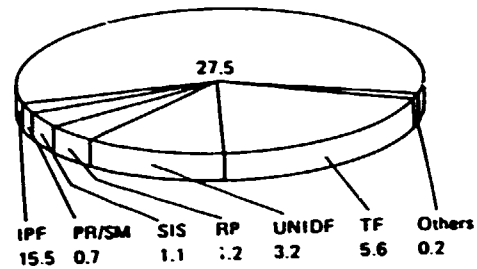
B. Implementation by region

AFRICA

24. In 1983, the total value of projects implemented in Africa was \$27.5 million which constitutes a decrease of \$3.5 million over the previous year. Technical assistance delivery for Africa accounted for 35.2 per cent of total expenditure on technical co-operation activities in 1983 as compared to 33.7 per cent in 1982. Although there was a significant reduction in UNDP funds, this was to some extent offset by a considerable increase in activities financed through trust fund agreements. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 3 and 4 below.

25. The economies of African countries continued to suffer from severe balance-of-payment deficits. The past decade witnessed an ever-increasing external indebtedness of the region and repayment commitments have become an obstacle to further economic development. The main reason for these difficulties lies in the

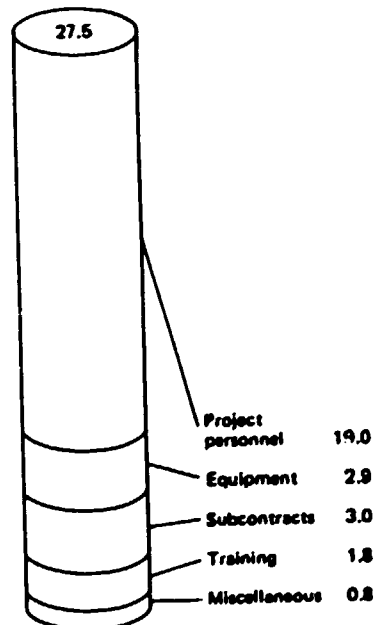
EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



AFRICA



EXPENDITURES IN 1983
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1983
(In millions of US dollars)

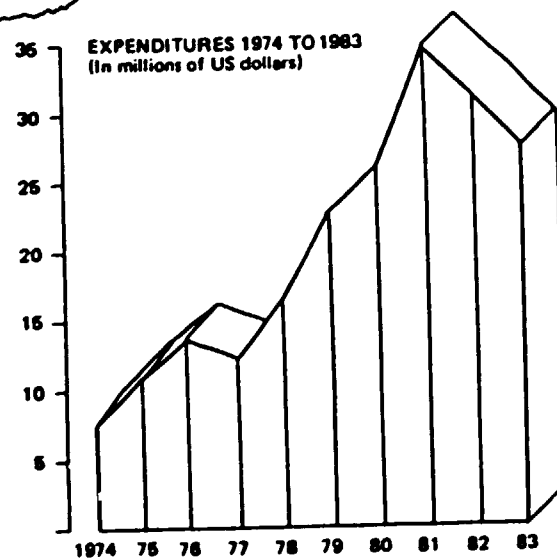


TABLE 3. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN AFRICA.^a BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Regular programme	1 146	4.2
UNDP		
IPF and cash counterpart	15 523	56.5
SIS	1 094	4.0
Special programme resources and special measures	696	2.5
Subtotal	17 313	63.0
UNDP-administered trust funds	1 168	4.3
Other funds		
Other trust funds	4 464	16.2
UNIDF	3 186	11.6
Non-UNIDO funds	179	0.7
Subtotal	7 829	28.5
TOTAL	27 456	100.0

^aIncluding African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia).

TABLE 4. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN AFRICA.^a BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Project personnel	18 985	69.1
Subcontracts	2 982	10.9
Fellowships and training	1 759	6.4
Equipment	2 905	10.6
Miscellaneous	825	3.0
TOTAL	27 456	100.0

^aIncluding African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia).

poor performance of the agricultural sector during the period 1970-1981 and in the absence of an industrial base to support the development of priority sectors. It is for this reason that the countries of the region--in keeping with the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa--are placing particular importance on the elaboration of industrial master plans in which the role of industrialization is defined with a view to accelerating economic development. These master plans examine priority industrial subsectors in terms of their relationship to other industrial branches and economic activities and focus on those factor inputs which are essential for overall economic development, namely agriculture, energy, transport, infrastructure and manpower. The ultimate objective is to initiate a process of self-sustaining growth based on an integrated development strategy.

26. Projects for the formulation of industrial master plans are continuing, with particular reference to Kenya and the United Republic of Cameroon. In the latter country, the plan will address four strategic subsectors—wood and wood products, iron ore, bauxite and hydrocarbon—the national development of which will serve to move other economic sectors towards accelerated development. The first—and ongoing—phase of this project concentrated on the preparation of a provisional master plan for the industrialization of the United Republic of Cameroon. Similar technical co-operation activities were carried out in Cape Verde and Mali.

27. Food shortage is one of the most acute problems which the population of Africa is facing daily, and consequently food self-sufficiency is among the major goals stressed in the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa and the Final Act of Lagos. The achievement of this goal will be possible only through the combined actions of the agricultural and industrial sectors. UNIDO has placed among its highest priorities the production of agricultural implements, chemicals for agriculture and the processing of agricultural products, particularly in the least developed countries. In Mali, a multi-funded project was launched to strengthen the operational capacity of the *Entreprise malienne de maintenance*, which manufactures water pumps specially designed for the Sahelian Zone, undertakes repair and maintenance of transportation equipment and agricultural machinery and manufactures spare parts. Further assistance was also provided to the Senegal River Valley project by introducing a maintenance system for motorized irrigation pump equipment. In Togo, the continuation of a previously initiated project led to the manufacture of a broad range of agricultural implements for animal-drawn application.

28. Both for health reasons and the improvement of food quality, a steady supply of a sufficient amount of salt is required in the human diet, and in 1983 UNIDO assisted several countries to achieve this objective. The largest project under implementation, financed from a trust fund arrangement was a sea-salt washing and dewatering plant at Maputo (Mozambique) with a 15 tonne/hour capacity. As a follow-up to a project funded by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, a sea-salt pilot plant was established in Benin. UNIDO support for the project included assistance during the start-up of the plant, the training of local personnel, establishment of a scientific data-collection system and analysis of data. Since the excessively humid climate along the coast of Nigeria rules out the production of sea salt, the Government requested UNIDO to investigate the viability of solar salt production from underground brines in the mountains of northern Nigeria.

29. In most African countries, small-scale industries play a critical role in industrialization and economic development. Taking into account the low capital requirements per employed person in small enterprises and the limited markets in the majority of these countries, the establishment of small manufacturing units is a means of stimulating local industry, providing productive employment, utilizing indigenous resources, mobilizing domestic capital and—ultimately—increasing the net national product and income. As a result, the local population is able to participate actively in the country's economic and social development and industry is decentralized. This in turn leads to the acceleration of rural development and a restraint to urban immigration and the accompanying problems of congestion in the cities.

30. Assistance was provided in 1983 to small-scale industry development institutions in Ethiopia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal and Upper Volta. Other projects aimed at strengthening extension services in Liberia, industrial estates in Kenya and industrial co-operatives in the United Republic of Tanzania. UNIDO assistance also focused on small-scale industry development in rural areas to cater for the basic needs of the population, provide employment opportunities, increase monetary revenues of the weaker sectors of the community leading to a more equitable distribution of income, and to decentralize economic activities. Assistance was given to Guinea, Zaire,² Zambia and Zimbabwe in the expansion and diversification of rural industries.

31. The fundamental importance of the metal-mechanic industries to industrial development is reflected in the activities carried out by UNIDO in Africa, ranging from small but crucial trouble-shooting projects to the expansion or establishment of large-scale institution-building projects. Emphasis was placed on the improvement of repair and maintenance capabilities, the design and manufacture of different types of pumps as well as simple metal products. Industrial engineering services were also provided in order to improve manufacturing processes and increase productivity. Further progress was made in the delivery and installation of special machine tools for a workshop in the United Republic of Cameroon which would manufacture spare parts for local small-scale industries and provide capabilities for heat treatment. In the least developed and island developing countries, repair and maintenance workshops are essential in order to resolve bottlenecks in transportation facilities and ensure the smooth operation of industrial and agricultural equipment.

32. Emergency assistance was given to Chad to rehabilitate damaged industrial production equipment, repair electro-mechanical equipment and provide technical and logistic support to small- and medium-size enterprises. A proposal was also elaborated for the establishment of a central mechanical workshop for maintenance and repair services. In Guinea-Bissau a strategy for the maintenance of industrial equipment was the subject of a study which resulted in a proposal to upgrade the skills of maintenance personnel through intensive training which should, in turn, favourably affect the standard and output of existing workshops. Another study carried out concerned the problem of industrial maintenance in Madagascar, and a national strategy was developed to introduce remedial actions. In Guinea, a large-scale project on the repair and maintenance of industrial equipment underwent a tripartite review which will lead to a second phase of UNDP technical assistance, with the financial support of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). In the United Republic of Tanzania, a multi-funded project continued to assist the Tanzanian Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO)³ in building up capabilities for industrial research and development. The second phase of the project will include the setting up of a unit for the repair and maintenance of scientific equipment and instruments.

33. The construction of a bottle and glass factory in Burundi was completed in 1983. As reported in the *Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1982*, UNIDO had carried out a feasibility study prior to the establishment of the

²ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 31.

³*Ibid.*, para. 30.

factory by a state enterprise created for that purpose.⁴ At the request of the Government, UNIDO also participated in the choice of equipment, as well as monitoring the actual construction of the factory, the production of which is expected to cover domestic demand for bottles in the near future. In Angola, UNIDO was requested to assist the Government in the evaluation of feasibility studies prepared by a contractor for the establishment of a new metallurgical complex at Cassala-Quitungo. Technical advisory services were also provided in the evaluation of studies for the processing of iron ores from Cassinga deposits.

34. In the field of standardization, quality control and metrology, UNIDO activities in Africa during 1983 continued to be directed towards the development and strengthening of national standardization bodies, notably in Angola, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Mauritius and Zimbabwe.⁵ A large-scale UNIDO project was completed in Mauritius in 1983, with the establishment of the Mauritius Bureau of Standards as the national authority on standardization and quality control. The project, which over the years also served to strengthen the industrial base of the country, contributed to a closer working relationship between the Government, industry and consumers. Quality control for leather products was given special attention through projects in Kenya and the Sudan.

35. In an overall effort to conserve energy, particularly in the least developed countries, many activities focused either directly or indirectly on the use of new and/or renewable sources of energy, including agricultural wastes. In Somalia, advice was given on more efficient methods of charcoal production. In the Gambia, a new brick plant is utilizing ground-nut shells as its sole fuel and in several countries technologies were introduced for more effective use of solar energy for small-scale salt production. Progress was made in the design, prototype development, testing and manufacture of solar distillation systems for the production of oil from the Ylang-Ylang flowers in the Comoros, where the prototypes will be installed and tested to demonstrate the feasibility of replacing wood as fuel. In Niger, UNIDO continued to assist the Ministry of Mines and Industry in its efforts to achieve a more effective use of energy in the industrial sector, in the face of increased energy consumption as a result of the overall development of the country as well as the growth of manufacturing activities. Assistance was provided to the United Republic of Tanzania's National Science and Research Council to assess the existing facilities and projects in the field of renewable sources of energy, to formulate short- and long-term policy and to propose an appropriate institutional set-up.

36. One of the objectives of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa is the greater utilization of domestic resources in the manufacture of building materials and this concern is reflected in a considerable number of national projects. A symposium on appropriate building materials for low-cost housing for the African region was organized in Nairobi (Kenya) by the International Council for Building Research and Documentation and the International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Construction in co-operation with UNIDO. The symposium aimed at providing an opportunity for experts in the field of building materials and low-cost housing to meet and exchange views and experiences and to formulate recommendations for the

⁴*Ibid.*, para. 38.

⁵*Ibid.*, para. 37.

further development of appropriate materials for low-cost housing in Africa. The symposium proved to be a success and it was decided that similar regional symposia would be organized in 1985 and 1986 in Asia and Latin America respectively in order to obtain a world-wide overview of the subject.

37. A programme of co-operation in the development of agro-industries in selected least developed countries was in preparation during the year. Background information was gathered and project documents drawn up for large-scale, long-term assistance to be implemented under the TCDC programme in co-operation with the Joint UNIDO/Yugoslavia Centre for International Co-operation in the Development of Agro-industries in the Developing Countries. Countries involved are Yugoslavia—a relatively advanced developing country—and three least developed countries: Benin, Ethiopia and Guinea. Another example of TCDC activities in Africa led to the establishment of a mechanized brick plant in the Gambia which started production in 1983. The plant was designed, constructed and equipped by the Chinese National Complete Plant Export Corporation and financed by UNIDF. UNIDO was involved from the early stages right through until the commissioning of the plant.

38. Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, subregional meetings were organized, in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Abidjan (Ivory Coast); two others are planned for 1984. The purpose of the meetings is to assist African countries in formulating integrated subregional industrial promotion programmes including multinational core industrial projects with investment potential. Other technical meetings involving African countries and institutions were organized on a sectoral basis, a notable example being a meeting on the medicinal plant industry held in Vienna in collaboration with the OAU Scientific, Technical and Research Commission.

39. Many regional and subregional institutions continued to receive UNIDO assistance. In Central Africa, assistance was rendered to the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC)^a in the drafting of a programme of industrial integration policies and in the establishment and management of an institute for multi-sectoral applied technology for planning and project evaluation. The collaboration between the University of Louvain in Belgium and the University of Cameroon (Higher School for Commercial and Economic Sciences) in Douala continued with the organization of workshops on management techniques in the production of industrial goods. Assistance was also provided to the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries in the preparation of the first draft of an industrial development plan for the member countries of the Community. In West Africa, the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Co-operation continued to receive assistance. Pre-feasibility studies were completed on the production of solar energy equipment, glass containers and mills.

40. A particularly interesting subregional programme, completed in 1983, consisted of an industrial survey carried out in the Liptako-Gourma region (Mali, Niger and Upper Volta), which revealed the considerable industrial

^a*Ibid.*, para. 40.

potential of the region, especially in the agro-industrial sector. The survey identified industries which would support agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing and lead to an improvement in the production of animal vaccines, pumps, small fishing vessels, refrigeration etc. In keeping with the long-term economic development of the Liptako-Gourma region, the survey proposed linking the hydroelectric installations for the Kandadji, Tossaye and Labezanga dams in order to optimize the generation of hydroelectricity. The electricity thus generated would be sufficient for the exploitation of local phosphate rock deposits for the manufacture of phosphatic fertilizers required by the three countries and, to some extent, meet the needs of the Nigerian market.

THE AMERICAS

41. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in the Americas in 1983 amounted to \$10 million, about \$0.7 million less than the figure for 1982, although technical co-operation activities in Latin America represented a greater share of total expenditures than during the previous three years. The level of new approvals, however, coupled with budgetary reductions in previous allocations to ongoing projects for the year, placed particular constraints on 1983 implementation. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 5 and 6 below.

42. During the year under review, UNIDO continued to assist the Latin American region in the field of standardization and quality control. A new project in Brazil aimed at strengthening the National System of Metrology, Standardization and Industrial Quality in order to facilitate the transfer of technology, import substitution and improvements in industrial productivity.

TABLE 5. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN THE AMERICAS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Regular programme	320	3.2
UNDP		
IPF and cash counterpart	5 939	59.1
SIS	997	9.9
Special programme resources and special measures	99	1.0
Subtotal	7 035	70.0
UNDP-administered trust funds	673	6.7
Other funds		
Other trust funds	462	4.6
UNIDF	1 046	10.4
Non-UNIDO funds	509	5.1
Subtotal	2 017	20.1
TOTAL	10 045	100.0

TABLE 6. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN THE AMERICAS, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

<i>Project component</i>	1983	
	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>%</i>
Project personnel	5 744	57.2
Subcontracts	372	3.7
Fellowships and training	1 042	10.3
Equipment	2 600	25.9
Miscellaneous	287	2.9
TOTAL	10 045	100.0

43. In the field of small-scale industry development, assistance covered a wide range of activities. A project in Argentina continued to assist in the transfer of sophisticated technologies and industrial processes to the provincial area of Santa Fe. In Honduras, a project was launched to strengthen the Industrial Development Centre—which provides technical and financial assistance to small enterprises in the field of handicrafts—and enable it to provide extension services and direct support to small and rural entrepreneurs. Assistance was requested by the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Promotion in Mexico in designing a strategy for the development of small- and medium-scale industry at the national and regional levels.

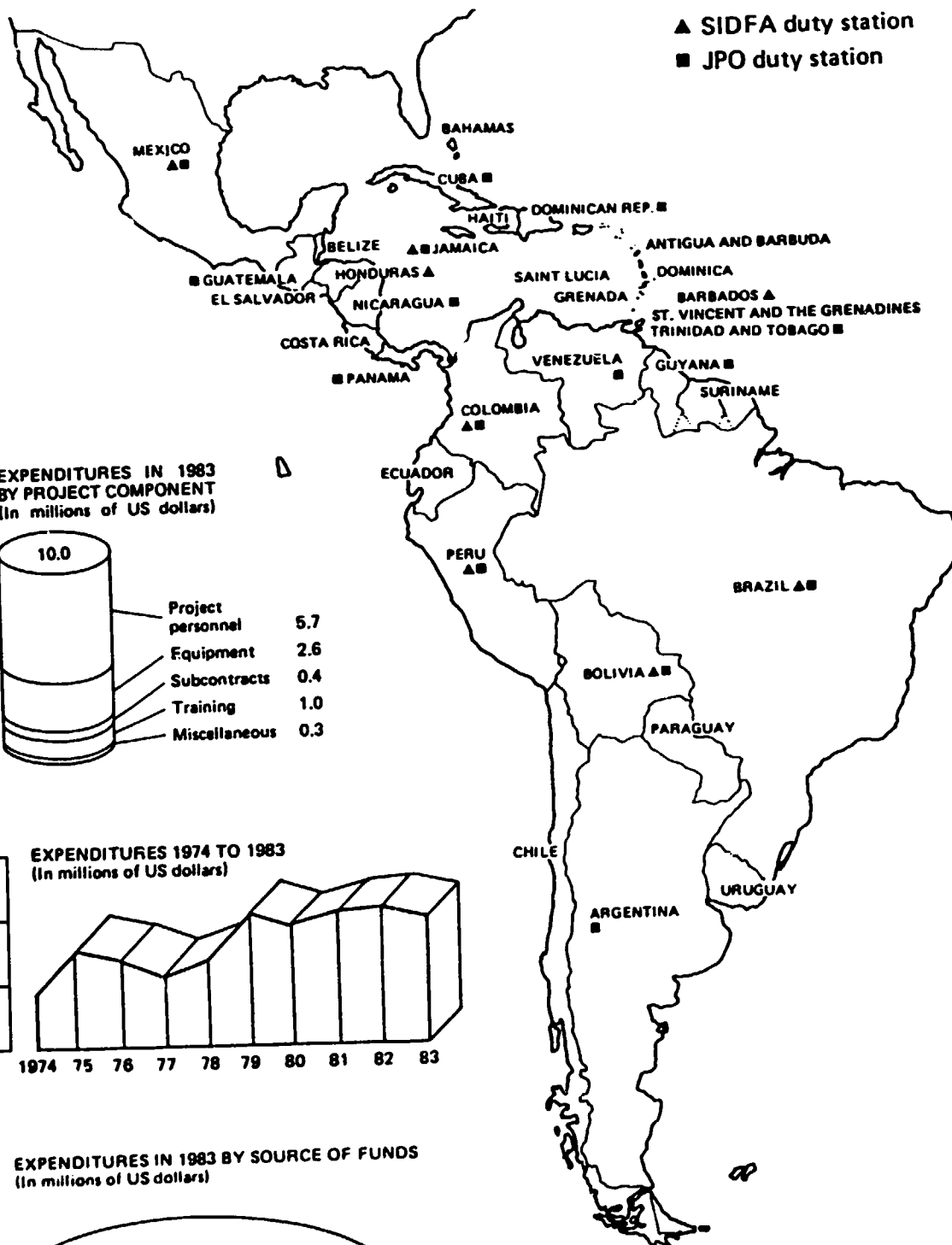
44. In view of the degree of indebtedness of most Latin American countries, emphasis was placed by Governments on policies which would foster domestic production and reduce imports. Expansive economic policies are giving way to more cautious planning, with emphasis on the optimal use of indigenous natural, human and economic resources. The careful programming of priority sectors as a means of reducing equipment imports and technology dependence, was discernible in many Latin American countries. In one of these priority sectors—the development of capital goods industries—UNIDO is providing assistance to Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela,⁷ and a large-scale project in Mexico entered its second phase.

45. During the year under review the world-wide recession affected the profitable operation of manufacturing enterprises in several developing countries of the region. Balance-of-payment difficulties, caused by declining commodity prices and restrictions on export markets for manufactures, in turn reduced foreign exchange availability for the import of raw materials, semi-manufactures and components for the manufacturing industries. The resulting excess capacities in established industries reduced profitability and in many cases entailed heavy losses. Furthermore, the international situation led to reduced foreign investments in new industrial projects. In several countries there was a need for a rehabilitation of the industrial structure including re-establishment of enterprises with appropriate equipment, financial re-organization and provision of technical assistance.

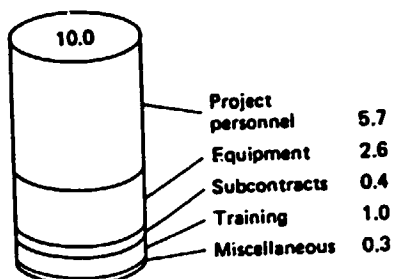
46. In an effort to stimulate the recovery of economies in the region, the Central American Bank for Economic Integration requested UNIDO to

⁷ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 48.

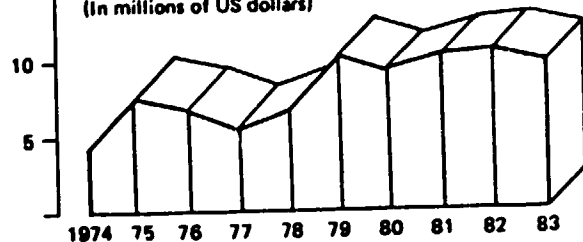
THE AMERICAS



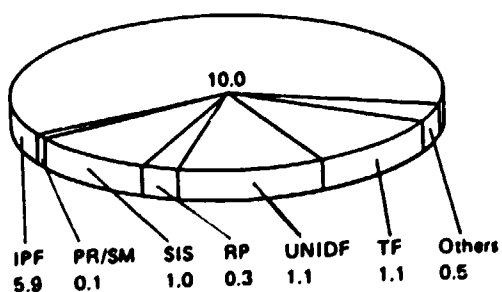
EXPENDITURES IN 1983
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1983
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



prepare a programme of technical and financial assistance for industrial reactivation. The project, which became operational in November 1983 with UNIDF financing, will enable the Bank to play an active role in the rehabilitation of the industrial sector in Central America.

47. In the field of engineering industries, the countries of the region once again showed a preference—in addition to the capital goods sector—for the development of agricultural machinery and electronic and related industries. In the field of electronics, UNIDO initiated assistance to El Salvador, where the Government is planning to promote the development of an export-oriented electronics industry. Experts will examine together with relevant Government authorities and interested Salvadorian industrialists the state of the art as well as international trends in electronics technology, and study tours by local industrialists will be organized. Technical assistance to the agricultural machinery industry continued to be directed at developing production of agricultural machinery and implements at medium-, small-scale and artisanal levels and improving national capacities in product design, production and repair and maintenance technology. Under a TCDC arrangement, UNIDO organized a study tour for Haitian specialists to African countries to enable them to select items of equipment suitable for use or adaptation to local conditions. After local testing and possible modification, it is expected that the items will be used as prototypes for local production in Haiti.

48. Although there was some decline in steel production in a number of advanced countries, the steel industry continued to grow in the developing countries. In Latin America, annual output increased by 73 per cent during the last 10 years to about 27.1 million tonnes. Modernization and expansion plans are being implemented with UNIDO technical assistance in Peru and other countries in the region.⁸ The direct reduction process has made considerable global headway and the production of directly reduced sponge iron for steel-making in Latin American countries has multiplied fivefold in the last decade.

49. Most of the metallurgical projects in the region continued to provide support to the iron and steel industry, foundry operations and the strengthening of R + D capabilities. An example of this is the \$1.4 million UNDP/UNIDO project to strengthen and expand the Argentine Iron and Steel Institute,⁹ as well as a UNIDO input to the International Seminar on Steel Standardization held in November 1983 in Brazil. Technical assistance to the Mexican Iron and Steel Research Institute was also initiated in 1983. In Colombia, assistance was given in the modification of cupolas to divide blast operations for modular iron production. Assistance to Peru in improving the efficiency of metallurgical operations for primary metals¹⁰ will entail the establishment of laboratories and a pilot plant.

50. There was an encouraging trend in 1983 towards sharing R + D results achieved in the context of UNIDO projects with other countries of the region. In Argentina, the petrochemical complex at Bahía Blanca sponsored a regional symposium on the development of the petrochemical industry. A project

⁸*Ibid.*, para. 46.

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰*Ibid.*

financed by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development on the development of carbon fibre technology in Brazil led to an international conference to demonstrate the achievements of the project and to discuss possibilities of co-operation among developing countries in the application of carbon fibres.

51. Further progress was made during the year on a project to establish a subregional centre for research and development in the pharmaceutical industry.¹¹ Detailed technical documentation was finalized for submission to an intergovernmental meeting scheduled for April 1984 to approve the establishment of the centre in Mexico.

52. Shortage of foreign exchange in the region and the consequent limitations on the importation of food led a number of Latin American countries to request UNIDO assistance in projects aimed at making better use of available resources, as well as reducing wastage and production costs. Emphasis was given to programmes of rehabilitation of existing agro-industries, particularly in El Salvador, Guatemala and Mexico. Assistance was also provided to the sugar industry in Colombia and the Dominican Republic. In Colombia, a project was initiated on the integrated utilization of sugar cane and sugar by-products, in order to render sugar production more economical and provide a greater variety of food products from cane.

53. Under a new large-scale assistance project in Costa Rica in the field of leather and leather products, assistance was provided to the Centre of Leather Technology under a trust fund agreement. At the regional level, a workshop on the packaging industry with special reference to agro-industries took place in Havana (Cuba) with participants from Latin American countries as well as experts from other regions.

54. The project to upgrade technologies used by women potters in Bolivia and financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women gathered considerable momentum with the establishment of a central clay and glaze preparation unit for the co-operative in Huayculi and the introduction of training programmes. These were supported by a programme aiming at increasing the social awareness of the women involved, thus enhancing their integration into, and contribution to, the socio-economic development of their village.

ARAB STATES

55. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in the Arab States region in 1983 amounted to \$11.9 million (including \$7 million for African Arab States) which constituted a slight increase over technical assistance delivery for the region in 1982. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 7 and 8 below.

¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 54.

TABLE 7. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ARAB STATES.^a
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	1983			
	\$ thousand		%	
Regular programme	261	(125)	2.2	(1.8)
UNDP				
IPF and cash counterpart	6 043	(2 834)	59.9	(40.3)
SIS	89	(38)	0.8	(0.6)
Special programme resources and special measures	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	6 132	(2 872)	51.7	(40.9)
UNDP-administered trust funds	274	(274)	2.3	(3.9)
Other funds				
Other trust funds	4 574	(3 752)	38.6	(53.4)
UNIDF	626	(7)	5.2	—
Non-UNIDO funds	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	5 200	(3 759)	43.8	(53.4)
TOTAL	11 867	(7 030)	100.0	(100.0)

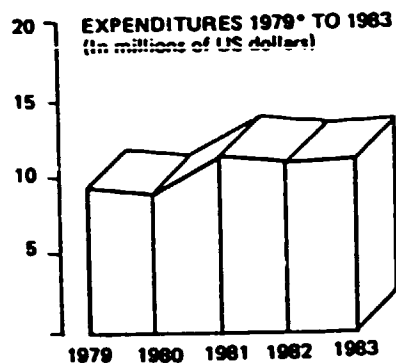
^aIncluding African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia). The amounts relating to these States are shown in parentheses since they have also been included under "Africa" in table 3 above.

TABLE 8. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE IN ARAB STATES.^a
BY PROJECT COMPONENT

Project component	1983			
	\$ thousand		%	
Project personnel	9 782	(5 758)	82.4	(81.9)
Subcontracts	413	(195)	3.5	(2.8)
Fellowships and training	366	(185)	3.1	(2.6)
Equipment	1 145	(822)	9.7	(11.7)
Miscellaneous	161	(70)	1.3	(1.0)
TOTAL	11 867	(7 030)	100.0	(100.0)

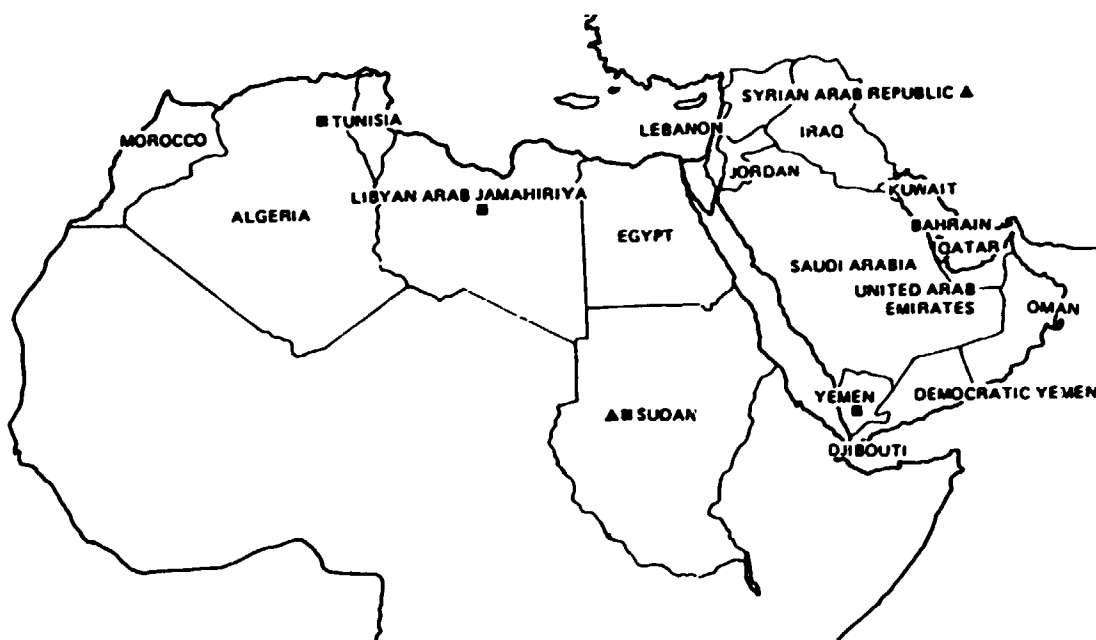
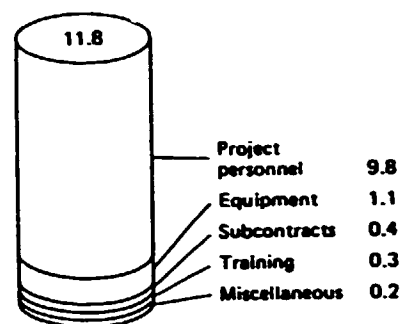
^aIncluding African Arab States (Algeria, Djibouti, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia). The amounts relating to these States are shown in parentheses since they have also been included under "Africa" in table 4 above.

56. During 1983, UNIDO activities in the Arab region continued to centre on strengthening industrial institutional infrastructure, promoting new industries, improving the performance of existing industries and developing industrial manpower at all levels. UNIDO provided technical assistance in the field of standardization, quality control and metrology to Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. In Saudi Arabia, technical advisory services concerned metrology and its related activities, while UNIDO assistance to Oman is expected to broaden the technical competence of chemical and biological laboratories. A new project started in late 1983 seeks to improve the standards and quality of building materials in Kuwait, in order to increase productivity in the industry and, in the long term, permit self-sufficiency in standardization and quality control of building materials.

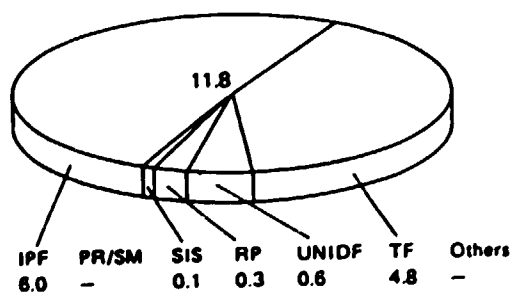


* For previous years, expenditures related to Arab States were reported partly under Africa and partly under Europe and Western Asia.

EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



ARAB STATES

- ▲ SIDFA duty station
- JPO duty station

57. In Egypt, work continued on a project to further refine a computerized management information system introduced in 1982,¹² which should eventually enable the system to compete on national as well as international markets.

58. Technical assistance delivered to Arab least developed countries during the year under review included the formulation and implementation of programmes for the development of industries using local raw materials, improvement in the performance of existing industries and the acquisition of new technologies. In Democratic Yemen, assistance continued in the running of a performance efficiency unit¹³ within the Ministry of Industry, utilizing to an increasing degree national staff. At the plant level, support consisted of consultancy services and direct assistance in accountancy, cost control, marketing, organization and method analysis and work study, as well as on-the-job training for counterparts. Training was also provided on modern marketing methods, and a two-week workshop was conducted on productivity and attended by factory supervisors. UNIDO continued to assist Democratic Yemen in the modernization of a foundry and associated mechanical workshop,¹⁴ and a new project was initiated to provide assistance to a national dockyard foundry, forging and metal-processing workshop. A techno-economic study was also undertaken for a mini steel plant based on steel scrap melting in an electric arc furnace, and including casting and rolling operations.

59. Another techno-economic study for the establishment of a mini steel plant was completed in Yemen¹⁵ in 1983. The study ascertained the availability of high-quality melting steel scrap at various dumps in the country, assessed existing and potential demand for steel products currently imported to Yemen and determined the production programme and capacity of the proposed mini steel plant. The study also recommended the use of sponge iron produced in Saudi Arabia.

60. Within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries contacts were established between Kuwait and China concerning the production of aluminium door and window frames. The Arabian Light Metals Company and the Kuwait Aluminium Company agreed to finance the training of Chinese staff in Kuwait and to send Kuwaiti experts to the Guangzhou Aluminium Construction plant in China. New approaches were developed in 1983 towards technical co-operation among developing countries. As a follow-up to the Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industry for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Democratic Republic of Sudan held in 1981, the Governments of India and Sudan developed with UNIDO assistance a TCDC training programme in the field of leather-processing. The purpose of the programme is to improve processing and quality control as well as to achieve higher productivity in public sector tanneries by upgrading the skills of management and staff through intensive, practical and specialized training.

61. At the proposal of UNIDO, Kuwait organized the First International Arab Aluminium Conference, in October 1983. UNIDO participated actively in

¹²*Ibid.*, para. 59.

¹³*Ibid.*, para. 63.

¹⁴*Ibid.*

¹⁵*Ibid.*

the Conference and presented a paper on "The present and future of the aluminium industry in the Arab World". Under UNIDO auspices, the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company (EISCO) organized a demonstration workshop on maintenance management in metallurgical industries for 19 participants from 12 African countries. The workshop, held in Cairo from 26 March to 15 April 1983, provided an opportunity to discuss the transformation of EISCO into a centre of excellence which would provide regular training programmes for national and international participants.

62. In strengthening Arab industrial institutions, progress was made in the design and manufacture of solar water heater systems for industrial application which was the purpose of UNIDO assistance to the Royal Scientific Society in Jordan. In Egypt, a project on electronic research and development reached its final stage. A centre, established under the auspices of the project, was supplied during the year with sophisticated instruments and equipment which, in conjunction with the relevant skills acquired by the staff at the centre, will be used to render technical assistance to industrial enterprises in the country. Future activities of the centre will concentrate on greater co-operation with industry and will include assistance not only in the application, design and development of prototype electronic equipment but also in the maintenance/repair aspects of such equipment.

63. Assistance was provided to Tunisia to reinforce the technical capacity of the National Centre for Industrial Studies which, under the auspices of the Ministry of Economy, identifies suitable new projects in small- and medium-scale industries.

64. Assistance to the cement industry in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya was reinforced by the presence of some 250 international specialists and technicians at three modern cement plants. This enabled local personnel to be trained while operation of the factory was maintained in an efficient and financially viable manner. The cost of assistance was financed entirely by the industry itself. The steady expansion of the programme demonstrates the value attached by national authorities to the concept of direct support to individual factories, which is applicable both to other industrial sectors and to other countries likewise suffering from a general shortage of managerial staff and skilled manpower. A number of countries in the region, including Iraq and Saudi Arabia, have expressed interest in the scheme.

65. At the regional level, UNIDO co-operated with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the development and promotion of fertilizer production and utilization in Arab countries. Two regional meetings were held in 1983, one on packaging, storage and distribution systems and the other on the development of agricultural credit facilities and fertilizer pricing policies. The project strengthened information dissemination and the data-processing capacity of the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers, and also provided short-term expert services on maintenance for two fertilizer companies in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic. A seminar on industrial project preparation, evaluation and financing was conducted at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

66. The value of projects executed by UNIDO in Asia and the Pacific in 1983 amounted to \$24.7 million or 31.6 per cent of total technical assistance delivery. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 9 and 10 below. The sizeable decrease over expenditures on technical co-operation activities for the region in 1982 was mainly attributable to reductions in UNDP financing. In addition, world-wide recession, inflation, falling demand for, and low price of, commodities, higher interest rates and high debt burdens continued to prevail. Thus, despite the efforts of countries in the region—and irrespective of their level of industrialization—achievements during 1983 fell short of industrial development targets, in particular the establishment of a self-reliant industrial structure with inter- and intra-sectoral linkages; generation of investments; promotion of industrial productivity; creation of employment opportunities and increased export of industrial products.

TABLE 9. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

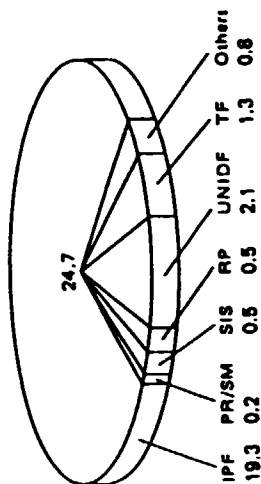
<i>Source of funds</i>	<i>1983</i>	
	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>%</i>
Regular programme	522	2.1
UNDP		
IPF and cash counterpart	19 317	78.3
SIS	522	2.1
Special programme resources and special measures	184	0.8
Subtotal	20 023	81.2
UNDP-administered trust funds	854	3.5
Other funds		
Other trust funds	425	1.7
UNIDF	2 051	8.3
Non-UNIDO funds	786	3.2
Subtotal	3 262	13.2
TOTAL	24 661	100.0

TABLE 10. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

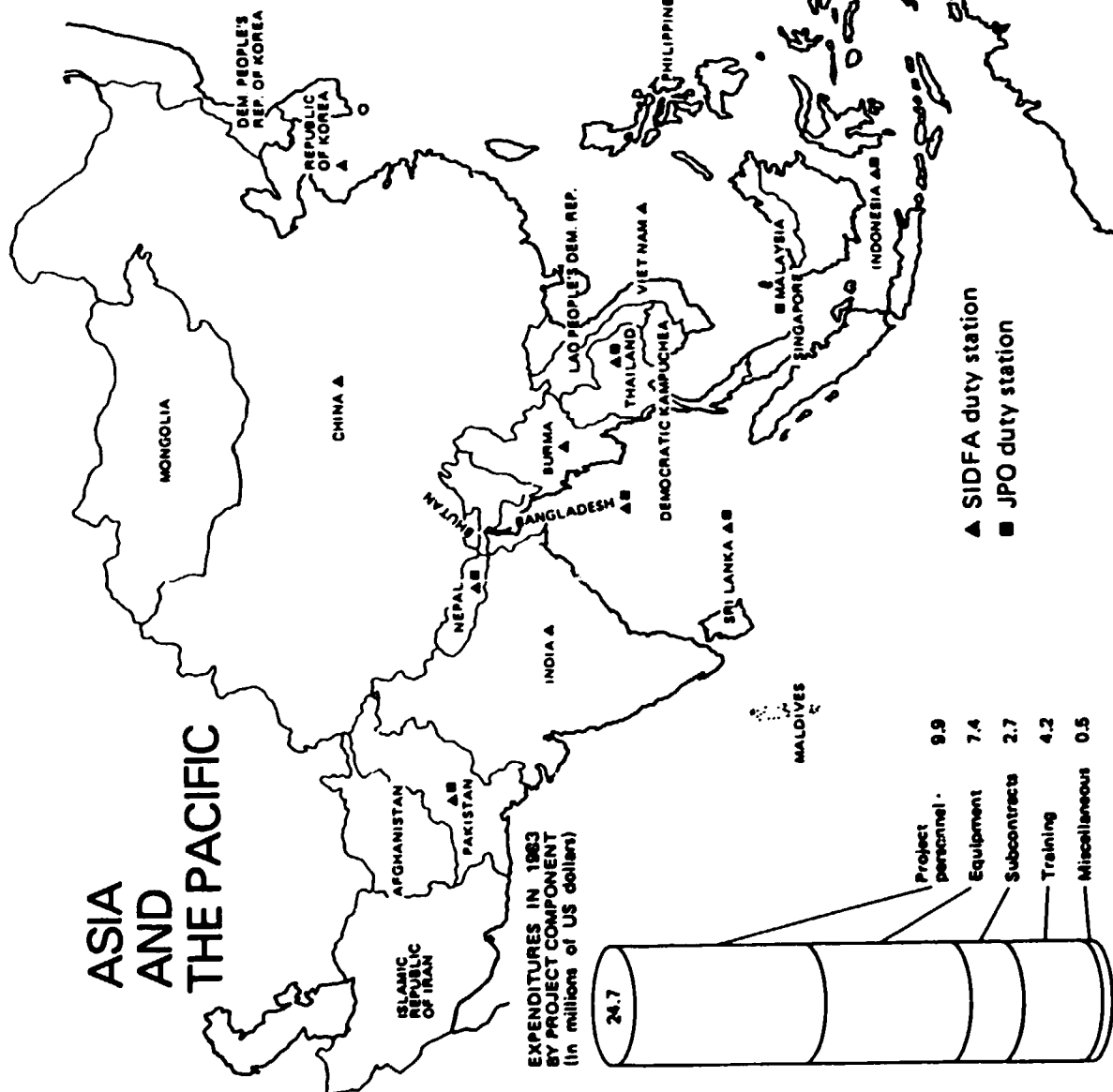
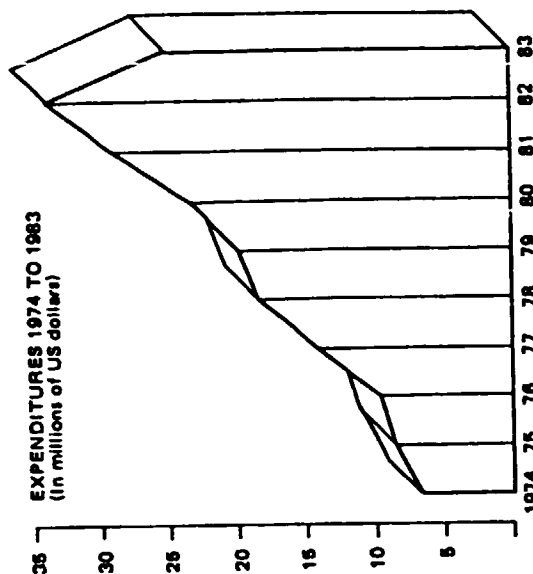
<i>Project component</i>	<i>1983</i>	
	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>%</i>
Project personnel	9 888	40.1
Subcontracts	2 740	11.1
Fellowships and training	4 144	16.8
Equipment	7 438	30.2
Miscellaneous	451	1.8
TOTAL	24 661	100.0

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

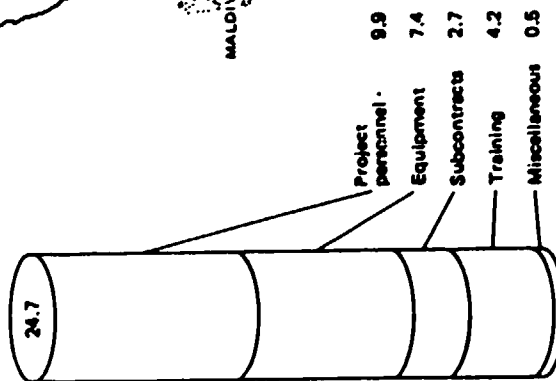
EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(in millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1983
(in millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES IN 1983
BY PROJECT COMPONENT
(in millions of US dollars)



67. In an effort to counteract the above situation, UNIDO technical assistance focused on a number of aspects, including: an assessment of the industrial sector, particularly of industrial development trends and patterns at sectoral and subsectoral levels; appraisal of the effectiveness of current industrial strategies and policy measures and a reorientation thereof to match the changing needs and priorities at national, regional and international levels; identification of industrial opportunities and preparation of investment profiles; reorganization of industrial production on the basis of indigenous resources; and adaptation and application of modern technologies.

68. Emphasis was placed on technical assistance in the field of industrial planning. In Thailand, assistance was provided to the Government in the formulation of plans, strategies and policy measures as part of a major industrial restructuring programme. A number of industrial subsectors were analysed, including the automotive, chemical, textile and food-processing industries as well as current export promotion and financing systems applied in the country.

69. Greater emphasis was placed during 1983 on projects aimed at developing national management consultancy capacities, particularly for the rehabilitation of existing enterprises, fuller utilization of capacities and improvement of productivity. The initial phase of a regional programme for the development of industrial consultancy came to a successful conclusion early in 1983 with the holding of an expert group meeting in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). The meeting recommended that a co-operation network of industrial consultancy services be set up which would, *inter alia*, concentrate on the organization of joint training programmes in priority areas, promotion of exchange of consultancy methodology and practices and support of inter-country and inter-enterprise co-operation. Intensive efforts also continued in developing energy projects. In the Philippines, a large-scale project involving the creation of energy management consultancy and testing facilities was started in 1983.¹⁶

70. Two large-scale feasibility study projects were initiated in Burma in connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. They will provide the national authorities with the technical and economic data required if capital assistance is to be obtained for the production of equipment in support of the water supply and sanitation programme.

71. In March, a new pilot project consisting of a series of pre-investment studies was put into operation in Thailand, aiming at decentralizing industry, now heavily concentrated in the metropolitan area of Bangkok, by establishing new industry in the north-east region, the most remote and least industrialized part of the country. Development has been rapid and dynamic; more than 20 projects have been studied in detail and potential overseas collaborators, including financing organizations, met to discuss eight project proposals. A letter of intent on an agro-industrial based project was signed by a foreign associate in November and, in addition, training was instituted for national counterparts to provide them with the necessary skills to assist local investors.

¹⁶*Ibid.*, para. 75.

72. Throughout the year under review, UNIDO provided assistance to Governments in the establishment or strengthening of industrial information services. A project aiming at assisting Mongolia in the establishment of an industrial computer software development service at the National Scientific and Technical Information Centre is an example of the application of computers for industrial information services for industry.

73. In assisting small-scale industry development, projects were carried out in Fiji, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vanuatu. The type of projects varied greatly. In Malaysia, assistance focused on the formulation of an integrated national programme for small enterprise development which should provide the basis for effective utilization of a World Bank loan, while in Thailand, UNIDO successfully assisted in the establishment of industrial estates.

74. In 1983, a new programme on the utilization of medicinal and aromatic herbs was initiated in Thailand, where UNIDO is assisting the country in the production of pharmaceuticals based on the Thai traditional pharmacopoeia. Civil engineering work was completed at the end of the year for a new facility to manufacture the anti-malaria drug chloroquine diphosphate in India. Installation of equipment is in progress and production is expected to start in 1984.

75. Traditionally, the majority of textile projects implemented by UNIDO have been in the Asian region. In 1983, this trend continued, and UNIDO participated in a World Bank mission to China to evaluate the China Investment Bank appraisal reports on loan requests for investment in Chinese textile mills.

76. Within the framework of the UNDP-financed project to establish a regional network for agricultural machinery,¹⁷ co-operation continued with ESCAP as executing agency and with FAO as another associated agency in the design of agricultural equipment and implements and production technology. Co-operation was also strengthened with regional agricultural institutions. In the food industries sector, work continued on a baker's yeast project in Viet Nam. Preparatory work was completed for the scheduled establishment in 1984 of a rice bran oil extraction plant in Bangladesh, financed through a special-purpose contribution to UNIDF. Assistance to China was provided to help improve the production yield and the quality of sugar and to decrease energy requirements for sugar production.

77. In the metallurgical field, India and Pakistan continued to be the main recipients of UNDP/UNIDO assistance. Since the establishment of a pilot and demonstration plant for the production of sponge iron in India, a number of other countries have expressed interest in sponge iron production using direct reduction technology. UNIDO is arranging the testing of coal from Pakistan in combination with Indian iron ores to be undertaken by the pilot plant. A project for the ESCAP region was discussed and approved at a regional workshop which took place in India and Indonesia in spring 1983, regarding similar test work on the local raw materials of selected countries in the region.

¹⁷ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 216.

During the year under review, UNIDO was requested to provide assistance in reducing energy consumption in the production of aluminium. A feasibility report on the reconstruction of the alumina calciner at the BALCO plant in India showed that substantial savings could be attained. UNIDO is also assisting the plant to improve anode performance in aluminium smelting.

78. In Pakistan, extensive assistance was provided to the Pakistan Engineering Company in the establishment of testing and quality control facilities. Another project in Pakistan concerned assistance in quality alloy steel production including special stainless steels.¹⁸ A number of programming and project identification missions were undertaken to promote metallurgical industry development in other countries of the region. Requests for technical assistance were received from the Republic of Korea in the field of surface treatment of metals and from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for assistance in developing special alloys and products for the Metallurgical Research Institute.

79. Following discussions with the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding the establishment of a metallurgical development and design centre and assistance for the alumina producing industry, study tours were undertaken in 1983 by Iranian officials to metallurgical research centres and bauxite alumina institutes in various countries.

80. The past years witnessed an increase in requests for technical assistance in machine design, manufacturing and testing capabilities for engineering products in the region of Asia and the Pacific. After the successful completion in India of a preparatory assistance project to introduce modern fatigue testing methods for automotive components for the benefit of small- and medium-size entrepreneurs, the Government requested in 1983 a three-year project in this field to be implemented jointly by the Automotive Research Association of India and UNIDO.

81. In China, a qualification and surveillance laboratory¹⁹ for consumer electronic products was put into operation in 1983 by installing sophisticated testing equipment to introduce advanced quality control and reliability methods.

82. Under the auspices of UNIDO, high-level Government officials from Thailand studied the existing institutional infrastructure of the engineering industry in the Republic of Korea and elsewhere in order to strengthen Thailand's own institutional infrastructure and effectively utilize and expand its engineering industries sector, with a long-term loan under negotiation with the World Bank.

83. In 1983, a regional network for production, control and use of pesticides became fully operational; a second network for low-cost building materials technologies and construction systems will go into operation in the near future, thus marking the start of a new era in technical co-operation among developing countries in these fields. The activities of the two projects are planned and monitored from within the region, in the first case by a technical advisory committee composed of experts nominated by the participating Governments.

¹⁸ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 70.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, para. 234.

and in the second by a secretariat located in the Philippines, headed by a coordinator and backed by an intergovernmental technical board. The use of regional consultants for brief expert missions further underlines the character of the networks as consultative mechanisms which belong to the participating Governments, at the same time contributing to an economic use of the modest budgets available for projects. Through expert group meetings and study tours to selected countries of the region, officials are made aware of new trends in research and development and are given the opportunity to examine common problems and find appropriate solutions.

EUROPE

84. The value of UNIDO technical assistance delivery to Europe in 1983 amounted to \$2.8 million, constituting a 24.3 per cent decrease over the figure for 1982. As in previous years, UNIDO technical assistance delivery to the European developing countries aimed at upgrading the national institutions in order for them to develop new and advanced technologies for their own needs and eventually to be in a position to assist other developing countries. A breakdown of technical assistance delivery, by source of funds and project component, is given in tables 11 and 12 below.

85. Work continued in 1983 on the establishment in Hungary of a training centre for the repair and maintenance of biomedical equipment,²⁰ and completion is scheduled for 1984. This project will open the door for technicians from developing countries to receive specialized training in

TABLE 11. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN EUROPE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	1983	
	\$ thousand	%
Regular programme	17	0.6
UNDP		
IPF and cash counterpart	2 189	79.3
SIS	338	12.2
Special programme resources and special measures	—	—
Subtotal	2 527	91.5
UNDP-administered trust funds	—	—
Other funds		
Other trust funds	60	2.2
UNIDF	103	3.7
Non-UNIDO funds	54	2.0
Subtotal	217	7.9
TOTAL	2 761	100.0

²⁰ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 86.

TABLE 12. 1983 TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION EXPENDITURE
IN EUROPE, BY PROJECT COMPONENT

<i>Project component</i>	1983	
	<i>\$ thousand</i>	<i>%</i>
Project personnel	878	31.8
Subcontracts	261	9.4
Fellowships and training	394	14.3
Equipment	1 129	40.9
Miscellaneous	99	3.6
TOTAL	2 761	100.0

maintenance and repair of all types of biomedical equipment used in hospitals and field clinics. A project under implementation in Turkey aims to strengthen petrochemical research and development capabilities through the creation of an organizational structure to include research management and documentation services, training of key personnel for different departments and research in priority areas. UNIDO also assisted the Industrial Training and Development Centre in Ankara to provide training for new university graduates to launch them in their professional careers through specialized in-plant and on-the-job training. A permanent facility was established with UNIDO assistance to co-ordinate the manpower development activities of the Ministry of Industry and Technology and its related organizations. UNIDO provided information as well as documents and publications to representatives of Turkish industry through new channels set up for that purpose.

86. In order to strengthen the competitiveness on international markets of some European countries receiving technical assistance, UNIDO concentrated on improving the quality of their industrial goods. In Bulgaria, assistance was directed towards enhancing industrial and building design. Assistance was given to the Bulgarian Centre for Co-ordination and Development of Computer-Aided Systems to become a training focal point for the staff of design organizations throughout the country. Subsequently the Centre will be in a position to render a broad spectrum of services and technical assistance to developing countries in different fields of computer-aided design systems.

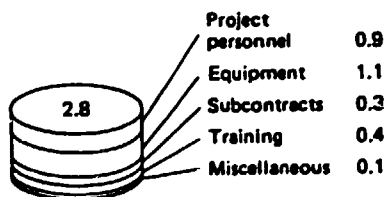
87. In Yugoslavia, UNIDO provided assistance to a synthetic fibre factory in improving the production of continuous filaments, crimped, staple fibres and texturized yarns made from polyethylene, polypropylene and polyamide (nylon). A project was completed in Turkey²¹ to strengthen legal, institutional and technical infrastructures required for further improvement in the quality and reliability of locally produced goods, thereby promoting greater acceptability on international markets. Equipment was also provided to the Packaging Centre at the Turkish Standards Institution. Quality control and certification of packages and packing materials will shortly be going into effect in Portugal, where UNIDO has been instrumental in strengthening the National Centre for Packaging.²²

²¹ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 102.

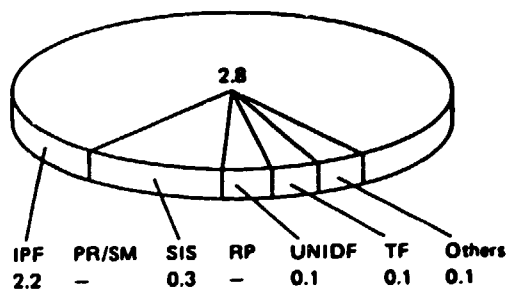
²²ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 84.



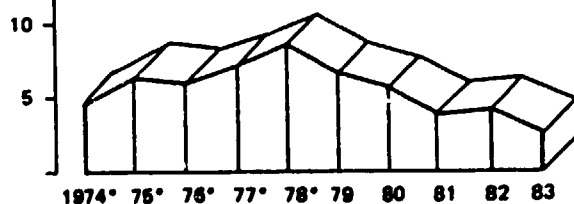
**EXPENDITURES IN 1983
BY PROJECT COMPONENT**
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES IN 1983 BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
(In millions of US dollars)



EXPENDITURES 1974 TO 1983
(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.

88. The successful introduction in 1980 of a managed maintenance system at an iron and steel plant in Czechoslovakia has resulted in increased productivity and substantial savings, not only through improved plant and machinery maintenance but also through better inventory control of supplies and of spare parts.²³ Czechoslovakia is now offering assistance to developing countries in this field through the organization of training courses under the auspices of UNIDO. Close co-operation has been established with the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company in order to exchange information and experience in this area.

89. Assistance provided to Hungary in the field of engineering industries in 1983 aimed at introducing computer-aided design to accelerate the production of industrial goods and increase their competitive standing on international markets. In support of efforts by Poland to increase its agricultural productivity, UNIDO provided assistance to the Industrial Institute of Agricultural Engineering to strengthen its R + D facilities. Assistance includes the introduction of a preventive maintenance and repair system and the training of staff engaged in research, manufacturing and maintenance.

90. During 1983, UNIDO provided assistance to the Institute of Cybernetics and Robotics attached to the Academy of Sciences of Bulgaria, which has remained the principal recipient country of assistance in the field of robotics, automation and computerization. The Institute is engaged in the development and design of prototypes of industrial robots and electronic robot control systems, the modification of software for industrial robots in various industries, the promotion of robot use in different branches of industry and assistance in the introduction of automation for technological processes which are harmful to health and/or monotonous.²⁴ The aim of UNIDO assistance was to raise manufacturing productivity and quality of products through a greater use of industrial robots, in line with government policy for a nation-wide upgrading of the economy through electronics and the application of robots in industrial processes. Assistance delivered to Bulgaria in establishing a Numerical Control/Computer-Aided Manufacturing Metalworking Centre was completed during 1983.²⁵ Preparatory assistance for the establishment of a laboratory for informatic and automation application was provided to Albania.

91. Assistance in the chemical sector covered various fields including the production of synthetic fibres and building materials. In Yugoslavia the Institute for Technology of Nuclear and Other Mineral Raw Materials received assistance in order to increase use of domestic natural non-metallic industry and additional assistance was given to prepare a feasibility study concerning technologies to be applied for the exportation of the economically best-suited deposits. In Hungary, assistance was provided to the National Research Institute for Plant Protection in order to strengthen its research capabilities in non-toxic insecticides since there is an urgent need for research work on the substitution of highly toxic products by less toxic ones.

92. In the field of energy, work continued in Hungary on the development of a micro-climate laboratory. This will make it possible for Hungarian researchers to receive training and gain field experience in evaluating building

²³ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 202.

²⁴ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 86.

²⁵ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 99.

construction methods and materials to achieve energy conservation in residential and other buildings. In Bulgaria, activities were undertaken to develop a technology for the efficient utilization of low-caloric-value fuels with as little environmental pollution as possible. In Poland, UNIDO completed a project on the utilization of high-sulphur coal both for gasification leading to synthetic gas as well as liquefaction to produce liquid fuels.²⁶

93. Activities within the framework of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) involving European countries continued to increase. The number of major earthquakes recorded in the Balkan region during the past decade has emphasized dramatically the necessity of designing buildings and structures to resist seismic forces and reduce risks to human life and property. With this in mind, work continued on a project which was initiated in 1981²⁷ to assist in establishing a network of co-operating research institutes in the region, capable of helping the building sector to respond to the needs arising from seismic emergencies. The countries involved—Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia—decided to continue co-operation beyond the approaching completion date of the project and establish a permanent co-ordinating committee for the Balkan region. In Malta, UNIDO helped in the implementation of a \$10 million project to establish a new iron foundry with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes per day. State organizations from Algeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya are shareholders in this venture, which will largely supply the Algerian market.

94. The acquisition of advanced technology continued to be the foremost requirement of countries in the European region in terms of technical assistance. More and more industrial institutions in these countries which had in the past been recipients of UNIDO assistance, were in turn able to offer training facilities for personnel from developing countries.

C. Implementation by field of activity

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

95. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading industrial planning amounted to \$4.4 million. Some 87 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

96. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 41; the Americas: 25; Arab States: 5 (excluding African Arab States: 5); Asia and the Pacific: 27; Europe: 2; and interregional and global: 0.

97. A total of 60 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 10 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 24 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 26 projects below that value.

²⁶ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 85.

²⁷ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 97.

98. The technical co-operation activities of the Industrial Planning Section covered the following areas: industrial surveys including the identification of potentialities of, and constraints to, industrial development; analysis of the impact of past, and formulation of future, industrial strategies and policies; preparation, monitoring and implementation of national industrial development plans and programmes; planning of capital goods manufacture and decentralization of industrial activities at the national level, as well as industrial planning at the subregional level on behalf of regional organizations.

99. Assistance was provided to developing countries in the assessment of their industrial sectors and subsectors. In Thailand, considerable progress was made in surveying and analysing industrial subsectors such as the automotive, chemical, textile and food-processing industries and the current export promotion and financing systems applied in the country. The exercise constituted a key element of the assistance being provided to the Government in the formulation of strategy, plan and policy measures to enhance the efficiency and viability of the industrial sector through reorganization and rationalization. This will form part of a major industrial restructuring programme embodied in the Government's current five-year development plan (1982-1986).

100. Analyses were undertaken of the industrial strategies and policies of a number of developing countries. In order to stimulate growth of its industrial production and exports, the industrial development strategy of Mauritius is undergoing a revision; thus, in co-operation with the Government, UNIDO examined industrial promotion policies and incentives in the context of ongoing structural adjustment programmes.

101. Past experience has revealed industrial planning to be a more elaborate and complex exercise than the mere establishment of a list of industrial projects or priorities. It requires in fact integrated industrial programming including backward and forward linkages with the other sectors or resources of the economy, such as manpower, technology and capital funds. It also calls for a well-structured and efficiently managed institutional framework and—above all—effective co-ordination between the different ministries and institutions, including development banks. The first phase of a project to prepare a master plan for the industrialization of the United Republic of Cameroon²⁸ was successfully completed in 1983, and the implications of the development of several basic industries were studied. Detailed terms of reference were prepared for in-depth sectoral studies and feasibility studies, as well as an analysis of induced development in other priority sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, and a small- and medium-scale industry. The third phase of a multidisciplinary project is being carried out in Kenya, where UNIDO has provided assistance in the promotion of industrial development since the early 1970s. Subsectoral studies on the development of textile, electronic and metallurgical industries were completed in 1983. A review of industrial investment opportunities and the preparation of guidelines for the promotion of foreign direct investment contributed to the improvement of foreign participation in the industrial development process. Similar technical co-operation projects are under implementation in Cape Verde and Mali.

²⁸ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 97.



Testing the sugar cane crop at a refinery in the Sudan

102. The Malaysian Industrial Development Authority was further assisted in the preparation of an industrial master plan for Malaysia.²⁹ Fourteen potential industrial subsectors, of which seven are resource-based, were identified and will undergo detailed study and analysis in order to determine their role within the framework of the industrial master plan. Also under consideration are strategy and policy measures contributing to the attainment of Malaysia's industrial development targets at sectoral and subsectoral levels.

103. The internal and external restraints facing the least developed countries require the formulation of specially tailored industrial strategies, policies and master plans, in particular with regard to production and marketing. Thus, assistance was provided in the elaboration of appropriate industrial strategies

²⁹*Ibid.*, para. 98.

and policies to enable least developed countries to develop key industrial sectors that can contribute to overall socio-economic development, particularly in rural areas. In Mali, for instance, UNIDO assisted the Government in identifying and developing key industrial branches which would exploit the country's natural resources. Similar projects are being implemented in Benin, Cape Verde and Lesotho.

104. In connection with the United Nations Decade for Women, UNIDO organized in October 1983 in Angola a regional seminar for Portuguese-speaking countries on the integration of women in the industrial planning process. Participants examined the impact of industrialization on the conditions of women and their role in the industrial sector, and formulated alternative strategies and policies designed to ameliorate the situation.

105. Particular attention was given in 1983 to key industrial subsectors such as the capital goods industries, as a means of reducing technological dependence. The programming of priority sectors which is currently taking place in several countries calls for further UNIDO involvement. Assistance in this field was provided to Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico,³⁰ Pakistan, Turkey and Venezuela.³¹ In the latter country, a team of UNIDO experts together with their Venezuelan counterparts analysed the demand for machinery and equipment over the past five years and prepared a detailed study on the production of equipment for the petroleum industry. In Pakistan, the first phase of a programme for the development of capital goods industries was completed, with a detailed analysis of national suppliers and producers in the transport equipment, machine tools, textile machinery, agricultural implements and construction equipment subsectors. A UNIDO team carried out a critical appraisal in Turkey³² of the investment programmes of major state enterprises involved in the manufacture of steel, production equipment, diesel engines, metal-cutting machine tools, power generation and transmission equipment, earth-moving machinery etc. As a result, government programmes were revised to bring proposed investment in line with demand projections.

106. In the field of energy planning, UNIDO was instrumental in the formulation of strategies and programmes for the development of sources of energy essential to production in developing countries. Assistance continued to the Ministry of Mines and Industry in Niger³³ in the elaboration of a long-term energy plan for the industrial sector.

107. During the year under review, UNIDO provided advice and expertise to the Governments of Indonesia and the Ivory Coast in their efforts to decentralize the industrial sector in the respective countries. A UNIDO team of experts assessed the present status of industrial development and resource endowment in six selected regions of Indonesia³⁴ and identified industrial subsectors with a potential for development. The task of collecting the information and data was sub-contracted to universities in the regions

³⁰*Ibid.*, para. 105.

³¹*Ibid.*, para. 106.

³²*Ibid.*, para. 108.

³³*Ibid.*, para. 107.

³⁴ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 115.

concerned. Once the information and data obtained has undergone a thorough analysis, comprehensive investment profiles will be prepared for the selected regions.

108. Assistance was provided to the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, the Liptako-Gourma Development Authority and other regional organizations to draw up integrated plans which would promote national industries at a regional level taking into account national economies, particularly in such cases where market or resources at the national level are very limited. An industrial survey carried out in 1983 in the Liptako-Gourma region³⁵ (which comprises three least developed countries: Mali, Niger and Upper Volta) revealed the large industrial potential of the region, especially for agro-industrial and agro-pastoral activities. The survey also identified industries which could lead to an improvement in areas such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, production of animal vaccines, pumps, small fishing boats, and refrigeration industry. In keeping with the long-term economic development of the Liptako-Gourma region, the survey proposed to link the hydroelectric installations for the Kandadji, Tossaye and Labezanga dams. The electricity thus generated would be sufficient for the exploitation of local phosphate rock deposits and manufacture of high-quality phosphoric acid, using an electric furnace process.

109. Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, UNIDO, ECA and OAU organized meetings for the five African subregions, the aim of which was to prepare subregional integrated promotion programmes. The meetings for southern Africa and East and West Africa were held in 1983; the others will take place in 1984.

INSTITUTIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE

110. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading institutional infrastructure amounted to \$10.4 million. Some 90 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

111. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 53; the Americas: 16; Arab States: 16 (excluding African Arab States: 7); Asia and the Pacific: 23; Europe: 1; and interregional and global: 0.

112. A total of 144 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 22 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 54 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 68 projects below that value.

113. Industrialization is largely dependent upon the efficient functioning of supporting institutions concerned with the creation, operation and expansion of industry. No industrial enterprise can be completely self-sufficient. Even the largest firms in highly developed countries rely on industrial service institutions for technical and engineering guidance, advice and information on various industrial activities. As the majority of industries in developing countries are

³⁵ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 103.

not in a position to provide all the services they need from their internal resources and are thus heavily dependent on industrial service institutions, the Institutional Infrastructure Branch is implementing a comprehensive and co-ordinated programme to establish new, and strengthen existing, industrial service institutions.

114. In an effort to develop and strengthen multi-branch, multi-disciplinary research and development institutions, UNIDO initiated and continued activities during 1983 in the following countries: Burma, China, Guyana, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mexico, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania.

115. Considerable progress was made in 1983 on a project to create a regional network of non-destructive testing (NDT) institutions in Latin America, initiated in 1982 with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as associated agency.³⁶ The first phase of the project was funded by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development. Activities undertaken during the year covered radiography, ultrasonics, surface methods, basic metallurgy, magnetic particles, training and certification. The third meeting of national co-ordinators and representatives of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and Spain, which took place in Uruguay in April 1983, established the programme for the period 1984-1986. The fourth meeting of co-ordinators was convened in Ecuador in November 1983. By the end of the year, the following 11 countries had joined the project: Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Jamaica, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela.

116. Expertise was also provided to the Shanghai Research Institute of Building Materials (China) to train engineers in NDT³⁷ and a programme of activities was established for the next ten years.

117. The first phase of a long-term project to assist the Tanzanian Industrial Research and Development Organization (TIRDO) was completed in June 1983.³⁸ The second phase was approved by UNDP after an in-depth evaluation. Owing to the scarcity of funds, however, the planned UNDP financing was drastically reduced and technical co-operation activities to TIRDO will be restricted to assistance in management, instrument repair and maintenance and certain pilot plant operations. It is hoped, however, that additional assistance may be arranged from the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1984.

118. The second phase of a large-scale project initiated in 1982 to assist the National Council of Science and Technology in Mexico, provided further support in strengthening the Mexican infrastructure for technology development.³⁹ UNIDO continued to co-operate with the Government of Guyana in assisting the Institute of Applied Science and Technology in the fields of mineral technology and natural products chemistry.⁴⁰

³⁶ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 117.

³⁷*Ibid.*

³⁸ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 118.

³⁹*Ibid.*

⁴⁰*Ibid.*

119. A major problem confronting developing countries is the lack of organized institutional infrastructure for the dissemination and retrieval of industrial information which will in turn promote, generate and transfer technical knowledge, publicize opportunities for entrepreneurs and assist them in the establishment of new ventures. From a large reservoir of accumulated industrial knowledge and experience relevant to the needs of developing countries, some information is immediately applicable while some may require adaptation to local needs, conditions or materials. Access to this material—or even knowledge of its availability—can be of vital importance to industrial managers and entrepreneurs in developing countries. Consequently, UNIDO continued in 1983 to help Governments establish or strengthen services specifically devoted to the provision of industrial information. Twelve technical assistance projects were under implementation covering six developing countries—Angola, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Togo—as well as the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO). A new approach in Mongolia was introduced in the development of software and the application of computers for an industrial information network.

120. In Togo, a technical assistance project was implemented in 1983⁴¹ to prepare industrial legislation to protect against ionizing radiation and the sale and use of dangerous machinery, and to ensure hygienic conditions, particularly in the food industry.

121. UNIDO participated in the 25th International Engineering Fair held in Brno (Czechoslovakia), September 1983. This, and similar fairs which are expected to be organized in the coming years with the participation of UNIDO, provide a platform for participants from less industrialized countries to gain direct insight into processes and new product development as well as to exchange experiences with manufacturers and commercial and technical organizations. At the Brno Fair, UNIDO representatives met visitors from 12 developing countries—Bolivia, Brazil, Burma, Cuba, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, India, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam—ranking from ministers to engineers of industrial enterprises. In addition, numerous meetings and consultations were held with engineering/consulting firms, foreign trade corporations, chambers of commerce and industry, exhibitors and individual experts, on possible industrial co-operation between UNIDO and developing countries. Future UNIDO participation in fairs will include specific workshops for participants from developing countries related to technical assistance projects in the sector covered by the respective fair.

122. During the year under review, UNIDO continued technical assistance delivery in the field of standardization, quality control and metrology—activities which make an important contribution to the overall economy of developing countries by overcoming trade barriers. The application of standardization and quality control reduces the number of rejects, contributes towards efficiency in production and distribution, protects consumers against poor quality and facilitates the exchange of goods and services. A number of projects implemented by UNIDO in 1983 contributed substantially to the economies of developing countries through efficient utilization of raw materials, increased productivity, reduction in production and distribution

⁴¹*Ibid.*, para. 133.

costs and promotion of exports. Through its technical assistance activities, UNIDO helped accelerate the industrial development programme of Sri Lanka and increased export capabilities through the promotion of product quality and quality standards.

123. Another important support facility for the development of effective industrialization programmes is metrology. National metrology programmes provide calibration services to industries and facilitate commercial transactions of goods through the strengthening of national legal metrology systems. This activity also acts as a technical and scientific basis for the formulation of standards specifications and quality parameters. During 1983, UNIDO continued to improve capabilities in metrology and testing in Peru,⁴² through a project to establish a national metrology system, including the necessary legislative and technical framework for effective operation.

124. Throughout 1983, technical co-operation in the field of small-scale industry development covered a wide range of activities. Institutions and servicing facilities for small-scale industries, small-scale industry development agencies, common service facilities, industrial estates and industrial extension services were either established or strengthened. General consultancy and promotional activities covered, *inter alia*, assistance in the formulation of appropriate policies and strategies; identification of industrial requirements and preparation of viable small-scale industry projects; surveys and techno-economic studies; promotional measures supported by legislation; and the establishment of advisory services, providing access to information on financial sources. Specialized institutional support was provided for entrepreneurship development, industrial decentralization programmes, rural industrialization and industrial co-operatives. Thirty-nine countries, including 11 least developed countries received assistance. Particular emphasis was placed on activities in the African region in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Activities ranging from advice on policies, strategies and direct support for small industries to institution-building were carried out in 19 African countries.

125. A large-scale project was initiated in Honduras to assist the Industrial Development Centre to provide technical and financial assistance to small-scale enterprises. The project, financed by the Fondo de Desarrollo Industrial from World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank loans, aims to improve procedures for project preparation and appraisal as well as to enhance the capacity of the Centre to provide extension services and direct support to small and rural entrepreneurs.

126. Assistance continued to small-scale industry development institutions in Ethiopia, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Yemen while other projects aimed at strengthening extension services in Liberia and industrial estates in Kenya and Panama. In Niger and Rwanda, new job opportunities were created through UNIDO assistance.

127. A large-scale project was launched in Indonesia through which direct industrial extension/consultancy services were provided to small-scale industries by experts in six different field stations as well as a central team in the capital. This innovative, dual approach—facilitating feedback between the head office

⁴²ID/B/260, chap. II, para. 55.

in Jakarta and field staff—proved to be an effective method of providing assistance to small-scale industries. At the same time, services were extended to reach all small-scale industries in the areas covered and were not limited to local industrial estates, industrial clusters or individual factories.

128. In response to the increasing number of requests for assistance in formulating appropriate policies and strategies for small-scale industry development, a number of new projects were initiated. The approach taken in Madagascar—as in many other developing countries—was first to identify the industrial requirements and assistance needs of small-scale industries, and consequently, to sub-contract a survey of small-scale industries to a local company. Based on the findings of the survey, appropriate measures will be introduced to improve the productivity and management of existing units and to create new industries in priority areas. Another new project in Tunisia was initiated to assist in the identification and subsequent implementation of small-scale industry projects in priority areas established under the national development plan. In Malaysia, assistance was provided to formulate an integrated national programme for small-scale enterprise development which will provide the basis for the effective utilization of a World Bank loan. A new project in Mexico aims at assisting the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Promotion in designing a strategy for the development of small- and medium-scale industry at national and regional levels, and providing the institutional mechanisms to ensure a continuous interest and co-ordinated support system on the part of the Government.

129. In support of rural industrialization efforts a number of projects were developed during the year to provide special facilities such as training/production centres for managerial and technical personnel; pilot demonstration plants; extension centres fully conversant with the appropriate technologies and the particular problems involved in installing and running rural industries; and mobile facilities to provide on-the-spot technical assistance. In Zambia, for example, UNIDO provided trailers to transport equipment for demonstration and training purposes to the different villages.⁴³ The project included the provision of equipment and instructors covering a variety of fields such as electrical installation, metalworking, woodworking, and food preparation and preservation.

130. Projects in support of the expansion and diversification of rural and village industries continued in Fiji, Zaire and Zimbabwe. A survey of industrial co-operatives in the United Republic of Tanzania provided the basis for subsequent UNIDO assistance to the Small Industries Development Organization in consolidating its services to existing and prospective industrial co-operatives throughout the country. Assistance was also provided to Guinea to create small agro-based industries in rural areas, using the facilities of the country's agricultural co-operatives.

131. Within the context of human resources development, efforts were intensified during 1983 to achieve an effective integration of target groups such as women, youth and the rural population in industrial development. In co-operation with the United Nations International Research and Training

⁴³ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 137.

Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) a survey was launched to identify the problems and prospects facing the involvement of women in small and rural industry programmes.

FACTORY ESTABLISHMENT AND MANAGEMENT

132. In 1983, technical co operation expenditures under the heading of factory establishment and management amounted to \$3.2 million. Some 93 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

133. Regional distribution of expenditures in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 70; the Americas: 5; Arab States: 24 (excluding African Arab States: 12); Asia and the Pacific: 13; Europe: 0; interregional and global: 0.

134. A total of 54 projects were implemented or under implementation during 1983, comprising 6 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 19 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 29 projects below that value.

135. During the year under review, world recessionary conditions affected the operation of manufacturing enterprises in most of the developing countries and reduced the rate of new investment. Balance-of-payment difficulties caused by declining commodity prices and restrictions on export markets for manufacturers in turn reduced foreign exchange availability for imports of raw materials, semi-manufactures, components or equipment and spare parts for the manufacturing industries. The resulting idle capacities in established industries reduced profitability and in many cases led to heavy losses. In several regions the effects of unrest or civil strife accentuated the need for rehabilitation of the industrial production capacity including re-establishment of enterprises. These factors increased the continuing need to strengthen management capabilities, particularly in the least developed countries.

136. Technical co-operation activities started to reflect in 1983 a slightly different overall trend to those of previous years, with increasing emphasis on consultancy-oriented projects. This type of project, together with direct management assistance to industry, represented the bulk of the Section's operational activities as reflected in the number of approved projects under the two headings. In addition, there was a trend towards assistance in specialized fields or on particular issues, such as the introduction of management information systems, the application and use of computers, in particular minicomputers in administrative management, maintenance management and—to a growing extent—energy management. As far as the use of computers is concerned, the decreasing initial acquisition cost of hardware has encouraged wider use. The problem of adequate software, however, still remains and efforts to advise on, and provide, software are being undertaken, at UNIDO headquarters and in the field.

137. A large-scale project on industrial project development in Ethiopia, now in its third phase, continued to demonstrate the usefulness of "umbrella-type" assistance. The proposed layout for the management/administration will be

considered as a model by the Ethiopian Government for all other technical co-operation projects where national project management administration is envisaged.

138. The first phase of a large-scale project was initiated in mid-1983 to improve the efficiency of public industrial enterprises in Angola. The project was designed to overcome the various organizational and management obstacles and to better utilize the scarce resources available.

139. In Uganda, technical assistance to the Ministry of Industry had a major impact on the recovery of three industrial subsectors, namely rubber-processing (tyre retreading), animal feed production and paper production, conversion and printing for industrial packaging. A careful analysis and preparation of activities in the above subsectors made it possible for specialists to gather sufficient information to develop strategies and phased plans for government decision and action. The basic layout for future large-scale IPF-financed technical assistance in Uganda was also determined.

140. Nine short expert missions were carried out between June 1982 and April 1983 to a glass-producing plant in Bolivia, as a follow-up to previous assistance. Assistance so far has resulted in a considerable improvement; in particular product quality reached a standard that enabled export contracts to be signed and breakages were reduced to a tolerable level.

141. New vistas of co-operation with UNIDO were opened in Guanajuato (Mexico), one of the most industrialized states of the Federation, where UNIDO experts and field staff advised local industrialists on matters ranging from the modernization of production to new joint ventures.

142. Development of management and its effective application in the industrial sector, particularly at the institutional and factory level, proved to be a crucial bottleneck in the industrialization process of developing countries. Concerted efforts on the part of Governments and UNIDO produced positive results. In Somalia, a large-scale UNIDO technical assistance project demonstrated the imperative need for effective management, at both the institutional and factory level. Industrial management seminars held for both middle- and high-level staff fostered an awareness in this respect, which was also stimulated through periodic publications. The introduction in public sector enterprises of industrial management assistance covering organization and structural improvement, financial management and accounting, production and maintenance, and management information systems, achieved important results in improving productivity and capacity utilization and in raising technical and management skills through on-the-job training.

143. In the Sudan, efforts to improve capacity utilization and productivity through enhanced management techniques focused on industrial subsectors.⁴⁴ Experts concentrated on improving production in the factories of three key industrial subsectors: textile, leather and food industries. It is expected that through this project, the leather industry in the Sudan will be integrated and modernized, thereby raising export potential. An integrated approach was also applied to the textile and food industries. Special attention was paid to canned

⁴⁴ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 138.

food and a strong linkage was established with the agricultural sector in order to ensure the flow of raw material at the desirable level, an approach which had a significant impact on increasing output and capacity utilization.

144. Industrial management consultancy, as stated in paragraph 136 above, accounts for a high proportion of the ongoing activities of the Factory Establishment and Management Section. Programmes in management consultancy to fill the need were offered by UNIDO with renewed and sustained efforts. In addition to assistance at the sector or plant level, the development of local industrial consultancy capacity became of paramount importance over the last few years, particularly in countries where overall industrial infrastructure was still weak. Local involvement through the services of national consultants is essential in the evaluation or implementation of industrial projects in particular where foreign inputs are expected. During the year under review, UNIDO efforts in this area were at the regional as well as country level. In this respect, the preliminary phase of a project for the Asian region was completed in co-operation with ESCAP and will result in a number of follow-up actions. The project aims at the mobilization of co-operation among national consultancy institutes and organizations in the region under TCDC arrangements. A similar project is in preparation for Africa.

145. Combining funding from various sources with UNIDO expertise, a major programme was finalized in 1983 aiming at the identification of new industrial projects and the development of the existing industrial capacity in Benin. The programme not only provided valuable guidance to the Government in planning its industrial sector, but also identified—in the form of project documentation—investment possibilities which were subsequently discussed at a fund-raising conference. At the same time, a programme of rehabilitation of a number of industries was established, investment needs identified, and follow-up action initiated.

146. Another vital aspect of the Section's activities centred on the use of computers and the development of software. The potential applications of computers in management and training in developing countries are considerable. Demonstrations were made to government officials from Mauritius, Mexico and Pakistan. With its own microcomputer at its disposal, the Section has assembled a basic amount of software, documentation and competence in the use of microcomputers.

147. Gradually, through the use of computers, data processing will become available at low cost. Simple but effective programmes are currently being developed for pre-investment analyses for plant expansion, rehabilitation or the construction of new facilities; factory maintenance planning and control; production line balancing; management decision support models; schedule control for major projects; and financial accounting. During the year, management projects involving the use of computers were in operation in Egypt, Guyana, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, and were expected to extend to Lebanon, Mexico, Pakistan, Somalia and Zambia in the near future.

148. The concept of co-operation between university and industry is also gaining ground. In addition to a project in Uruguay which is in the final stages of completion, Mauritius has expressed interest in the idea resulting in the extension of an ongoing project on industrial management. Representatives of

industry have agreed on the need to promote management consultancy at the university level in Mauritius, in order to develop production management and improve productivity and performance.

149. The energy management programme of the Section is gaining momentum. In addition to a large-scale operational project in the Philippines on industrial energy management consultancy and training, pipeline energy projects have been identified in Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Viet Nam, as well as in Europe. Activities on energy management and conservation cover three main areas: strengthening industrial energy management capacities at the national level; strengthening industrial energy management capacities in individual corporations or factories (e.g. iron and steel, cement, textiles, aluminium); and the training of local specialists in various aspects of energy management and conservation.

150. The construction industry sector currently shows a world-wide trend towards development and implementation of improved management techniques and methodologies. The construction process involves the mobilization of many skills from the project conceptualization stage to contract formation and agreement, and later, project management and execution. A comprehensive programme is being developed to strengthen the management skills and capabilities of project personnel to control the contracting and construction management processes for developing countries. Areas of emphasis include: analysis of project risk factors and development of specific techniques for their control, definition and implementation of progress monitoring systems; strengthening contract management procedures; and design and installation of management information systems to facilitate data collection, analysis and reporting. A large-scale project in the field of construction management is under consideration in India, and interest in the concept has also been expressed by other countries including Algeria, Hungary, Senegal, Sri Lanka and the Sudan.

151. The underutilization of capacity in large and medium-sized factories now compels many Governments and private firms to search for solutions at the shop-floor level and find more effective ways of removing production bottlenecks. What is new in the projects currently proposed in countries as diverse as Benin, Ethiopia or Kenya is that they make a systematic attempt to involve the entire management team in production. Most managers in these countries have a background in economics or accountancy and on-the-spot participation in productivity improvements by UNIDO consultants acquaints managers who possess only limited experience in production with the production process. Such activities could be usefully supplemented by seminars on production management held on a regular basis. Recent proposals were made in respect of the above concepts for UNIDO technical assistance projects to be financed by the World Bank, regional development banks and other multilateral/bilateral agencies.

152. Equipment breakdown attributable to a lack of adequate maintenance systems in developing countries is one of the major causes of inferior performance and low capacity utilization. As a result, higher priority will be accorded during the coming year to strengthening industrial maintenance management capacities. A number of projects are being developed to design

sound maintenance systems at the factory level, to provide consultancy services and to demonstrate to local specialists the basic concepts and principles of efficient maintenance. Large-scale projects in Somalia and Zambia emphasize preventive maintenance.

TRAINING

153. Expenditures for fellowships and training components in technical co-operation projects implemented by UNIDO in 1983 amounted to \$11.4 million. Of that total, \$6.7 million were spent for fellowships and study tours and \$4.7 million for group training activities and meetings.⁴⁵

154. As in previous years, fellowships and study tours continued to be an effective component of the technical co-operation activities of UNIDO. The number of individual training programmes started in 1983 was 2 per cent lower than in 1982 (1,220 compared to 1,246), while the number of placement arrangements by host countries (excluding multiple arrangements within the respective host countries) increased by 5.9 per cent compared with 1982 (1,949 compared to 1,841). Of these placements, 424 or 21.8 per cent were arranged in developing countries, thus contributing to Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC). A total of 177 (14.5 per cent) of the trainees came from least developed countries; 150 (12.3 per cent) were female. The trend towards study tours by high-level industrial personnel continued, with a 40 : 60 ratio between fellowships and study tours.

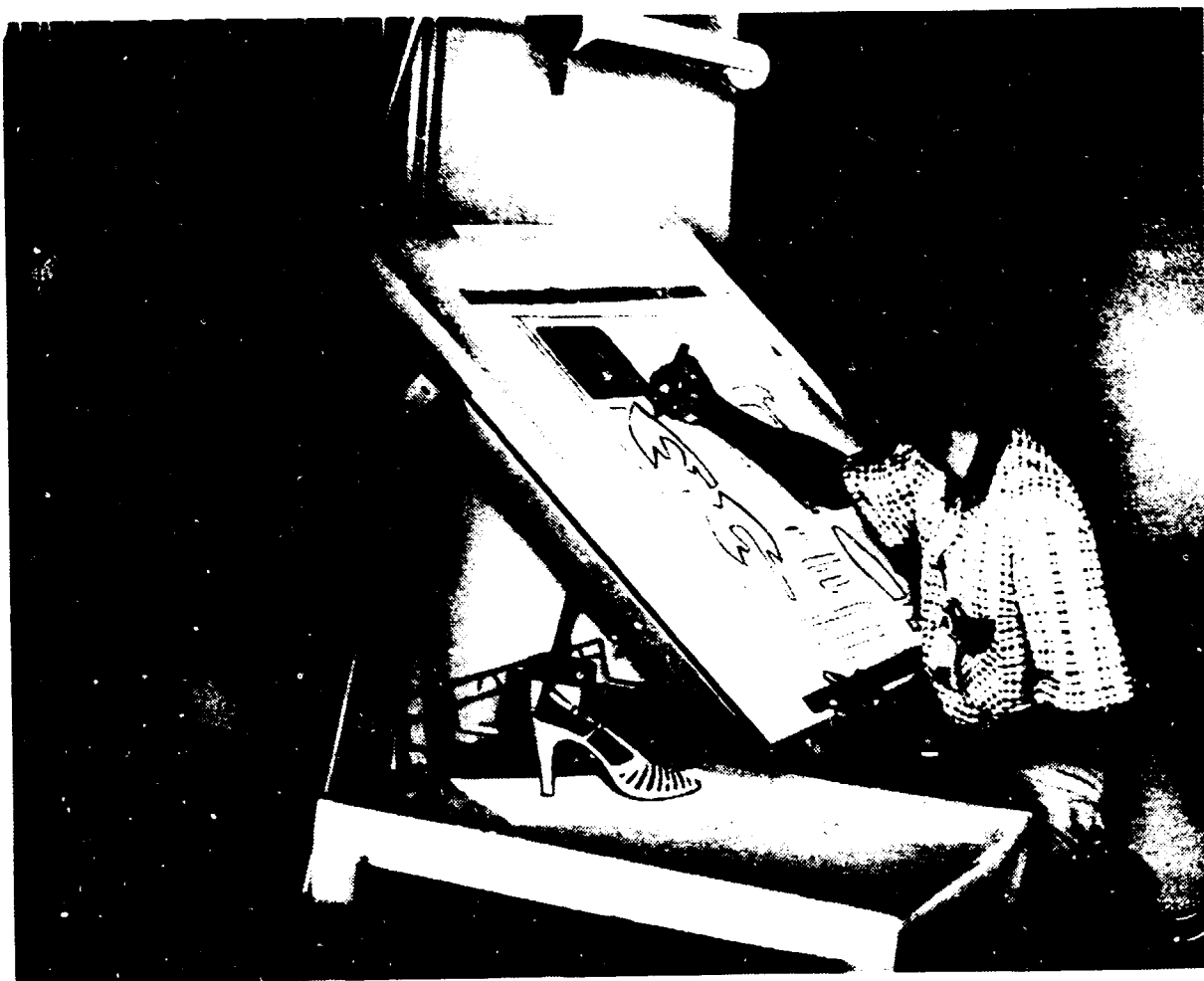
155. During the past year, 26 field training projects were under implementation. Of these, 13 were new projects and 13 were continued from previous years. The portfolio of pending projects—projects for which requests have been received and processed, but for which funding still has to be found—increased.

156. Of 28 in-plant and 46 other group training programmes with a total of 1,425 participants, 48 were implemented by the Training Branch during the year under review. Of the 1,425 participants, 427 came from least developed countries and 171 were female participants. Thirty-two of 74 programmes were carried out in developing countries (1982: 30), i.e. more than 43 per cent of all group training programmes conducted by UNIDO. Special programmes for participants from least developed countries were organized in co-operation with Guinea-Bissau, the Philippines and Turkey.

157. Priority continued to be given to the "centres of excellence" programme.⁴⁶ The programme, which in 1982 concentrated mainly on English-speaking African countries, was extended in 1983 to seven French-speaking African countries and three Arab countries. Altogether, 39 institutions were

⁴⁵Of the total technical co-operation activities carried out by UNIDO during 1983, activities with a value of \$6.1 million received substantive backstopping from the Training Branch. The regional distribution in percentages of this amount, some 21 per cent of which was financed from UNDP resources, was as follows: Africa (including African Arab States): 22; the Americas: 2; Arab States: 5 (excluding African Arab States: 2); Asia and the Pacific: 11; Europe: 7; and interregional and global: 56. A total of 236 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 2 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 31 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 203 projects below that value.

⁴⁶ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 151.



Shoe and leather goods design as part of a project on improvement of the extension services at the Institute for Research and Development of Leather and Allied Industries, Yogyakarta (Indonesia)

visited of which 29 are considered as having the potential to take part in the programme. Of these, 20 requested assistance to strengthen their training capacities and capabilities. To date, some 50 countries and 175 institutions are involved in the programme. Examples of assistance provided under the programme in 1983 include:

(a) Strengthening the capacity of the Small Industries Extension Training Institute in India to offer training programmes for fellows from other developing countries. In 1983, expert services and equipment were provided to support the documentation and audio-visual services at the Institute;

(b) Provision of training equipment and expert services to strengthen operationally the TCDC activities of the Engineering Industrial Design Development Centre in Egypt, with special emphasis on audio-visual services and its capacity for using mobile training teams;

(c) Upgrading of the Fertilizer Training Centre in Turkey. A total of 13 counterpart personnel were trained overseas—seven as trainers and six who will constitute a core group for technology and process design. The Centre has already begun to serve other fertilizer companies in Turkey and, once fully operational, will open its facilities to other developing countries.

158. Another important trend is the increasing readiness of developing countries to participate in the programme: Nigeria has confirmed it will earmark \$2 million to upgrade the Leather Research Institute of Nigeria Training Centre; a large-scale project⁴⁷ in the Ivory Coast, to strengthen the "Centre ivoirien de gestion des entreprises", is being implemented under a cost-sharing arrangement.

159. In view of the complexity of training activities and the limited resources available, priority was given in 1983 to areas that have a potential multiplier effect. Special efforts were made to create awareness of the importance of systematic approaches to training methodologies and techniques, curriculum design and the development of training aids. Emphasis was placed on programmes related to the training of trainers, modular approaches etc. In co-operation with the Institute for the Advanced Training of Managers and Specialists in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for example, training methodologies, techniques and materials were developed and tested in an in-plant group training programme on grain milling and storage. Based on this experience, the same approach is now being followed in other group training programmes.

160. Work continued on the compilation of a directory of training institutions in the developing countries based on information gathered from "centres of excellence" and other in-house sources.⁴⁸ This information will be published in 1985 as part of the annual "Guide to training opportunities for industrial development". Although the directory will not be comprehensive in its coverage, it should prove to be a dynamic aid to developing countries in their efforts to achieve more effective co-operation. The twelfth issue (1984) of the guide was distributed to more than 10,000 recipients (including UNDP offices, Governments and industrial enterprises). Both the number of training courses and institutions listed reflect a substantial increase over the previous issue.

161. The year saw special efforts and substantial activity by the Training Branch in its energy programme. In association with OAU, a regional workshop on training in industrial energy management including new and renewable sources of energy was conducted in Zambia in January 1983 for selected African countries. New group training programmes on energy conservation in the metallurgical industries and on waste-heat recovery in industrial processes were designed and conducted in the United Kingdom and in Australia respectively; group training programmes in energy saving and conservation in the ceramic (Czechoslovakia) and cement (France) industries were repeated.⁴⁹ Special efforts were also made to introduce the concept of energy management and conservation into other appropriate group training programmes such as the in-plant group training programmes on iron and steel and electric welding (USSR), diesel engine operation (Czechoslovakia), industrial planning (German Democratic Republic) and three group training programmes in Turkey on cement, iron and steel, and sugar. As a follow-up to training activities organized by UNIDO in China in 1980 and 1981, UNIDO, in co-operation with ESCAP and the Regional Energy Development Programme

⁴⁷*Ibid.*, para. 167.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, para. 153.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, para. 156.

(REDP) of UNDP, assisted in setting up a regional research, development and training centre in 1982 in Hangzhou (China) in the field of small hydropower. In May 1983, the ESCAP steering committee for REDP officially endorsed the Hangzhou Centre as the central co-ordinating body of the regional network for small hydropower in Asia and the Pacific.

162. In the African region, sustained efforts were made by the Training Branch in response to the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa in general, and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in particular. In continuation of a series of in-plant group training programmes in maintenance and repair of railway equipment, and in co-operation with the Union of African Railways,⁵⁰ coinciding with the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, a training programme, conducted in French, was held simultaneously in Belgium, Ivory Coast and Upper Volta to upgrade the skills of railway engineers directly involved in maintenance and repair of locomotives, carriages and wagons. Eleven participants from French-speaking African countries took part, including five from least developed countries. The Government of the United Kingdom agreed to host a similar programme for English-speaking African countries in 1984. Further progress was made in the implementation of a UNIDO/ECA project promoting co-operation among African countries in industrial manpower training.⁵¹

163. In-plant group training programmes were held in China and Czechoslovakia for engineers from developing countries including several from African countries. Training was designed to provide engineers in responsible managerial positions with theory and practical know-how on the operation, maintenance and repair of diesel engines. Emphasis was placed on the technical, economic and managerial aspects and, to a lesser extent, design and production including components and spare parts.

164. Training, organized in Belgium, on the repair and maintenance of ships and smaller craft (tugs, fishing boats etc.) proved particularly relevant to Africa, where a number of countries depend upon fishing for their food supply. In the Sudan, a large-scale project was prepared for the establishment of a training and development institute for the sugar industry, for which World Bank financing is envisaged. A pilot group training programme was organized in Austria for the Zimbabwe Iron and Steel Company using a contribution from the Government of Austria.

165. Among the projects organized in favour of least developed countries a third in-plant group training programme in the field of medicinal herbs took place in 1983 in Romania. It covered the exploitation and processing of medicinal herbs available in the developing countries and their possible use in the production of medicines on an industrial scale at comparatively low cost. Interested countries included Nepal, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta.

166. A group training programme in the field of packaging and conditioning was organized in Milan (Italy), May-June 1983, in co-operation with the Italian

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, para. 159.

⁵¹*Ibid.*, para. 169.

Institute of Packaging. Attended by 25 French-speaking African managers and specialists, the programme focused on the practical aspects of packaging and conditioning technologies.

167. In view of the role of development finance institutions (DFIs) as fund-raisers and catalysts in the industrialization effort of the developing countries, UNIDO assisted the Association of African Development Finance Institutions (AADFI), in co-operation with the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank, to identify the training needs and capabilities of selected French- and English-speaking DFIs. Based on those results, a five-year training programme for the period 1984-1989 was devised for AADFI member institutions. Two model case studies on enterprises manufacturing steel billets and textiles, prepared in co-operation with EDI for use as training material, are nearing completion. One of the case studies represents a success, the other a failure.

168. In the field of environmental control, the Training Branch, in co-operation with the Government of Belgium, organized in 1983 a group training programme dealing with the environmental assessment and management aspects of air and water pollution by industry, with emphasis on water pollution. The Belgian Government agreed to host and finance the programme for a further period of five years. As a follow-up to a regional group training programme on computerized maintenance systems in metallurgy, held in 1982 for African developing countries, Czechoslovakia hosted a second programme in 1983 at the interregional level, for Asian and Arab countries.

169. Female participation in UNIDO training activities increased during the year under review, in accordance with the mandate given to UNIDO for the effective mobilization and integration of women in industrial development, and there were a growing number of female applicants for fellowships, study tours and group training programmes.

170. A series of group training programmes was organized on the management of public enterprises, in order to support the public sector in developing countries. A seminar on training of management trainers from public enterprises in French-speaking African countries was held in Tunisia. The problems confronting the countries and their training institutions in utilizing methods and techniques devised in, and for, industrialized countries, led participants to recommend the establishment of an African management institute for the training of trainers. A second programme on public enterprises was organized in Bogota (Colombia) for the Latin American region. This was jointly sponsored by UNIDO and the Latin American Centre for Development Administration and carried out in co-operation with the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries. The methodology agreed during the meeting will also be applied to other programmes. In view of the wide interest shown in such activities by developing countries, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics agreed to host and finance an interregional group training programme in the field of management of human resources development for industry in 1984.

171. In addition to the possibilities for co-operation among developing countries in the field of training inherent in the "centres of excellence"

programme, such co-operation continued to be promoted through group training activities, which by nature encourage exchange of experience and information regarding needs and resources in the different industrial sectors. A recent group training programme covering the creation and supervision of small-scale enterprises, organized in Canada, specifically encouraged the establishment of a network arrangement to foster exchange of information and experience among participants after the meeting. This approach will be expanded to other training programmes.

172. In several cases, developing countries have financed training activities promoted by the Branch under TCDC arrangements, e.g. Egypt, the Philippines and Turkey. Following a memorandum of understanding with the Philippines, two group training programmes were held in favour of other developing countries, namely: small business consultancy, project study preparation and evaluation.

173. As part of its advisory services, the Training Branch was also called on to advise government officials responsible for manpower development on programmes and policies. This often required close consultation with the Permanent Missions accredited to UNIDO.

174. Despite the growth in activities reported above, the training programme of UNIDO suffered from the financing limitations facing UNDP. Field training projects—long-term and large-scale by nature—were especially affected. Many planned projects were delayed, postponed or cancelled altogether. Governments as well as UNDP were reluctant to support preparatory activities for new projects because of the uncertainty surrounding their realization.

FEASIBILITY STUDIES

175. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading feasibility studies amounted to \$4.5 million. Some 82 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

176. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 36; the Americas: 6; Arab States: 27 (excluding African Arab States: 26); Asia and the Pacific: 28; Europe: 0; and interregional and global: 4.

177. A total of 65 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 7 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 22 projects greater than \$150,000 and 36 projects below that value.

178. During 1983, the activities of the Feasibility Studies Section which acts as the focal point for all pre-investment studies of UNIDO, continued to concentrate on the implementation of opportunity, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, the creation of national organizations capable of conducting pre-investment work as well as the arrangement of seminars in industrial project

preparation, evaluation and financing for national cadres from developing countries. Thus the Section was involved to a larger extent than previously in the pre-investment work of UNIDO.

179. In an effort to prepare bankable projects as required by financing institutions, efforts were made within the Division of Industrial Operations in order to improve the quality of feasibility studies and ensure their preparation in compliance with the *Manual for the Preparation of Industrial Feasibility Studies*⁵² which covers the technical and market, financial and economic aspects. An increasing number of consulting firms of international standing have by now adopted the UNIDO methodology for project preparation. The feasibility study prepared for the establishment of a bottle and glass factory⁵³ which was opened in 1983 in Burundi with a capacity of 10,000 tonnes, represents an outstanding example of careful, methodical project preparation. The project was initiated by UNIDO and was erected as an international joint venture. The persistent efforts of UNIDO to propagate the use of its *Manual*⁵⁴ have been largely successful in persuading countries of the need for standardization of such studies.

180. The Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR)⁵⁵ is yet another initiative by UNIDO to prepare bankable investment projects, based on sound market, technological, financial and economic data. COMFAR facilitates the numerous calculations required when preparing an industrial feasibility study, in particular the computations necessary for detailed sensitivity analysis. For the project analyst, COMFAR generates tables on initial and current investment, sales, production programmes, production costs, cash flow tables for financial planning and discounting, net income statements, projected balance sheets, internal rates of return and other financial ratios.

181. During 1983, the first COMFAR systems were installed in developing countries and the model was being further developed to permit its installation on different hardware systems. Adaptation of the software for use on various computers will considerably increase the number of users of the UNIDO software. During presentations in Buenos Aires, New York, Vienna and Warsaw, participants showed marked interest in COMFAR which received good press coverage; further invitations were received by UNIDO to present COMFAR in Stockholm and in Tokyo. A number of other United Nations organizations have expressed interest in COMFAR, and UNDP is considering installing the system at its headquarters in New York as well as at some of its field offices.

182. At its meeting in October 1983, the Consultative Committee on Substantive Questions (Operational Activities) recommended that the possibility of introducing COMFAR throughout the United Nations system be reviewed at its next session in March 1984. Following demonstrations of COMFAR at UNIDO headquarters, requests for installation of the system were received from China, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guyana, Indonesia, Thailand and

⁵²ID/206.

⁵³ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 38.

⁵⁴*Ibid.*, para. 178.

⁵⁵*Ibid.*, paras. 9 and 177.

Venezuela. COMFAR is operational at the State Investment Bank in Turkey and installations in Congo, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Zambia were started in late 1983. The computer model at UNIDO headquarters has also been used by third parties such as the Austrian Government for the analysis of feasibility studies for projects in Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone and Zambia, as well as for the preparation of case studies for training purposes.

183. An adviser in pre-investment activities joined the Feasibility Studies Section in July 1983 to provide appropriate guidance, particularly to least developed countries, on the selection of investment projects and their preparation to the investment stage. Further, he will advise Government authorities on the creation of industrial advisory units to strengthen project preparation capabilities as well as on how to conduct seminars on project preparation and evaluation. He will also discuss the advantages of applying the COMFAR system for project preparation and evaluation work.

184. There was an increasing demand for pre-investment studies in the field of energy supply. A feasibility study on the production of solar equipment was carried out in Mali at the request of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office. The long-term objective of this project is to permit Mali to be less dependent in the field of energy by advocating the exploitation of renewable energy, particularly solar energy.

185. In Zaire, UNIDO assisted the Inga Free Zone in identifying industries which could be established in the area of the Inga Power Dam to exploit its local capacity for the production of electric energy. A number of opportunity studies were carried out on energy-intensive industries such as copper, calcium carbide, silicon and ammonia.

186. In connection with the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, UNIDO initiated two large-scale projects in Burma in order to provide the national authorities with technical and economic data, required by the country to attract capital investment in the establishment of industrial plants for the production of water supply and sanitation equipment. The Burmese Government is particularly interested in high-quality feasibility studies of selected projects and assistance in their implementation.

187. In Thailand, a new pilot project on project identification, preparation and promotion was put into operation, aiming at decentralizing industry, which is now heavily concentrated in the metropolitan area of Bangkok, by establishing and developing new industries in the least industrialized part of the country, the north-east region. Progress has been remarkable and extensive contacts have been forged with potential local sponsors, linking them with investors overseas and domestic financing institutions. In the first six months, more than 13 industrial projects were being considered for implementation.

188. A large-scale project in Indonesia dealing with project identification, preparation of feasibility studies and implementation maintained its momentum⁵⁶ during 1983. Over 80 industrial investment projects are at various stages of

⁵⁶*Ibid.*, para. 69.

preparation in Jakarta, Medan, Ujung Padang and Samarinda, most of which relate to agro-industries and engineering. Encouraged by success achieved so far, the Government of Indonesia decided to extend the geographical coverage of the project to Pandang and Manado and to enlarge the scheme by mobilizing local staff working in the region.

189. UNIDO assistance to the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Co-operation continued throughout the year.⁵⁷ By the end of 1983, pre-feasibility studies were completed on the production of solar energy equipment, glass containers, village mills and pilot mills for millet and sorghum. UNIDO is currently trying to locate a source of finance for the implementation of these projects.

190. UNIDO assistance in 1981 to the Investment Promotion Bureau of Pakistan⁵⁸ led to the preparation of 22 market and pre-feasibility studies. In the course of 1983, four of these projects were the subject of investment negotiations aiming at the establishment of joint ventures between Pakistani entrepreneurs and investors from Arab countries.

191. As in the past, major technical assistance projects in the least developed countries focused on strengthening industrial advisory units such as the Centre d'Etudes et de Promotion Industrielles (CEPI) in Mali and the Development Projects Study Agency in Ethiopia which had been established with UNIDO assistance. Within the framework of the above projects, UNIDO contributed to pre-feasibility and feasibility studies. In Mali, studies were prepared for new textile enterprises and for the production of salt from salt springs.

192. Although it is widely recognized that the ability of a country to raise its rate of industrial investments depends on its capacity to design and promote viable project proposals, many developing countries do not have a sufficient quantity of adequately trained manpower to devote to this task. Consequently, in 1983, UNIDO assisted in the expansion of a programme to upgrade local capabilities to make use of advanced methods and techniques of industrial project identification, formulation and evaluation. Five of the eleven seminars organized in 1983 (Angola, Congo, Mali, Mozambique and Nigeria) were national seminars destined for, and adapted to, the needs of staff from state institutions dealing with the preparation and evaluation of industrial investment projects. The seminar conducted at the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) was, on the other hand, especially designed with banking requirements in mind. Emphasis was placed on the financial analysis of industrial projects, financing techniques and project promotion, contract negotiations etc. An interregional seminar, co-financed by the Government of Poland and UNIDO, was organized in Warsaw for 27 participants, half of them from the least developed countries in Africa. In Guinea, a six-week course devised mainly for officials from the Ministry for Small- and Medium-Scale Enterprises was organized under sub-contract from the International Development Association.

193. UNIDO provided for all the above seminars a team of experts in industrial investment project analysis and engaged local consultants; its own

⁵⁷*Ibid.*, para. 42.

⁵⁸ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 88.

staff members were available as lecturers. Modern audio-visual tools and case study examinations were employed in addition to traditional methods of instruction. Emphasis was placed on training in the practical aspects of the full project development cycle, from identification of investment opportunities to project implementation.

194. In co-operation with the Regional and Country Studies Branch of the Division of Industrial Studies, the Feasibility Studies Section examined the structure of the industrial sector in Madagascar both at the macro-economic level and at the level of units of production. The Government expressed its satisfaction with the in-depth analysis and identification of sectoral inter-relations and particularly welcomed the formulation of specific proposals and recommendations, some of which are already under implementation. A number of the recommendations were also used in negotiations during the World Bank Consultative Group Meeting for Madagascar, held in Paris in April 1983.

195. Owing to severe cuts in UNDP funds, UNIDO continued its efforts during the year to obtain financing from other sources. A trust fund agreement was signed with the United Arab Emirates Industrial Bank primarily to assist the Bank in strengthening its capacities in economic analysis and the identification and promotion of viable investment projects. Assistance covers the appraisal and evaluation of pre-feasibility studies, the preparation of terms of reference for the selection of qualified consultants and the promotion of regional co-operation among the member States of the Arab Gulf Co-operation Council. Within the frame agreement between UNIDO and the United States of America on co-operation with the Trade and Development Program a feasibility study was financed by the Program for the modernization and expansion of the Mwinilunga Cannery in Zambia. A special-purpose contribution by the Federal Republic of Germany financed a feasibility study for the modernization and expansion of the Sierra Leone national workshop, a Government-owned metalworking facility in Freetown.

AGRO-INDUSTRIES

196. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading agro-industries amounted to \$10.9 million. Some 70 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

197. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 25; the Americas: 20; Arab States: 3 (excluding African Arab States: 1); Asia and the Pacific: 50; Europe: 1; and interregional and global: 3.

198. A total of 183 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 16 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 61 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 106 projects below that value.

199. Activities in the field of agro-industries focused on the improvement of industrial production and, as in the past, 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. Besides contributing towards overall industrial development, these industries play an important role in fulfilling the basic needs of the population.

200. Technical assistance to the wood and wood products industries once again concentrated on relatively short but high-impact projects in both structural and non-structural applications. Technical support was also provided in the preparation of background documentation for the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry held in Helsinki (Finland), 19-23 September 1983. Assistance continued to be given to countries in Africa within the framework of the ECA/FAO/UNIDO Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa.⁵⁹ Activities in this sector were also covered by other Branches/Sections within UNIDO. In Latin America, continued interest in the UNIDO low-cost modular prefabricated wooden bridge system⁶⁰ resulted in new projects in Bolivia, Dominica and Ecuador and the complete revision of a bridge manual. Projects in Asia and the Pacific have brought the structural use of coconut wood and rubber wood to the commercial stage and work continues on developing timber engineering design information appropriate for use in developing countries.⁶¹

201. Once again, specialized technical training courses sponsored by special-purpose contributions were held in Australia (timber engineering workshop), Finland (furniture and joinery production) and Yugoslavia (workshop on technical appraisal of public sector mechanical wood-processing industries). The courses proved to be very popular with about three times the number of candidates nominated as places available. Training material used in the courses was reproduced for general distribution. New manuals were published on value analysis and production management and an earlier one on low-cost automation was revised.

202. Scarcity of UNDP funds led to the cancellation of a large-scale project in Cuba on bagasse utilization while in Bangladesh, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Rwanda implementation of projects was held back because of delays in acceptance of candidates.

203. In the textile subsector, 10 large-scale projects financed by UNDP in seven countries were operational in 1983. Three of these were designed to provide direct assistance to the textile industry while the remainder were concerned with the establishment and strengthening of institutions to serve the industry following the trend towards indirect assistance which has emerged in recent years.

204. A project was initiated in 1983, in co-operation with the International Institute for Cotton, to assist the cotton industry in developing countries by introducing computer predictions of the performance characteristics of knitted cotton goods. The simplified computer system will be presented to interested parties from developing countries in a seminar to be held in the United Kingdom, followed by regional workshops in Mexico and India to introduce

⁵⁹ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 188.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, para. 187.

⁶¹*Ibid.*

the system to national industries through existing local institutions. Headquarters staff visited Brazil to assess the damage to the textile industry caused by floods and to identify ways and means through which UNIDO could assist the industry. UNIDO also participated in a World Bank mission to China to study appraisal reports on loan requests for investment in textile mills.

205. In 1983, despite the many crises which affected all industrial development programmes, activities relating to the food-processing industry reached a peak. The shortage of foreign currency and the consequent limitations on food imports stimulated governmental interest in food-processing programmes which would make better use of available resources and reduce wastage and production costs. Emphasis was given to technological development and to programmes aiming at the rehabilitation, expansion and modernization of existing agro-industries in Angola, Guatemala, Mexico and Mozambique. By making wide use of locally produced cereals and tubers as a replacement for imported cereals, a project on technological development of composite flour and its use in bread production and other edible products is being successfully implemented in countries of the West African Economic Community.

206. A regional project of assistance to the Andean Group and other Latin American countries for integrated agro-industrial development resulted in the identification of possibilities for joint venture.⁶² The introduction of simple technology and expert advice to a sugar factory in the Dominican Republic brought about a 10 per cent increase in the production field. In the course of another short-term mission, advice was given on possibilities to rehabilitate the sugar industry in Angola. Two projects in China and Egypt are under implementation to establish research and development centres to improve the yield and quality of sugar and to decrease the specific energy demands for production.

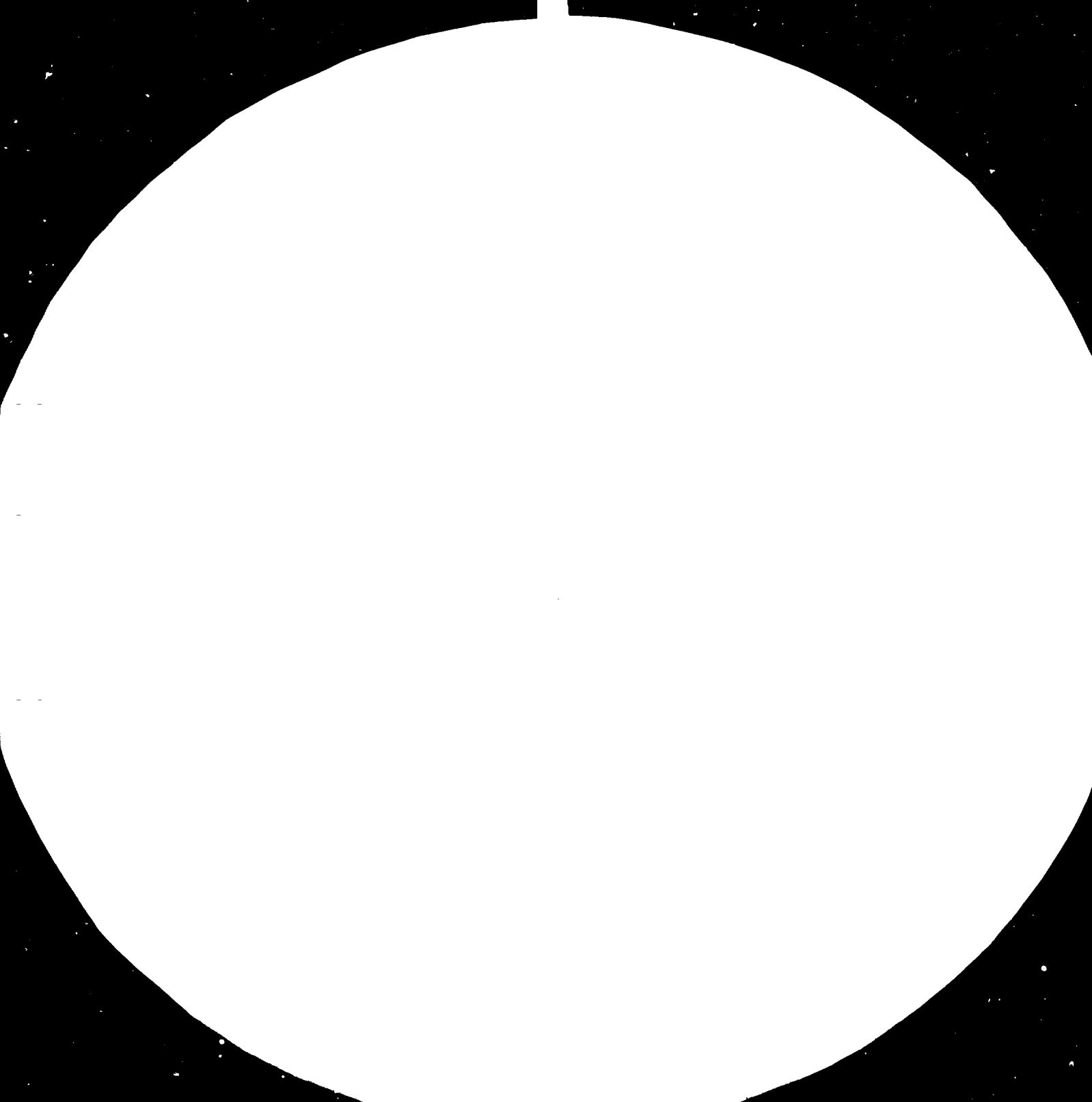
207. Under a project in Viet Nam, the production of baker's yeast⁶³ continued with an improved production unit design. Based on an assessment of existing facilities, engineering work will be carried out under the direction of UNIDO experts taking into account local conditions and the availability of raw materials, equipment and production means by local counterparts.

208. In the castor bean processing industry UNIDO carried out product and process research with UNIDF financing, to develop and introduce an economic technology to combat the problems of toxicity and allergens which hamper the industry. The production of non-toxic castor oil cakes will permit their utilization as protein animal feed and—by removing allergen compounds—risk to human health will be eliminated. A concept for an integrated cassava processing factory was also developed as a result of product and process research. Production methods are being refined in order to utilize cassava chip as an industrial raw material, replacing the more perishable fresh cassava roots. Greater production flexibility will allow the production of a variety of cassava-based products where there is a market for such products.⁶⁴ Financed by special-purpose contributions to UNIDF, preparations are complete for the establishment of a rice-bran oil extraction plant in Bangladesh. Construction and installation work is expected to start early in 1984.

⁶²ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 198.

⁶³ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 196.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, para. 194.





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MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010A
APPENDIX D TEST CHART NO. 2

209. Large-scale projects in the leather, leather products and rubber products sector continued in Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka and the United Republic of Tanzania.⁶⁵ A number of these projects were completed during the current year and negotiations are in process to identify areas for follow-up activities. A quality control laboratory installed in China has proved to be very successful and another large-scale follow-up project to create a leather technology centre in Shanghai is at an advanced stage of preparation.

210. A large-scale project was initiated in Costa Rica under a trust fund agreement to provide assistance to the Centre of Leather Technology. Several small-scale SIS-, RP- and UNIDF-funded projects have also been, or will be, implemented including a survey of footwear production and management methods in the United Republic of Tanzania, assistance in planning the relocation of Egyptian tanneries in Cairo and Alexandria, assistance to the Institute for Research and Development of Leather and Allied Industries in Indonesia, assistance to a tannery effluent treatment plant in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, assistance in the development of the leather industry in Paraguay, the installation of machinery in the national tanning factory in Democratic Yemen and leather industry consultancy in the Sudan and in the Syrian Arab Republic. Assistance to the rubber industry sector continued through a joint FAO/UNIDO project in Papua New Guinea.

211. Technical backstopping services were provided to informal leather expert group meetings and to the seventh UNIDO Leather and Leather Products Industry Panel, in preparation for the Third Consultation on the Leather and Leather Products Industry to be held in Innsbruck (Austria) in April 1984.

212. Technical assistance projects to establish or strengthen packaging research and development institutions in a number of developing countries were initiated or continued during 1983, the main inputs of which took the form of expertise, training and the delivery of laboratory equipment for quality control.

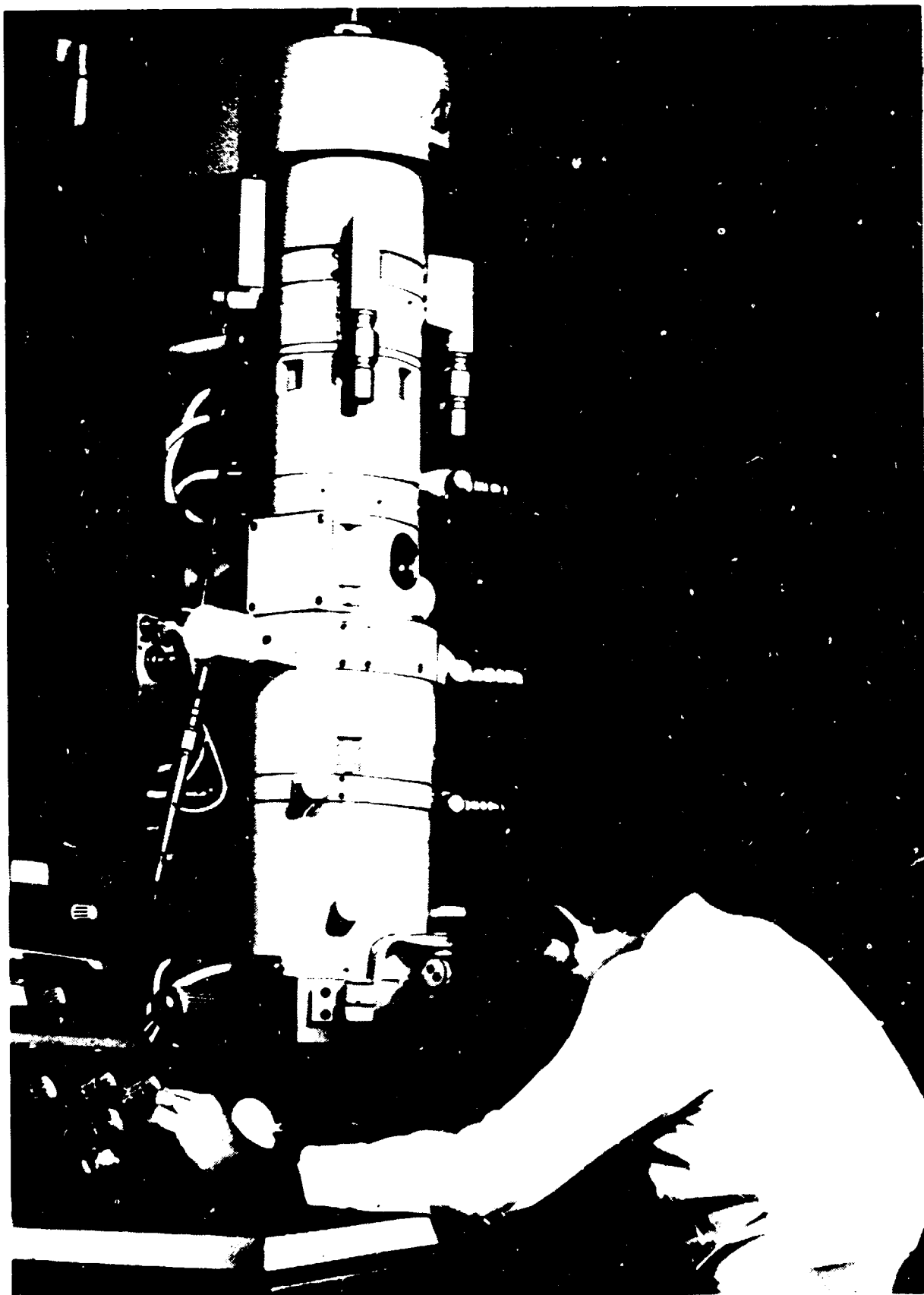
213. A regional workshop on the packaging industry with special emphasis on the agro-industrial sector took place in Cuba and was also attended by international experts in the field. A study on food packaging at the national level was carried out in Brazil⁶⁶ within the frame of a large-scale project funded by UNDP and the Inter-American Development Bank. The results are expected to be used both by the Government and private industries in their plans for the development of the required package manufactures in the short and medium term.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

214. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading metallurgical industries amounted to \$5.7 million. Some 70 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

⁶⁵*Ibid.*, para. 197.

⁶⁶*Ibid.*, para. 198.



Electronic microscope used as part of a project for the development of carbon fibre technology in Brasilia (Brazil)

215. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 40; the Americas: 15; Arab States: 18 (excluding African Arab States: 8); Asia and the Pacific: 26; Europe: 9; and interregional and global: 2.

216. A total of 127 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 11 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 49 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 67 projects below that value.

217. In accordance with its mandate, the Metallurgical Industries Section in its technical co-operation programme focused on the development, transfer, application and adaptation of extractive and physical metallurgical technology in developing countries within the following branches of specific activities: light non-ferrous metals (aluminium, titanium); heavy non-ferrous metals (copper, lead, zinc and rare metals); iron and steel industry; and ferrous and non-ferrous foundries and other metal transformation processes (rolling, forging, extruding, heat treatment, welding). Effective transfer of metallurgical know-how and technology took place through the establishment and strengthening of units and institutions of metallurgical technology.

218. During the year under review, technical assistance consisted mainly in the provision of expertise for the efficient operation of existing plants, the selection and application of appropriate technologies including advisory services and standardization of metal products, the introduction of maintenance systems in metallurgical plants, and plans for energy conservation and environmental aspects (utilization of solid wastes). Another priority area was the planning, design, establishment and operation of new metallurgical plants including preparation of techno-economic and market studies. Also reflected in the requests for technical assistance from developing countries was the need for the establishment of pilot and demonstration foundry and forge plants, and centres, laboratories or testing and evaluation units for the development of metallurgical technology and the processing of metallurgical minerals, including laboratory and pilot plant investigations, to determine their suitability for processing by alternative production routes.

219. Promising results have been achieved in the process of technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC). Kuwait agreed to co-operate with China in the semi-fabrication of aluminium by providing experts and offering training. Seminars and training programmes for participants from developing countries were organized in Brazil, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary and India in fields where a number of the host countries had themselves received UNDP/UNIDO assistance. The pilot and demonstration plant for the production of sponge iron at Andhra Pradesh (India)⁶⁷ undertook test work on iron ores and coals from Hungary and coals from Pakistan together with Indian iron ores in order to assess their suitability for sponge iron manufacture. A project for the ESCAP region was approved by UNDP under which further test work will be carried out on behalf of selected countries at Sponge Iron India Ltd. not only for coals and iron ores of various origins but also for other types of ores such as ilmenite concentrates, which could be usefully produced through the utilization of the plant's technology and demonstration facilities.

⁶⁷ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 212.

During the period under review, UNIDO continued its assistance to the plant in the standardization of melting technology for sponge iron. Egypt provided experts to the Foundry and Mechanical Workshop in Somalia and received a number of African trainees at the Egyptian Iron and Steel Company in Helwan. An agreement arranged between India and Mozambique related to aluminium production, while plans for the establishment of mini steel plants using iron ore from Angola and coal from Mozambique were in the early stages of negotiation. Trainees from Angola were accepted by the Foundry Industry Centre in Itauna (Brazil).⁶⁸

220. Assistance to least developed countries in the metallurgical sector related mainly to the development of foundry industries and 11 projects in this field were under implementation in the following countries: Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, Lesotho, Nepal, Niger, Somalia, the Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania. Other projects in the iron and steel industry were under implementation in Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

221. Technical co-operation activities during 1983 were predominantly related to the iron and steel subsector. World output of raw steel dropped from 707.7 million tonnes in 1981 to 643.6 million tonnes in 1982, a decrease of about 9 per cent. This was largely attributable to cuts in output by the industrialized countries which averaged 16 per cent. The production output of developing countries could be maintained or in some instances, such as Argentina and Turkey where there was a 15 per cent improvement over 1981 figures, increased. As a result of favourable supply and demand trends, projections for the next 10 years show an anticipated growth of steel production facilities in India, Latin America and the Middle East based on available raw materials. High transportation costs and an increased utilization of steel scrap have encouraged the establishment of mini steel plants at centres of consumption. In support of this trend which represents a further step towards self-sufficiency by developing countries, UNIDO has undertaken techno-economic studies in this area for a number of countries including Afghanistan, Democratic Yemen and Yemen.⁶⁹ A techno-economic evaluation and project report was undertaken on the establishment of the iron and steel industry in the United Republic of Tanzania, using domestic coal and iron ore.

222. Drilling for iron ore deposits at Say (Niger) was completed during 1983⁷⁰ and some 13 tonnes of ore samples are being tested to determine ore beneficiation, pelletizing and direct reduction characteristics. The project was initiated by the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission for Co-operation.

223. Further assistance was extended to the Companhia Industrial de Fundação e Laminagem in Mozambique in upgrading operational efficiency and technical managerial capacities in the metallurgical industries subsector. Technical assistance provided to Angola concentrated on the rehabilitation of the National Steelworks and elaboration of conditions for co-operation with

⁶⁸ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 216.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*, para. 207.

⁷⁰*Ibid.*, para. 217.

Mozambique in the development of an iron and steel industry. UNIDO experts recommended further test work on the processing of Angolan iron ore from Cassinga deposits before a decision was taken regarding investments.⁷¹

224. The Government of Brazil and UNIDO organized and financed jointly an international seminar on steel standardization in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 21-25 November 1983. The seminar, which generated awareness of the importance of standards and quality certification, was attended, *inter alia*, by participants from member countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations as an extension of UNIDO's contribution to the harmonization of steel standards in the region.⁷²

225. The Egyptian Iron and Steel Company (EISCO) which has been receiving UNDP/UNIDO assistance over the past few years in the introduction and development of a fully computerized maintenance system⁷³ is making the system available to industrial enterprises in Egypt, as well as sharing its experience with other developing countries. As a first step, 19 participants from African developing countries attended a demonstration workshop on managed maintenance in metallurgical and foundry industries organized under the auspices of UNIDO in Cairo (Egypt), 26 March to 15 April 1983. Consultants from Czechoslovakia were engaged by UNIDO to provide advisory services to EISCO in the field of computerized managed maintenance, following the successful introduction of a managed maintenance system in a plant in Czechoslovakia.⁷⁴ The first in-plant group training on the development and application of computerized maintenance systems in metallurgy, organized by UNIDO with the Czech Institute for Automation and Industrial Management in 1982, was repeated at an interregional level from 17 October to 11 November 1983 with the participation of 17 trainees from eight developing countries.

226. A regional programme was prepared for the development of the Arab iron and steel industry including the upgrading of the technical manpower skills of the Arab Iron and Steel Union (AISU). Once approved, the programme is designed to help AISU fulfil its regional mandate by providing appropriate support to its member countries particularly in terms of the development of maintenance systems, information systems and manpower training services to improve iron and steel production facilities.⁷⁵

227. A \$1.4 million project designed to strengthen an iron and steel research and development centre in Argentina became fully operational in 1983.⁷⁶ The project will ensure that by 1985 the Argentine iron and steel industry, which currently accounts for some 2 per cent of the country's gross domestic product, will have attained greater competitiveness through an improvement in quality as well as the development of new types of steel.

⁷¹*Ibid.*, para. 217.

⁷²*Ibid.*, para. 210.

⁷³*Ibid.*, para. 209.

⁷⁴*Ibid.*

⁷⁵*Ibid.*, para. 207.

⁷⁶*Ibid.*, para. 218.

228. In the non-ferrous metals subsector, the aluminium industry continued to be the main recipient of UNIDO technical assistance. Although the world economic situation had led to a decline in the production of aluminium over the last few years—notably in Japan and the United States of America—recently there has been a surprisingly rapid improvement in the aluminium industry and demands have increased. The events of the past biennium have accelerated the process of restructuring of aluminium production from the developed to the developing world.

229. UNIDO continued to assist the Guangzhou factory in China⁷⁷ in the establishment of a pilot plant for the manufacture of aluminium alloy door and window frames. The Kuwait Aluminium Company invited a team of three Chinese trainees from the plant for a four week course, and bore half of the travel costs; further technical co-operation between the two plants is envisaged for the future. In another project related to the aluminium industry in China, methods were examined of decreasing steam consumption in the process of bauxite digestion, fuel oil consumption in alumina calcination and electric energy consumption in the smelting process. Assistance to the Zheng Zhou Light Metal Research Institute⁷⁸ was successfully completed and Chinese researchers are now able to carry out independently in-depth investigations on the structures of bauxite and the various methods of alumina production. The establishment of a pilot plant for alumina production at the Institute was recommended in order to ensure wide industrial application of the project's output.

230. The Kuwait Aluminium Company and the Arabian Light Metals Company organized the First International Arab Aluminium Conference in Kuwait from 24 to 26 October 1983. UNIDO contributed a paper on "The aluminium industry in the Arab world".

231. At the request of the Indian Government a feasibility study was undertaken for the reconstruction of an alumina calciner in order to obtain a reduction of fuel oil consumption. The encouraging results achieved are expected to benefit other aluminium plants in India. The feasibility report on the establishment of industrial scale electrosmelting of sillimanite concentrates to aluminium silicon alloys,⁷⁹ confirmed the techno-economic viability of industrial-scale operations and it is expected that the project will soon lead to an investment decision by the Indian Government. Also in India, a team of experts investigated the possibilities for improvement of anode performance in aluminium smelting, the results of which encourage early implementation.

232. A detailed project report was prepared on the establishment of an aluminium research, development and design centre in India⁸⁰ and at the wish of the Government a project document for the next phase is under consideration.

⁷⁷*Ibid.*, para. 212.

⁷⁸*Ibid.*, para. 211.

⁷⁹*Ibid.*, para. 217.

⁸⁰*Ibid.*, para. 212.

233. Yugoslavia is the site of another, similar centre, where expertise was provided and equipment ordered for the establishment of an aluminium institute for research and development in Titograd.⁸¹ The aim of the project is to assist the Kombinat Aluminijuma Titograd in applied research in priority areas such as alumina technology, aluminium alloy technology and product development, modelling of aluminium anodic protection and environmental protection, in order to solve specific problems facing the aluminium industry.

234. UNIDO continued to provide assistance to the Aluminium Project Bureau in Mozambique with a view to the possible establishment of an aluminium smelter, and competing bilateral feasibility reports were evaluated by experts from international consulting firms.

235. Recognizing the importance of well-equipped research and development centres as a means to technological advancement, UNIDO continued to assist in upgrading the scientific and technological capabilities of the Jamaica Bauxite Institute.⁸² The technological testing laboratory is now in operation and the pilot plant for bauxite investigation should become fully operational in the first quarter of 1984. With the assistance of UNIDO and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, the Institute plans to organize in mid-1984 a workshop to demonstrate for participants from the Caribbean region the functions of the pilot plant in the bauxite/alumina industry. A number of countries, including India, showed interest in the utilization of bauxite residues (red mud) in the building materials industry. Pilot-scale testing of samples from Jamaica in 1982 had revealed that by using a mixture of 50 to 80 per cent of red mud together with other common minerals, building materials of good quality could be obtained.⁸³ A study on the utilization of a material hitherto regarded as waste is being planned jointly by UNIDO and UNEP for distribution to developing countries.

236. Under the Joint UNIDO/Hungary Aluminium Industry Programme,⁸⁴ a number of technical assistance activities were carried out during 1983 in support of a programme for the development of the bauxite/alumina/aluminium industry in developing countries. These activities included a five-week group training on alumina production, the preparation of two world reviews (training kits), one on the environmental aspects of bauxite/alumina production and one on possibilities for energy conservation. A manual on laboratory practice in alumina production and a study related to the establishment of linkages of a vertically integrated aluminium industry were also prepared for subsequent dissemination. Within the programme, a number of Hungarian experts in the aluminium industry were made available for technical co-operation projects in developing countries, including China, India, Jamaica and Mozambique.

237. Assistance was provided to Zimbabwe in the processing of ores of light non-ferrous metals; the possibility of producing lithium salts and aluminosilicate-based products was also investigated together with potential market outlets. A comprehensive clay silicate resource study is under consideration as a follow-up.

⁸¹*Ibid.*

⁸²ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 217.

⁸³ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 213.

⁸⁴*Ibid.*, para. 214.

238. In the heavy non-ferrous metal subsector, Peru requested assistance in electro-refining of copper through the method of periodic reversible current in order to increase production capacity and reduce production costs. Yugoslavia requested assistance in the recovery of a number of useful components from low-grade ores. The pre-feasibility study on the extraction of gold and silver from mine tailings in Mauritania⁸⁵ showed promising results and as a next step UNIDO will assist in proposed pilot plant tests of a 750-tonne sample of mine tailings. With UNIDO expertise, the activation of gold extraction continues in the State of Minas Gerais in Brazil.

239. The importance to the developing countries of a reliable supply of high-quality spare parts cannot be overstressed. Delivery of spare parts as well as the eventual transfer of production of some, if not all, spare parts to domestic manufacturing is a difficult and often costly process. It places certain demands—stable material specification, uniformity of properties, adequate quality control and high wear resistance—on the source of metal parts which are—in many countries—small foundries/forge/metal-forming shops. In order to assist developing countries in the progressive manufacture of metal spare parts, UNIDO organized an expert group meeting on the manufacture of cast/forged parts in Cairo (Egypt) in November 1983. The meeting was attended by 15 participants, including five from least developed countries; six individual papers and the final report will be disseminated to interested developing countries early in 1984. An important issue facing the meeting was the promotion of scrap-metal utilization as an indigenous raw material for foundries. Scrap is available in significant quantities in many developing countries but proper collection and processing systems need to be established in order to create conditions for efficient utilization. Assistance has already been provided to Angola and Sierra Leone, and the capabilities and experience of UNIDO in this field might prove of interest to other developing countries. As part of a World Bank project, UNIDO was requested to organize a study tour for a group of Chinese experts accompanied by World Bank officials, to plants in Hungary dealing with scrap-metal collection and processing.

240. In 1983, UNIDO continued to stress the importance of the foundry industry sector, particularly for least developed countries. The Pilot and Demonstration Foundry established in Nepal,⁸⁶ with a UNDP input of almost \$2 million, became operational at the end of February 1983 and performance tests have been successfully completed. Training has been arranged for staff of the foundry at the National Institute for Foundry Technology in Ranchi (India)—another example of technical co-operation between developing countries. The industrial adviser provided to Afghanistan strongly recommended an increase in foundry capacities by establishing a new foundry to meet the present and future demands for castings. A techno-economic study concerning the establishment of a foundry and forge shop for demonstration and production purposes was under implementation in Niger. Preparations continued in 1983 for the establishment of a demonstration foundry with integrated mechanical workshop in Mwanza (United Republic of Tanzania) and the foundry is expected to go into production in 1985.

⁸⁵*Ibid.*, para. 215.

⁸⁶*Ibid.*, para. 216.

241. A study was prepared on the prerequisites for the establishment of a precision casting foundry in Jamaica. Blueprints were elaborated for the construction of a steel foundry and a non-ferrous foundry as part of a project to develop the foundry industry in Angola. The Government of Angola also expressed interest in the installation of a pilot foundry incorporating a training centre. Pending the procurement of funds for the foundry/training centre, Angolan foundry workers will receive training at the Itauna Foundry Industry Centre in Brazil (see para. 219 above).

242. Assistance was provided to Pakistan's State Heavy Engineering Corporation in solving the problem of quality control, thereby reducing the rate of steel casting rejects. Short-term missions by UNIDO and ECA experts were undertaken jointly in Lesotho and Botswana to investigate the possible creation of a small-scale foundry unit which would supply tools, instruments and spare parts to the agricultural sector. A market study of selected cast products over the next 15 years will first have to be analysed. In China, the metal-forming research and development facilities of the Shanghai Institute of Machine Building Technology were strengthened in order to serve the mechanical and electrical industry in the area. Democratic Yemen received technical assistance to its national dockyard foundry, forging and metal-forming workshop.

243. As part of a large-scale project initiated in 1982 to strengthen the metallurgical industry in Paraguay,⁸⁷ a fully equipped metallurgical laboratory was installed in 1983. Another laboratory is under construction in Morocco as the core of a project of assistance to the foundry industry.

244. In a number of developing countries, centres for metallurgical technology established by UNDP/UNIDO became fully operational and self-sufficient and are, in turn, providing assistance not only to local industries but also to other developing countries. Thus, the National Welding Research Institute in Tiruchirapalli (India)⁸⁸ has rapidly developed into a national research centre focusing on R + D, consultancy, training and documentation. In order to share the Indian experience with other countries, an interregional workshop on the promotion of welding technology in developing countries will be organized early in 1984 under UNDP/UNIDO auspices for a group of 15 participants.

245. Further progress was made in the formation of a central metallurgical research and development institute in Jos (Nigeria).⁸⁹ During 1983, a nucleus of the following laboratories was created: mineral beneficiation, coal metallography, refractories and high temperature furnaces for heat treatment and general laboratory use.

246. Work on a development centre for silicon technology in Pakistan is progressing well and equipment to the order of \$920,000 has been shipped to the project site. Extensive training of engineers has also taken place. Cuba requested UNDP/UNIDO assistance in the establishment of a mineral-processing technology pilot plant. The first phase of the project was financed by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸⁸ ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 222.

⁸⁹ ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 218.

Development with the preparation of specifications for the pilot plant and necessary equipment. Preparatory assistance to Mozambique was initiated and a concept formulated on the establishment of a technological, metallurgical and non-metallic testing and development laboratory.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

247. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading engineering industries amounted to \$9.5 million. Some 80 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources. The successive reduction of available UNDP funds particularly affected the field of activities through cuts in the equipment component, which in many cases is an essential input to engineering projects.

248. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 28; the Americas: 10; Arab States: 12 (excluding African Arab States: 11); Asia and the Pacific: 44; Europe: 7; and interregional and global: 0.

249. A total of 160 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 20 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 63 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 77 projects below that value.

250. Some 56 projects covering all geographic regions were proposed, elaborated or developed by the staff of the Section who, together with the senior interregional advisers and special technical adviser attached to the Section, participated in project formulation and programming missions in 33 countries.

251. Technical assistance provided in the field of engineering industries continued to be based on appropriate and proven technology, taking into account existing infrastructure and the available and potential resources of the recipient country. Activities which contributed greatly to the overall economic development of a country focused, as in previous years, on industrial technology, energy-related technology, industrial production and the development of human resources. Integrated activities aimed at improving or expanding specific industrial subsectors included the design, manufacture, maintenance and repair of engineering products in five specific categories, namely: agricultural machinery and implements; metalworking and machine tools; land-based and water-borne transport equipment; electronic and electrical machinery and equipment; and computers and computer-related equipment.

252. It was noted that developing countries continued to show preference for the development of agricultural machinery, the expansion of electronic and related industries as well as the increased utilization of computers in industry.⁹⁰ Requests for technical assistance from developing countries fell mostly within these areas in 1983.

⁹⁰ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 226.

253. In connection with the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa (1978-1988), efforts were made to strengthen the existing related production units, as well as to promote the application of proven technologies, maintenance and repair and the manufacture of components and spare parts.⁹¹ Attention was also given to requests for projects in shipbuilding and repair and automotive and railway engineering—areas of prime importance to the developing countries. Direct assistance was provided on various aspects of transportation engineering to a number of countries including Bhutan (transport facilities), Cuba and Turkey (shipbuilding and repair). A large-scale project is under implementation for the establishment of a boat-building and maintenance yard in the Seychelles. In China, a technical assistance project resulted in increased reliability and economy of locomotive diesel engines and a study tour was organized on the design and testing of large diesel engines.

254. Within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), special measures were taken to develop appropriate engineering activities in Africa, including the promotion of local technical capabilities, the strengthening of engineering institutions with emphasis on least developed countries and co-operation among the developing countries of Africa. A meeting organized in co-operation with the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) on engineering design and manufacture, which took place in Cairo (Egypt) in October 1983, was an example of these initiatives.

255. Programmes continued during 1983 to support the exploitation of natural resources in developing countries through assistance in the production of irrigation machinery, oil and water drilling equipment and hydropower equipment, with emphasis on the identification of new potentials for local manufacture, repair, maintenance and training.

256. Technical co-operation activities in the agricultural machinery industry during the year were concerned with the improvement of national capabilities in product design, production, repair and maintenance. In Africa, assistance was provided to Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania in the establishment of development centres and pilot plants for national design and production technology. Through the development of national capabilities in product design and production technology and the subsequent manufacture of low-cost agricultural machinery and implements, increased output and greater labour productivity could be achieved. A number of developing countries in Asia and the Pacific including Bangladesh, China, India, Mongolia, Nepal and Pakistan were assisted by UNIDO in the establishment of an applied research base. Using updated scientific devices and methodology, UNIDO also assisted Poland in strengthening research and design in its agricultural machinery industry.

257. In an effort to promote local production of agricultural tools and implements in Haiti, UNIDO organized a study tour of African countries which enabled Haitian officials to select those items of equipment suitable for adaptation to local conditions. After local testing and eventual modification, the equipment will be used as prototypes for local manufacture.

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 238.

258. With regard to large- and medium-scale industrial production, assistance also centred on the simultaneous development of both the agricultural machinery industry and subsidiary or related industries in order to utilize fully existing or potential production capacities. In Togo and Upper Volta, for example, agricultural implements are being manufactured on a series basis. At the artisan and small-scale industry levels, particular attention was given to the use of suitable raw materials, jigs and fixtures in order to assure quality of products and a reduction in production costs.

259. Co-operation continued to be strengthened with a number of United Nations bodies including the regional commissions, the United Nations Capital Development Fund and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as well as with economic communities and regional agricultural institutions. At the regional level, support continued to be given to the regional network for agricultural machinery in Asia and the Pacific involving co-operation with the United Nations Social and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) as executing agency, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) as associated agency, in the fields of agricultural equipment and implements design and production technology. Co-operation was also strengthened with ARCEDEM.

260. In-house co-operation included substantive support to the System of Consultations in the planning, organization and preparation of background studies for the Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry held in Vienna, October 1983.⁹² Close co-operation continued with other units, in particular the Training Branch and Feasibility Studies Section, thus ensuring a smoother and more efficient implementation of field projects.

261. Technical assistance projects on the development of low-cost pumping technologies in Ethiopia and Kenya reached a successful conclusion, and the experience gained will be of benefit to other developing countries. A project financed jointly by the UNDP, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) is under implementation in Mali to manufacture water pumps and to strengthen the maintenance, repair and spare parts manufacturing capacities of the existing workshop. Following the successful completion of a project in Senegal, a workshop on the installation, operation and maintenance of irrigation pumps was held in Dakar (Senegal) with the participation of other West African countries, in particular those of the Sahelian zone. Further progress was made in the delivery and installation of special machine tools for a workshop in the United Republic of Cameroon which would allow the manufacture of spare parts for local small-scale industries.

262. Electro-mechanical workshops were set up in Ecuador to permit local artisans to use modern machinery to achieve a rough finish to articles which can then be completed manually. This practice vastly improves productivity while preserving the individual and manual characteristics of the completed handicraft items. An emergency assistance project in Chad succeeded in providing help with damaged industrial electro-mechanical production equipment, and also provided technical and logistic support to small- and medium-sized enterprises.

⁹² *Ibid.*, para. 228.

263. As a result of a tripartite evaluation of the Specialized Institute for Engineering Industries in Iraq,⁹³ it was concluded that future technical co-operation activities will consolidate the areas of tool design and productivity, production engineering, and inspection and quality control, and concentrate to a larger extent on the coverage of new areas such as industrial engineering, low-cost automation and computer aided engineering. It is envisaged that a substantial amount of the required funds for future technical assistance to the Specialized Institute for Engineering Industries will be borne by the Government through a cost-sharing arrangement.

264. Senior government officials from Thailand studied, in co-operation with UNIDO, the existing institutional infrastructure of the engineering industry in the Republic of Korea as well as in the area of Hong Kong in order to promote and expand the engineering industries sector in Thailand. Practical follow-up is expected in the near future. In China, a project concerned with machine building was instrumental in delivering a wide spectrum of international expertise in many aspects of machine building technology. Through this expertise a number of problems were resolved; experts also assisted the host institutions in establishing plans and directives for future development in terms of production, management and organization.

265. In Cuba and India, technical assistance was provided in the establishment of centres for industrial design, a project which involved successful co-operation with an international non-governmental organization. The candidatures of a number of leading world experts were obtained by UNIDO from the International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID) and submitted to Governments for consideration to staff the centres.

266. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, preparatory assistance was completed in 1983 for a large-scale project which will enable the country to acquire design and manufacturing capabilities in the areas of numerically controlled machine tools and industrial robotics applying computer aided design (CAD) and computer aided manufacture (CAM) techniques. The Numerical Control (NC)/CAM Centre established in Bangalore (India) is now in a position to implement one of the country's major objectives: the diffusion of NC/CAM technology throughout the national industrial base.⁹⁴ A follow-up project has been initiated to enlarge the scope of the Centre's activities to include CAD, especially for the design of discrete metal parts and capital goods.

267. In Viet Nam, two fully equipped tropical technology laboratories were inaugurated and regional conferences on tropical technology were held at each laboratory on that occasion. Both laboratories are actively engaged in developing new electrical insulating materials from local raw materials that will be able to withstand the country's extremely humid and corrosive atmosphere.

268. Preparatory assistance for the establishment of the Fluid Control Research Institute in India has been successfully completed. Technical assistance will be provided over a three-and-a-half-year period to develop capabilities in the design and testing of flow control elements for local production.⁹⁵ Discussions with the

⁹³ID/B/280, chap. IV, para. 233.

⁹⁴ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 245.

⁹⁵*Ibid.*, para. 232.

Government continue on the formulation of future large-scale projects such as emission control of automotive engines and the development of local capabilities in the manufacture of precision tools for electronic parts and components.

269. The high priority attached by developing countries to the introduction of electronics into many sectors of their economy led to technical assistance projects such as pilot plants for the fabrication of semi-conductor devices and components. Facilities—either self-contained or as integral parts of existing units—to establish design and application capabilities for electronic equipment are another priority area. An electronic reliability and environmental test centre in the Republic of Korea is nearing completion, while in Mexico a project involving a system of test laboratories for the electric power industry has just entered its second phase.⁹⁶ Two projects to provide assistance to a tape recorder factory and a television receiver factory in China are nearing completion.

270. Activities in the area of electronics and electrical industries covered a wide range. Recruitment is in progress of experts and consultants for a project to establish design and production test laboratories for the electrical industry in Mexico. In the Republic of Korea, two large-scale electronics-oriented projects are nearing completion after four years of implementation. Assistance rendered amounted to approximately \$1.5 million, and covered the cost of experts, equipment and the training of national engineers and technicians abroad. A qualification and surveillance laboratory for consumer electronic projects was put into operation in China in 1983 by installing sophisticated testing equipment which enabled the introduction of evaluation procedures in terms of quality control and reliability.⁹⁷

271. Assistance continued to a process control centre for electrical machinery and equipment in Bulgaria and success has been achieved with the design and production of a number of products for both industry and consumer usage.⁹⁸ An institution in India is considering undertaking similar production. In Egypt, a project of assistance to the Electronic Industries Research and Development Centre has reached its final stage and the Centre, through its sophisticated equipment and trained staff, will be in a position to render technical assistance to industrial enterprises in Egypt. Future activities of the Centre will concentrate on closer and more extensive co-operation with industry and will include assistance not only in the application, design and development of electronic prototypes but also on maintenance and repair.

272. A new project in the field of electronics is being implemented in El Salvador, where the Government is planning to promote an export-oriented electronics industry. Governmental authorities and potential investors are currently being informed on the state of the art as well as on international trends in electronics technology, through expert missions and study tours by local industrialists.

273. Good progress has been made by a project in India to assist in the design and application of micro-processor-based dairy instruments for specific measurements or to prevent deterioration and decay. In Hungary, the

⁹⁶*Ibid.*, para. 241.

⁹⁷*Ibid.*, para. 244.

⁹⁸*Ibid.*, para. 241.

implementation of a project concerning a training centre for maintenance and repair of electronic bio-medical equipment is proceeding ahead of schedule.⁹⁹

274. The first phase of a project to establish a NC/CAM centre in Bulgaria was completed and the second phase has started. The centre is the national focal point for information, demonstration and applications of new manufacturing concepts in terms of numerical control, CAD, CAM, part programming and the establishment of production cells. The second phase is designed to accelerate and improve the processes associated with the design of new, highly efficient, machine tools as well as new technologies for their manufacture.

275. An evaluation of a large-scale project on repair and maintenance of industrial equipment in Guinea concluded that the project should receive technical assistance (UNDP/UNIDO) for a further period of three years. Supplementary assistance was also recommended, to be financed from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). In Guinea-Bissau a study was carried out to establish a strategy for maintenance of industrial equipment, and a proposal put forward for the intensive training of maintenance personnel to upgrade their skills and increase the standard and output of existing workshops through better management as well as the local manufacture of spare parts. A study on the problem of industrial maintenance was carried out in Madagascar and a national strategy developed to introduce measures for improvement. A maintenance system for motorized irrigation pump equipment was provided to the Senegal River Valley project. In Viet Nam, preparations are under way for large-scale projects on the repair and maintenance of sugar and rice mills.

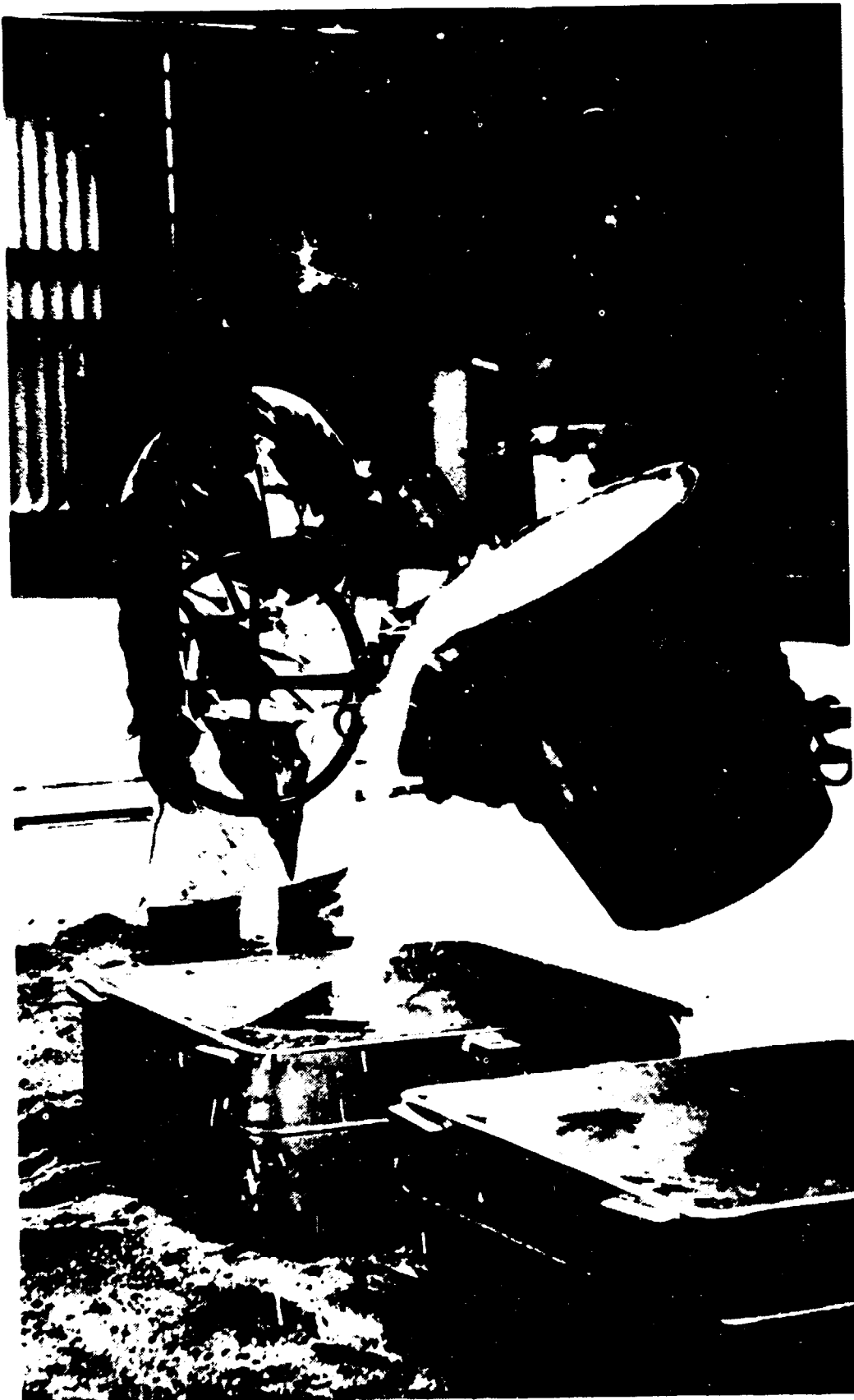
276. In the area of energy and process engineering, emphasis was given to technology and hardware development. The Indian Institute of Petroleum was assisted by UNIDO in the development of engines which use methanol as a fuel.¹⁰⁰ Progress was made with the design, prototype development, testing and manufacture of solar distillation systems for Ylang-Ylang flower oil in the Comoros. Five different prototypes will be installed and tested in the Comoros to demonstrate the feasibility of replacing wood as fuel. In the United Republic of Tanzania, a project was initiated to provide consultancy services to Tanzania's National Science and Research Council to assist in the development of a programme on co-ordination, production, and utilization of renewable sources of energy. Further progress was made in Jordan on the design and manufacture of solar water heater systems for industrial applications, in co-operation with the Royal Scientific Society, while in China progress was made in the strengthening of a regional research, development and training centre for small/mini hydropower generation through purchase, delivery and installation of specialized testing and monitoring equipment.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

277. In 1983, technical co-operation expenditures under the heading chemical industries amounted to \$17.1 million. Some 51 per cent of the total implementation was financed from UNDP resources.

⁹⁹*Ibid.*, para. 244.

¹⁰⁰*Ibid.*, para. 234.



Casting of grey iron parts by the dried mould technique at the Pilot and Demonstration Foundry in Nepal

278. Regional distribution of expenditure in percentages was: Africa (including African Arab States): 38; the Americas: 11; Arab States: 29 (excluding African Arab States: 3); Asia and the Pacific: 38; Europe: 5; and interregional and global: 5.

279. A total of 321 projects were implemented or under implementation in 1983, comprising 27 projects greater than \$1 million in value, 93 projects greater than \$150,000 in value and 201 projects below that value.

280. The role of UNIDO as a promoter of innovative technology was exemplified by two new programmes—one on the use of non-metallic minerals in agriculture and the other concerning environmental protection—undertaken in co-operation with the Joint UNIDO/Czechoslovakia Programme for International Co-operation in the Field of Ceramics, Building Materials and Non-metallic Mineral-based Industries. When used as a conditioner for arid soils, the clay mineral bentonite, owing to its high water absorption and ion exchange capacity, was found both to reduce water and fertilizer needs and increase the yield of crops such as cereals, potatoes and vegetables. This technique was recognized as having a vast potential for increasing agricultural yields in countries with semi-arid soils while at the same time reducing water and fertilizer costs. The ability of hydrophobic expanded perlite to remove effectively liquid and dissolved hydrocarbons in fresh and sea water was also demonstrated. Considerable interest was expressed by a number of Gulf States as well as by China and Egypt in its potential to treat petroleum spills. Research work continued on the desilication of bamboo black liquors in a bamboo pulp mill in India.¹⁰¹ A production-type treatment plant for removing silica should be operational by the end of 1984.

281. The positive impact of many projects in the chemical industries sector was demonstrated by a willingness on the part of Governments to allocate scarce UNDP resources for the continuation of technical co-operation projects into second and third phases, often with substantial cost-sharing to augment dwindling IPF funds. In Argentina, a project to assist in the continuous training of personnel for the petrochemical complex at Bahía Blanca¹⁰² led in August 1983 to a regional symposium on the development of the petrochemical industry, where participants stressed the importance of research and development (R + D) and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the field of petrochemicals. UNDP contributed \$1.8 million to the first phase of the project, while the second phase had a UNDP input of \$900,000 and government cost-sharing of \$344,000. Modelled on the Argentine project, a similar project was approved in late 1983 to strengthen R + D capabilities in petrochemicals in Turkey, with a UNDP input of \$0.5 million and government cost-sharing of \$0.5 million.¹⁰³

282. UNIDO has always endeavoured to ensure that positive results achieved in one project are shared by other interested developing countries. The project, financed by the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, on the development of carbon fibre technology in Brazil,¹⁰⁴ for example, has made considerable progress in developing materials and structural components for various applications. In order to share the experience gained, an

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*, para. 260.

¹⁰² *Ibid.*, para. 252.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 255.

international conference on carbon fibre applications was held in December 1983, to demonstrate the achievements of the project as well as to discuss possibilities of co-operation among developing countries in acquiring technologies for carbon fibres and carbon fibre composites.

283. Energy-related industrial technology continued to feature prominently among projects in the chemical industries sector, and the biofuels programme, in particular, has been growing steadily. UNIDO experts assisted in a programme for the introduction of biomass gasifiers for use in industry in the Dominican Republic to replace imported fuel oil, as well as in a comprehensive programme for the development of gasifiers and pyrolysis units in the Philippines that would convert agricultural residues, such as rice husks and coconut shells, into fuel gas and charcoal.

284. In the area of synthetic fuels, UNIDO actively supported the R + D efforts of a number of coal-rich developing countries in coal gasification and liquefaction. The assistance being provided to the Regional Research Laboratory in Hyderabad (India) deserves special mention. Technology for gasification of coal to suit high ash Indian coals is not easily available and imported technology has to be adapted to suit local coals, preferably by actual experimentation on a sufficiently large scale to yield data for the scale-up and design of large plants. Design and manufacturing capabilities have also to be developed and established within the country and improvements made in the process by way of minimizing oxygen requirements, while modelling of the process is also necessary in the design of large plants. For these reasons the Hyderabad Regional Research Laboratory imported a pilot plant with a throughput of 1 tonne of coal per hour, based on a fixed bed pressure gasification system. It is the smallest sized pilot plant useful for the collection of data for scale-up and design of large commercial plants. The main purpose of the UNIDO project was to assist in erecting, commissioning and operating the pilot gasifier and to provide the technical guidance and sophisticated modern instruments necessary to obtain data which would be of use to the Indian authorities. The erection and successful commissioning of the project was completed in 1983.

285. Two energy-related technical meetings were held during the year under review. A third workshop on maintenance and plant inspection in petroleum refineries was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Austrian Government, OPEC Fund for International Development and the Austrian state oil company. Developing countries had shown great appreciation for the first two workshops and many of them sent participants to the third in the series at their own cost. A seminar on water desalination technologies using solar energy was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Victoria Solar Energy Council, in Perth and Melbourne (Australia). Participants from developing countries reviewed together with Australian experts the various solar-energy-driven processes for desalination, and discussed their applicability to the developing world.

286. The considerable financial savings possible through improved energy management in the ceramic industry was once again stressed during a training workshop on this subject held in Czechoslovakia¹⁰⁵ in April 1983. As a result of

¹⁰⁵ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 254.

requests to UNIDO to intensify its activities in this field, two exploratory missions were undertaken later in the year in Brazil and India to define a more concrete work programme for future co-operation.

287. A major effort in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa was a project to strengthen and expand the capacities of the Petroleum Development Centre in Sumbe (Angola). During the last few years, more than 200 national specialists have been trained under the project at the operational level in petroleum refining, while a number of trainees from Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania also attended the courses. UNDP and UNIDO are planning to carry out regional training activities within the Centre for member countries of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

288. In 1983, a number of technical assistance projects were initiated by UNIDO in Africa to promote the development of new and renewable sources of energy. In Somalia, for example, UNIDO provided expert assistance and equipment to set up a charcoal testing and quality control laboratory, the overall aim being to substitute inefficient traditional methods of charcoal production by more efficient modern techniques in order to obtain higher yields of charcoal from the same quantities of wood. In Sudan, a project was initiated to assist in utilizing agricultural wastes such as cotton stalks for the production of solid and gaseous fuels through gasification and pyrolysis in small conversion units. Traditionally, cotton stalks are burned soon after harvest in order to prevent parasitic infection of the next cotton crop. If, however, cotton stalk gasification or pyrolysis proved to be a viable technology, it would provide energy from these wastes and at the same time alleviate the disposal problem. In Burundi, UNIDO gave advice on peat extraction methods and investigated the possibility of producing peat-based fertilizers and solid conditioners for local consumption.

289. Another example of support to African industry was the first mechanized brick plant in the Gambia¹⁰⁶ which started production in 1983. Designed, constructed and equipped by a Chinese contractor and financed from UNIDF, its operation marked the successful culmination of several years of UNIDO assistance beginning with raw material survey, market study, pre-feasibility and feasibility studies and proceeding to erection and commissioning. Co-operation continues with a comprehensive training programme for plant personnel as well as for building contractors and bricklayers, in order to ensure maximum efficiency in both the manufacture and use of the bricks.

290. The all-embracing nature of the UNIDO technical assistance programme was exemplified by projects in Burundi and Haiti on glass manufacture. A bottle factory in Burundi approached its completion while a contract for a similar plant was concluded in Haiti. UNIDO assistance ranged from technical and economic pre-investment studies to identify investment opportunities, to participation in government negotiations with potential suppliers of technology and know-how and investors. While these and several other ongoing projects involved conventional hollow glass technology, a project initiated in Viet Nam will assist the Government in the domestic production of scientific glassware

¹⁰⁶ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 250.

for local laboratories, universities, schools etc. Based on imported pyrex tubing, the production of a wide range of laboratory glassware is possible with a minimum of capital investment.

291. In the field of pulp and paper, UNIDO continued its efforts to increase industrial production in the developing countries. In Turkey¹⁰⁷ technical support to pulp and paper mills was strengthened through the services of highly qualified experts as well as training programmes for operational and research personnel. A programme was initiated in Viet Nam to rehabilitate existing paper mills, while in Uganda¹⁰⁸ a pre-feasibility study was prepared for 10 and 40 tonnes/day bagasse pulp mills and recommendations made to improve the overall performance of the paper mills. In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, UNIDO assisted a paper mill to improve the quality of its cement bags.

292. In Mozambique, a salt washing plant was installed to upgrade locally produced sea-salt and increase export opportunities. Studies were initiated on soda ash production from local salt lake brines in Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania, and new assistance programmes were launched in Burma, Nigeria and Sudan to improve existing salt works. Improvements were also introduced to village-scale production of salt by women in the Gambia, Jamaica and Nigeria. Guidelines on sea-salt production became available in English, French and Spanish.

293. UNIDO continued to pay special attention in 1983 to the strengthening of R + D support for technology development. After years of planning and negotiations, a large-scale project was initiated in Sri Lanka to assist the Ceylon Ceramic Corporation in establishing a central quality control and research laboratory to serve its 26 production plants. Financed under UNIDF, the project aims at achieving national self-sufficiency in ceramics research and development and promoting a rapid, self-sustained growth of the industry. The new laboratory will also support private industrial entrepreneurs in their manufacturing programmes. Research work at the newly created pulp-paper pilot plants in Burma¹⁰⁹ and Cuba produced positive results which should prove of interest to other developing countries. These included new know-how on the storage of bagasse and on the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse in Cuba; several paper products, hitherto not manufactured in Burma, using mixtures of bamboo pulp/waste paper/tropical hardwood pulps; and scientific data on the pulping of different bamboos and hardwoods.

294. Promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries was effected through a number of regional projects, including a project on building construction under seismic conditions which—having involved the participation of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia—is approaching completion.¹¹⁰ An indication of its success was the decision by participating countries to continue their co-operation beyond the lifetime of the project and to establish a permanent co-ordinating committee for earthquake risk reduction in the Balkan region.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 260.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*

¹¹⁰ ID/B/280, chap. V, para. 258.

295. A regional project on low-cost building materials technologies and construction systems in the Asian and Pacific region was started early in 1983 and covers Afghanistan, China, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Tonga; a regional secretariat headed by a co-ordinator is located in the Philippines. A special feature of the project is the arrangement for providing a consultant from one participating country to another under the technical co-operation among developing countries formula, whereby costs are shared between the contributing and recipient countries. Regional activities are co-ordinated and managed by an official of the participating Government in accordance with the policies and priorities established by an intergovernmental technical board, thus encouraging maximum participation of the individual Governments of the region.

296. As part of the project on the development and promotion of fertilizer production and utilization in the Arab region, undertaken in 1982 in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),¹¹¹ the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) and the Arab Federation of Chemical Fertilizer Producers, two regional meetings were held in 1983 on packaging, storage and distribution systems, and on the development of agricultural credit facilities and fertilizer pricing policies. The project strengthened the information dissemination and data processing capacity of the Arab Federation and also provided short-term expertise on maintenance problems of two fertilizer companies in Jordan and the Syrian Arab Republic.

297. The innovative approach of UNIDO towards consolidating the experience of developing countries in all aspects of pesticide industry development led to the establishment of a regional network for production, control and use of pesticides in Asia and the Far East. The project's activities are planned and monitored by a technical advisory committee, composed of experts nominated by member Governments. Two expert group meetings also took place in 1983, on a pesticide data collection system and the harmonization of pesticide registration requirements, bringing together representatives from the network member countries and government authorities to examine common problems and seek appropriate solutions. The exchange of experience is further amplified by expert missions from within and outside the region, as well as study tours by government officials, scientists and engineers to selected countries of the region. The project enjoys excellent co-operation with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). On the basis of experience gained in 1983, preparations were started for a similar project in Latin America.

298. While the growth of the fertilizer industry in developing countries is considerably hampered by high capital costs of new plants, UNIDO has been concentrating on the utilization of low-grade raw materials for fertilizer production, namely low-grade phosphatic ores and sulphur ores. In India, a novel research project is being undertaken to utilize low-grade sulphur ores (pyrites) for the production of either sulphur or sulphuric acid, the basic chemical input to the phosphate fertilizer industry. New projects were launched

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, para. 265.

to introduce R + D institutions in Egypt and Pakistan; assistance was also provided to the Bangladesh fertilizer industry to strengthen training facilities and establish an engineering design division. In May 1983, the twentieth session of the UNIDO/FAO/World Bank Working Group on Fertilizers—the reports of which have gained world-wide recognition—endorsed the results of its investigations on the present situation as well as the outlook for supply and demand over the next five years. The report will be presented to the Fourth Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry to be held in New Delhi (India), January 1984.

299. In the field of pesticides, the establishment of pilot manufacturing units and formulation plants continued to be of major interest to developing countries. Projects were under way during the year to assist in setting up a multipurpose pesticide production plant in Egypt and a formulation plant in Burma. UNIDO was confronted with a number of issues such as toxicology; government regulations, certification and control procedures; safety in production, handling and application; environmental problems; and control of pesticide residues in food crops. Close co-operation was maintained with FAO, WHO and UNEP.

300. Technical assistance to the cement industry during 1983 included expert missions to Bolivia, Upper Volta, and Yemen and other Asian countries. In addition, there was further expansion of a programme in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya¹¹² financed under trust-fund arrangements. Two large-scale projects were under implementation and one was being developed to improve the operation of cement factories and the training of personnel. Three modern cement factories are being staffed with approximately 250 specialists and technicians. The resulting improved operation and financial performance of the factories amply justify the cost of international staff, an alternative which could be applied to other industries in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as well as in other countries where shortage of managerial staff and skilled manpower is making it difficult to achieve a reasonable return on investment.

301. A programme formulated in 1982 to develop the lime industry in developing countries¹¹³ aroused considerable interest, and over 50 countries expressed their desire to participate. Information on lime technology and the situation of national lime industries was collected and disseminated, and preparations continued for a lime promotion conference, through which an appropriate lime technology might be introduced to interested developing countries. A more sophisticated technology would be considered at a later stage.

302. The environment and industry programme has a multidisciplinary character and covers all industries to which UNIDO provides technical assistance. A number of projects were implemented during 1983 which relate directly to the development of techniques for industrial pollution control and to recycling of wastes to protect the environment. The projects were in the areas of petroleum refining and petrochemicals, fertilizers and pulp and paper production. Co-operation continued with both WHO and UNEP in the control

¹¹²*Ibid.*, para. 260.

¹¹³ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 256.

of toxic chemicals. UNIDO also co-operated with the International Maritime Organization (IMO) in a project to prevent, control and combat marine pollution on the Brazilian coast caused by industrial wastes.

303. UNIDO continued to give priority in 1983 to projects which would further the development of local pharmaceutical industries in developing countries. These included several projects on the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants¹¹⁴ in Afghanistan, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta. In addition to augmenting the supply of drugs for health care programmes in developing countries, plant-derived pharmaceuticals can also be exported. New projects were initiated in Thailand and Turkey while in Nepal and Rwanda activities concentrated on the installation of pilot-scale equipment to develop process technology and for training purposes. Facilities for quality control by instrument analysis were introduced in Nepal, Rwanda, the United Republic of Cameroon and the United Republic of Tanzania. A pilot-scale unit will be installed on a more modest scale in the United Republic of Tanzania. A project on medicinal extract production in Upper Volta is being carried out with Belgian assistance.

304. Other projects designed to encourage pharmaceutical industries in developing countries concerned the establishment of simple facilities for the formulation and packaging of pharmaceuticals. Initial problems experienced by one such project in Guinea were largely overcome in 1983¹¹⁵ with the installation of machinery for the production of tablets, syrups and lotions as well as quality control equipment. Production trials are under way and commissioning is foreseen for May 1984. Similar facilities are already in operation in Zanzibar (United Republic of Tanzania)¹¹⁶ and a pilot-scale facility was inaugurated in Cape Verde. An ongoing project on primary health care in Nepal, jointly implemented with WHO¹¹⁷ will be expanded to include new formulations of essential drugs. Co-operation also continued with other United Nations organizations including UNCTAD, the United Nations Centre for Transnational Corporations and the World Bank.

305. A project to enable the local production of oral rehydration salts in Mozambique was completed¹¹⁸ and the rated production capacity reached. A study was financed by UNIDO to investigate possibilities of producing these salts in least developed countries in Africa. There was, however, further delay in the implementation in Mozambique of a large-scale project for a pharmaceutical production unit which had been rescheduled for implementation in 1983.

306. After the completion of civil engineering work at a multipurpose plant for the bulk production of essential synthetic drugs in Cuba,¹¹⁹ the installation of equipment will commence and commissioning is envisaged for September

¹¹⁴*Ibid.*, para. 268.

¹¹⁵*Ibid.*, para. 269.

¹¹⁶*Ibid.*

¹¹⁷*Ibid.*

¹¹⁸*Ibid.*

¹¹⁹*Ibid.*, para. 270.

1984. Work continued on another project in Cuba for the production of synthetic steroids with the acquisition of equipment and technology and the training of technicians.

307. A new development in the pharmaceutical sector has been in the area of preventive medicine and the production of immunologicals. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon approved UNIDO proposals for setting up a unit for quality control and packaging of bulk vaccines. Under the UNIDO/Hungary Joint Programme for Co-operation, preparations are in progress to send a team of experts to 10 countries in order to develop a programme for the production of vaccines in the African region. A pre-feasibility survey was also conducted for the production of insulin and allied opotherapeutic products in Botswana.

308. Activities continued to strengthen the R + D capabilities in biotechnology and genetics of a number of countries in the Latin American region¹²⁰ so that they might achieve a higher degree of self-reliance. Arrangements were made in 1983 for an intergovernmental meeting on the establishment of an R + D centre in South America, to be held in 1984.

309. A highlight of UNIDO activities in this field in 1983 was a consultation meeting held in Vienna in collaboration with the Science and Technological Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). During the meeting, African and other experts on the medicinal plant industry considered together modalities for the development of the industry in the African region. As recommended by UNIDO, the meeting identified different mechanisms for development based on recognized levels of infrastructure in Africa. Two SIS-financed projects in Togo and Guinea-Bissau helped develop ideas applicable to the least developed countries of the region.

¹²⁰*Ibid.*, para. 271.

Chapter IV

INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

1. At the time the UNIDO industrial studies and research programme was initiated some eight years ago, the international community was entering into an intensive discussion of the development needs of the developing countries and a firm plea was being made for a new and more equitable international economic system. In view of the current crisis and in the context of the ensuing debate over North-South and South-South economic co-operation, the need for close study of the development problems facing developing countries has become even more pressing. UNIDO is endeavouring to contribute to the solution of those problems through the maintenance of its own research capability, analysing the process of economic development and mapping out new approaches to industrial development at the global, regional, country and sectoral level.

GLOBAL AND CONCEPTUAL STUDIES

2. The prolonged international recession and debt crisis has had a particularly severe impact on the industrialization process in the developing countries. Consequently, through its Global and Conceptual Studies Branch, UNIDO has endeavoured to reassess the immediate and long-term prospects for industrialization in the developing countries, with due consideration to the priorities set by the Industrial Development Board at its fourteenth session.¹

3. In its work on global restructuring, UNIDO continued to examine the ongoing process of international industrial restructuring and the impact of protectionism and other trade and finance policies on the strategic options open to the developing countries. Studies were completed on trends, actors and perspectives in global restructuring, the changing pattern of world production in the automotive industry, and the restructuring process in the European centrally planned economies, with a focus on the implications of the changes, brought about by that process, for the developing countries. Studies were also undertaken on the impact of the current crisis on major industries as well as on the structure of industrial output in the developing countries. The issuance of these studies is scheduled for 1984.

¹A/35/16, vol. II, para. 54.

4. Policy-related research undertaken during the year under review included an assessment of recent development strategies and policies in developing countries, and an attempt was made to identify alternatives for the future. Some of the findings were published in an analytical study on regional integration among developing countries,² and a reassessment was made of export-processing zones, the role of multinationals in developing countries, and general trading companies as instruments of development. New studies were also initiated on the impact of foreign exchange constraints on the choice of industrialization strategies and policies, and on the emergence, implications and possible solution of the external debt problem.

5. The formulation of policies to accelerate global restructuring as well as of long-term policies for the industrial sector of developing countries calls for an increasing number of complex decisions to be taken, involving a growing number of interacting factors and agents. With a view to facilitating national decision-making, UNIDO has continued to carry out analyses of the industrialization potential of the developing countries in the 1980s and 1990s. Work progressed on a series of experimental scenarios initiated in 1982 and relating to: trend extrapolation; South-South co-operation; de-linking the South from the North; and North-South plus South-South co-operation.³ The objective of the scenarios is to demonstrate in quantitative terms the policy implications of alternative patterns of international co-operation, and to outline the institutional reforms that would be required to secure the benefits of South-South co-operation.

6. The all-essential quantitative basis for the global and conceptual studies carried out by UNIDO is provided by its work in the modelling field and in the collection, standardization and dissemination of input-output data. With the construction of the model systems complete, work concentrated, as in the previous year, 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 (ILO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the United Nations University, for example, continued to employ the UNITAD model (a joint UNIDO/UNCTAD modelling project), thereby contributing to a consistent framework for organizations within the United Nations system to use in analysing global and regional economic development in the 1980s and 1990s in the areas of trade, technology and industrial structure. An extensive and detailed examination took place of possibilities for South-South co-operation in industrial production and trade, as well as of the implications of alternative development assumptions in macro-economic terms. The relationship between economic and policy assumptions is being examined in a research project devoted to the long-term impact of technological change, the growth of internal markets, and energy balances. In co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), work continued on a pilot study of the agriculture-industry linkage, with a view to contributing towards planning methodologies in that field. Findings from the latter two studies will be published in 1984.

²UNIDO/IS.405.

³Cf. ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 4.

7. To assist policy makers at the national level, a user's guide to the IDIOM model—a generalized software package for constructing models of national economies—was issued.⁴ Work also proceeded on expanding and improving the input-output data base, including a collection of input-output data for individual countries, standardized tables for world regions,⁵ an input-output table for China⁶ as well as a report on the use of input-output models in China.⁷ In addition, UNIDO continued its preparations for the Eighth International Conference on Input-Output Techniques, planned for 1985, for which it will provide substantive support and servicing facilities.

8. Throughout the year, *ad hoc* papers were prepared for internal use as well as for inter-agency and intergovernmental meetings and bodies such as the Technical Energy Group and Technical Working Group of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Task Force on Long-term Development Objectives. A report on industrial carrying capacity was published as part of the preparatory work for the 1984 International Conference on Population,⁸ and work was initiated on a study on the role of women in industry to be presented to the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

9. In connection with preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, a meeting on industrial development strategies and policies for the developing countries was organized in co-operation with the Regional and Country Studies Branch, and two volumes of related studies on strategies and policies for industrialization were prepared for publication. Contributions were also made to a preparatory meeting on energy and industrialization, and a background paper was prepared for agenda item 4 of the provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference reviewing progress towards, and perspectives for, the achievement of the Lima target. Other contributions to the Conference include inputs to an issue paper on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (item 6) and a background paper on industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development (sub-item 5 (g)).

10. In keeping with priorities established by the Board at its fourteenth session, conceptual and special studies focused on energy, the least developed countries, and the social aspects of industrialization, and were designed to provide a conceptual background and framework for the operational activities of UNIDO. Studies in the energy field analysed regional energy implications of the Lima target, reviewed possibilities for South-South and North-South co-operation on energy for industrialization in the developing countries, and investigated the energy-industry interface in the area of capital goods. Studies on the least developed countries centred on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, with current studies focusing on export policies and strategies for the least developed countries, and measuring industrial capacity and improving capacity utilization in Africa.

⁴UNIDO/IS.378.

⁵UNIDO/IS.371.

⁶To be published in 1984 in *Industry and Development* No. 10.

⁷UNIDO/IS.373.

⁸UNIDO/IS.374.

11. Studies on the social aspects of industrialization attempted to clarify the nature of some of the complex interactions between the processes of industrialization and socio-economic development in the developing countries. These included a review of global socio-economic development at the end of the 1970s⁹ and an investigation of the relationship between industrialization and socio-economic development,¹⁰ while a report on studies undertaken by UNIDO on social aspects of industrialization was prepared for the Board at its seventeenth session.¹¹ Work also continued on a quantitative analysis of the interaction of industrialization and socio-economic development. As part of its ongoing programme of studies relating to the integration of women in development, UNIDO published a consolidated report on women in the development of the textile and food-processing industries,¹² and initiated work on a study of the role of women in industry.

12. Preparations for a new series of global reports on industrialization continued in 1983 and the first report is scheduled to appear in 1984. The reports are intended to give a concise assessment of the current and prospective state of the world economy and its impact on the industrialization of the developing countries. Each report will focus on specific key issues in which policy action, especially at the international level, can accelerate the process of industrial development and restructuring. The first report concentrates on the analysis of the potentials for strengthening South-South co-operation.

13. The analyses to be presented in the global report are supplemented by the findings obtained while monitoring the action taken by individual Governments towards accelerating industrialization. Based on information supplied by 67 countries and 16 international organizations, the extensive information on the plans and perspectives of member Governments contained in the full report of the monitoring activity,¹³ as well as the summaries in the condensed version presented to the Board at its seventeenth session,¹⁴ can assist policy makers in the formulation of overall development perspectives and in the design of possible collective action.

14. The journal *Industry and Development* continued to focus on the practical application of economic analysis for industrialization problems and issues in the developing countries. The theme of issue No. 7¹⁵ was performance evaluation in public industrial enterprises in developing countries, while the following two issues¹⁶ focused on industrialization problems in sub-Saharan developing Africa and the least developed countries. Four issues were also prepared for publication in 1984, and the journal is scheduled to appear on a regular basis every quarter.

⁹UNIDO/IS.404.

¹⁰UNIDO/IS.380.

¹¹ID/B/295/Add.1 and Corr.1.

¹²UNIDO/IS.391.

¹³UNIDO/IS.370.

¹⁴ID/B/295/Add.2.

¹⁵UNIDO/SER.M/7.

¹⁶UNIDO/SER.M/8 and UNIDO/SER.M/9.



*Computer equipment supplied by UNIDO for the managed maintenance of metallurgical industries.
Helwan (Egypt)*

REGIONAL AND COUNTRY STUDIES

15. In its economic research on the medium- and long-term prospects of industrialization in various developing countries and regions, the Regional and Country Studies Branch focused on industrial development strategies, plans and policies and structural adjustment. Particular attention was given to servicing both national policy makers and the operational activities of UNIDO. Studies were undertaken in close co-operation with other international organizations and national research institutions.

16. A study paper was issued containing a review of industrial strategies and policies in developing South, South-east and East Asia¹⁷ and a similar study on Africa was prepared for issuance in 1984. A document entitled "Regional industrial co-operation: experiences and perspectives of ASEAN and the Andean Pact",¹⁸ consolidates the studies presented to, and the findings adopted

¹⁷UNIDO/IS.412.

¹⁸UNIDO/IS.401.

at, the ASEAN/Andean Pact Conference on Regional Industrial Co-operation held at Lima (Peru) in October 1982.¹⁹ The document includes proposals for action which would also be relevant for industrial co-operation schemes in other developing countries. The detailed survey of natural resources and semi-finished products in the Gulf region (Western Asia), initiated in 1982 in collaboration with the Gulf Co-operation Council²⁰ was completed and the final report presented to the Council, as a base for co-ordinating resource-based industrial policies in the region.

17. Within the framework of research on industrial redeployment and structural adjustment, analyses were carried out on structural change in the United States of America and the emerging industrialization options in Latin America.²¹ A study was initiated on structural changes in the industry of the European countries which are members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Two studies were completed on structural changes in the leather industry in the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. The adjustment problems and policies in the wood-processing industry in Japan, a timber-deficit country, were examined.²² The study complemented research undertaken by the Sectoral Studies Branch on wood-processing of the developing countries of Asia and the Pacific.²³ Both studies are of relevance to the formulation of industrial co-operation policies and strategies between timber-surplus and timber-deficit countries.

18. In the preparation of in-depth country studies, particular attention was given to endogenous resource potentials and current trends in the international restructuring process in order to provide an optimal basis for policy-making and industrial strategy formulation. In Thailand, advisory work continued in co-operation with the Industrial Restructuring Committee.²⁴ After a series of brief specialized missions, reports were submitted to the Government of Thailand on industrial restructuring in the automotive, plastics and chemical industries, together with proposals related to export policy instruments and institutions. The findings were discussed at a seminar on industrial restructuring held at Pattaya and Bangkok (Thailand) in October 1983, attended by deputy ministers, senior officials, industrialists and international experts. The Indonesian industry sector study was nearing completion at the end of 1983. Carried out in close collaboration with the Government, the study analyses long-term industrial growth prospects, sets out proposals for a strategic framework, projects demand and identifies opportunities and requirements for the development of selected industries in the capital goods sector. Preparations were made for several country studies to be undertaken in 1984, including studies on industrial strategy options in the current decade in Latin America, such as research on industrial development and restructuring in Peru.

19. Industrial development prospects and constraints in the least developed countries—a priority area identified by the Board—continued to receive special

¹⁹ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 13.

²⁰UNIDO/IS.423.

²¹ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 15.

²²UNIDO/IS.403.

²³UNIDO/IS.395.

²⁴ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 16.

attention. In addition to the studies on African countries in this category (see para. 22 below), a study was undertaken on the potential for resource-based industrial development in Nepal and a seminar held to review the findings and recommendations of the study. Work was initiated on a similar study in Haiti, with particular focus on long-term prospects and restructuring of the manufacturing sector.

20. Detailed country studies undertaken in co-operation with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) were nearing completion at the end of the year. The studies, which will be presented to the Sixth Industrial Development Conference of Arab States scheduled to be held in Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic) in early 1984,²⁵ provide an overview of the industrialization prospects of 14 Arab countries.

21. Preparations continued for issuing loose-leaf country reviews of developing countries which will provide updated and detailed information on the industrial sector and related factors.²⁶ Following the completion of the reviews on Afghanistan, India and the United Republic of Tanzania, guidelines for the preparation of subsequent reviews were finalized. Further reviews were prepared on the following countries: Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan, United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay.

22. Research activities in 1983 relating to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa included the publication of two in-depth studies assessing the potential for resource-based industrial development in Malawi and Somalia;²⁷ two others on the Gambia and Lesotho are under revision,²⁸ while work was initiated on a similar study on Guinea-Bissau. A preliminary study was also completed on the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), highlighting the prospects as well as the constraints facing industrial development and co-operation in the region. The findings are designed to assist industrial policy makers and strategists in SADCC countries as well as donors of technical and financial assistance, in the choice of policies and strategies to surmount current problems in the subregion relating to industrial co-operation and trade in manufactures. At the same time, potential study projects were discussed with the Governments of Nigeria, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

23. UNIDO study activities in the African region also reflect a high degree of linkage between research and operational activities. The final touches were put to a comprehensive study conducted at the request of the United Nations Institute for Namibia, on the prospects for national reconstruction and development in Namibia. The study is directly related to the Nationhood Programme. The analysis made of the industrial and related sectors will assist the future independent government to determine the country's industrial and technological policies and ensure full utilization of its resource potential.

²⁵*Ibid.*, para. 18.

²⁶*Ibid.*, para. 19.

²⁷UNIDO/IS.389 and UNIDO/IS.426.

²⁸ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 20.

UNIDO was also called upon to assist the Government of Kenya, which had received a loan from the International Development Association, in identifying critical areas in a technical assistance programme supporting export manufactures.

24. A detailed overview of the manufacturing sector in Madagascar during the 1970s is being carried out as a follow up to an in-depth study undertaken in 1982 in co-operation with the Division of Industrial Operations.²⁹ The Malagasy Government requested additional studies on the industrial pricing system and industrial fiscal policy, both of which may serve as inputs to the revision and adjustment of legal, administrative and fiscal practices in that country.

25. A composite document on the changing role of the public industrial sector in development was issued in 1983,³⁰ highlighting key issues related to the public sector and industrial development and is scheduled to appear as a United Nations sales publication in 1984. A study was completed on performance evaluation in the public sector³¹ and the series of country studies on the role of the public industrial sector was extended to include Venezuela.³²

26. Close co-operation continued between UNIDO and the regional commissions, with the participation of outposted staff members, regional advisers and associate experts attached to the joint industry divisions in analytical studies on various aspects of industrial development as well as guidance to countries, subregional and regional bodies in the respective regions. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) involved preparatory work, undertaken jointly with the Industry Section of the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity, for the seventh meeting of the Follow-Up Committee on Industrialization in Africa held in Kigali (Rwanda) in March 1983. While in the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) the ECLA/UNIDO Industry and Technology Division was involved in the preparation of country industrial development profiles, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) co-operated in the preparation of studies reviewing and appraising industrial progress at the regional level, as well as in preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

27. Other preparations for the Conference entailed the organization not only of a preparatory high-level expert group meeting on industrial development strategies and policies for developing countries undertaken in co-operation with the Global and Conceptual Studies Branch (see para. 9 above), but also of a similar meeting on industrial co-operation among developing countries. In addition, background documents and issue papers were prepared relating to world industrial restructuring and redeployment, as well as the strengthening of economic co-operation among developing countries.

²⁹*Ibid.*, para. 16.

³⁰UNIDO/IS.386.

³¹UNIDO/IS.382.

³²UNIDO/IS.381.

SECTORAL STUDIES

28. During the year under review, research was carried out in the following sectors which accounted for 72 per cent of total manufacturing value-added in developing countries in 1981: food-processing, leather and leather products, wood and wood-processing, pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, petrochemicals, building materials, iron and steel, capital goods and agricultural machinery industries. An analytical appraisal was made of almost all industrial sectors under study, and alternative strategies were elaborated for certain sectors in accordance with the long-term research strategy of the Sectoral Studies Branch.³³ In so doing, particular emphasis was once again placed on three of the priority areas identified by the Board: industrial production, the System of Consultations and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Special efforts were also made through action-oriented studies to strengthen the link between research and operational activities, while research co-operation with other international organizations was increased.

29. Work was initiated on a world-wide study of the vegetable oils and fats industry which will receive special emphasis at the second Consultation on the food-processing industry. The study will provide an overview of the industry, describing the developing countries' present and potential contribution to this sector as well as certain aspects of sectoral planning and promotion at the national and subregional level. A second study was also started on the integrated development of the vegetable oils and fats industry, based on a new methodology for the analysis of food production and consumption. Both studies are scheduled for completion by 1984. Preliminary work commenced on a study on the fish-processing industry, which it is hoped to present to a Consultation meeting in 1985.

30. Two studies on the leather and leather products industry were completed during 1983 and will be presented to the third Consultation on that sector in 1984. Both studies are designed to assist policy makers in developing countries in the establishment and improvement of the leather and leather products industry. The first study comprises a world-wide appraisal of that industry and presents production, consumption and trade trends since 1977; emphasis is placed on factors governing the development of the industry in developing countries. The second study on prospects for the production of tanning chemicals in developing countries examines the problems and constraints involved in supplying chemicals to developing countries. It also identifies possibilities for domestic production which could serve as a basis for regional co-operation.

31. The first world-wide study on the wood and wood-processing industry³⁴ was completed and presented to the First Consultation on that sector at Helsinki (Finland) in September 1983.³⁵ It offered a comprehensive analysis of the current status of the sector, focusing on new avenues for the developing countries and the problems to be surmounted when establishing a viable wood

³³ID/B/260, chap. IV, para. 29.

³⁴UNIDO/IS.398.

³⁵ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 25.

and wood products industry. The study facilitated the discussion at the Consultation of common concerns and sectoral co-operation between developing and industrialized countries. Additional research papers in support of the study were prepared in co-operation with a number of international organizations including FAO, ILO, UNCTAD and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).³⁶ The subjects treated were: wood resources; tariff and non-tariff measures in the world trade of wood; environmental aspects of the wood-processing industry; wood-processing in developing countries in the ESCAP region; occupational safety; wood-working industry in the USSR; technology of wood-processing; and energy.

32. Work continued on the finalization of a techno-economic appraisal of nine priority pharmaceutical bulk substances and their intermediates as well as the dosage forms of 26 drugs selected by UNIDO as being suitable for production in developing countries.³⁷ A study was completed on the prospects for production of vaccines and other immunizing agents in developing countries,³⁸ which, in addition to estimating demand for conventional vaccines in the 11 regions covered by the UNCTAD modelling project (see para. 6 above), describes the technical difficulties involved in their commercial manufacture. The study was presented to the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry held in Budapest (Hungary) in November 1983; the findings of the Consultation will be incorporated in updated versions of these studies to be issued in 1984.

33. Two studies on capital cost control of fertilizer projects and small-scale fertilizer projects in developing countries³⁹ were concluded in 1983 as a submission to the fourth Consultation on the fertilizer industry to be held in New Delhi (India) in January 1984.⁴⁰ Based on field research findings, the first section analyses in detail capital costs in fertilizer plants and discusses practical means of reducing overall project costs. The second section provides a techno-economic analysis of the benefits and potential offered by small-scale fertilizer plants in certain developing regions as an alternative or supplement to the current trend towards large-scale plants. Also completed were three research papers on opportunities for the establishment of mini-fertilizer plants in developing countries, the world fertilizer situation in the period 1975-1981 and outlook for the 1980s, and fertilizer plant costs in India, as well as a paper on procedures for the control and minimization of capital costs in fertilizer plants in developing countries.

34. In the petrochemical sector, a study was finalized on opportunities for co-operation among developing countries in the development of the petrochemical industry.⁴¹ After analysing the present and future status of the industry, the study expands upon potential areas for co-operation in building the capacities needed to meet demand in 1990 and the years thereafter. It was

³⁶UNIDO/IS.399; UNIDO/IS.396; UNIDO/IS.394; UNIDO/IS.395; UNIDO/IS.410; UNIDO/IS.406; UNIDO/IS.413. One more study is in preparation.

³⁷ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 26.

³⁸UNIDO/IS.402.

³⁹ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 27.

⁴⁰UNIDO/IS 422 and Add.1; UNIDO/IS.416 and Add.1.

⁴¹UNIDO/IS.376.

submitted as a background paper to a joint seminar on co-operation among developing countries, organized in March 1983 by UNIDO, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and the OPEC Fund for International Development, the recommendations of which are being followed up by an advisory group entrusted by the seminar with the task of developing proposals for initiating that co-operation. In co-operation with AIDO a study on world demand for petrochemical products and the Arab petrochemical industry was completed and will be presented to the Sixth Industrial Development Conference of Arab States scheduled for 1984.⁴² The study which is designed to assist policy makers in the region to assess growth prospects analyses the international and regional supply and demand trends in respect of selected petrochemical products, giving special attention to the role and future prospects of the petrochemical industry in the Arab region. Full account is also taken of energy and other developmental linkages. Upgrading performance in the petrochemical industry in the Arab countries was also one of the objectives of a joint techno-economic evaluation of plants in the Gulf region (Western Asia) undertaken by UNIDO, the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting on the basis of which a computerized cost evaluation system was developed that is applicable to other developing regions.

35. The first world-wide study on the construction and building materials industry, scheduled for completion in 1984, will be presented to the first Consultation on that sector. The study will highlight the enhancement of the role of the construction and building materials industry in developing countries and introduce strategies for the promotion of a self-reliant construction sector in those countries. Data derived from this study and those on the capital goods industries (see para. 37 below) were also used as inputs to a study prepared for the Fourth General Conference on the role of investment goods industries in new industrialization strategies for developing countries.

36. Research in the iron and steel industry focused in 1983 on manpower training, as recommended by the Third Consultation on that sector which was held in Caracas (Venezuela) in September 1982.⁴³ A study was initiated in 1983 to analyse the skills required for the establishment and operation of iron and steel plants and to assess the effectiveness of various training methods; it is scheduled for completion in 1984. In co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe, the Sectoral Studies Branch embarked on a study of steel demand in developing countries. Scheduled for completion by 1984, the study will analyse the share of the developing countries in world iron and steel manufacture, on the basis of which their potential iron and steel production capacities can be identified.

37. Work continued on projections for world supply and demand of capital goods.⁴⁴ In co-operation with AIDO and ECLA, studies were completed on the current situation of the capital goods industry in both regions as well as on future prospects; strategies were elaborated jointly for the establishment and promotion of the industry in developing countries. The techno-economic study

⁴²ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 29.

⁴³ID/WG.374/6, pp. 20-21.

⁴⁴ID/WG.342/8/Rev.1, para. 4.

undertaken with AIDO comprises three distinct research documents on capital goods in perspective: definition, importance and analysis of factors affecting demand, with special reference to Arab countries;⁴⁵ Arab trade in capital goods;⁴⁶ and Arab demand for capital goods in the short, medium and long term. These documents, which will be used as major inputs to the Sixth Industrial Development Conference of Arab States, are also designed to assist policy makers in determining strategies best suited to the development of capital goods industries and related subsectors. The study on the present and future situation of the capital goods industry in Latin America was a major topic of discussion at the Joint UNIDO/ECLA Workshop on Capital Goods held in Santiago (Chile) in December 1983. A similar study of the South-east Asian region, currently under preparation in co-operation with ESCAP, is scheduled for completion by 1984; all regional studies will be used as inputs for the second Consultation on capital goods in 1985.

38. Work also continued on the analysis of specific subsectors of the capital goods industry,⁴⁷ while a study on food-processing technologies and machinery for developing countries specifically designed for decision makers in developing countries was completed for publication in 1984. Research work was also completed in respect of a study on preventive maintenance systems in developing countries, and the finishing touches were put to a study on entry into the capital goods industry. Derived from earlier research on the development of the capital goods industry in developing countries, the study describes in particular the efforts of the least developed countries to establish a basis for engineering and machine-building activities. Studies initiated during the year included one on energy-related capital goods which will be the focus of the second Consultation on that sector.

39. Two major studies entitled "A survey of the Latin American agricultural machinery industry"⁴⁸ and "The agricultural machinery industry. An appraisal of the current global situation, production and market outlook",⁴⁹ were presented to the Second Consultation on that sector held in Vienna in October 1983. Agricultural machinery and rural equipment in Africa was the subject of another study,⁵⁰ outlining a new approach to a growing crisis as well as the action African countries should take in order to develop the agricultural machinery sector.

40. In connection with preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, a study was concluded on optimal scale industry. Drawing on research undertaken on changing determinants of optimal scale in production and potentialities and prospects of mini-plants in certain sectors, the study provides a sectoral analysis of relevance to decision makers in developing countries. A study completed on the mobilization of financing resources for industrial development will also be used as an input to the Conference. It reviews the adequacy of current industrial financing instruments and assesses

⁴⁵UNIDO/IS.420.

⁴⁶UNIDO/IS.421.

⁴⁷ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 31.

⁴⁸UNIDO/IS.407.

⁴⁹UNIDO/IS.408 and Add.1.

⁵⁰UNIDO/IS.377.



Grinder used to provide required surface finish on precision shaft. Rangoon Institute of Technology (RIT), Rangoon (Burma)

the role of emerging third world financing institutions. The impact of industrial financing on major proposals for international monetary and financial reform is analysed for the benefit of decision makers in developing countries.

41. The Methodological Unit continued its substantive support role, undertaking economic and statistical analyses and computer-related research in various sectors of industry. In co-operation with IIASA, the Unit developed a computerized system for analysing changes in trade-flow shares, using trade information provided by the data bases maintained by the United Nations Statistical Office (UNSO), UNIDO and FAO. The Unit also developed software for the routine deflation of most trade flows, drawing on the extensive data contained in the UNSO external trade tapes maintained by the UNIDO Statistics and Survey Unit. A study was completed on energy requirements in the wood and wood-processing and agricultural machinery sectors, while studies were initiated in respect of the construction and building materials, non-ferrous metals and food-processing industries, for completion by 1984-1985. In addition, a working paper was published entitled "Energy and industrialization of developing countries: some overall and sectoral considerations"⁵¹ dealing with the energy consumption and supply in developing countries, with emphasis on alternative integrated strategies including the diversification of sources and conversion of energy.

⁵¹UNIDO/IS.393.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Statistics and Survey Unit

42. Activities of the Statistics and Survey Unit in 1983 were closely related to preparations for the Fourth General Conference. The Unit, which provides a central reference point for statistical and data-processing activities and conducts empirical research on world-wide trends in the manufacturing sector, completed work on *Industry in a Changing World*,⁵² published as a special issue of the *Industrial Development Survey* for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. The survey contains a detailed review of important structural changes and policy trends in the 1970s and early 1980s. Particular emphasis is placed on linkages between manufacturing and other sectors, notably agriculture. The global development of several key industries is described in some detail by tracing the long-term evolution of major problems which are examined in the light of current national policy initiatives and existing economic conditions. The ninth issue also addresses a variety of other questions in the industrial sphere, providing an analysis and quantitative description of structural changes and policy measures in each subject area. In addition, two papers—on selected statistical indicators⁵³ and some trends in world industrial development⁵⁴—were published and submitted to a preparatory meeting of the Fourth General Conference, devoted to industrial development strategies and policies for developing countries, held in Lima (Peru), April 1983.

43. During the year under review, the Unit continued its task of extending and improving the coverage and detail of available industrial data and upgrading the associated computer data base. An inventory of industrial statistics in the UNIDO data base⁵⁵ was published, describing the scope, coverage and quality of the statistics contained in the UNIDO data base for the years 1963-1981. The inventory indicates the availability of data for 28 industrial branches and 150 countries, covering a variety of subject areas relating to production, employment, wages and salaries, and input requirements.

44. In making use of its data, the Unit developed a variety of original statistical indicators and disseminated the results through the following publications which were both statistical and analytical in character. "A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1982"⁵⁶—a regular annual feature of the Unit's statistical activities—was published early in 1983. Based on unpublished data, it presents an overview of global trends in industrial production, employment and trade for the major economic groupings and for the least developed countries. "Asian industry in figures: a statistical profile of key sectors in selected ESCAP countries"⁵⁷ was published in connection with a joint UNIDO/ESCAP project and provides a mass of previously unpublished

⁵²United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.II.B.6.

⁵³ID/WG.391/1.

⁵⁴ID/WG.391/8.

⁵⁵UNIDO/IS.385.

⁵⁶UNIDO/IS.368.

⁵⁷UNIDO/IS.390.

information on levels of production, consumption, imports and exports in key sectors such as steel, petrochemicals and capital goods. A major publication to appear in 1984 relates to the world non-electrical machinery industry and provides an empirical study of the machine tool industry.⁵⁸ Both analytical and empirical in approach, the publication provides a global analysis of a key subsector of the capital goods industry which is of particular interest to the developing countries. Attention is focused on the growth of export capacity, emerging lines of product specialization and changing competitive abilities between producers in both developing and developed countries.

45. Preparations were under way for a number of publications scheduled to appear in 1984 including a statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1983, and a handbook of industrial statistics. The latter, biennial publication provides a series of industrial indicators permitting the comparison and analysis of industrial conditions in different countries. New data series included in the next issue reflect the progress made by the Unit in extending the coverage and detail of its industrial data base.

46. The statistical programme and the associated data base maintained by the Unit are used for a variety of purposes within UNIDO. Not only do the statistics provide the data base for the Unit's publications, but they also serve to meet the general data requirements of the Organization. Branches of the Division for Industrial Studies as well as users in other divisions of UNIDO have access to data through computer terminals, or in the form of computer print-outs and through data processing facilities provided by the Unit.

47. The past year was marked by a high degree of co-operation between UNIDO, UNSO and other international bodies active in the field of statistics. As part of the 1983 World Programme of Industrial Statistics a four-week regional training workshop on industrial statistics, organized by UNIDO, UNSO, ECA and the Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries was held in Dakar (Senegal), January/February 1983.⁵⁹ The workshop was attended by directors of national statistical offices and senior officials concerned with industrial statistics.

48. The Unit has become a major supplier of industrial data to other international organizations, and the impact of its programmes can be assessed by the extent to which its output—empirical research and data—is disseminated to users. Dissemination takes two forms: the provision of statistics and computer tapes to other organizations; and the distribution of the Unit's sales and non-sales publications. Statistical data and/or computer tapes were supplied to a number of international organizations in 1983 including the United Nations Office for Development Research and Policy Analysis, ESCAP, FAO, the secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the World Bank, the Statistical Office of the European Communities, the Consultative Assembly of the African, Pacific and Caribbean States and the European Economic Community, AIDO and IIASA. As in previous years, the Unit also provided the industrial indicators published by the World Bank in the *World Development Report*.

⁵⁸ID/290.

⁵⁹ID/B/300, chap. IV, para. 35.

49. The distribution of sales and non-sales publications produced by the Unit has steadily grown. By September 1983, for instance, 8,000 copies of the eighth issue (English only) of the *Industrial Development Survey*, entitled *World Industry in 1980*,⁶⁰ had been dispersed. Distribution of other recent sales publications has consistently exceeded several thousand copies while several of the non-sales publications have been reprinted.

Environmental studies

50. The industrial studies programme for 1983 included for the first time work on industrial emergency contingency planning, while work continued on environmental protection within the process of industrial development and industrial water use and treatment practices.

51. Co-operation with the Regional Seas Programme Activity Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) focused on the industrial emergency component of a joint UNIDO/UNEP/International Maritime Organization project on the institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans for 20 countries in the West and Central African subregions.

52. A study was completed on the environmental aspects of the wood and wood-processing industry⁶¹ for inclusion in the world-wide study presented to the First Consultation on that sector (see para. 31 above). As planned, a study on water use and effluent treatment practices for the manufacture of the 26 priority drugs in the UNIDO illustrative list⁶² was presented to the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry held in Budapest (Hungary), 21-25 November 1983. Also completed in 1983 was a sales publication on the subject of industrial water use and treatment practices in general, to be published in 1984.

53. In September, a series of lectures based on UNIDO environmental studies was presented during the course of a training programme on assessment and control of air and water pollution from industry, held at the University of Ghent (Belgium).

⁶⁰United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.II.B.3.

⁶¹UNIDO/IS.394.

⁶²UNIDO/IS.387.

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 1983.

ENERGY

2. The concept of the UNIDO programme in the energy sector is based on three essential aspects of interaction between energy and industry:

(a) *Energy for industry*—development of industrialization patterns appropriate to and consistent with the local pattern of energy availability, including the development or adaptation of energy-efficient or energy-appropriate processes and products;

(b) *Industry for energy*—the role industry can play as a supplier of goods and services in developing the energy sector;

(c) *Industrial energy management*—development of the ability to plan effectively energy production and utilization, at the national and plant levels, to ensure maximum self-reliance and efficiency of local industry.

3. The three key features of energy activities in 1983 were: transition from the recently developed conceptual basis for the energy development and industrialization programme of the organization to the process of selecting priority areas and implementing projects in these areas; participation in United Nations system-wide developments in the fields of new and renewable sources of energy; and intensification of the co-ordination of energy-related activities between UNIDO and other organizations.

4. From internal reviews, consultant reports, and international meetings on energy and industry, there appears to be general agreement that, in the field of energy and industrialization, developing countries should be encouraged: (a) to undertake integrated planning for energy and industry; (b) to increase their energy self-sufficiency by developing and using their local energy resources; (c) to enhance capital goods manufacturing in support of the energy sector; and (d) to increase industrial energy efficiency.

5. With respect to local energy resources for industry, UNIDO, although responsive to all energy needs of the developing countries, has devoted

particular attention to hydropower and biomass energy resources because they are widely available in those countries and appear to offer the greatest potential for major impact on industrialization. While other modes, such as geothermal or wind power, can be important to individual countries, they are generally site-specific and unlikely to have a large impact on the developing countries as a whole.

6. During 1983, UNIDO took various initiatives to render assistance in developing small hydropower and biomass energy, including participation in the organization of workshops on small hydropower in Malaysia and China, assistance to the Government of the Solomon Islands in establishing a micro-hydroelectric power plant, and the publication, in co-operation with the Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE), of a manual for decision makers on mini-hydropower stations.¹ This manual is the first in a series of publications on small hydropower.

7. UNIDO continued its efforts to assist developing countries in manufacturing the capital goods required to support the energy sector, through technical co-operation projects such as the regional Latin American project on "Design and manufacture of axial flow water turbines" as well as studies, expert group meetings, the activities of the UNIDO Investment Promotion Services, and the preparations for the Consultation on capital goods with special emphasis on energy-related equipment and technology to be held in the 1984-1985 biennium.

8. Industrial energy conservation, which received a new strong emphasis within UNIDO during the year under review, represents an opportunity to obtain short-term relief from the pressure of imported commercial energy on the balance of payments and to achieve significant savings at a low cost. Industrial energy management, including the efficient use of energy, is recognized as an essential feature of the industrialization of the developing countries. Conservation is no longer seen as a matter of hardship and denial but rather as a means of producing more goods and services with a given amount of energy, thus contributing to economic growth. Activities in industrial energy conservation during 1983 included: the formulation of a large-scale regional project for developing countries in Europe to be funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); implementation of several small-scale national projects, a meeting held jointly with the Association of Indian Engineering Institutes (AIEI); discussions with the World Bank and OLADE; and participation in the twelfth World Energy Conference and in relevant meetings organized by the European Economic Community (EEC) and OLADE.

9. The topic of energy is also included under sub-item 5 (d) on the provisional agenda for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and a High-level Expert Group Meeting on Energy and Industrialization was held in Oslo (Norway) from 29 August to 2 September in preparation for that Conference.² The Meeting served to define priority areas and to develop a set of specific, pragmatic, action-oriented proposals for UNIDO and other international

¹ID/SER.N/1.

²For report of the High-level Expert Group Meeting on Energy and Industrialization, see ID/WG.402/12.

organizations. The Special Advisory Group on Energy (SAGE) co-ordinated the substantive activities for this Meeting, which involved the initial selection and definition of the subjects to be considered and the preparation of the various issue papers for discussion.

10. Within the United Nations system, UNIDO devoted special attention to activities related to the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy.³ In resolution 37/250, the General Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action and, *inter alia*, decided to establish an intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy. UNIDO actively participated in the first session of this Committee, held in New York from 18 to 29 April,⁴ and in follow-up activities, including the preparations for global and regional consultative meetings. The following specific proposals have been prepared by UNIDO: upgrading charcoal production technologies for industrial and domestic use; solar energy production for rural and urban industry; the use of industrial and urban waste for energy production; and industrial energy conservation. In addition, UNIDO co-operated with the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) with regard to regional consultative meetings on new and renewable sources of energy.

11. UNIDO also took part in the work of the Inter-agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy established by the Administrative Committee for Co-ordination (ACC). At the first two meetings of this Group in February and April 1983, there was an exchange of information among agencies and discussion of further ways and means of co-ordinating programmes and projects. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/250, a Special Co-ordinator for New and Renewable Sources of Energy has been appointed in the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation. In addition, within the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, a Unit for New and Renewable Sources of Energy has been established; this Unit serves as a focal point for information on multilateral, bilateral and other programmes on new and renewable sources of energy. Interaction between UNIDO and this Unit has been co-ordinated by SAGE. UNIDO offered suggestions regarding the design of the focal point information system and contributed listings of its activities related to new and renewable sources of energy. A computerized information system developed by SAGE in 1983 enabled UNIDO to respond to requests for information on UNIDO energy activities. In addition, the data base has been useful for the preparation of several reference documents on various aspects of the UNIDO energy programme for distribution within the United Nations system and elsewhere.

12. In co-operation on energy matters other than those specifically related to new and renewable sources of energy, UNIDO held discussions with many agencies including the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and

³*Report of the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Nairobi, 10 to 21 August 1981* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.1.24).

⁴A/38/44.

Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) within the joint standing committees. The establishment of new joint committees for exchanges regarding energy has been discussed with FAO and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters, New York. Further, ideas on co-operation have been exchanged with other agencies and organizations, including the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), the World Bank and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

13. At the intergovernmental level UNIDO pursued its energy co-operation practice in providing assistance to the Group of 77 for their Meeting on Technical Co-operation in Energy, held in Vienna, 24 to 27 May, and for their Meeting on Energy Development, Supplies and Rationalization of Energy Consumption, held in Bangkok (Thailand), 15 to 19 August. UNIDO was also formally represented by SAGE at the Symposium on the Energy Outlook in the Third World, held in Teheran (Islamic Republic of Iran), 30 May to 3 June, the World Energy Conference, held in New Delhi (India), 18 to 23 September, and the OLADE Council of Experts and Ministers, held in Guatemala City in November 1983.

14. The "Vienna Energy Club" comprising members from the Government of Austria, IAEA, UNIDO, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) continued its exchange of ideas on co-operation in the specific areas of energy training, energy data banks and energy modelling. Co-operation has also been maintained with various other organizations, such as AIEI in India, the Bio Energy Council in the United States of America and the OPEC Fund for International Development.

15. Specific energy-related activities carried out in 1983, mentioned in other sections of the present *Report*, are briefly summarized below. During 1983, there were 49 technical co-operation projects related to energy with a total value of \$15.8 million at various stages of implementation; expenditures under these projects—many of which were long-term activities—were about \$5 million in 1983. Seventy-eight energy project proposals were under consideration for financing. Nineteen of the approved projects and 47 of the project proposals were related to new and renewable sources of energy. Other UNIDO activities related to energy included the organization of 18 meetings, participation in another 39 non-UNIDO meetings at which the organization was mostly represented by its staff on the spot, and the issuance of some 50 documents and working papers.

INVESTMENT CO-OPERATIVE PROGRAMME

16. The thrust of the work of the Investment Co-operative Programme (ICP) was directed towards the identification and generation of more industrial investment projects and the improvement of their quality in terms of information and preparation. ICP also started work on a simplified computerized project

analysis programme, to supplement COMFAR (UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting),⁵ and on a new version of the *Manual on the Establishment of Industrial Joint Ventures Agreements in Developing Countries*.⁶ Overall, the creation and realization of new ideas and proposals was increasingly hampered by the lack of resources. Redeployment of resources from one activity to another was difficult, since all activities of the Programme are highly appreciated by the recipients of this type of assistance.

17. The increasing involvement of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) in investment project formulation as well as in the preparation of investment promotion meetings supplements headquarters staff resources and is expected to help to improve the quality and increase the quantity of projects as well as to overcome difficulties in the follow-up of projects.

18. As part of ongoing activity in the field of industrial redeployment, an Expert Group Meeting on Industrial Redeployment: Transfer of Operational Plants and Equipment to Developing Countries was organized in April 1983.⁷ The meeting was attended by 18 participants: purchasers of plant and machinery from seven developing countries, sellers of plant and machinery from five industrialized countries and representatives of one bilateral and three international institutions.

19. During 1983, ICP staff members participated actively in a number of international meetings. Among these were the annual meeting of the World Federation of Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) in Lisbon (Portugal), the International Meeting for Industrial Co-operation in Treviso (Italy), a meeting in Munich (Federal Republic of Germany) on financing investment projects in South-east Asia, a seminar in Geneva (Switzerland) on the management of industrialization, the meeting of board members of the chemical industry in Essen (Federal Republic of Germany), a seminar at the African Development Bank in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) for African DFI officials, and a seminar on the role of DFIs in the development of Arab countries in Rabat (Morocco).

20. Regrettably, the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme has been unilaterally reduced by the World Bank due to austerity measures, but the co-operation continues to be most useful. As a result of closer liaison between the two organizations and the stationing of an ICP staff member at World Bank headquarters, opportunities have been identified for UNIDO to assist developing countries in carrying out technical co-operation projects financed by World Bank loans.

Industrial investment projects

21. During 1983, ICP staff members and consultants carried out 14 missions to a total of 39 developing countries to assist governmental promotion and project agencies, federations of industry, development banks and similar

⁵ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 177.

⁶ID/68.

⁷UNIDO/IO.558.

institutions in identifying and preparing industrial investment project proposals as well as to obtain information on the status of projects already in the ICP portfolio. Mainly as a result of these missions some 425 new industrial investment projects were identified, bringing the total number of active and pipeline project proposals in the UNIDO portfolio to 820. The portfolio includes proposals from 48 developing countries, including 15 least developed countries; 289 proposals were for the African region. With regard to individual subsectors, 532 proposals covered agro-industries, steel, chemical and engineering manufacturing. Of these about 80 per cent were sufficiently well prepared for use in active promotion; the remainder need updating, studies, financial plans and sponsors.

22. Encouraging results were obtained in 1983; the number of projects whose promotion was concluded came to 68 (see appendix C). Of these projects, 54 had a known investment value of \$322 million. However, the absence of larger scale projects reduced the average investment value per project from a little over \$7 million in 1982 to just under \$6 million. In addition to specific project agreements, over 40 letters of intent between project sponsors and foreign entrepreneurs were signed in respect of projects promoted at investment promotion meetings held during 1983.

23. Using computer printouts from the Investment Promotion Information System (INPRIS) Project File a new issue of the List of Industrial Investment Project Proposals⁸ was prepared in October presenting a detailed summary of 272 industrial investment projects, including 90 in Africa, being actively promoted by ICP. Following the wide distribution of this List, ICP received more than 1,100 requests from potential partners for further information on projects presented. In addition, separate lists, with information on a total of 244 selected investment projects, were also prepared for each of the three investment promotion meetings organized by ICP.

Generation and promotion of investment in specific industrial branches

24. Acceleration of industrialization of developing countries through creation of new, viable industrial production units requires the identification of an increased number of well-prepared, "bankable" projects with competent local private or public sponsors. In an effort to improve the ability of developing countries to identify and formulate such industrial investment projects, UNIDO has initiated a programme to encourage contacts between qualified persons from selected developing countries and manufacturing firms in selected industrialized countries with an established manufacturing tradition in a specific industrial branch.

25. As the first activity under this programme, a series of meetings of teams from selected developing countries with electronics manufacturing firms was carried out in 1983 with financing from a special-purpose contribution from the Government of Japan and contributions from the participating developing countries: China, Philippines, Senegal and Sri Lanka. National teams, consisting of an electronics engineer and an economist, from each of the four

⁸ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 85.

developing countries had separate discussions in Tokyo with about 10 Japanese electronics manufacturing firms. Subsequently, the teams met in Vienna with representatives of electronics firms from Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United States of America, and thus had an opportunity to compare technologies and further develop their projects.

26. For these discussions, each national team prepared a country paper on the electronics industry in its own country, with identification and description of investment opportunities to establish, expand or rehabilitate electronics production units. To assist in the preparation of country papers, the UNIDO secretariat prepared a proposed outline of the paper, a sample project questionnaire, a list of electronics products with a brief description of each product and a paper on the global characteristics of the electronics industry. These documents will also be used to assist other developing countries to identify and promote industrial investment projects and to design technical co-operation projects to remove obstacles to local and foreign investment in the electronics industry.

27. The evaluation of the programme by the participating national teams was very positive. The teams identified a total of 29 projects, and a number of manufacturers decided to visit some of the participating developing countries to follow up negotiations on specific new projects. The programme produced a better mutual understanding of each side's concerns and interests and is expected to lead to further co-operation.

28. The second such programme, in the field of new and renewable energy sources (biomass and solar), was prepared in 1983 for implementation in 1984 with financing from a special-purpose contribution from Italy, and discussions concerning a third programme in this field have been initiated with France. UNIDO proposes to implement similar programmes within food processing, building materials, clothing and metalworking branches.

Investment Promotion Information System

29. The Investment Promotion Information System (INPRIS) became operational at the end of the second quarter of 1983.⁹ INPRIS consists of two computerized data banks: the Project File and the Investor File. The Project File at present contains a detailed summary of over 660 industrial investment project proposals that ICP is promoting, together with a record of the related promotional activities for each project carried out by headquarters and the Investment Promotion Services. It is thus possible at a glance to know which promotional stage each project has reached. The file is searched when requests reach ICP from potential investors seeking investment opportunities in specific industrial branches.

30. The Investor File contains information on some 2,500 public and private enterprises in industrialized and developing countries that are suitable and willing to participate in specific industrial investment projects in developing countries. Since each Investment Promotion Service is building up

⁹*Ibid.*, para. 84.

its own register of potential partners, the Investor File is increasingly used to store data on potential partners in countries that are not covered by one of the eight Investment Promotion Services; enterprises from 28 such countries are included in the Investor File.

31. During 1983, surveys to identify potential partners were made among public and private enterprises in Australia, Brazil, Denmark, Finland, Poland and the United Kingdom, as well as among firms in the metal transformation and solar energy industries. The Investor File is used primarily to identify potential investors in response to requests from developing countries. It is also used to produce mailing lists for invitations to investment promotion meetings and for other promotional material, provide information to task forces preparing consultation meetings and identify suitably qualified persons for possible inclusion in the UNIDO roster of candidates for technical assistance assignments maintained by Project Personnel Recruitment Section.

32. Cologne is the first Service able to access INPRIS in UNIDO headquarters from the computer terminal in that office. It is hoped eventually to extend the computer network to most, if not all, Investment Promotion Services.

Investment Promotion Services

33. The UNIDO Investment Promotion Services promote the flow of external financial, technological and managerial resources to developing countries. Expansion of the network of such Services continued in 1983 with the opening of the first Service in a country with a centrally planned economy. The UNIDO Industrial Co-operation and Investment Promotion Service in Warsaw¹⁰ was officially opened on 24 November 1983 as an addition to those already operating in Brussels, Cologne, New York, Paris, Tokyo, Vienna and Zurich. The operation of the Cologne Service was extended to the end of 1987 and that of the Vienna Service to the end of 1985. Consideration is still being given to the establishment of Services in India and in the Gulf region, as well as in a number of other countries, in order to extend participation in the network of Investment Promotion Services to developing countries and promote South-South co-operation.

34. The Investment Promotion Services continue to develop and follow up contacts between sponsors of projects in developing countries and potential partners in industrialized countries. Their active information and promotion programmes as well as assistance in preparing a financial package provide developing countries with wide access to small and medium size enterprises as potential partners, and in turn provide such enterprises with an extensive view of possibilities of co-operation with developing countries. Each Service has its own data bank of potential partners, in some cases computerized. Some Services also have access to external data banks with information useful for investment promotion.

35. Through such activities, the seven Investment Promotion Services in operation during 1983 concluded the promotion of about 60 industrial

¹⁰*Ibid.*, para. 61.

investment projects in developing countries, included in the table in appendix C. There are strong indications that other projects may have been agreed upon, especially as a result of contacts made at investment promotion meetings and country presentation meetings, but these could not be followed up, partly due to the confidential nature of such partnerships.

36. In 1983, in their respective countries, the Investment Promotion Services organized country presentation meetings for the following developing countries: Barbados, Colombia, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Mauritius, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Such meetings provided opportunities to representatives from Government and industry from developing countries to inform entrepreneurs, banks, manufacturers' associations and federations of industry of the investment opportunities and climate and the comparative advantages of investing in their countries. Examples of specific projects are presented at these meetings and ideas are generated for new projects. Country presentation meetings are often the forerunners to the UNIDO investment promotion meetings in the developing countries themselves and serve to create interest in these meetings. In 1983, the Services were instrumental in bringing about half of the 150 participants to the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries, and roughly the same number to the Peru Investors' Forum. Preparations were started for investment promotion meetings scheduled to take place in the first half of 1984.

37. The activities through which officials from developing countries carry out investment promotion activities for their countries while attached to Investment Promotion Services have become a major programme of the Services, providing such officials with contacts with potential partners, professional guidance and practical orientation in the techniques of effective project and country promotion campaigns. The Cologne, Paris and Tokyo Services expanded their facilities for such activities to accommodate more officials from developing countries. In its annual programme for eight officials the New York Service has incorporated a special regional programme for officials from five Caribbean countries. The Zurich Service had officials from two developing countries for one year, and the Brussels Service had a number of officials for short periods. During the year under review the Services accommodated a total of 40 officials from 30 developing countries: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Belize, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Dominica, Guinea, Ecuador, Egypt, Haiti, India, Ivory Coast, Jordan, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Thailand, Venezuela. These activities are financed by the host countries, UNDP, World Bank, UNIDO, bilateral organizations or the developing countries themselves.

38. Innovative activities were carried out by several Services in 1983. For example, the Tokyo Service initiated a special programme for the identification and promotion of industrial investment projects in the electronics sector (see para. 25 above) and subsequently provided on-the-job training and support for officials from the four participating countries for a further period of one year. The New York Service organized and launched an experimental project to encourage co-operation among entrepreneurs in developing countries. Funded

by UNIDO and the United States Agency for International Development, the project initially involves co-operation between entrepreneurs in Jamaica and Thailand in developing and promoting specific industrial projects in a variety of areas, including fishing, horticulture, food production, textiles and rattan furniture manufacturing.

39. In the light of the favourable reaction to the Egypt-USA teleconference, organized jointly by UNDP, UNIDO and the United States Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) in April 1982,¹¹ the Head of the New York Service was released from official duties for a period of six months to acquaint himself with new advances in satellite communications. As a result of this experience, it should be possible to develop a programme through which teleconferencing services via satellite might be used to enable officials in developing countries to have audio and visual contact via satellite with potential partners in industrialized countries. Such facilities could also be used for investment promotion meetings, training and transfer of technology.

Investment promotion meetings

40. Investment promotion meetings continue to enjoy great popularity. In the last few years UNIDO has organized more than 20 such meetings; three were held in 1983 and four are planned for 1984. However, efforts to hold three or four meetings a year strain the limited staff resources available and may adversely affect the quality of preparations. To meet the demand and maintain a high quality of preparations, additional staff resources would be needed.

41. Three investment promotion meetings were held during 1983: for Pakistan, for the Southern African countries and for Peru.¹² A meeting for Nepal, originally scheduled for November 1983, was postponed until early 1984. Preparations continued for meetings planned for 1984 for the Caribbean Region, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the South Pacific Region. All these regional meetings will be sponsored jointly by UNIDO either with regional development banks, such as the Caribbean Development Bank and the African Development Bank, or with inter-governmental organizations, such as the Commonwealth Secretariat and the European Community.

42. As a follow-up to the first Ministerial Consultation on Industrial Co-operation among member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, held in Islamabad (Pakistan) in February 1982,¹³ a conference on investment opportunities in Pakistan was convened in Karachi in September 1983 to attract investment from Arab countries of the Gulf region. The meeting was attended by 35 Arab investors from four capital-surplus countries and by an equal number of Pakistani project sponsors and business men. Thirty-four investment proposals were submitted for discussion at the meeting. More than 100 individual meetings were held between the Arab and Pakistani participants. At the end of the meeting, the Arab investors had shown strong interest in 18 projects and had signed four letters of intent with their Pakistani counterparts in the fields of agro-industry, chemicals and engineering.

¹¹*Ibid.*, para. 73.

¹²*Ibid.*, para. 74.

¹³*Ibid.*, chap. VII, para. 24.



The Prime Minister of the Republic of Zambia, Mr. Nalumino Mundia, opens the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries in Lusaka (Zambia) in October 1983

43. The Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries, held in Lusaka (Zambia) in October 1983, was arranged within the framework of and in line with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the purpose of which is to focus greater attention on and to mobilize more financial and technical support for the industrialization of Africa. More than 300 participants from nine African countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe), 14 market economy and centrally planned industrialized countries (including Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and Yugoslavia) and several developing countries outside Africa were actively involved in the Meeting. More than 150 investment projects were discussed, and 32 letters of intent were signed by the close of the Meeting.

44. Although the Peru Investors' Forum in Lima in November 1983 was prepared within a difficult international financial environment, nevertheless some 200 participants from industrialized countries and 200 Peruvian project sponsors and business men attended the meeting. A project identification campaign by both public and private sectors enabled the organizers of the meeting to present 110 projects with a total investment value exceeding \$2 billion. Two contracts and at least six letters of intent were known to have been signed before the end of the meeting, and 30 projects were selected for future negotiation.

45. The number of letters of intent signed during an investment promotion meeting may provide a preliminary indication of the effectiveness of the meeting, but the long-term results are more difficult to calculate. Negotiations carried out by the project sponsor and the foreign partner are often lengthy and both sides are reluctant to disclose any information before such negotiations have been concluded. Routine follow-up by correspondence and missions to the developing countries following investment promotion meetings are often not very informative. More time is required for the results to manifest themselves. For example, a clear picture of the results of the third investment promotion meeting for the 16 members of ECOWAS that took place in Dakar (Senegal) in December 1980¹⁴ started to emerge only during 1983. It is now known that 21 of the 209 projects promoted at that meeting were successfully implemented. This compares with 14 projects (out of 98) implemented as a result of the 1978 Dakar meeting¹⁵ and 9 projects (out of 40) implemented as a result of the 1976 Dakar meeting.¹⁶ Despite difficulties, however, continuing efforts are made to make a quantified assessment of the results of investment promotion meetings.

Promotional tools

46. In addition to the List of Industrial Investment Project Proposals, technical publications prepared by ICP include country profiles, a roster of resources, and plant profiles. Country Industrial Investment Profiles, consisting of standardized comprehensive information on the general economic data and investment conditions in 84 developing countries, are being used increasingly as background for industrial investment project proposals and for investment promotion and country presentation meetings. Preparations are being made to increase the number of countries covered to 100 by 1984.

47. During 1983 information was being updated for the seventh issue of the Roster of Resources,¹⁷ due to appear in early 1984. For more than 4,000 products the roster will list partners willing and suitable to participate in industrial investment projects in developing countries. The roster will be distributed to some 700 development corporations, ministries of industry or planning, federations of industry and other industrial development institutions in developing countries.

48. ICP has received 36 inquiries from potential sponsors in 23 developing countries since the distribution to developing countries in early 1982 of the publication, *How to Start Manufacturing Industries—Technological and Investment Perspectives*,¹⁸ which contains basic information on about 100 plant profiles. Such inquiries may be the first stage in the formulation of industrial investment project proposals. The document is currently being translated into Arabic, French and Spanish. A second series of plant profiles, now in the final stages of preparation, is intended to fill some gaps in the first volume in the chemical,

¹⁴ID/B/260, chap. III, para. 23.

¹⁵ID/B/220, chap. III, para. 43.

¹⁶ID/B/180, chap. IV, para. 30.

¹⁷ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 88.

¹⁸*Ibid.*, para. 89.

petrochemical, engineering and leather processing industries. It is planned to produce a third series that will include a number of industrial profiles prepared by developing countries.

Mobilization of external financial resources

49. A revised and expanded third edition of the directory *Financial Resources for Industrial Projects in Developing Countries*,¹⁹ covering 313 development finance institutions (DFI) and 4 associations, was published in February 1983, in four volumes to facilitate use and distribution. The first volume contains information on international and regional institutions, institutions in industrialized countries, Arab institutions with international operations, institutions which operate according to Islamic principles, and associations of development finance institutions. Volumes two, three and four contain information on institutions in developing countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and the Middle East, and Asia and the Pacific, respectively. Although an edition of 9,000 copies was printed initially, in response to world-wide demand another 8,000 copies were reprinted. During 1983 work continued towards updating and making even more comprehensive the fourth edition of the directory, planned for publication late in 1984; particular emphasis has been given to a wider coverage of African institutions, especially in the sub-Saharan region.

50. In view of the important role of Arab and Islamic DFIs in providing industrial financing to developing countries, and their interest in increasing the share of their total financing allocated to industrial projects, ICP continued to maintain close contact with these institutions. Senior officials from the Islamic Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation visited UNIDO headquarters for discussions on ways and means of co-operation in identifying and financing industrial investment projects in developing countries.

51. According to senior officials of these finance institutions, the main obstacle to increasing investment in industry is the shortage of suitable industrial projects. UNIDO is therefore keeping these institutions informed of industrial investment projects in its portfolio and is providing, in co-operation with other branches of UNIDO, specialized consultants to join project identification and appraisal missions that these institutions send to developing countries. At the same time UNIDO is disseminating information to its field personnel and to potential investors from industrialized countries on resources available from these institutions and procedures for applying for such financing. A number of DFI officials continue to attend UNIDO's investment promotion meetings.

World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme

52. As agreed between the two organizations early in 1982, the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme's work was reoriented from sector and project preparation work to predominantly liaison activity. The reason was the

¹⁹PI/61/Rev.2; see also ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 87.

World Bank's austerity programme and the subsequent change in budget policy, which loaded the costs of all Co-operative Programmes on the budgets of the World Bank units demanding such services. World Bank units therefore preferred to use their own staff and consultants rather than sacrifice their budgets for outside assistance. At the beginning of 1983 staffing of the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme was reduced from seven to four professionals plus support staff. The Director of the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme combined his functions with those of the UNIDO Investment Co-operative Programme in view of the common objectives of both programmes.

53. Operational and sectoral activities for the most part were limited to the completion of activities that had been initiated during the previous year.²⁰ Thus, industry sector and subsector surveys for the Comoros, Fiji and Lao People's Democratic Republic were made during the year under review. A World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme staff member discussed an industry sector survey with the Government of the Comoros, participated in the Bank's appraisal mission for a DFI operation and launched a UNIDO technical assistance project which will be continued under the DFI project. In addition, a consultant hired by the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme undertook a mission to Kenya and Somalia and, based on his findings, prepared three case studies on industrial project implementation which will be used in World Bank Economic Development Institute and UNIDO training seminars. While liaison functions will constitute the bulk of the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme's work during 1984, it is expected that selected operational and sectoral activities will still be undertaken despite the reduction in staff.

54. The Co-operative Programme, in the course of its liaison functions, arranged for staff members from other parts of the UNIDO secretariat to participate in a number of World Bank activities. These included the participation of two staff members who accompanied a World Bank team to China to assist the China Investment Bank in the technical appraisal of a number of textile, pharmaceuticals, packaging and other projects, the participation of a staff member in discussions between the World Bank and the Government of India concerning possible World Bank financing of a phosphatic fertilizer project in India utilizing low-grade phosphate rock and sulphur extracted from low-grade pyrites and participation of a staff member in a World Bank mission to Indonesia in connection with a project financed by the World Bank for export-processing zones and export-oriented industrial estates. UNIDO also assisted in organizing technical study tours in Europe for a group of Chinese specialists in waste recycling technology for a project financed by UNDP and executed by the World Bank; the recycling technology included recovery of plastic wastes, pyrolysis of rubber tyres and goods, recovery of precious metals and recycling of municipal wastes for compost and biogas generation. The Co-operative Programme also engaged a team of consultants to prepare a pre-appraisal study on the establishment of industrial estates in two provinces in Egypt; it is expected that the establishment of these estates will be undertaken under a loan from the World Bank. Also in Thailand, two local consultants prepared a survey for the Co-operative

²⁰ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 92.

Programme and the World Bank of the needs of small-scale industry for technical assistance to be considered in the framework of an industrial credit project.

55. The liaison functions of the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme were strengthened in February 1983. The activities of a staff member outposted in Washington consisted mainly of screening and improving the flow of information between the World Bank and UNIDO for operational and supporting activities, briefing the appropriate staff of both organizations on each organization's activities in general and on specific countries or industrial branches or projects in particular, co-ordinating UNIDO pre-investment activities with Bank pre-investment and lending work, and examining Bank-funded technical co-operation projects or technical co-operation components which seemed suitable for possible UNIDO execution.

56. So far, about 20 such technical co-operation components, ranging in size from \$60,000 to \$5 million, have been identified with good possibilities for implementation by UNIDO. The first one, relating to a training workshop in Guinea for small-scale industrial project preparation, was successfully undertaken during 1983. UNIDO assistance in other technical co-operation components was also under negotiation in Comoros, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar and Sudan for possible implementation in 1984.

ASSISTANCE TO THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

57. The least developed countries continued to suffer from the following adverse effects of the combination of domestic and international factors already mentioned in last year's *Report*:²¹ poor resource endowment, rapid population growth, low rates of investment, poor performance of the agricultural sector, the lack of a soundly based manufacturing sector able to contribute significantly to economic development, rising import prices, increased energy costs, adverse terms of trade, and an inadequate flow of concessional financing. Despite the urging of the General Assembly in its resolution 37/224, the response of the international community has remained poor: the required increase in aid flows envisaged in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in Paris in 1981,²² has not been provided. While the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action would require much greater efforts by the organizations within the United Nations system, prospects for increased funding of multilateral programmes, including UNDP, do not seem bright. Should there be no change in the downward trend of available resources, the present gap between economic and social conditions in the least developed countries and those of the rest of the world threatens to become wider.

58. The efforts of UNIDO to assist the least developed countries encountered severe resource constraints in 1983, when a shortfall in contributions caused UNDP to reduce its indicative planning figures (IPFs) and financing for the

²¹*Ibid.*, chap. V, paras. 160-161.

²²A/CONF.104/22, part one, section A.

Special Industrial Services programme to 55 per cent of the levels originally planned. Since the bulk of the UNIDO technical co-operation projects is financed from UNDP resources, many projects for which approval had been expected in 1983 had to be curtailed or deferred, and budgets of ongoing projects were revised downwards or cancelled more often than they were increased or extended. Although a reasonable share of resources available to UNIDO was allocated to the least developed countries, it was not possible to compensate fully for the shortfall in UNDP resources. In 1983, the levels of project approvals from all sources of funds reached only about 62 per cent of the total new approvals in 1982, despite the more favourable attention given to the least developed countries in financing projects from the general convertible pool and special-purpose contributions of the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) and project equipment financing obtained from the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF).

59. The relatively high levels of project approvals in 1982 permitted a significant increase in technical co-operation project expenditures on least developed countries in 1983. However, should there be no improvement in the level of resources available from UNDP, reduced project approvals in 1983 and subsequent years would lead to a decline in these expenditures. Statistics for 1983 project approvals and expenditures by country and source of funds are given in appendix E.

60. The severe financial constraints made it all the more important for UNIDO to maintain and strengthen its continuous dialogue with government officials and UNDP resident representatives in the least developed countries to make appropriate adjustments to the programme in the light of prevailing resource limitations and to formulate projects to be approved as additional resources become available. Thirteen programming and project formulation missions to least developed countries were carried out by UNIDO staff during 1983 and intensive consultations at UNIDO headquarters were held with nine government officials from least developed countries as well as 11 UNDP resident representatives, seven Chief Technical Advisers, nine SIDFAs and 12 JPOs assigned to such countries.

61. As part of its efforts to improve co-ordination in technical co-operation activities and to mobilize financial resources for least developed countries, the UNIDO secretariat sought to strengthen its contacts with other organizations within the United Nations system such as UNCDF, the Voluntary Fund of the United Nations Decade for Women, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the World Bank, and various regional organizations as well as with financial institutions, such as the Islamic Development Bank. In particular, co-operation with UNCDF resulted in the development of several projects to be executed by UNIDO with combined UNCDF and UNDP/UNIDO financing.

62. Through ICP, consultations are continuing with the World Bank concerning the role of UNIDO as executing agency for technical assistance funded by the Bank through its lending operations to least developed countries.

63. In activities carried out within the System of Consultations and ICP, for example, financial support was provided for the participation of representatives of least developed countries in the 1983 Consultations on the wood and wood

products industry, the agricultural machinery industry, and the pharmaceutical industry as well as for participation of representatives of four least developed countries in the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries in Lusaka (Zambia). Preparatory work was carried out for an investment promotion meeting in Nepal, but the Meeting itself, planned to be held in November 1983, was postponed until early 1984. Assistance was also provided for three participants from least developed countries to take part in training programmes carried out by the Investment Promotion Services in New York and Paris. Under an interregional project advice was provided to 12 least developed countries in Africa on the preparation and evaluation of pre-investment studies. Within the Technology Programme, technical assistance was supplied to the Sudanese National Council for Research in the establishment of a national centre of technology. The latter project included a study tour for three Sudanese to technology transfer centres and technology registries in India, Philippines, and Republic of Korea.

64. Within the Division for Industrial Studies, work on the potential for resource-based industrial development in least developed countries continued, with studies on Malawi and Somalia completed²³ and similar studies on the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lesotho and Nepal in progress (see appendix B). Loose-leaf country reviews were completed for Afghanistan, and the United Republic of Tanzania, and are in progress for Bangladesh and the Sudan.

65. As regards the overall programme of technical co-operation activities, increased emphasis was placed on training programmes designed to meet the special needs of the least developed countries, such as a seminar on management of public enterprises in Guinea-Bissau, a small industries development seminar in the United Republic of Tanzania, and a mobile workshop to assist small- and medium-scale industrial enterprises from which four francophone least developed countries are benefiting. In addition, there was a variety of group training programmes, covering such fields as project preparations, small-scale foundry operations, small business consultancy and medicinal herbs, which were organized exclusively for or attended mostly by participants from least developed countries. As part of the activities of the Joint UNIDO/Yugoslavia Centre for International Co-operation in the Development of Agro-Industries in the Developing Countries, two preparatory missions, covering four least developed countries in Africa, were undertaken in 1983 to establish a long-term programme of co-operation in the development of agro-industries.

66. In continuation of its efforts to assist least developed countries facing special difficulties, UNIDO, in co-operation with UNCDF, carried out a mission to prepare a programme of assistance to the industry sector of a country afflicted by civil war and also provided assistance to small entrepreneurs in the rehabilitation of equipment damaged during the war.

67. In 1983, UNIDO assisted three more least developed countries in their preparations for round-table meetings organized with logistic support from UNDP; so far UNIDO has assisted nine countries in this manner, although resource constraints may prevent UNIDO from providing the desired assistance

²³UNIDO/IS.389 and UNIDO/IS.426.

to the more than 20 least developed countries which are planning to organize such meetings in 1984. UNIDO also participated in the second inter-agency consultation meeting on the follow-up of the Substantial New Programme of Action, convened in Geneva in March, at which the experience gained from individual African review meetings held so far was appraised. Information exchanged on actions taken in implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and measures to be taken with respect to the five countries (Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone and Togo) included in the list of least developed countries by the General Assembly in resolution 37/133 were also discussed. A third inter-agency consultation is planned for March 1984. UNIDO submitted a second progress report on actions initiated or planned towards implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action which was incorporated into the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session.²⁴

TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMME

68. In the 1980s developing countries have a dual task of enhancing their efforts in the development and transfer of industrial technology and concurrently responding to the technological advances which have emerged. The activities of the Technology Programme during the year under review were designed to serve this twofold purpose. Taking into account the priority accorded to industrial technology in the follow-up to the Third General Conference of UNIDO, activities continued not only to strengthen the capabilities of developing countries in the selection, acquisition and development of technology, but also to help them respond to and benefit from technological advances.

Technological advances

69. In the previous years, UNIDO activities in the field of industrial technology were primarily concerned with specific technological advances; while such work continued in 1983, there was a sharper focus on the interaction and cumulative impact of such advances. It was found that the advances were interacting on one another and simultaneously on a wide range of industrial sectors, and that developing countries required an overall policy framework for action integrated into the main stream of their industrial and technological activity. The main lines of action in the field of industrial technology in the 1980s have been perceived with a measure of precision and will be brought before the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO for its consideration.

70. The International Forum on Technological Advances and Development held in Tbilisi (USSR) in April 1983²⁵ as one of the high-level expert group meetings preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO helped the secretariat to both achieve the focus mentioned above and relate the activities on technological advances to a wider range of policies and measures necessary

²⁴A/38/471.

²⁵For report of the International Forum on Technological Advances and Development, see ID/WG.389/6.

for industrialization. Firstly, it was the unanimous view of the Forum that the impact of the emerging technological advances on development should be reviewed because of the inevitability of their diffusion in an interdependent world economy and because of their wide-ranging impact, intensity and convergence. Secondly, the advances could offer opportunities to help developing countries in leap-frogging some of the hurdles inherent in the traditional approaches to industrialization, agriculture, health-delivery social services, etc. In the view of the Forum, the advances had therefore a potential and a relevance for developing countries and were feasible of application.

71. The Forum stated that developing country actions in the short term would include forecasting and assessment of the socio-economic impact of technological advances, careful choice of technologies and equipment to be imported, and strengthening of the negotiating capability for their acquisition. Long-term actions would call for imaginative attempts to apply the technological advances for improving the standard of living and upgrading the general technological level of the population as a whole. The industrial and technological policies for the 1980s and beyond would have to be framed in the light of the potentials and implications of the technological advances.

72. At the same time, there was recognition in the Forum that high technology could not be thought of as an escape route from the problems of development. Developing countries might have to adopt and manage a technological pluralism that would be optimal in the light of objectives, problems and limitations of each country. It was recommended that in the context of the technological advances, developing countries might individually and collectively examine their existing state of technological capabilities and take steps to create or re-orient their institutions and structures as necessary and appropriate to respond to technological change in accordance with their own objectives and conditions. Keeping that recommendation in view, a Workshop on the Institutional and Structural Responses of Developing Countries to Technological Advances²⁶ was organized in Dubrovnik (Yugoslavia) in May/June 1983, in co-operation with the Science and Technology Policy Research Centre, Mihailo Pupin Institute, Belgrade. The Workshop made a detailed analysis of the activities and agents involved in the re-orientation of institutions and structures. It emphasized the relation between technological development and industrial structure, stressing the need for an integrated approach to industrial and technological policies. The idea of setting up core groups, whether for monitoring or for development of specific technologies, was highlighted for all developing countries, particularly for countries at the earlier stages of development.

73. The recommendations made by the Forum and the Workshop are not reported in detail in the present *Report* since they will be reflected in the documentation for the Fourth General Conference. Both meetings, as well as the expert meeting in Moscow in December 1982 preparatory to the Forum,²⁷ considered the policy issues in relation to specific technological advances, namely genetic engineering and biotechnology, microelectronics, energy from

²⁶For report on the Workshop on Institutional and Structural Responses of Developing Countries to Technological Advances, see ID/WG.401/7.

²⁷For report on the Expert Meeting Preparatory to the International Forum on Technological Advances and Development, see ID/WG.384/16.

biomass and solar photovoltaic cells, new materials and petrochemicals. During 1983, several important activities were carried out in regard to some of those advances.

74. The year 1983 was a period of intense activity in the field of genetic engineering and biotechnology. Following the High-level Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, held in Belgrade (Yugoslavia), in December 1982,²⁸ a selected committee of experts was assisted in visiting several locations for the proposed International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) and preparations were made for a plenipotentiary meeting. The Ministerial-level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the ICGEB, held in Madrid (Spain), from 7 to 13 September 1983, was attended by representatives of 50 countries (including observers from seven countries). It was held in two parts: the first part being a high-level meeting to resolve outstanding issues, in particular the location, financial arrangements and Statutes of the ICGEB; and the second part being a ministerial-level plenipotentiary meeting to adopt and sign the Statutes establishing the Centre.²⁹ The Meeting agreed on the Statutes³⁰ which established the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology as "an international organization comprising a centre and a network of affiliated national, sub-regional and regional centres".³¹ The Statutes were signed in Madrid by 26 countries (Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Kuwait, Mauritania, Mexico, Nigeria, Spain, Sudan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire). By the end of 1983, two other countries (Pakistan and Tunisia) signed the Statutes.

75. According to the Statutes, the Centre will promote international co-operation in developing and applying peaceful uses of genetic engineering and biotechnology, especially for developing countries. It will assist them in strengthening their scientific and technological capabilities in this field, and stimulate and assist activities at regional and national levels. The Centre is expected to act as a focal point for a network of affiliated research centres and to link existing national, subregional, regional and international networks. The Centre will also serve as a forum for exchange of information among scientists of member States.

76. A Board of Governors, consisting of a representative of each member State (together with the executive Head of UNIDO or his representative serving in an *ex-officio* capacity without the right to vote), will set general policies and principles. The Statutes shall enter into force when at least 24 States, including the Host State of the Centre, have deposited instruments of ratification or acceptance and after having ascertained among themselves that sufficient financial resources are ensured.

²⁸For report of the High-level Expert Group Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, see ID/WG.382/7.

²⁹For report of the Ministerial-level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, see ID/WG.397/9.

³⁰"Statutes of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology" (ID/WG.397/8).

³¹*Ibid.*, article 1.1.

77. Due to the keen interest of the candidate countries to host the Centre, the Meeting in Madrid could not come to an agreement on the location of the ICGEB. It resolved to establish a Preparatory Committee consisting of the States which have signed the Statutes in order to accelerate further the preparatory work for the operation of the Centre. It also requested the UNIDO secretariat to assist the Preparatory Committee in its work until the first session of the Board of Governors of the Centre was convened.

78. At the national level, UNIDO assisted in organizing workshops in genetic engineering and biotechnology in Brazil and in the Republic of Korea in November 1983, during which the present and planned activities of the respective countries were reviewed. In a workshop on regional co-operation in biology in November 1983, organized by the Economic Commission for Latin America and UNESCO and attended by a UNIDO staff member, possibilities of regional co-operation within the framework of the ICGEB were explored. UNIDO was a co-sponsor of the Fifteenth International Congress of Genetics, held in New Delhi (India) in December 1983, at which again possibilities of international co-operation and the role of UNIDO in genetic engineering and biotechnology were discussed.

79. Work was continued on a study on the technology development efforts undertaken by selected Andean Pact countries in regard to the microbial leaching of copper. The study is being carried out in co-operation with the Andean Pact Secretariat and the Science Policy Research Unit of the University of Sussex (Brighton, United Kingdom). This study will be used as a case study of a pioneer technology integrating modern and traditional technologies, examples of which are being collected by the United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development (ACSTED). Based on the experience of the study in progress, it is proposed to ascertain the interest of other copper producing developing countries in applying this technology for improving their recovery of copper.

80. Although lack of resources restricted progress in the elaboration of a Latin American programme of co-operation in microelectronics, as recommended by the UNIDO/ECLA Expert Group Meeting on Implications of Microelectronics for the ECLA Region in June 1982,³² international co-operation in the field of microelectronics acquired greater momentum in 1983. UNIDO assistance, for example, was requested for investigating the possibility of setting up an international centre for microprocessor applications, for taking the initiative of setting up an Asian centre of electronics and for upgrading the Institute of Microelectronics of the Government of Venezuela to a regional centre for Latin America, including the Caribbean. In order to identify more precisely the respective roles that such international and regional centres could play in line with the specific requirements and present conditions in developing countries, national state-of-the-art studies to identify needs and possibilities of regional and international co-operation have been initiated in selected developing countries.

81. UNIDO also assisted the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA) in preparing for a regional meeting on the development

³²ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 102.

of microelectronics to take place in March 1984 and provided experts to the Fourth Brazilian Workshop on Microelectronics held in Campinas (Brazil) in February/March 1983, and the International Symposium on Microelectronics for Productivity held in New Delhi (India) in April 1983.

82. With financing from the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, UNIDO continued to assist the Government of Mexico to set up a national team to monitor technology perspectives, with particular attention to microelectronics.³³

83. During 1983, three papers, one on "Problems of software development in developing countries",³⁴ one on "The impact of micro-electronics on biomedical applications in developing countries"³⁵ and one on "Informatics for industrial development"³⁶ were issued. A concept paper on the promotion of software as an industry in developing countries and a technical paper on software were under preparation. Work on a study on microelectronics applications in power devices was completed.

84. During the year under review, the subject of new materials and related technologies was taken up as an area of interest to developing countries. Work on a study on composites was completed, and studies on high temperature ceramics and fibre optics were under preparation. The activity by the secretariat to monitor trends of technological advances and assess their impact, which already covered microelectronics and genetic engineering and biotechnology, was expanded to include materials. In this connection, a quarterly newsletter on monitoring advances on materials technology was initiated, with the first issue covering in depth the subject of high-strength low-alloy steel. A directory of industrial and technological research institutions involved in the industrial conversion of biomass³⁷ was issued, to provide the basis for networking such institutions.

85. As in the past, the secretariat continued to organize workshops at the national level to stimulate technology policy formulation and technology planning. The subject of technological advances figured prominently in national workshops organized in Trinidad and Tobago and in Malaysia, in co-operation with the respective Governments.

Industrial technology in Africa

86. Support to the plan of the Government of the Sudan to establish a national centre for technology continued,³⁸ and a study tour of senior Sudanese officials was arranged to three developing countries in order to gain first-hand

³³*Ibid.*, para. 106.

³⁴UNIDO/IS.383.

³⁵UNIDO/IS.392.

³⁶UNIDO/IS.415.

³⁷UNIDO/IS.372.

³⁸ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 112.

knowledge of similar activities. Additionally, experts assisted in elaborating an overall framework for the planned centre as well as for its manpower and organizational structure.

87. Assistance to the National Office for Technology Transfer of Nigeria³⁹ was expanded following the recruitment of the full-time professional staff for the Office. Training of the staff was organized as first priority, through short-term experts as well as study tours and visits to technology registries and other institutions in selected developing countries.

88. At the request of the secretariat of the Mano River Union,⁴⁰ a study was carried out to determine the feasibility of organizing an industrial and technological fair for the Mano River Union countries (Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone). The study, which was sub-contracted to, and carried out by, an organization of one of those countries, outlined a number of constraints that preclude organizing such a fair at the present time, and provided several recommendations for follow-up action.

89. In continuation of the substantive preparation of the UNIDO inputs to the proposed congress of African scientists,⁴¹ one additional study on "Potential for the development of a protein sweetener industry in Africa"⁴² was undertaken. This brought the number of substantive background papers prepared for the congress to four.

Technology acquisition

90. Activities in the field of technology acquisition continued to be aimed at strengthening the negotiating capacity of developing countries. In particular, several developing countries were assisted in the establishment or the strengthening of the government institutions concerned. Assistance was given to the Government of Ethiopia in the implementation of its legislation concerning the establishment of joint ventures. A study tour was organized for senior Thai government officials to various countries with extensive experience in technology transfer regulation and advice was given on the drafting of legislation on technology transfer and direct foreign investment. The design of a computerized registry information system on technology transfer agreements was completed upon request of the Government of Venezuela.⁴³ The Government of Nigeria was assisted in the establishment of operational procedures for the evaluation of technology transfer agreement and an information system has been designed as a support service.

91. Under the technological advisory services programme, assistance was given to the Government of Paraguay in connection with negotiations on selected major industrial projects. A training workshop to strengthen negotiating capabilities was held in Venezuela. UNIDO co-sponsored with ESCAP a

³⁹*Ibid.*

⁴⁰*Ibid.*

⁴¹*Ibid.*, para. 110.

⁴²UNIDO/IS.397.

⁴³ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 114.

Symposium on Contracts for the Construction of Oil and Gas Pipelines, held in Jakarta (Indonesia) in August/September 1983.⁴⁴ The Government of Cuba was given advice in the negotiation of export of a technology developed with UNIDO/UNDP assistance. Four other requests for advisory services were also complied with. Preliminary manuals on guarantee and warranty provisions in technology contracts were reviewed at two meetings on this subject jointly held with the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, Ljubljana (Yugoslavia). Guidelines for the establishment of industrial joint ventures in developing countries were prepared.⁴⁵

92. A study on technology exports from developing countries was issued covering one more country (Egypt)⁴⁶ and another study, covering Pakistan, was under preparation in 1983. In addition, an expert group meeting on technology exports was held in Vienna in December 1983 to review the studies made so far, to consider policy and aspects of technology exports within the framework of co-operation among developing countries, and to arrive at modalities of systematic flows of information to promote such exports.

93. In 1983, the UNIDO Technological Information Exchange System (TIES) further strengthened and expanded its activities and the number of contracts registered increased. Three more countries (Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru) joined the System through the agreement of co-operation between the Andean Technological Information System and TIES. A meeting of selected heads of technology transfer registries was held in Vienna in July 1983 to discuss the consolidation, strengthening and expansion of the TIES co-operative framework. The meeting also discussed and elaborated an outline for a global review of technological development and transfer. The recommendations of this meeting as well as other matters were discussed at the eighth Meeting of Heads of Technology Transfers Registries, held in Caracas (Venezuela) in October 1983. That Meeting resulted in several recommendations including concrete co-operative programmes for training of registry personnel and regional activities. Also, several studies on the evaluation of technology transfer agreements in specific sectors prepared by the secretariat with the assistance of the TIES members and a preliminary study on the monitoring methodologies of technology transfer contracts were discussed.

94. Efforts were undertaken by the secretariat to harmonize the efforts of various TIES members to computerize their information systems in order to further facilitate the exchange of information. A study was prepared by UNIDO for this purpose and discussed by experts following the Caracas Meeting. Requests for assistance for adaptation to the TIES requirements have so far been received from India, Spain and the Andean countries.

95. The System will have to increasingly concern itself with strengthening the capacity of its members in the acquisition of new technologies arising from technological advances. In continuation of a paper on licensing of software already considered by TIES members, a study on aspects of technology transfer and country experiences in the area of software was initiated.

⁴⁴Publication of the proceedings and background papers of the Symposium is planned.

⁴⁵UNIDO/IS.361.

⁴⁶UNIDO/IS.362.



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Technology development and application

96. As a continuation of the initiative of UNIDO with regard to small hydropower, a third workshop was organized in Malaysia in March 1983 jointly with the ESCAP Regional Energy Development Programme, the Regional Centre for Technology Transfer (RCTT) and the Government of Malaysia. During the workshop, in response to a request from the Government of Malaysia, and in the spirit of technical co-operation among developing countries, UNIDO promoted negotiations between Malaysia and OLADE, as a result of which an official co-operation agreement between the two for technology transfer on cross flow turbines was signed in September 1983. Another activity emerging from the third workshop was the initiation of steps towards creating a regional small hydropower network in Africa.

97. As to the ESCAP Regional Network for Small Hydropower, UNIDO continued its support for the Network's activities which resulted in the organization of the First Workshop on Small Hydropower in Hangzhou (China) in May/June 1983. In order to continue the momentum of the work, negotiations were carried on with UNDP and ESCAP for securing funds to organize a second workshop focusing on hydrology, identified at a senior expert meeting in July 1982 as one of the priority concerns to the ESCAP

member countries. UNIDO also assisted the Hangzhou Regional Centre for Research and Training in Small Hydropower and the ESCAP Regional Network in compiling information concerned with small hydropower as well as in the publishing of a newsletter.

98. In the field of energy, as part of the assessment of energy conservation in selected industrial subsectors of member countries of the Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), financed by contributions from the Government of Japan, a survey was also carried out in Malaysia⁴⁷ for promoting the transfer of energy conservation technology at the factory level. It is also planned to compile a guidebook on energy conservation techniques, based on the methodology adopted in Japan, and modified according to the experience accumulated during the project activities in Malaysia. The results of those activities were disseminated for the Malaysian Government at a national meeting as well as for the ASEAN member countries at a subregional meeting, in November/December 1983 in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia).

99. UNIDO, the secretariat of the Technology for the People (TFTP), and the Government of the Philippines co-operated in organizing a technical congress on the occasion of the Third TFTP Fair in Manila in November 1983. The technical congress focused on two sectors of main concern to the developing countries: agricultural machinery and energy for rural development. Participation from developing countries, with exhibits in the two relevant fields, contributed to linking the debates at the congress with the opportunity of practical transfer of technology and know-how, through the fair.

Technological co-operation in small-scale industries

100. The project on plant-level co-operation for the transfer of technology to small- and medium-scale enterprises with particular reference to light engineering and metalworking industry⁴⁸ reached its final stage in 1983 as 10 pairs of partners were brought together to negotiate technology transfer agreements involving enterprises in Sweden on the one hand and similar plants in India, Sri Lanka and Egypt on the other. Future activities will concentrate on following up the implementation of the agreements and providing support for such elements as training and evaluation of project effectiveness as a means of creating technology transfer mechanisms. A meeting was held in mid-November 1983 with the Swedish International Development Agency to review the project outcome and plan follow-up activities.

101. With regard to similar technological co-operation in the food processing industry between the Netherlands and China, the Sudan and Thailand,⁴⁹ identification missions were completed during 1983 and the promotion of partnerships with enterprises in the Netherlands was under way. Some partnerships have already been proposed. On 18 and 19 October 1983, a review meeting was held with the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture to chart out future activities. Activities planned for the immediate future include a study

⁴⁷ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 120.

⁴⁸*Ibid.*, para. 122.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*

tour by the head of the Food Research Centre of the Sudan to promote Sudanese enterprises as potential co-operation partners among firms in the Netherlands and the scheduling of negotiation meetings between entrepreneurs who have already expressed interest in establishing partnerships. During the course of 1984 it is expected that the identification of potential partnerships will be completed, negotiation meetings organized and follow-up of the implementation of agreements begun.

102. The concept of Technology Services Delivery System demonstrated by UNIDO through a project in the Philippines⁵⁰ was adopted by a panel of ACSTED as one of the examples of pioneer technologies integrating modern and traditional technologies.

Industrial and Technological Information Bank

103. During the fourth year of its operation, the Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), within the limits of its resources, continued to consolidate its activities, while paying special attention to improving its internal systems to be able to provide better service to developing countries. It continued its activities to widen and deepen its contacts with sources of information and end-users, to meet specific needs of end-users, and to generate information of relevance to developing countries.

104. In addition to developing further linkages with other data banks and with specialized correspondents, attempts were made to promote wider use of INTIB. UNIDO participated in two seminars on industrial information. One seminar was held in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania) at the Eastern and Southern Africa Management Institute and another one in Bordeaux (France) as a joint activity of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation and UNIDO (initiated by the Training Branch of the Division of Industrial Operations), in which nine and 18 African countries participated, respectively. The seminars helped to focus attention on the industrial information needed by the developing countries and on the services that INTIB could offer. Through these seminars UNIDO obtained a further understanding of the problems of the articulation of information needs in developing countries and contributed to the formulation of an improved approach to a meeting of INTIB end-users which is proposed to take place in 1984.

105. Through the visit of a staff member to industrial information facilities in Poland, at the invitation of the Government, new opportunities for further co-operation as well as new correspondents for INTIB's Inquiry Service were identified.

106. In compliance with the need for strengthening national and regional information services as a part of enhancing INTIB's linkages with national and regional institutions, staff members of INTIB also assisted in activities relating to the establishment and improvement of industrial information organizations as part of the programme of enhancing INTIB's usefulness. Thus, as a joint activity with the Institutional Infrastructure Branch of the Division of

⁵⁰*Ibid.*, para. 124.

Industrial Operations, advisory services were provided to Morocco.⁵¹ Contacts with the Red de Información Tecnológica de Latinoamérica and the Sistema Andino de Información Tecnológica in Latin America were intensified.⁵²

107. With regard to meeting the needs of users, INTIB's Inquiry Service maintained its activities at generally the same level as 1982.⁵³ The number of substantive inquiries received during 1983 was roughly 1,300. Of these 30 per cent came from industry, 16 per cent from information sources, 12 per cent from research organizations, 11 per cent from Governments, 8 per cent from consultants. By subject, 36 per cent dealt with chemicals, 23 per cent with food, 15 per cent with fabricated metal products, 9 per cent with construction and 4 per cent with energy. In addition, some 350 requests for information packages and 300 industrial inquiries not strictly related to the terms of reference of INTIB were received.

108. Seven information packages were prepared during 1983 on uses of excess chlorine, vegetable oil as a substitute for diesel oil, water pumps, fruit and vegetable processing (under preparation), packaging industry based on paper, adobe (traditional brickmaking), and semi-automatic and manual production of glassware.

109. An industrial profile on packaging was completed and profiles on multipurpose food- and vegetable-processing and on management for small- and medium-scale industries were under preparation.

110. The publication of four further volumes of the *Industrial Development Abstracts* (IDA) in 1983 brought the IDA data base up to 13,000 abstracts of UNIDO documents. Preparatory work also started on the issuance of a cumulative index for all abstracts contained in IDA. A completely revised edition of the *Thesaurus of Industrial Development Terms* in English-French⁵⁴ and French-English⁵⁵, were also published in 1983. The On-Line-Information-Key (LINK) data base brought out two Directories, one a directory of institutions engaged in the industrial conversion of biomass and the other a directory of acronyms of organizations whose names are included in the data base.

111. The monthly *UNIDO Newsletter* was published in five languages (Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) while efforts continued to locate an organization which could resume the translation, printing and distribution of an Arabic edition. The "Industrial Opportunities" column continued to be a popular feature, and the "Publications" column generated more than 11,000 requests for some 115,000 documents and publications. As a result of co-operation with the Printing and Documents Units and the Electronic Data Processing Section, a new way of stuffing and labelling the Newsletter envelopes in-house resulted in a saving of some \$1,000 per month to the organization as well as several weeks on delivery time.

⁵¹Subject to the availability of resources, similar assistance to Cuba and Bangladesh will be undertaken in early 1984.

⁵²ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 128.

⁵³*Ibid.*, para. 132.

⁵⁴ID/172/Rev.1.

⁵⁵ID/173/Rev.1.

112. Assistance was provided to designing the software required for the operational control of TIES and the pilot Technological Information Exchange Network (TIEN) among developing country financial institutions.

Co-operation with other United Nations agencies and organizations

113. The Technology Programme took part in a number of discussions with other United Nations agencies and organizations within inter-agency co-ordination activities described elsewhere in the present *Report*. Special mention should be made of the secretariat's participation in co-operative activities in technology under the auspices of the Advisory Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). Within the framework of the operational plan to implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development,⁵⁶ the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development through its four working groups proposed 24 joint activities; UNIDO was nominated as lead agency for three of these activities, as a member of a joint management team for another four and as a participating agency in a further 14 projects. The three projects for which UNIDO is lead agency are: (a) interregional study of the implication of new microelectronics technologies for developing countries in selected sectors; (b) development and manufacture of production machinery and equipment for upgrading traditional rural technologies in least developed countries of Asia and the Pacific; and (c) scientific and technological co-operation among developing countries in technology services.

114. The main work done during 1983 by the different agencies, including the UNIDO secretariat, was the more detailed formulation of the proposed projects and identification of countries and resources for each project. This activity will continue in 1984 when the projects are planned to become operational. The UNIDO secretariat also co-operated with ILO in the compilation by the latter of a set of case studies of the integration of emerging and traditional technologies.

115. Co-operation of relevant agencies continued to be sought in regard to the promotion of the ICGEB. Observers from several organizations and agencies, i.e. the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University, FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), IAEA and the International Centre for Theoretical Physics, attended the Madrid meeting and expressed the willingness of their respective organizations to co-operate with the Centre.

116. With regard to INTIB, co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNEP, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, the World Intellectual Property Organization and the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT continued. Special mention may be made of discussions with UNESCO on future joint programmes and with UNEP on participation in their referral network through which INTIB would disseminate industrial information. Details of a joint activity are being finalized with ILO regarding an exchange of publications related to small and medium industries' need for information on management.

⁵⁶*Report of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, Vienna, 20-31 August 1979* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.79.I.21 and corrigenda), chap. VII.

117. In regard to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) contributions were made to the preparation of an ESCAP document to its annual session in 1984 which will have as a special theme the subject of "Technology for development". A special contribution by the UNIDO secretariat for that session was also under preparation.

CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

118. The activities of UNIDO to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries (ECDC/TCDC) during 1983 placed special emphasis upon (a) preparation for solidarity meetings in least developed countries and round-table ministerial meetings in order to bring together developing countries for promotion of industrial development; (b) follow-up of solidarity meetings already held; (c) development of joint programmes for specific industrial subsectors; (d) implementation of the recommendations relating to TCDC reached at the UNIDO System of Consultations; and (e) development of a coherent overall programme of work based upon recommendations of various international forums relating to ECDC keeping particularly in view the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High-level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in May 1981.⁵⁷

119. Two solidarity ministerial meetings planned for Yemen and for Burundi, originally scheduled to take place in 1983,⁵⁸ were postponed to 1984 at the request of the Governments; however, the preparatory work for both meetings, including identification of projects, was completed in 1983. In addition, preparatory work was done for convening another solidarity meeting scheduled for Rwanda in June 1984.

120. A systematic in-depth review of the follow-up of solidarity meetings was launched in 1983. As part of this review, a mission visited Haiti in October 1983, the first country to host a solidarity ministerial meeting in Latin America, to ascertain ways and means to improve the effectiveness of these meetings and to strengthen the mechanism to implement the decisions taken. The review assessed the programme from the preparation of the project portfolios through participation in the meeting to subsequent follow-up. The information obtained from authorities in Haiti concerning local economic and social conditions has been used not only by the Section for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries but also by other substantive sections of the organization to develop a consolidated programme for the country's industrial development. Follow-up activities to the Haiti Solidarity Meeting included a training programme and a project on manufacture of flour from manioc plant which have been implemented with the assistance of Brazil. Some of the measures relating to the follow-up of other specific meetings are described below.

⁵⁷A/36/333, Annex.

⁵⁸ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 147.

121. As follow-up to the Sudan Solidarity Meeting (1981),⁵⁹ 25 Sudanese took part in a tannery training programme in India in 1983; the Director of the Sudanese Industrial Research and Consultancy Institute and an expert in biogas technology visited India and China, respectively. With the provision of equipment and expertise, financed through a contribution by the Government of China, the project to assist the Khartoum Ready Made Clothes Factory was successfully completed. Representatives of the Sudan, Yugoslavia and UNIDO met in Khartoum in 1983 to discuss further steps towards the establishment of a pilot brick production plant for which a feasibility study was completed in 1982 as part of the result of the Solidarity Meeting. Yugoslavia agreed to provide additional funds to cover the supply of equipment for the brick plant.

122. The Upper Volta Solidarity Meeting (1981)⁶⁰ was followed up by discussions with the Government of Pakistan on the implementation of three projects: a sugar plant, a clinker grinding plant and mini-power stations. In addition, arrangements have been agreed upon with the Government of India for completion of feasibility studies on malt production, particle board production and stabilized brick production.

123. Measures have also been taken to fulfil commitments made at the Lesotho Solidarity Ministerial Meeting (1982).⁶¹ A project on the construction of hammer mills has been implemented in collaboration with the Government of Yugoslavia and with the support of UNIDO. An agreement was also signed with the Government of Algeria to complete the establishment of rural tanning units in Lesotho by the first quarter of 1984.

124. A number of commitments made at the Bangladesh Solidarity Meeting (1980)⁶² have been implemented. The supply of equipment and the provision of expert services from Pakistan to Bangladesh for the establishment of a sugar mill are under way. The final design of a rice-bran oil extraction plant was completed by Chinese experts and its construction is expected to start in 1984.⁶³ Preparation has been made for a joint mission of Bangladesh officials and UNIDO staff members to visit some co-operating countries in 1984 in order to facilitate the implementation of the remaining projects agreed upon at the same Solidarity Meeting.

125. As a follow-up of the Nepal Solidarity Meeting (1982),⁶⁴ an Indian delegation visited Kathmandu to identify priority projects amounting to RS 10 million. There was also an exchange of visits between officials from Nepal and Pakistan to discuss the latter country's offer of assistance in the fields of tanning, textile industry, leather and leather products, electrical goods, building materials and pharmaceuticals and to assess the type of assistance required in these fields. Nepalese delegations visited China, to discuss the supply of a complete set of cotton spinning equipment, and Yugoslavia, to follow up the

⁵⁹ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 150.

⁶⁰*Ibid.*, para. 151.

⁶¹*Ibid.*, para. 144.

⁶²ID/B/280, para. 136.

⁶³ID/B/300, para. 149.

⁶⁴*Ibid.*, para. 145.

offer made at the same Meeting for the establishment of a tannery unit. A pre-feasibility study on a hydro-electric power project was carried out by a Chilean expert in December 1983.

126. In 1983, as a follow-up to the Solidarity Meeting held in the United Republic of Tanzania (1979),⁶⁵ Yugoslavia delivered equipment and provided expertise for a foundry and related mechanical workshop; Turkey prepared a study on the possibility of setting up four carpentry workshops and four units producing school exercise books in selected areas of the country—the terms of implementation of this project are currently under discussion; Egypt under its training programme for Tanzanian officials, trained 36 experts; India has provided assistance to the value of RS 5 million within bilateral arrangements.

127. Some of the technical co-operation projects identified and implemented as a result of the solidarity meetings have led to further activities. For example, the feasibility study on an edible gelatine and glue factory made as a result of the Sudan Solidarity Meeting (1981) has led to the preparation of an industrial investment project proposal circulated by different UNIDO Investment Promotion Services for further financing. Preparations were made for a visit of two high-level officials of the Sudan to selected Gulf countries in early 1984 for discussions, *inter alia*, with financing institutions to seek investment financing for projects identified at the same Meeting. As a follow-up action to implement the decisions taken at the Mauritania Solidarity Ministerial Meeting (1982),⁶⁶ organized by the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO) with the co-operation of UNIDO, the two organizations supported a high-level delegation headed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry of Mauritania to visit Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Kuwait, to explore further investment possibilities with the financial institutions in these countries and their interest in projects presented at the Meeting.

128. In August 1983, UNIDO, in co-operation with the Brazilian authorities, organized within the overall framework of the First International Latin America/Africa Symposium discussions on the promotion of industrial co-operation between Latin American and African countries and organizations.⁶⁷ Follow-up activities to implement the recommendations of the Symposium, regarding the programme for industrial co-operation included the organization, in collaboration with the Financiadora de Estudos e Projectos (FINEP), of an in-plant group training programme in Brazil in the field of maintenance and repair of railway equipment for participants from Portuguese-speaking African countries.

129. In co-operation with the Government of Bolivia, UNIDO arranged for six consultants from other Latin American countries to assist the Bolivian Ministry of Industry in formulating project proposals in areas such as project evaluation, quality control, industrial policy, small-scale industry, standardization and institutional infrastructure. The overall programme was co-ordinated by a UNIDO consultant and tri-lateral financing was provided for the project including financing from the UNDP indicative planning figure (IPF) for Bolivia. In addition, a staff mission explored the possibility of developing a joint ECDC/TCDC programme in five of the Central American countries.

⁶⁵ID/B/240, chap. III, paras. 101-102; ID/B/280, para. 135.

⁶⁶ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 146.

⁶⁷For report, see UNIDO/PC.75.

130. Co-operation of developing countries in joint programmes for specific subsectors of industry received special attention. The subsectors chosen for such programmes included food processing, agricultural machinery, energy, including new and renewable sources of energy, and building materials.

131. In order to encourage co-operation in the cement industry in Africa, UNIDO assisted representatives from 11 African countries to participate in the first meeting of the Association des Cimentiers d'Afrique (CIMA FRIQUE); the meeting was also attended by a UNIDO staff member. Industrial manpower development, particularly in Africa, also received special attention and a joint project between UNIDO and ECA for co-operation among developing countries in industrial manpower was formulated for consideration by UNDP and other potential sources of financing. As a result of the follow-up to the first High-level Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the field of Cement, Lime and Related Industries held in Ankara (Turkey) in 1981,⁶⁸ UNIDO started in 1983 preparatory work for holding a second high-level meeting in this subsector. UNIDO was also assisted in the transfer to Senegal of Moroccan experience in the field of plastic recycling.

132. Co-operation among developing countries in the food-processing industries was given top priority in 1983. During the fiftieth International Agricultural Fair held in Novi Sad (Yugoslavia) in May 1983, a meeting on the promotion of food-processing industries was held in co-operation with seven developing countries, to exchange experiences particularly as regards vegetable oils, fats, and sugar and sugar by-products. The recommendations of the round-table ministerial meeting on agro-industry development held in Baghdad in 1982,⁶⁹ were evaluated in 1983 and plans were made for a high-level intergovernmental meeting on agro-industrial development to be held in the fourth quarter of 1984 in the Latin American region to ascertain the progress of implementation and also to obtain the necessary feedback.

133. Together with programmes in specific industrial branches, thematic programmes were also developed for fields such as energy and technology, with reference to the Caracas Programme of Action. In 1983, the programme in the field of energy within ECDC evolved mainly around the preparations for subregional seminars on energy related to industrial development in Africa and on co-operation between China, Bangladesh, Burma, Nepal and the Sudan in the development of biogas technology. Both activities are expected to be implemented in 1984. UNIDO provided support to the Group of 77 in organizing a meeting of experts on technical co-operation in energy and a global meeting on industrialization in Vienna in May and June 1983.

134. UNIDO considers its System of Consultations as one of the major areas of activity for co-operation among developing countries. In line with the recommendations of the Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry (1983), an information paper with suggestions on the establishment of multipurpose plants is under preparation. As a follow-up of the Second Consultation on Petrochemical Industries (1981), preparatory arrangements

⁶⁸*Ibid.*, para. 154.

⁶⁹*Ibid.*, para. 153.

were made for a meeting on co-operation among the countries of the Middle East and North Africa in this industry. The meeting is scheduled to be held in May 1984. As a result of the Third Consultation on Fertilizer Industry (1980) two regional meetings were organized in India and Brazil respectively on the exchange of experience in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants. The preparation of a training programme in fertilizer industry was continued in 1983.⁷⁰ The director of an Indonesian training centre which will host the first in-plant group training programme was invited to visit in 1984 various training institutions in other countries which have experience in organizing similar training programmes.

135. Research work for the collection and maintenance of a statistical data base on ongoing and planned ECDC/TCDC activities of UNIDO is in progress. At the Second Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of the Group of 77, held in Tunis (Tunisia) in September 1983, the Committee called on the chairman of the Group of 77 in New York to initiate immediate consultations with the UNIDO secretariat with respect to the publication of systematic industrial information for developing countries. UNIDO is currently taking steps towards implementing this recommendation.

136. Enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation among developing countries was one of the important new programmes developed by the Section on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries in 1983. The programme included preparation of a study on enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation which will also serve as background paper for an expert meeting on the subject to be held in 1984. In order to utilize institutions that stimulate co-operation in the private sector, a project on strengthening the inter-enterprise co-operation and a joint venture programme of the Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange in Pakistan, has been developed and implementation will start in 1984. With the financial contribution of the United States Agency for International Development (AID) a project utilizing the entrepreneurial expertise in developing countries has been initiated. The objective of this project is to exchange expertise between the countries involved through on-site consultations and the training of the key project personnel.

137. UNIDO actively participated in a regional intergovernmental meeting organized by ESCAP in November 1983 at Beijing (China) for formulation and implementation of TCDC programmes. The purpose of the meeting was to match the TCDC capabilities and needs of the host country with those of other developing countries in Asia and the Pacific and to formulate a specific TCDC programme. Ten countries participated in the meeting, and 32 TCDC projects were agreed upon. Four projects (embroidery technology, silverware manufacturing, black tea processing and bamboo and rattan weaving) will be implemented with the support of UNIDO. A high-level expert group meeting on industrial co-operation among developing countries was held in Bangkok (Thailand), in July 1983, as a part of preparation for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. UNIDO also organized a technical congress on "Technology for the People" in Manila (Philippines), November 1983, with a view to exchange of experience and information among developing countries.

⁷⁰*Ibid.*, para. 157.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA⁷¹

138. Following the reaffirmation by the General Assembly in section II of its resolution 37/212 of the importance of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, the process initiated in 1982 of involving staff at all levels in the activities connected with the Decade was continued throughout 1983.⁷² Every opportunity was seized within the organization to impress upon project officers the need to take due account in the technical assistance and other relevant activities of the aims and objectives of the Decade as expounded in the composite document entitled "A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa".⁷³ The programme has attracted particular attention: the English version is already in its third impression totalling 18,000 copies, while the French and Arabic versions have been reprinted with a total impression of 10,000 and 5,500, respectively.

139. Outside the organization and most specifically at the meeting between the OAU and the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system held in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in April 1983, it proved possible to alert other United Nations organizations and agencies to the significance of the Decade activities and, more particularly, to the need to adopt in their programmes the concept of core industries as a basis for industrial development in Africa.

140. At the next annual meeting of the OAU and the secretariats of the organizations within the United Nations system, scheduled to take place from 26 to 28 March 1984, UNIDO, ECA and OAU will submit papers on four factors crucial to the success of the Decade: (a) the popularization of the Decade; (b) the preparation and implementation of core industrial projects; (c) the development of manpower and technological capabilities; and (d) the mobilization and optimization of both local and external financial resources for the programme for the Decade. The three secretariats will also develop an appropriate system for reporting on steps taken by all organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the programme for the Decade.

141. The four joint ECA/OAU/UNIDO subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Decade provided and will provide an opportunity to focus attention on the concept of core industries and on the drafting of integrated industrial promotion programmes. Two of the four subregional meetings were held in 1983: one meeting in Addis Ababa in November oriented towards the Eastern and Southern African subregion and another in Abidjan in December, oriented towards the West African subregion. The two other meetings, one for Central and the other for North Africa, are scheduled to be held in early 1984.

142. At the meetings in Addis Ababa and Abidjan, agreement was reached on priority areas in which multinational industrial projects can be developed and on an initial integrated industrial promotion programme comprising both

⁷¹Details of other activities related to Africa are to be found in Chapter III (Industrial Operations), Chapter IV (Industrial Studies), Chapter II (Sources of Funds), as well as other sections of the present chapter.

⁷²ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 175.

⁷³ID/287.

strategic core and support projects, as well as on a strategy for the implementation of that programme. Details of the outcome of these meetings—which enjoyed the particular support of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States (PTA) and the West African Economic Community (CEAO) as well as of the host countries, as appropriate—are given in the third progress report on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, to be submitted to the Board at its eighteenth session.

143. Co-operation between African and other regions was the keynote of the First International Latin American/African Symposium, held at Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in August 1983, where recommendations on strengthening co-operation in priority areas between countries and organizations in the two regions were adopted by the Symposium. Measures for their implementation are under consideration by intergovernmental organizations, particularly financing agencies, in both Latin America and Africa. In view of the positive approach which characterized the Symposium, similar initiatives involving Africa and the other developing regions are under consideration.

144. The Seventh Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, held at Kigali (Rwanda) in March 1983, approved guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional levels for the implementation of the programme for the Decade, and provided a unique opportunity to ascertain the degree to which countries in the region had already incorporated the objectives of the Decade in their own development programmes. The Seventh Meeting also highlighted those policies and strategies as well as financial procedures that were best suited to promoting the programme for the Decade. The decisions of the Meeting guided the approach adopted by the OAU, ECA and UNIDO secretariats in their intensified co-operation throughout 1983.

145. The effective presentation of the goals and strategies of the Decade remains a major task both within the United Nations system and without. In-house seminars, regular briefings of UNDP resident representatives, SIDFAs and senior project personnel as well as carefully selected participation in crucial meetings have all been used to popularize the Decade. In co-operation with the UNIDO Public Information Section, specific media-effective proposals are being developed, and the subregional meeting on industrial co-operation in the West African subregion (see para. 141 above) was used to launch a special television programme devoted to industrialization in Africa.

146. Given the growing intensity of the programme of the Decade and the need to monitor effectively the contribution of UNIDO to the Decade, it proved essential to increase the staff allocated to the Co-ordination Unit for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, albeit on a temporary basis, pending the adoption of a more permanent arrangement. At the same time, an integrated support programme was drawn up by the Co-ordination Unit, to be funded from UNIDF, with a view to assisting African countries as well as regional and subregional organizations in effectively planning and implementing programmes and projects of the programme for the Decade. These new initiatives, together with the increasingly effective co-operation between the

three secretariats, whose joint committee on the implementation of the programme for the Decade met twice during 1983, have lent renewed impetus to the implementation of Decade-related activities.

147. The General Assembly, in its thirty-eighth session, in section II of resolution 38/192, reaffirmed the priority of activities related to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and decided to increase the allocation to UNIDO to the extent possible through overall savings from the United Nations regular budget by \$1 million in 1984 for assistance to African countries and to intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the programme for the Decade.

SYSTEM OF CONSULTATIONS

148. The System of Consultations benefited from two decisions taken in 1983. Firstly, the decisions of the Board in conclusion 1983/4, adopted at its seventeenth session, to approve a programme of Consultations for 1984-1985 and to request the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of Consultations in 1986-1987 on six sectors and topics,⁷⁴ have permitted the Negotiations Branch to organize and plan its activities over this period and to use its staff and financial resources in a more efficient manner. Secondly, the decision of the Executive Director to revise the terms of reference and composition of the UNIDO task forces on priority sectors of industry⁷⁵ has already produced positive effects in the implementation of recommendations adopted by Consultations. Moreover, the task forces are contributing to the strengthening of co-ordination, to the establishment of closer links between Consultations and other UNIDO programmes such as those related to industrial studies and technical co-operation, and to the gradual formulation of a UNIDO policy and strategy for each sector and topic covered by the System of Consultations.

149. With regard to the impact of Consultations on the development of technical co-operation programmes, one of the main preoccupations has continued to be the identification of problem areas for which specific technical co-operation projects might be formulated by the Programme Development and Evaluation Branch and the Division of Industrial Operations. Part II of this section (paras. 220-235) provides some examples of the opportunities for technical co-operation revealed by the Consultation process and of technical co-operation projects that have been implemented at the request of individual countries.

150. Through the System of Consultations, UNIDO developed a new set of relations with all parties concerned with the world of industry, thereby supporting its contribution towards improving the existing framework for international co-operation. Since it was launched, the System of Consultations has involved over 3,000 participants in the activities of UNIDO. To maintain and develop this involvement, systematic contact with all parties interested in the activities of the System of Consultations has been considerably improved

⁷⁴A/38/16, para. 76.

⁷⁵ID/B/260, chap. III, para. 101.

during 1983. Firstly, participants at Consultations and expert groups are kept informed of the progress made in follow-up to recommendations adopted and are also asked to comment on some of the surveys and studies undertaken. Secondly, important studies on specific issues considered at Consultations are being diffused through a reprint series to all participants and other potentially interested parties, such as government departments, finance institutions, research institutes, universities, and professional and trade associations.

151. UNIDO found that participants are keenly interested: (a) in obtaining an overall view of the sector under consideration, particularly with regard to its trends, structure of production, technological changes; (b) in defining a framework for international industrial co-operation; and (c) in adopting recommendations that are clearly oriented towards furthering the dialogue initiated.

152. The Negotiations Branch contributed to the preparations by UNIDO for its Fourth General Conference notably with regard to sub-item 5 (e) "Industrial restructuring and redeployment" of the provisional agenda, drawing upon the coverage of 16 industrial sectors and topics through Consultations at sectoral, regional and global levels. The analysis made of the constraints perceived to international industrial co-operation, which is a key to the restructuring of world industry, included an assessment of the driving forces behind the changing patterns of world industrial production and of ways to make industrial co-operation more conducive to meeting the industrialization objectives of the developing countries.

153. In 1983, the organization of Consultations was improved by the following measures. Documentation was reduced, notably in so far as the issue papers are concerned; the issues themselves were kept narrower in scope so that the recommendations adopted became correspondingly more precise and meaningful; plenary sessions at Consultations were kept to a minimum, thereby allowing more time for the working groups to discuss the issues under consideration.

154. Three sectoral Consultations were convened in 1983: the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry in Helsinki (Finland) from 19 to 23 September 1983 (see paras. 155-158 below), the Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Vienna (Austria) from 17 to 21 October 1983 (see paras. 190-194 below), and the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry in Budapest (Hungary) from 21 to 25 November 1983 (see paras. 184-188 below). In addition, preparatory and follow-up activities were pursued in all other sectors and topics covered by the Consultation process in line with its principles, objectives and characteristics.

I. Main activities by sector and topic

The agro-based industries

Wood and wood products industry

155. The Board at its seventeenth session, endorsed the co-sponsorship arrangement between UNIDO and the FAO for the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry. The Consultation held in Helsinki in

September 1983 at the invitation of the Government of Finland, was attended by 170 participants from 54 countries and 18 international organizations.

156. Final preparations for the Consultation focused on the two main issues agreed upon by the Global Preparatory Meeting (Vienna, 24 to 26 January 1983): the development of primary and secondary processing, and measures to promote the use of wood and wood products.⁷⁶ Further investigations were undertaken with regard to: the criteria for the development of wood-processing industries in developing countries; the current status and future development of secondary wood processing in developing countries; the problems connected with the promotion of commercially less accepted species; and the shipping problems in the trade of tropical timber.

157. Concerning secondary wood processing, it should be noted that the First Consultation recommended that a second Consultation on the wood and wood products industry should focus on this subject.

158. The report of the First Consultation⁷⁷ and the agreed conclusions and recommendations contained therein will be submitted to the Board at its eighteenth session for decision and guidance on appropriate follow-up action. The recommendations of the Consultation will be implemented in close collaboration with other appropriate international organizations.

Leather and leather products industry

159. The Board, at its seventeenth session, decided that the third Consultation on the leather and leather products industry should be convened in the 1984-1985 biennium. The Consultation will be held in Innsbruck (Austria) from 16 to 20 April 1984.

160. Consultations on this industrial sector have progressed since 1977: the finalized contractual checklists related to the tanning and footwear industries, approved by the Leather Panel at its fifth and sixth sessions were distributed to all interested parties and will be made available to the third Consultation as background information. In a related development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in resolution 155 (VI) adopted at its sixth session, requested the Committee on Commodities to take appropriate action to provide a forum for interested producer and consumer Governments to consider the preparation or elaboration of project proposals or other arrangements on hides and skins within the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities; such activities are being undertaken by the UNCTAD secretariat in close contact with UNIDO.

161. With regard to the rationalization of production, trade and marketing in the leather industry sector, several difficulties have been identified.⁷⁸ Following the discussions on this subject by the Leather Panel at its sixth session,⁷⁹

⁷⁶For report of the Global Preparatory Meeting, see ID/WG.387/10.

⁷⁷For report of the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry, see ID/306.

⁷⁸ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 19.

⁷⁹UNIDO/PC.58.

activities focused on the specific and practical issues of how developing countries could make full use of their existing production capacities and how international co-operation could support this objective. Following discussions at an informal meeting of experts (Vienna, 6-8 September 1983), two major issues were selected for consideration by the third Consultation: (a) the revitalization of industrial capacity in the leather and leather products industry in developing countries; and (b) the development of regional co-operation in the production of basic tanning chemicals and footwear auxiliaries in those countries.

162. Final preparations for the third Consultation included analyses of the prospects of the leather and leather products industry and of the obstacles to the revitalization of industrial capacity in some 40 countries in Africa, 30 in Asia and 15 in Latin America. The integrated development of this industry and of related problems of financing have also been investigated and a case study of the Sudan was carried out in co-operation with the Division of Industrial Operations. In addition, the prospects of regional co-operation in the production of footwear auxiliaries (heels, soles, laces, metallic attachments etc.) were examined.

163. The approach adopted to these issues was considered by a meeting of representatives of developing countries (Vienna, 12-13 December 1983), before being discussed by the Leather Panel at its seventh session (Vienna, 14-16 December 1983). Both meetings approved the issues to be considered by the third Consultation.

*Food-processing industry, with special emphasis
on vegetable oils and fats*

164. The Board at its seventeenth session decided that the second Consultation on the food-processing industry should be convened in the 1984-1985 biennium and place special emphasis on the vegetable oils and fats industry.

165. The second Consultation on the food-processing industry with special emphasis on vegetable oils and fats, scheduled to be held in Copenhagen (Denmark) from 15 to 19 October 1984, will therefore take into account the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the relevant First Consultations held in 1977 and 1981, respectively.⁸⁰ It will focus on the integrated approach to the development of the food-processing industry including downstream processing taking vegetable oils and fats as an example. The Consultation will also discuss the elaboration of the recommended frame of reference for international co-operation and how new partners, such as small- and medium-scale enterprises and co-operatives from the developed countries, can contribute towards the implementation of national strategies for integrated development of this industry. In this connection, UNIDO focused its activities on these two main items. It also contributed to the organization of the International Conference on Co-operative Food-Processing in Developing Countries (Ottawa, 22-26 August 1983). That Conference successfully demonstrated the readiness of Canadian co-operatives with the support of their Government, to co-operate with developing countries.

⁸⁰For report of the First Consultation on the Vegetable Oils and Fats Industry, see ID/WG.260/9; for report of the First Consultation on the Food-Processing Industry, see ID/278.



Food Testing and Quality Control Laboratory, Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)

166. The integrated development of the industry was discussed by a group of experts (Alexandria, 24-27 October 1983) on the basis of investigations undertaken on the measures required to promote the integrated development of vegetable oils and fats industry.

Fisheries industry

167. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to initiate preliminary preparations for the possible holding of Consultations in various industrial sectors during the biennium 1986-1987 including the fisheries industry.

168. Following the meeting of the FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on Fisheries Industry (Rome, January 1983), co-operation between the two organizations was maintained with regard to the preparations for the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development in June 1984 and for a possible first UNIDO Consultation on this industry.

169. In the light of preparations by FAO for its World Conference, the preparatory work of UNIDO for the first Consultation on fisheries industry

concentrated on processing technology, industrial equipment and machinery for fish processing. Two country papers were prepared on the status of the fisheries industry, emphasizing the role of the sector, its contribution to the national economy and constraints hindering its further development. The findings of these country papers will be discussed by a group of experts in 1984.

Building materials industry

170. The Board, at its seventeenth session, decided to include the first Consultation on the building materials industry in the programme for Consultations to be held during the 1984-1985 biennium.

171. The information and experience accumulated by UNIDO through its technical co-operation programmes provided a solid basis for preparatory activities. This was supplemented by information from other United Nations agencies and in particular from the United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (Habitat). In addition, case studies available on 11 developing countries facilitated the identification of the main problem areas faced by developing countries in the development of this industry. The issues for discussion at the first Consultation will be formulated on the basis of these preparatory activities, and, subject to advice of a global preparatory meeting to be held in 1984, will focus on how developing countries can make increased use of indigenous building materials, can improve programming of long-term supply and demand for building materials, and can create the necessary domestic technological capacity.

Chemical industries

Fertilizer industry

172. The Board, at its seventeenth session, decided that the fourth Consultation on this industry be convened in the 1984-1985 biennium. It is scheduled to take place in New Delhi (India) from 23 to 27 January 1984. Preparatory activities for this Consultation were completed after substantive review by the Bureau of the Third Consultation, which advised UNIDO on follow-up activities.

173. In 1983, activities focused on final preparations for the fourth Consultation. With regard to model contracts recommended by the Second Consultation⁸¹ two—the cost-reimbursable and the turnkey contracts—were finalized,⁸² while the second drafts of the remaining two model contracts, namely semi-turnkey contract and licensing and engineering services agreement, were also completed for submission to the fourth Consultation.⁸³

174. Following the request of the Third Consultation (1980),⁸⁴ UNIDO has pursued the establishment of a programme of co-operation between developing countries in the fertilizer industry under the guidance of the Bureau of the Third Consultation. The first phase of the programme, which should be completed

⁸¹For report of the Second Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry, see ID/221.

⁸²UNIDO/PC.25/Rev.1 and Corr.1; UNIDO/PC.26/Rev.1 and Corr.1.

⁸³UNIDO/PC.73 and Corr.1; UNIDO/PC.74.

⁸⁴For report of the Third Consultation on the Fertilizer Industry, see ID/260.

within two years, focuses on training, exchange of experiences and identification of technological capabilities. UNIDO carried out a survey on training needs and training facilities in the fertilizer industry of developing countries and thereafter began discussions with the Government of Indonesia concerning arrangements to hold the first fertilizer training course for maintenance and operation engineers. Following the recommendations of the First Meeting of the Expert Group to Exchange Experiences in the Construction and Operation of Fertilizer Plants in Developing Countries convened in Vienna (Austria) in December 1981,⁸⁵ the first regional meetings on this subject in Asia and the Middle East, and in Latin America and the Caribbean were held in New Delhi (India) and Salvador-Bahia (Brazil), respectively, during April 1983. To identify technological capabilities two surveys were carried out, and a draft directory of technological capabilities existing in developing countries related to the fertilizer industry was prepared on the basis of a 30 country survey. The directory is to be sent to developing countries to assist them in widening their choice of technical know-how and should constitute an important tool for the preparation of UNIDO technical co-operation programmes.

175. UNIDO continued to examine ways of reducing the high costs of plants, and prepared a study on capital cost control of fertilizer plants in developing countries.⁸⁶ In addition, the impact of higher plant costs on production costs were analysed on the basis of World Bank experience. The analyses focused on investment and production cost for fertilizer, the effect of energy and investment costs on those of total fertilizer production, and the changing structure of the international fertilizer industry.

176. Following the Seminar on Mini-Fertilizer Plants in Lahore (Pakistan) in 1982,⁸⁷ a guide on evaluating mini-fertilizer plants is under preparation, in support of efforts by developing countries to establish small-scale but modern fertilizer plants. The guide will contain information on modern small ammonia plants, including the revised basic engineering design for a 100 tonnes per day ammonia plant.

Petrochemical industry

177. The Board, at its seventeenth session, decided that the third Consultation on this industry be convened in the 1984-1985 biennium.

178. In June 1981, the Second Consultation⁸⁸ recognized that there might be opportunities to match the shut-down of older uneconomic capacities in the developed countries with the start-up of new plants in developing countries. As agreed by that Consultation, UNIDO examined the possible forms and contents of long-term arrangements which would be beneficial to all parties; to this end information and experience was compiled as a means to conclude such co-operation arrangements. The results obtained were analysed and will be submitted to the third Consultation on this industry. Work also continued on updating supply and demand estimates, on revising guidelines for joint-ventures and on developing training schemes related to the petrochemical industry.

⁸⁵For report, see UNIDO/PC.30.

⁸⁶UNIDO/IS.422 and Add.1.

⁸⁷For report, see UNIDO/PC.61.

⁸⁸For report of the Second Consultation on the Petrochemical Industry, see ID/273.

179. With regard to co-operation between developing countries, the UNIDO/OPEC/OPEC Fund for International Development Seminar on Co-operation among Developing Countries in Petrochemical Industries (Vienna, 7-9 March 1983) recommended that an advisory panel should be established to assist the three organizations in the implementation of the recommendations adopted by the Seminar. These recommendations included, *inter alia*, the preparation of directories on the technological capabilities and on petrochemical products produced in the developing countries. In October 1983, the Advisory Panel on Petrochemicals met in Vienna and agreed on the terms of reference to guide the three organizations in implementing the recommendations of the Seminar.

180. The licensing agreement for the petrochemical industry was completed by a group of experts, composed of licensors and licensees from developed and developing countries and distributed to all member countries.

Pharmaceutical industry

181. The First Consultation (1980)⁸⁹ discussed three major difficulties confronting developing countries: the reluctance of technology holders to supply technology to the developing countries; the prices at which intermediates and bulk drugs were made available to those countries; and the restrictive clauses included in contractual arrangements between parties interested in transfer of technology. Preparations for the Second Consultation on this industry focused on the pricing and availability of intermediates and bulk drugs, contractual arrangements for the production of drugs, and on questions related to medicinal plants and biologicals.

182. The UNIDO Committee of Experts on Pharmaceuticals, which met in Paris in October 1982, acknowledged the major impact of the availability and pricing of intermediates on bulk drugs production and dosage form formulation in developing countries.⁹⁰ It recommended that a solution should be found through transfer of technology for the production of intermediates and bulk drugs in developing countries. However, the questionnaire prepared by the Committee to obtain relevant non-confidential information received a poor response from the 130 major pharmaceutical producers in developed and developing countries. UNIDO, as an alternative, identified some research-based technology holders that were willing to transfer technology for the production of intermediates for some of the 26 essential drugs on the UNIDO list. In addition, as requested by the First Consultation, a directory of the sources of supply of the 26 essential bulk drugs, their chemical intermediates and some raw materials was issued.⁹¹

183. On contractual arrangements, an *Ad Hoc* Panel of Experts met in December 1982⁹² and April 1983 under the auspices of UNIDO, and reached agreement on drafts of three main documents: "Items which could be incorporated in contractual arrangements for the transfer of technology for the manufacture of those bulk drugs/intermediates included in UNIDO's illustrative list";⁹³ "Items which could be included in licensing arrangements for the transfer of technology

⁸⁹For report of the First Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry, see ID/259.

⁹⁰For report of the UNIDO Committee on Pharmaceuticals, see UNIDO/PC.59.

⁹¹ID/WG.393/2.

⁹²ID/B/300, chap. V, para. 29.

⁹³ID/WG.393/1.

for the formulation of pharmaceutical dosage forms";⁹⁴ and "Items which could be included in contractual arrangements for the setting up of a plant for the production of bulk drugs (or intermediates) included in the UNIDO illustrative list".⁹⁵ The documents were submitted to the Second Consultation for further consideration.

184. Final preparations for the Second Consultation also dealt with medicinal plants and their impact on the economies and social welfare of the developing countries; it was found that such countries could complement expensive chemical drugs with cheaper plant-based drugs in order to provide health care to the majority of their populations at reasonable cost.

185. With regard to biologicals, UNIDO activities focused on how developing countries could create the infrastructural capabilities for the production of vaccines. The development of such capabilities was considered a matter of urgency since manufacturers, largely in the developed countries, might lose interest in producing the vaccines required to combat infectious diseases prevalent in developing countries. In order to guide the secretariat on its work on preventive medicine, an advisory group was established, the first meeting of which will be held in early 1984.

186. At the request of developing countries a draft report on the establishment of an international centre on information, training and development of pharmaceutical technology for developing countries was presented to the Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries on Pharmaceuticals (Tunis, 2-5 September 1983).⁹⁶

187. The Second Consultation, convened in Budapest (Hungary) from 21 to 25 November 1983, was attended by 216 participants from 66 countries and by 18 observers from 12 international organizations.

188. The report of the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry⁹⁷ and the conclusions and recommendations contained therein will be submitted to the Board at its eighteenth session for decision and guidance on follow-up action.

189. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of the third Consultation on this industry in the 1986-1987 biennium.

Basic industries

Agricultural machinery industry

190. Final preparations for the Second Consultation included, amongst others, studies and surveys based on interviews with entrepreneurs in several European countries. In addition, a study examined the integrated manufacture of agricultural machinery and capital goods. Studies were also undertaken on the prospects for the agricultural machinery industry in the 1980s from which

⁹⁴ID/WG.393/3.

⁹⁵ID/WG.393/4.

⁹⁶For report, see UNIDO/PC.76.

⁹⁷For report of the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry, see ID/311.

elements for increased international co-operation were drawn. Special surveys focused on the situation of this industry in selected countries in Central and South America.

191. Work on contractual arrangements for the agricultural machinery industry was finalized following its discussion by a group of experts which met in Vienna in March 1983. Thus, a document entitled "Items to be included in the model contracts for the import, assembly and manufacture of agricultural equipment including training; model licensing agreement"⁹⁸ was submitted to the Second Consultation.

192. The Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry was held at Vienna (Austria) from 17 to 21 October 1983. It was attended by 124 participants from 58 countries and 9 observers from 7 international organizations.

193. The Report of the Second Consultation on Agricultural Machinery⁹⁹ and the agreed conclusions and recommendations contained therein will be submitted to the Board at its eighteenth session for decision and guidance on follow-up action.

194. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of a third Consultation on the agricultural machinery industry in the 1986-1987 biennium.

Iron and steel industry

195. The dialogue initiated through Consultations on this industry has evolved since the First Consultation was convened in 1977¹⁰⁰ when 30 per cent was considered to be the desirable share of developing countries in world output of iron and steel in the year 2000. Following the Second Consultation (1979),¹⁰¹ UNIDO prepared scenarios for 1990 which indicated that the possible share of developing countries might be 18 per cent in 1990. The Third Consultation (1982)¹⁰² adopted recommendations on such specific issues as financing and training for the iron and steel industry and the special problems faced by developing countries attempting to enter the steel sector.

196. During 1983, the secretariat assessed the outcome of the Third Consultation, initiated the implementation of its recommendations and reviewed the recent developments of this industry at the world level, placing emphasis on the role played by the principal actors in developed and developing countries and the possible development of this industry within the context of the present world crisis.

197. Problems of the countries wishing to initiate iron and steel production (newcomer countries) were given special attention; papers emphasizing the importance and feasibility of mini iron and steel plants were presented to the

⁹⁸ID/WG.400/2.

⁹⁹For report of the Second Consultation on Agricultural Machinery, see ID/307.

¹⁰⁰For report of the First Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, see ID/WG.243/6/

Rev.1.

¹⁰¹For report of the Second Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, see ID/224.

¹⁰²For report of the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, see ID/291.

Iron and Steel Symposium (Stockholm, 26 May to 4 June 1983), which, at the request of UNIDO was attended by 12 of the 32 newcomer countries. UNIDO is also compiling information on the basis of which guidelines for the establishment of mini iron and steel plants in developing countries will be prepared. That information, drawn from the experience available already in developed and developing countries, is designed to the main economic, technological and social aspects that have led to an increase in the number of mini-plants in world production of iron and steel and to provide a basis for analysis of the technological alternatives and the determination of the techno-economic aspects of the construction of a mini-plant.

198. With regard to training, work focused on the formulation of a methodology to link training with levels of technology used by the iron and steel industry. That methodology involves the definition of levels of technological complexity, of the corresponding needs for education and training at the sector and plant levels, and of the organization of the production process. Furthermore, its application entails the identification of those training facilities capable of meeting the skill requirements of the iron and steel industry and which would facilitate the mastery of iron and steel technology.

199. In addition, the finance of infrastructure for the iron and steel industry, as distinct from the financing of the project itself, is being studied in connection with activities on industrial financing.

200. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of the fourth Consultation on the iron and steel industry in the 1986-1987 biennium.

Non-ferrous metals industry

201. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of the first Consultation on the non-ferrous metals industry during the 1986-1987 biennium.

202. The non-ferrous metals considered are aluminium, copper, tin, nickel, zinc and lead. For each one of them the following aspects were examined: main uses; main actors involved and the structure of the industry; degree of industrial processing in the developing countries; and perspectives of development.

203. An analysis has been made of the present situation of the principal non-ferrous products and their future development and of the principal aspects that must be brought to light in order to prepare the first Consultation on this industry.

Capital goods industry, with special emphasis on energy-related technology and equipment

204. The Board, at its seventeenth session, decided to include the second Consultation on the capital goods industry in the programme for Consultations for the 1984-1985 biennium and that it should give special emphasis to energy-related technology and equipment.

205. The First Consultation (1981)¹⁰³ recognized the need to correct a fundamental disequilibrium between developed and developing countries in this sector and, to this end, recommended that UNIDO use its method of technological complexity analysis¹⁰⁴ together with classical programming methods to assist developing countries in planning the sector's long-term development. This methodology, tested in selected developing countries, is being extended to include the definition of training profiles corresponding to various levels of technological complexity following discussions at the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower (1982).¹⁰⁵ UNIDO has also assisted Colombia, Mexico, Pakistan, Turkey and Venezuela in planning the long-term development of their capital goods industries.

206. Following the decision by the Board (see para. 204 above), UNIDO implemented the recommendations of the First Consultation regarding energy-related technology and equipment. Thus, UNIDO started work on the dissemination of information to developing countries on technological alternatives in relation to energy-related technology and equipment in particular. Extensive use has been made of information available at UNCTAD, the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and other organizations within the United Nations system.

207. Following discussions with a group of experts which met in Vienna from 12 to 14 October 1983, it was decided that it would be best to limit the scope of energy-related technology and equipment to the electric power industry.

208. UNIDO initiated a study on the electric power equipment industry and its linkages with other capital goods industries. The analysis of the patterns of this industry is to be based on country studies selected on the basis of a classification of developing countries into four groups using various macro-economic indicators. The Expert Group Meeting on Manufacture of Electrical Power Equipment, which met in Vienna from 19 to 21 December 1983, agreed that these country case studies, in addition to providing general and statistical information, should include: specific information on the national electric power systems; domestic production of electric power equipment; linkages with the other capital goods industries in each country covered; and the potential for increased co-operation between developing countries.

Topics common to all sectors of industry

209. Activities on the topics common to all sectors of industry—training, financing, contractual arrangements—are closely co-ordinated with those on individual sectors of industry in order to enhance a coherent approach to the Consultation process. During 1983, this was the case particularly in relation to the capital goods, iron and steel, agricultural machinery, food-processing, leather and leather products, and pharmaceutical industries.

¹⁰³For report of the First Consultation on the Capital Goods Industry, see ID/276.

¹⁰⁴See "First global study on the capital goods industry: strategies for development" (ID/WG.342/3).

¹⁰⁵For report of the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower, see ID/294.

Training of industrial manpower

210. The Board, at its seventeenth session, requested the Executive Director to start preliminary preparations for the possible holding of a second Consultation on the training of industrial manpower in the 1986-1987 biennium.

211. The First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower (1982) recommended in particular that work should continue linking industrial manpower and training needs to different levels of technological complexity.¹⁰⁶ In this regard, a specific methodology for assessing the training needs for the iron and steel industry is being developed (see para. 198 above) which may constitute an important basis for long-term programming of education and training for industry with possible applications to various industrial sectors. Progress has also been made towards the preparation of contractual checklists for the acquisition of industrial training, particularly in relation to the setting up of new production units.

212. The question of financing industrial training was raised at many sectoral Consultations. In 1982, it was the subject of in-depth discussions and of recommendations in September at the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry, in October at the First Consultation on Industrial Financing and in November at the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower. The first of these three Consultations recommended that UNIDO prepare an evaluation of existing systems and conditions of financing and payment applied to training and technical assistance related to an iron and steel project both during the construction and operation of a plant. It requested UNIDO to submit a paper on this matter to member Governments, and through them to their respective export credit agencies.

213. In this connection, UNIDO examined the policies of export credit agencies in financing the training component of an industrial project and submitted the findings¹⁰⁷ to the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower. This study is now being followed up through the preparation of case studies on the financial arrangements, including mixed credits in particular, applied to industrial training and infrastructure directly related to an industrial project.

214. While the problems related to the financing of the training component of an industrial project have been recognized in three Consultations, the ways of overcoming them have been the subject of general recommendations. The commitment of Governments and of financial institutions is a key to the solution of these problems. The High-level Expert Group Meeting Preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO on the Accelerated Development of Human Resources for Industrial Development (Yaoundé, 30 May to 3 June 1983) recommended that "the questions related to the provision of funds for training as an essential part of the capital cost of a project should be submitted to UNIDO IV for further consideration".¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ UNIDO/PC.54.

¹⁰⁸ ID/WG.294/8, para. 81.1.

Industrial financing

215. The Board, at its seventeenth session, took note of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by, *inter alia*, the First Consultation on Industrial Financing¹⁰⁹ and, on this basis, the secretariat initiated action on follow-up of those recommendations¹¹⁰ by testing issues at the level of sectoral consultations such as the financing of the revitalization of the leather industry and the financing for iron and steel projects. In these cases, efforts are being made to promote programme lending more widely to cover the financing of related services, pre-investment activities, and repair and maintenance. In addition, work has been undertaken to strengthen the links between training and the establishment of new plants by linking the financing of training operators and managers to that of costs of plant and equipment, and to provide financial support to industry-linked infrastructure in developing countries.

216. UNIDO is also promoting the adoption of more flexible rules and regulations for the supply of risk capital and more effective lending to small- and medium-scale industries as well as the development of skills in the design of financial packages to obtain loans. In this connection, an Expert Group Meeting on Venture Banking was convened by the Development Centre of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in co-operation with UNIDO (Paris, 7-9 November 1983) to examine terms and conditions of finance used for risk capital purposes and for the loan portion of financial packages.

Trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements

217. 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 1979.¹¹¹ It is not, however, a topic included in the System of Consultations. In 1982, the Trade and Development Board and the Industrial Development Board decided that the work of the *Ad Hoc* Group of Experts was completed and that the secretariats of UNIDO and UNCTAD should continue to review the matter among themselves; this was done during 1983.

218. The approach adopted by UNIDO in its activities in the area of industrial collaboration arrangements was marked by the need to avoid costly mistakes, cost overruns, delay in construction, and poor performance evidenced at various sectoral Consultations. Work focused on legal and technical aspects of contractual arrangements ranging from checklists to model contracts as worked out and negotiated by experts from developed and developing countries representing a variety of interests notably in the agricultural machinery, pharmaceutical, fertilizer, petrochemical, and the leather and leather products industries. The usefulness of this work lies in the provision of building blocks for the elaboration of inter-enterprise collaboration arrangements.

219. At the request of participants at the Consultations of the food-processing, agricultural machinery and wood and wood products industries,

¹⁰⁹A/38/16, para. 76.

¹¹⁰For report of the First Consultation on Industrial Financing, see ID/293.

¹¹¹ID/B/215, para. 146.

UNIDO is elaborating various frameworks of international co-operation through which small- and medium-scale enterprises in developed countries and their partners in developing countries could be better informed of the conditions governing their co-operation. These frameworks will cover, for example, provisions on joint ventures, co-management and repatriation of funds, which are regulated by national laws and regulations. For this reason, present activities also provide building blocks for the elaboration of inter-governmental arrangements designed to solve problems which require government decisions and which lie beyond the sphere of competence of an enterprise.

II. Technical co-operation opportunities revealed by the System of Consultations

220. Since 1977, 21 Consultations have been held involving a very considerable amount of investigation, study, and discussion with policy makers from developed and developing countries. This has led to the identification of major problems which confront developing countries some of which can be dealt with through the technical co-operation programmes of UNIDO. Indeed, Consultations have frequently adopted recommendations clearly oriented towards UNIDO technical co-operation. The following paragraphs provide some examples of the technical co-operation opportunities identified through the System of Consultations and of technical co-operation projects implemented by UNIDO.

Agro-based industries

Wood and wood products industry

221. *Training.* During the preparations for the First Consultation, the UNIDO secretariat identified the need for training seminars on the management of state enterprises in the wood industry. One such seminar was held in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia in Ljubljana, from 11 to 23 April 1983. The First Consultation (1983) recommended that the technical co-operation programmes of UNIDO should promote education and training at all levels related to wood technology and the use of wood in construction. Training manuals that could be translated into vernacular languages will be prepared.

Leather and leather products industry

222. *Raw materials.* Both the First and Second Consultations (1977 and 1980, respectively) recognized the need to improve the conditions of production, recovery and preservation of raw hides and skins in developing countries and FAO and UNIDO have attempted to link hides and skins improvement to industrial development projects in this sector. Thus, for example, hides and skins improvement services were incorporated in a large-scale industrial development project in Ethiopia; and discussions are taking place on a similar project in the Sudan. These measures are intended to promote an integrated approach to the industrial development of this sector by combining improvement in the raw material supply with industrial processing.

223. *Least developed countries.* The First Consultation requested UNIDO to draw up a special programme of technical co-operation with least developed countries. A survey of 12 least developed countries was carried out with the objective of identifying their constraints and potentials in the sector and a number of recommendations were made on development strategies for the sector.¹¹² These recommendations contributed to the design of projects in accordance with the potentials and conditions of these countries.

224. *Environmental impact.* In response to a recommendation of the First Consultation measures to mitigate the environmental impact of the leather industry and a set of norms and feasible cost efficient technological options for effluent control by industry in developing countries are being identified.

225. *Synthetic substitutes for leather.* The fifth session of the Leather Panel in November 1981 requested the secretariat to carry out a study on synthetic substitutes for leather. The study covering soft leather substitute materials and their impact on the international leather and leather products trade will be issued in 1984. It will provide a basis for decisions on the potential and limitations of these substitutes in development programmes for the footwear, travel goods and flat goods sectors and will be applied in the implementation of several UNIDO technical co-operation projects.

226. *Country projects.* Country projects, indirectly emanating from the Consultations in this sector, included the co-operation of UNIDO with the Government of the Philippines in the establishment of a leather design and development centre. UNIDO also played a catalytic role in stimulating bilateral co-operation between Yugoslavia and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Food-processing industry and the vegetable oils and fats industries

227. Surveys on the situation of these industries and on the manufacture of equipment and spare parts were carried out in 19 developing countries to identify and develop specific technical co-operation projects.

Chemical industries

Fertilizer industry

228. In preparation for the fourth Consultation, regional meetings were convened in April 1983 in Asia and Latin America to exchange experiences in the construction and operation of fertilizers plants. As a result, the following requests for technical assistance were received:

(a) *Angola.* The Ministry of Industry requested comprehensive technical assistance in drawing up a master plan for developing the Angolan fertilizer industry. Currently, no fertilizer production exists in the country, despite its large raw material reserves, in particular for nitrogenous fertilizers.

(b) *Mozambique.* In relation to the Pande fertilizer project, the Ministry of Coal and Hydrocarbons requested immediate UNIDO assistance to evaluate

¹¹²UNIDO/IOD/242.

a larger-scale ammonia-urea plant able to supply several neighbouring countries within the SADCC subregional area. Further, assistance would also be needed for a joint-venture project between the Governments of Mozambique and Swaziland regarding the launching of two mini-ammonia plants.

229. Additionally, the following needs for technical assistance have been identified:

(a) *Thailand.* The Thai Fertilizer Corporation, whose largest shareholder is the national oil company PAT, has been entrusted with implementing the eastern seaboard petrochemicals and fertilizer project, and requires substantial technical assistance, particularly with regard to contract negotiations, industrial training and finance;

(b) *Nigeria.* The newly created Nigerian Fertilizer Corporation, entrusted with implementing a fertilizer project at Ouno, requires technical assistance, particularly with regard to contract negotiations and industrial training. Representatives from the Sriwidjaja Fertilizer Company (PURSI) (Indonesia) offered to train Nigerian personnel according to requirements;

(c) *Peru.* The national oil company, Petro Peru, requires technical assistance in plant trouble-shooting and industrial training in connection with the rehabilitation of its fertilizer plants at Talara, heavily damaged through flooding;

(d) *Bolivia.* The national oil company Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos (YPFB), requires an expanded technical co-operation project to cover the financing of its fertilizer project at Palmasola as well as industrial training, contract negotiations and technology selection;

(e) *Zimbabwe.* In view of its large coal reserves, the Zimbabwe fertilizer company is interested in establishing coal-based mini-ammonia plants, such as the one UNIDO is designing jointly with the Fertilizer Engineering Design Organization (FEDO) (India).

Petrochemical industry

230. *Brazil.* The state of Bahia, in co-ordination with the Brazilian Federal Government, defined priority areas for UNIDO assistance. These include a fine chemicals complex, to be located next to the current petrochemical complex at Camacari, Bahia. This complex is expected to produce up to 20 fine chemical products such as pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, dyestuffs and solvents. Assistance will be mainly required in updated and production cost effective technologies.

Basic industries

Agricultural machinery industry

231. Following the adoption by the First Regional Consultation on Agricultural Machinery (1982) in Africa of a proposal for the elaboration of a plan of action for the development of agricultural machinery and rural equipment for Africa, the United Republic of Cameroon requested technical assistance for

the development of a 10-year plan for agricultural and rural mechanization. Project proposals by a joint UNIDO/FAO team, after receiving governmental approval, have been submitted to UNDP.

232. In addition, the recommendation of the Second Consultation (1983) regarding the application of the concept of multi-product production for the manufacture of agricultural and capital goods equipment provides a clear indication of an area for UNIDO technical assistance, including the establishment of pilot plants.

Iron and steel industry

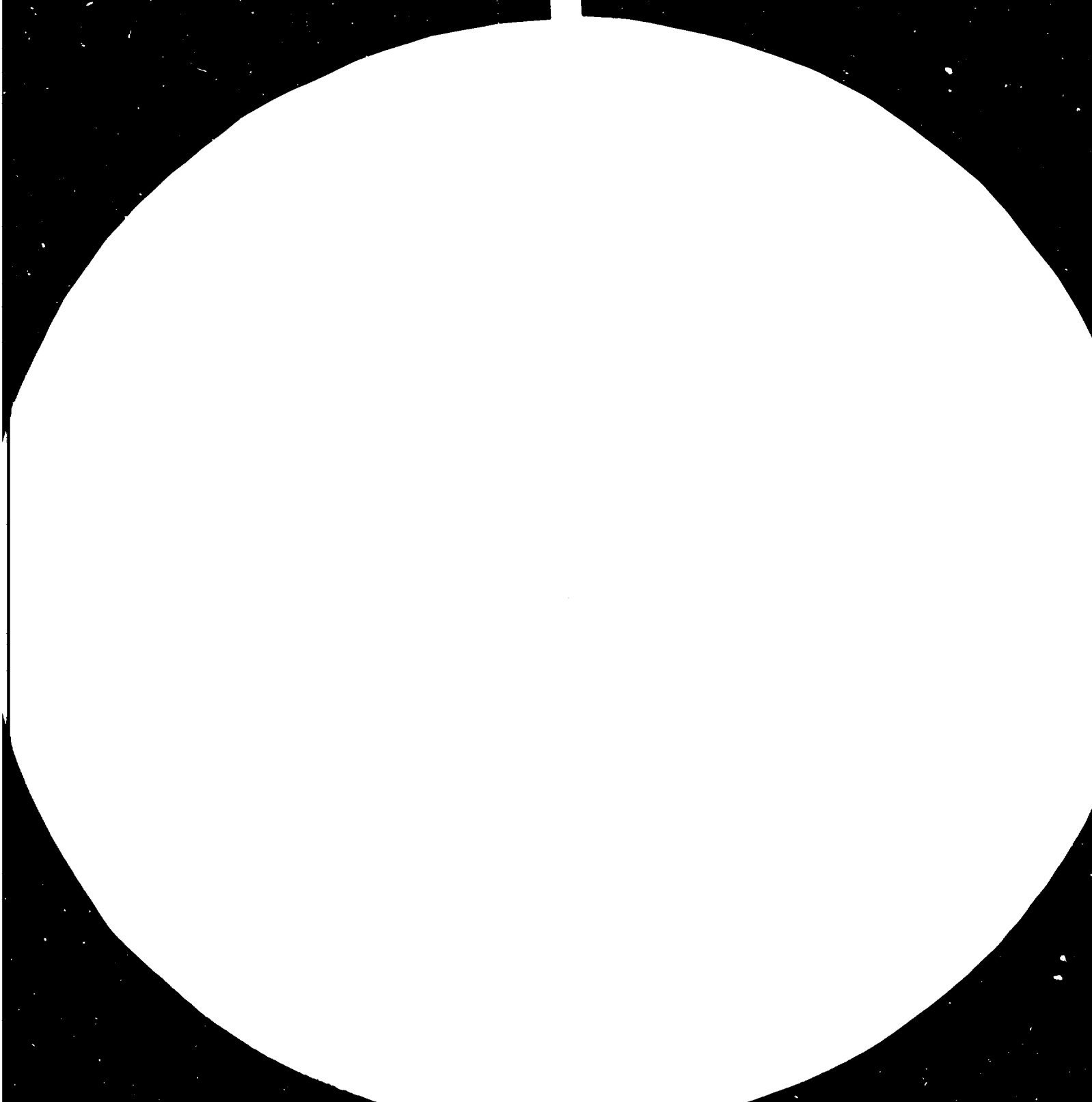
233. *Countries initiating production of iron and steel (newcomer countries), particularly through mini-steel plants.* Following the recommendations of the Third Consultation (1982) on this subject, UNIDO technical co-operation could focus on project preparation and evaluation, covering, *inter alia*, demand analysis, availability of raw materials, infrastructure and links with other industrial sectors.

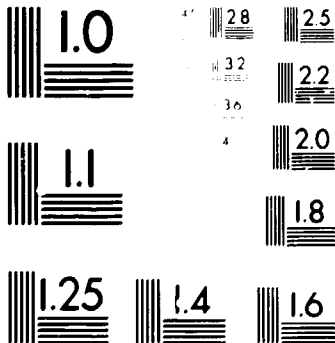
234. *Training of manpower for the iron and steel industry.* The Third Consultation (1982) recommended that UNIDO evaluate existing training methods and expand its in-plant training activities.

Topics common to all sectors

Training of industrial manpower

235. The First Consultation (1982) identified several specific areas on which UNIDO technical co-operation programmes should focus. As a result, steps have been taken in Pakistan and Nepal to identify training needs and to establish an information base on the supply of and the demand for training facilities; similarly, a multidisciplinary mobile team carried out a programme to identify the needs of selected least developed countries (Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal) for up-grading managerial skills. Furthermore, seminars have been organized in Colombia, Mexico, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and the USSR to examine methodologies for the training of trainers. It should also be noted that the importance of making provision for training in contracts related to commercial co-operation to set-up industries has been included in several group training programmes.





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Chapter VI

REVIEWS AND EVALUATION

1. In 1983, as in previous years, the principal mechanism for reviewing the work of the organization as a whole was the biannual implementation review meeting of senior officers under the chairmanship of the Executive Director. In May, the meeting reviewed technical co-operation project approval and implementation targets for 1983 in the light of experience gained to date; it also considered other aspects of the 1983 UNIDO work programme. In November, the meeting's attention concentrated upon the adverse effects upon UNIDO project approvals and implementation of the shortfall in contributions to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). Overall target figures for 1984 were established in the light of the experience gained during 1983.
2. In December, the secretariat also reviewed the implementation of the 1982-1983 programme budget and submitted a performance report to the Secretary-General to be incorporated into his performance report to both the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at its twenty-fourth session and the General Assembly at its thirty-ninth session.
3. As described in the *Annual Report of the Executive Director, 1982*,¹ progress in technical co-operation field projects financed by UNDP is monitored periodically by tripartite reviews made jointly by representatives of the Government, the executing agency and UNDP; in addition, field evaluations are carried out both upon completion of project activities and at critical stages in the implementation of large-scale projects. UNDP has made concerted efforts to increase the usefulness of these reviews and to provide a balanced focus on project results and effectiveness. In the case of most tripartite reviews and evaluations, in which UNIDO staff participated in 1983, the exercise focused on input delivery, work progress, outputs and achievement of the project objective, with greater attention being given to external factors and potential effectiveness. The reviews therefore had been increasingly concerned with changes in work plans, identification of appropriate remedial actions, and confirmation or redefinition of project design.
4. In addition to those reviews in which UNIDO was represented by either Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) or Junior Professional Officers (JPOs), there were 63 tripartite review meetings and field evaluation exercises in which UNIDO headquarters staff participated. On average, 11 man-days of staff time were required for participation in each review, including time needed for preparation and follow-up.

¹Cf. ID/B/300, chap. VI, para. 7.

5. The internal self-evaluation system for technical co-operation field projects which became operational in May 1982 has proven a useful asset in the above tripartite reviews and evaluations. Project evaluation reports (PERs) and comments thereon have been used with positive results as a source of information and analysis for the participants in tripartite reviews. Moreover, on the basis of an assessment of the experience gained during its first year of operation, the system, which received strong endorsement from participants and end-users at the country level, was redesigned by introducing improvements suggested by end-users and, in particular to increase feed-back to project evaluation implementation at the country level, by including in the PERs identification of external impediments to project success and headquarters' recommendations for specific issues and actions to be considered at the next tripartite review. To ensure timely co-ordination with the tripartite review process, the self-evaluation exercise is now scheduled two months before the review is held.

6. In the first year (May 1982 to April 1983) of operation of the internal self-evaluation system, PERs were prepared in the field and reviewed at headquarters for 99 of the 142 large-scale ongoing projects, and an additional 19 terminal evaluation reports were prepared and reviewed; it is expected that in the second year of operation, about 160 performance evaluation reports and between 60 to 80 terminal reports will be prepared and reviewed. Headquarters review includes a quality control check designed to establish and maintain high standards and credibility for the self-evaluation process. A principal benefit of the system in its first year of operation has been an improvement in project design; PERs have identified weaknesses in design and steps have been taken to correct design deficiencies in order to ensure the continuing relevance of the project and to improve the usefulness of project management and control.

7. Parallel with the establishment of the system of self-evaluation, training of UNIDO staff in the methodology and practice of project design and evaluation has been intensified. The training programme developed in 1982 was further refined and two- to three-day workshops were conducted on an experimental basis three times during 1983 for a limited number of headquarters staff concerned with technical co-operation projects as well as groups of JPOs; steps were initiated to repeat this workshop in 1984 on a regular basis for headquarters staff and, at the country level, for government officials and UNDP and UNIDO field staff on the occasion of specially planned training missions or other opportunities which may arise in the course of field missions by the evaluation staff. Briefings on internal evaluation were also given to 20 Chief Technical Advisers (CTAs) for large-scale projects and about 10 SIDFAs during their visits to Vienna. Similar briefings were also given to CTAs, national project directors and government officials during a special evaluation mission to India.

8. In February, the UNDP/UNIDO/United Nations joint evaluation of UNDP-financed technical co-operation activities of UNIDO in the field of manufactures was completed; a summary of the evaluation study, together with comments of the UNDP and UNIDO secretariats,² was submitted by the Secretary-General to the CPC, at its twenty-third session, for consideration.

²E/AC.51/1983/5 and Add.1.

The evaluation report was also considered by the Governing Council of UNDP during its thirtieth session and by the Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board at its twentieth session. The CPC will consider the matter further at its twenty-fourth session, in the light of recent discussions at the Governing Council of UNDP and the Permanent Committee.³

9. In addition to this programme evaluation, staff of the Evaluation Unit participated in a variety of project evaluations during 1983. Co-operation continued between UNIDO and UNDP in the Selected Projects Implementation Review Exercise carried out by the UNDP Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific. In 1983, this involved close monitoring of projects which dealt with energy, were of a pre-investment nature, or had a large equipment component. That review focused on the design and structure of those projects and their execution performance. Twelve UNIDO-executed projects were among those selected for review, and information obtained through the UNIDO self-evaluation system made a useful contribution to the exercise.

10. UNIDO evaluation staff also represented the organization in a tripartite in-depth project evaluation carried out with the Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to assess the results of the first two phases of a multi-year project with indicative planning figures and cost-sharing financing, and to lay the groundwork for a carefully planned third phase for the institutional development of the Libyan Industrial Research Centre; there was also staff participation in a similar exercise in Nigeria in December 1983. Staff of the Evaluation Unit organized and jointly conducted with staff of the Investment Co-operative Branch an evaluation of the first project in the "Programme for the identification and promotion of industrial investment projects related to one specific industry sector". This project dealt with the electronics industry and involved four developing countries (China, the Philippines, Senegal and Sri Lanka) with Japan as the host industrialized country. The evaluation, which involved the collection and analysis of data from the national participants, SIDFAs and Japanese manufacturers, indicated that the results justified continuation of the Programme in other sectors and suggested measures for improving its effectiveness.

11. UNIDO has continued to participate in the annual seminar of agency evaluation officers sponsored by the Joint Inspection Unit and has been requested by UNDP to participate in a technical working group to assist in reviewing and revising UNDP evaluation procedures and, in the process, furthering progress towards harmonization of evaluation efforts throughout the United Nations system. UNIDO is giving priority attention to these inter-agency efforts to ensure UNDP the compatibility of UNDP and UNIDO evaluation, and thus avoid the need for an expensive and time-consuming elaboration of a new system in response to different UNDP requirements.

³ID/B/309, paras. 33-59.

Chapter VII

CO-ORDINATION, FIELD AND LIAISON ACTIVITIES AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

INTER-AGENCY PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION

1. A comprehensive report on UNIDO co-ordination activities for the period November 1982 to October 1983 was submitted to the Permanent Committee at its twentieth session in document ID/B/C.3/125. The following paragraphs briefly summarize the activities described in that document and report on developments up to the end of 1983, except concerning activities carried out in conjunction with UNDP and the World Bank which are treated in detail elsewhere in the present *Report*.
2. During the period under review, UNIDO continued its efforts to fulfil effectively the central role assigned to it for reviewing and promoting the co-ordination of all activities of the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. In this respect the programmes and activities of UNIDO were designed to complement to the extent possible those of other organizations within the United Nations system responsible for different sectors such as health, education, employment, environment, agriculture and trade.
3. Co-ordination between the United Nations organs and organizations is carried out at various levels: at the policy-making level, through participation in 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, as well as attendance at the governing bodies of specialized agencies; at the inter-secretariat level, through regular consultations as provided for in the memoranda of understanding concluded between UNIDO and other United Nations organizations; and at the country level, through the offices of the United Nations resident co-ordinators, the UNDP resident representatives and, in particular, through the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs). Inter-secretariat contacts are also maintained through the UNIDO Liaison Offices in New York and Geneva.
4. Co-ordination activities are largely carried out within the framework of the inter-secretariat co-ordinating bodies. Meetings of these bodies enable a thorough review of all ongoing and planned headquarters and field activities jointly undertaken between UNIDO and the respective organizations. During 1983, seven inter-secretariat meetings were convened:

Thirty-second meeting of the ILO/UNIDO Joint Working Party (Geneva, April)

Sixteenth meeting of the UNESCO/UNIDO Inter-secretariat Committee on Co-operation (Vienna, April)

Seventeenth meeting of the FAO/UNIDO Inter-secretariat Committee (Rome, September)

Second meeting of the WHO/UNIDO Inter-secretariat Co-ordinating Committee (Vienna, October)

Third IMO/UNIDO Inter-secretariat Meeting (London, November)

Thirty-third meeting of the ILO/UNIDO Joint Working Party (Vienna, November)

Ninth ITC/UNIDO liaison meeting (Geneva, December)

5. Close collaboration continued with other organs and organizations of the United Nations system in the area of action-oriented studies and research. The joint UNIDO/UNCTAD modelling project (UNITAD) has been used as a basis for co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in global and conceptual studies on the agriculture-industry linkage, as well as with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on the employment-industry linkage. In the area of regional and country studies, close co-ordination was maintained on the work programmes of the joint industry divisions with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA), and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) to which outposted staff, regional advisers and associate experts are attached. In respect of sectoral studies, which serve mainly the System of Consultations, contributions were provided by FAO, ILO and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), within their respective areas of competence, to the "First world-wide study on the wood and wood-processing industry".¹ In the capital goods sector, it was agreed with UNCTAD to share the responsibility for country case studies in order to avoid duplication of work. On environmental studies, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) provided comments on a draft study entitled "Water use and effluent treatment practices for the manufacture of the 26 priority drugs in the UNIDO illustrative list";² similarly the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development at United Nations Headquarters, the World Bank and the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) provided background information to assist UNIDO in the preparation of a publication on industrial water use and treatment practices.

6. Further steps were also taken to ensure the active participation of other United Nations organizations in the System of Consultations; some of the working groups listed below were set up for this express purpose:

UNIDO/FAO/World Bank Working Group on Fertilizers

¹UNIDO/IS.398.

²UNIDO/IS.387.

UNIDO/FAO/UNCTAD/ITC Working Group on the Food-processing Industry

UNIDO/FAO/ILO/UNCTAD/ITC Inter-agency Standing Committee on Hides, Skins, Leather and Leather Products Industry

UNIDO/ILO/UNESCO Working Group on the Training of Industrial Manpower

FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on Forest and Pulp and Paper Industries

FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on Food and Agricultural Products Conservation and Processing Industries

FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on the Fisheries Industry

FAO/UNIDO Joint Technical Working Group on Agricultural Machinery and Implements

7. During the period under review, new possibilities for co-ordination were opened up in fields such as petrochemicals and industrial financing. In other areas such as fertilizers, attempts were made to introduce greater innovation within the existing co-operation through the exchange of experience on production, technical seminars on technology and know-how, training programmes and engineering activities. The joint sponsorship by FAO and UNIDO of the First Consultation on Wood and Wood Products Industry (1983), demonstrated the efforts made by the two organizations to consolidate their respective expertise to the benefit of developing countries. FAO also contributed to the UNIDO paper entitled "The world agricultural machinery industry: prospects for international co-operation"³ which was submitted as a background document to the Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry (1983). Close co-ordination was maintained between FAO and UNIDO in the fisheries industry, particularly with regard to preparations for two major international meetings, namely the FAO World Conference on Fisheries Management and Development and the first UNIDO Consultation on the fisheries industry. With regard to the leather and leather products industries, preparations are under way for the third Consultation in this sector. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its sixth session in resolution 155 (VI) requested the inclusion of this sector in the Integrated Programme for Commodities, thus recognizing the importance of leather and leather products industries.

8. The work of UNCTAD and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) has been taken into account in the preparation of contractual arrangements for the setting-up of plants for the production of bulk drugs and intermediates, and licensing arrangements for the transfer of technology necessary for the formulation of pharmaceutical dosage forms. In this respect attention was given to work carried out by WHO in the preparation of documents on medicinal plants and biologicals.

9. In conformity with the recommendations of the Industrial Development Board, UNIDO continued collaboration with the Division of Manufactures of UNCTAD in the study of trade and trade-related aspects of industrial collaboration arrangements.

³ID/WG.400/3.

10. Following the First Consultation on the Training of Industrial Manpower (1982), collaboration with ILO (including the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, Turin) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was strengthened; particular attention was paid to appraising and matching the demand for, and supply of, training for industry in developing countries, and co-operation arrangements for the acquisition of technology in industry by the developing countries.

11. UNIDO chaired one of the four working groups of the Task Force on Science and Technology for Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC), and continued to accord high priority to co-operation with other United Nations bodies concerned through joint programmes and activities in this field.

12. In the field of energy, co-ordination activities focused on new and renewable sources of energy. UNIDO participated in the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the Inter-agency Group on New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Active co-operation was maintained in the energy field with ILO, FAO and UNESCO through joint standing committees where information is exchanged on plans and programmes and focal points at the working level dealing with energy matters identified for the purpose of improving co-operation.

13. Whilst every effort was made by the UNIDO secretariat to expand inter-agency co-operation, as outlined above, joint activities at the field level were overshadowed by the world-wide economic recession and the shortage of necessary funding, particularly from UNDP. As a result of this unfavourable situation, joint technical co-operation projects amounted to \$32.9 million in July 1983 as compared with \$47.2 million in July 1982.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

14. The external relations activities of UNIDO involve continuous contacts with the Governments of member States, permanent missions and with intergovernmental organizations in order to secure their active support for the goals of the organization. Through these contacts the UNIDO secretariat pursues the external relations activities of the organization, responds to similar initiatives coming from outside and, in both cases, follows up and monitors the results. It is the aim and purpose of such contacts, apart from any concrete results which they are designed to achieve, that they promote co-operation and confidence between the secretariat on the one hand and Governments and intergovernmental organizations on the other.

15. In the course of 1983, the Executive Director paid official visits to several countries in Africa, Asia and Europe, and in addition received visits at UNIDO headquarters from a number of high-level government officials as well as from executive heads and other senior staff of intergovernmental organiza-



Work on a turret lathe at the Specialized Institute of Engineering Industries, Baghdad (Iraq)

tions. In March 1983, he addressed the Seventh Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries in New Delhi (India), and the Seventh Meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa in Kigali (Rwanda); in June he attended the nineteenth resumed session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia). The Executive Director also attended the first sessions of meetings organized jointly with regional intergovernmental organizations, namely, the League of Arab States and its affiliated organizations in Tunis (Tunisia), June/July, and the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Geneva, July. Other meetings convened by intergovernmental organizations during 1983 and attended by UNIDO staff included the seventh annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Islamic Development Bank in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), March, the eighteenth Council of Ministers and Ninth

Summit Conference of Heads of State of the West African Economic Community in Niamey (Niger), October, and the annual session of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in Dacca (Bangladesh), December. On 12 September 1983, His Holiness Pope John Paul II visited the Vienna International Centre and addressed staff members as well as members of embassies and permanent missions.

16. The joint programmes established between UNIDO and individual countries for co-operation in specific branches of industry continued to develop. Joint committees set up under the respective co-operation arrangements with the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania held their annual meetings to review progress achieved and decide on future work programmes. The increase in activities, in particular as regards the joint programme with Czechoslovakia, was an indication of the positive response of developing countries to the services offered by that programme. Implementation of the general frame agreement signed with the United States Trade and Development Programme in 1982⁴ got well under way in 1983 with the approval of a technical co-operation project for Zambia to be financed under the Programme.

17. During the year under review, the secretariat renewed its efforts to broaden and strengthen co-operation between UNIDO and the intergovernmental organizations active in the field of industrial development. Close co-operation continued with the Arab Industrial Development Organization (AIDO), focusing on the input of UNIDO to preparations for the AIDO-organized Sixth Conference on Industrial Development for Arab States, to be held in 1984 in Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic). On 26 January 1983, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Vice President of the African Development Bank signed an agreement of co-operation under the terms of which UNIDO will assist the Bank in identifying, preparing and approving projects for financing by the Bank, and in evaluating such projects either in the course of their implementation or following their completion. This was the thirty-fourth agreement of its kind between UNIDO and intergovernmental organizations. Special emphasis was placed by the secretariat on monitoring the implementation of these agreements and the resulting co-operation activities—in particular in the case of joint technical co-operation programmes. A sizeable share of co-operation, especially in the field of technical assistance, was enjoyed by UNIDO with organizations with which formal co-operation agreements had not yet been concluded; this was the case, for example, with the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

18. The secretariat continued its determined effort to enhance the role of the National Committees as envisaged by the International Symposium on Industrial Development (1967). The second round of discussions with National Committees,⁵ organized in May 1983 during the seventeenth session of the Board, provided a forum for an exchange of views and experiences and for the formulation of measures to increase the efficiency of the Committees.

⁴ID/B/300, chap. VII, para. 26.

⁵For report, see UNIDO/CPE.7.

Representatives of five National Committees—Angola, Mongolia, Pakistan, Somalia and Thailand—participated in these discussions, which were also attended for the first time by representatives of the Permanent Missions of China, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Luxembourg, Malaysia, Rwanda and Switzerland. The participants welcomed the detailed briefing given to them on programmes and activities of UNIDO. In the course of 1983, more and more countries became convinced of the potential contribution the National Committees can make to accelerate industrialization in developing countries. New National Committees were established in Guinea, Kenya, Mauritania and Uganda bringing the total number of countries with National Committees to 63. A news bulletin for the National Committees is in preparation and will include information on the functions and activities of Committees in order to foster co-operation between the National Committees themselves and with the UNIDO secretariat. Finally, efforts are being made in co-operation with the Co-ordination Unit for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, to transfer the role of the National Co-ordinating Committees for the Decade to the existing National Committees in Africa. To this end, a document⁶ has been prepared for distribution to all African National Committees.

19. Throughout 1983, the secretariat once again sought support for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) from the Governments of countries participating in the activities of UNIDO, bearing in mind the overall annual funding target of \$50 million recommended by the General Assembly in resolution 32/166.

20. As of 31 December 1983, 136 States had signed the Constitution of UNIDO and 113 had ratified it as against 131 signatures and 87 ratifications in 1982. A formal meeting on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency took place in Vienna in May 1983 pursuant to article 25 of the Constitution and General Assembly resolution 37/213. The report of the formal meeting⁷ was submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (see also chap. I, paras. 2 and 32).

CO-OPERATION WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTIONS

21. In view of the important contribution of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), industrial enterprises and institutions to industrial development at all levels, the Non-governmental Organizations Section continued in 1983 to develop close co-operation with these organizations. New areas of co-operation were developed and a number of joint projects implemented.

22. During the year under review, contacts were maintained with a wide range of external organizations including professional and manufacturers associations, chambers of commerce and industry, industrial enterprises,

⁶UNIDO/CPE.9.20.

⁷UNIDO/CSA/1983/10.

universities, industrial research and development institutes, industrial co-operatives, industrial fair organizations and international trade union federations.

23. Co-operation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), which has consultative status with UNIDO, was further strengthened in 1983 and UNIDO sponsored a number of participants from developing countries at selected ISO technical committee meetings. As part of its promotional activities, UNIDO continued its efforts to bring together ISO member institutions in developed countries with similar organizations in developing countries for the conclusion and implementation of agreements on co-operation.

24. During the Zagreb International Fair in September 1983, the International Measurement Confederation organized, in co-operation with UNIDO and a number of international organizations, a training seminar on maintenance and calibration of instruments in industry. UNIDO financed the participation of five trainees from China, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya in this seminar.

25. New approaches developed during 1983 aimed at promoting small- and medium-scale enterprises in developing countries. Thus close collaboration was maintained with the World Assembly of Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME), which was granted consultative status with UNIDO in May 1983. A joint UNIDO/WASME workshop on the establishment, development and promotion of small- and medium-scale enterprises is planned for 1984. Representatives of 15 developing countries facing problems in this sector will be invited to participate in the workshop. With the aim of assisting developing countries in the field of small-scale industry, UNIDO also approached a number of national non-governmental organizations, including the Engineering Consulting Firms Association of Japan which expressed its willingness to consider requests for technical and financial assistance to small-scale enterprises in developing countries.

26. A workshop on the development of women industrial entrepreneurs in developing countries is being organized in co-operation with WASME and the International Council of Women (ICW) which also enjoys consultative status with UNIDO. The workshop, scheduled to be held in India in April 1984, will aim at providing a forum for present and future women entrepreneurs from the African and Asian regions to exchange information; it will also involve leading women industrial entrepreneurs in India whose wide experience will be of benefit to participants. Problems faced by women industrial entrepreneurs in starting a business and in its daily running will be identified, and ways and means sought to alleviate them. A plan of action will be prepared and presented for follow-up to various national and international agencies concerned with the promotion of small and rural industries, with special reference to the integration of women in industrial development. The results of the workshop should provide a useful input to the 1985 World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women.

27. The programme of co-operation with industrial associations of Latin America, initiated in 1982,⁸ is designed to assist in the development of managerial and marketing skills, as well as in the provision of processing technology and financial resources. Within this programme, several joint projects are in preparation, including a seminar for Latin American production managers on quality control in the food industry.

28. An international conference on energy management in industry in developing countries was organized jointly by the Association of Indian Engineering Industries (AIEI) and UNIDO during the Fifth Indian Engineering Trade Fair in New Delhi, January 1983. The Conference brought together high-level specialists, industrialists and energy managers in the public and private sectors from 14 developing countries as well as from a number of industrialized countries. Discussions focused on the present state of technology and methods for energy generation (conversion) and how best they could be harnessed technically and commercially through mutual co-operation. Topics covered included energy management at macro and micro levels; the efficient use of conventional sources of energy; energy conservation through modernization and renovation of technology, equipment and plants; and energy substitution by new and renewable sources of energy.

29. UNIDO financed the participation of 10 representatives of African countries to the international Symposium on Appropriate Materials for Low-cost Housing held in Nairobi (Kenya), November 1983. This Symposium was the first in a series of regional symposia on the technical aspects of the development, choice and use of building materials for infrastructure and housing, to be organized by the International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures in co-operation with the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation and other international organizations.

30. In order to assist in the promotion and development of the cement industry in Africa, UNIDO participated in the first meeting of the Association des Cimentiers d'Afrique (CIMAFRIQUE), held in Niger, November 1983; UNIDO also contributed to the attendance costs of 11 participants from least developed countries. UNIDO recognizes the role CIMA FRIQUE could play in improving the capacity utilization and performance of the cement industry in Africa and the establishment of new factories to meet the increasing demand of countries in the region.

31. Within the framework of co-operation with regional and national chambers of commerce and industry, initial discussions took place with the representatives of the Group of African, Caribbean and Pacific States, regarding the constitution of an East African association of chambers of commerce and industry. The first meeting of the proposed association is scheduled to take place in 1984 in Mauritius.

32. Throughout 1983, UNIDO continued to approach NGOs, public and private enterprises and institutions in order to match resources available and in demand and to establish co-operation in such areas as international sub-

⁸ID/B/300, chap. VII, para. 40.

contracting, transfer of technology, research and development (R + D), marketing arrangements, management and training. Efforts continued to develop a portfolio of opportunities and resources available for international industrial co-operation which aims at promoting and strengthening co-operation between organizations and enterprises in both developed and developing countries.⁹ In order to facilitate the establishment of contacts and the collection of information required for the portfolio, a new approach was followed, by identifying a national NGO in each developing country as the national focal point for ascertaining the needs and resources required by industrial enterprises and organizations.

33. A programme of co-operation with industrial enterprises in Sweden was initiated during 1983 and discussions took place with UNIDO on sectors such as wood processing, food processing, maintenance of agricultural machinery, and energy and on the possible holding of a workshop on air conditioning facilities for the Caribbean islands. A consultant was hired to identify Swedish organizations and enterprises which might be interested in co-operating with industrial organizations in developing countries.

34. Co-operation continued in 1983 with universities and industrial research and development institutes. A project proposal to establish appropriate university/industry linkages in Malaysia was finalized in co-operation with five universities in Malaysia and the Scottish Business School.¹⁰ The project includes the creation of industrial liaison units in each of these universities. A guide on the establishment, financing and management of such units was prepared in 1983 for publication in 1984.

35. The First International Latin American/African Symposium was organized in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), August 1983, by the Centre for Afro-Asian Studies of the Candido Mendes University, under the patronage of the Government of Brazil and in co-operation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNIDO. The aim of the Symposium was to facilitate an exchange of experience and to promote co-operation between Latin American and African Governments and organizations in various social and economic fields. UNIDO, within the framework of its programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and for economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC), helped organize that part of the Symposium related to industrial development and co-operation. The Symposium was attended by 17 senior officials from African Governments and organizations, invited by UNIDO, as well as by officials from government departments, public and private enterprises, and industrial institutions in Brazil. A programme for the promotion of industrial co-operation between Latin American and African Governments and organizations was adopted and has been distributed to African and Latin American Governments as well as to regional organizations.

36. During the year under review, UNIDO continued to carry out joint activities with industrial co-operatives such as the International Co-operative Alliance (ICA), the Committee for the Promotion of Aid to Co-operatives (COPAC), the International Committee of Workers' Co-operative Productive

⁹ID/B/280, chap. VII, para. 18.

¹⁰ID/B/300, chap. VII, para. 42.

and Artisanal Societies (CICOPA) and the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives, with which UNIDO has long-standing work relations. As a follow-up to the UNIDO Conference on the Economic and Social Potential of Industrial Co-operatives in Developing Countries, held in Arusha (United Republic of Tanzania), February 1982, UNIDO is working on a joint programme with the Government of Italy and COPAC to obtain from co-operative banks and development aid agencies in Europe, Japan and North America grants or low-interest loans for specific co-operative projects proposed by developing countries. As a prelude to the World Conference on Industrial Co-operatives, held in Warsaw (Poland), October 1983, a one-week seminar was organized jointly in Gdansk (Poland) by UNIDO and the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives, in collaboration with ICA and CICOPA. The seminar, which was attended by 14 participants from mainly African developing countries, provided an opportunity for an exchange of views and experiences as well as a basis for the development of joint programmes and activities. A study tour was arranged for the participants in the seminar to several industrial co-operatives in Poland.

37. In co-operation with the Division of Industrial Operations, a special programme was developed with respect to the participation of UNIDO at selected industrial fairs. As a first step towards the implementation of this programme, UNIDO had its own stand at the twenty-fifth International Engineering Fair in Brno (Czechoslovakia), September 1983, which provided information about the organization's technical and promotional activities. The encouraging results achieved prompted the elaboration of a more detailed programme, with possibilities of similar participation at other industrial fairs. The outline of this programme was subsequently presented to the fiftieth Congress of the Union of International Fairs in October 1983, in order to acquaint the organizers of major industrial fairs with the activities of UNIDO in this field.

38. In view of the practical and efficient contribution of industrial sub-contracting to international co-operation between industrial enterprises from developing and developed countries, UNIDO prepared in 1983 a programme for the promotion of international industrial sub-contracting. As a first phase of this programme, UNIDO sponsored the participation of national representatives from five developing countries—Colombia, Egypt, India, Mexico and Turkey—at the International Market of Sub-contracting (MIDEST), held in Paris (France), October 1983. This collective participation in MIDEST, under the auspices of UNIDO, served as a case study to analyse the concept and viability of sub-contracting as a means of promoting the international transfer of manufacturing facilities to developing countries. Other international sub-contracting fair organizers have approached UNIDO for possible sponsoring of the participation of developing countries in their fairs.

39. Co-operation with international trade union organizations, such as the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the World Confederation of Labour and the World Federation of Trade Unions, was related mainly to work in connection with the System of Consultations as well as to a number of studies carried out by UNIDO. Preparations were under way in 1983 for a seminar on selected issues of world industrial restructuring in co-operation with ICFTU.

40. Arrangements were made in 1983 for an NGO forum preparatory to the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO in the course of which representatives of the industrial, scientific, technical, business and labour communities will have an opportunity to discuss selected issues of the Conference and exchange views on their involvement in preparation for and convening of the Conference. The NGO forum will be convened in Vienna on 6 and 7 February 1984.

41. Preliminary discussions took place between UNIDO and AIEI on the possible establishment of an international forum for the engineering industry to promote technical, economic and industrial co-operation. Accordingly, UNIDO has been investigating possibilities for the creation of an international confederation of engineering industry, which would be the first of its kind. A draft *aide-mémoire* describing the proposed confederation was submitted to several national and regional engineering industry associations and federations, to selected ministries of industry, as well as to UNDP field offices and Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) for their consideration and assessment. A consultant was hired to consult with Governments and national engineering associations of selected countries in Asia and the Middle East and evaluate the usefulness and feasibility of establishing the proposed confederation. In the event of a positive outcome to these preliminary investigations, UNIDO plans to convene a special meeting of all those concerned to discuss further action.

42. In co-operation with the Negotiations Branch and the Metallurgical Industries Section, the Non-governmental Organizations Section contributed to a symposium on iron and steel held in Sweden, May 1983. The symposium, which was attended by some 20 developing countries provided participants with a useful and practical overview of Swedish iron and steel technology, as well as of the potential for international industrial co-operation. The results of the symposium were considered to be extremely positive by all concerned and thus the symposium represented a viable follow-up to the Third Consultation on the Iron and Steel Industry (1982).

43. As part of its efforts to secure the transfer of know-how from developed to developing countries, UNIDO disseminated, through the UNDP offices, information to all developing countries on the Japanese Expert Service Abroad (JESA) programme which provides the services of Japanese experts to industrial enterprises in developing countries. There was a positive response to this proposal by developing countries leading to a number of requests to participate in the programme.

44. At its seventeenth session of April/May 1983 the Board granted consultative status to four NGOs, bringing the total number of NGOs in consultative status with UNIDO to 74. Memoranda of understanding for co-operation with UNIDO were signed during the year with the International Centre for Heat and Mass Transfer and the Association of African Development Finance Institutions which include joint activities for the benefit of developing countries. A directory of NGOs in consultative status with UNIDO was prepared in 1983. It provides a one-page profile on the structure and activities of each NGO, and could, *inter alia*, encourage direct co-operation between NGOs and developing countries.

FIELD ADVISER AND JUNIOR PROFESSIONAL OFFICER PROGRAMMES

45. In 1983 three policy-making organs—the General Assembly, the Industrial Development Board and the Governing Council of UNDP—devoted considerable attention to the question of the UNIDO Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (SIDFA) network.

46. In April/May, the Board in conclusion 1983/8,¹¹ reiterated the importance and effectiveness of the SIDFA programme and devoted its recommendations particularly to the financing of the programme in order to maintain or increase the number of existing posts by inviting the Governing Council of UNDP, member States and the General Assembly to provide adequate resources (for further details, see chap. I, para. 15).

47. In June, the Governing Council of UNDP in decision 83/39¹² approved the allocation of \$4.06 million to cover the net cost of SIDFA services during 1984-1985, took note of the Board's conclusion 1983/8, and decided to review the question of sectoral support at its next session bearing in mind the future status of UNIDO (for further details, see chap. I, para. 19).

48. In December, the General Assembly in resolution 38/192, section I, decided that adequate resources should be provided from the United Nations regular budget to UNIDO in 1984 to maintain the existing level of appointed SIDFAs, in addition to the full utilization of the UNDP allocation and voluntary funding through UNIDO, appealed to all States, particularly developed countries, to provide voluntary contributions for the SIDFA programme, aiming at maintaining and increasing the number of posts and invited UNDP to finance the maximum number of SIDFAs during 1984-1985 (for further details, see chap. I, para. 29). As a result of the decisions in resolution 38/192, the Assembly resolved to grant UNIDO for 1984 an additional appropriation of \$1 million from the United Nations regular budget for the SIDFA programme. This is reflected in General Assembly resolution 38/236, section A, which lists the total appropriation for UNIDO for the biennium 1984-1985.

49. The additional appropriation of \$1 million will enable the financing of three SIDFAs at the D-1 level, six at the P-5 level, and the operational cost of SIDFA offices including 18 local staff. The General Assembly will reconsider the question of SIDFA financing in 1985 at its thirty-ninth session in September/December 1984.

50. Financing of the SIDFA programme will thus continue to be a problem in 1984 despite the additional appropriation from the 1984 regular budget and the UNDP allocation for 1984-1985. As a result of the total resources for this programme available to UNIDO in 1984, the number of SIDFAs will have to be reduced from 38 in 1983 to 30 in 1984: 19 posts will be financed by UNDP, two from voluntary contributions—in the event no further contributions are

¹¹ A/38/16, para. 113.

¹² E/1983/20, annex.

received from donor countries—and nine from the regular budget. The table below shows the redistribution of SIDFA posts in 1984 as compared to 1983 by region and source of funds.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SIDFA POSTS
(By region and source of funds)

Region	Source of funds							
	UNDP		Regular budget		Voluntary contributions		Total	
	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984
Africa	8	6	6	4	1	1	15	11
Arab States	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
Asia/Pacific	9	5	2	3	1	1	12	9
Latin America	6	5	2	2	—	—	8	7
Europe	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total 1983/1984	26	19	10	9	2	2	38	30
Difference 1983/1984	(7)		(1)		0		(8)	

51. In 1983, SIDFA activities, in addition to their involvement in programming and implementation of technical co-operation projects, continued to embrace the wide range of programmes and services undertaken by UNIDO in 1982, such as co-ordination with UNDP resident representatives and Governments; the System of Consultations; transfer of technology; energy; training; investment promotion; evaluation; and the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. During 1983 SIDFAs also represented the organization at 56 meetings, achieving a saving in travel funds of some \$91,000.

52. A second regional SIDFA meeting for Africa took place in Douala (United Republic of Cameroon) in December 1983. Discussions focused on UNIDO activities and programmes in the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. With a view to strengthening and harmonizing UNIDO activities in Africa, headquarters staff and SIDFAs exchanged their experiences on the following subjects: industrial planning, rural development, transfer of technology, energy for Africa, investment promotion, System of Consultations, integration of women in industrial development, training, economic co-operation among developing countries, the UNIDO internal evaluation system, preparations for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO including the contribution of SIDFAs. Project implementation in Africa was reviewed, and alternative sources of finance, other than UNDP, were studied. Recommendations were made for the improvement and strengthening of the UNIDO technical assistance activities in Africa as well as the increased participation of African Governments in UNIDO special programmes. Suggestions were also made to further strengthen the SIDFA and Junior Professional Officer (JPO) programmes and their reporting system.

53. The severe budgetary constraints affecting most donor countries had a negative impact on the growth of the JPO programme in 1983. During the year under review, 24 JPOs were recruited as against 30 in 1982. Successful efforts by UNIDO to maintain the JPO programme at its current strength were made

possible by the generous contributions of the Governments of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Federal Republic of Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Special appreciation is due to the Government of the Netherlands which continued to finance the posts of JPOs from developing countries. Of the 24 new JPOs recruited in 1983, one was from a developing country.

54. The JPOs continued to provide valuable assistance to the SIDFAs and, in a number of countries where it was not possible to provide SIDFA services owing to a limited number of posts, a UNIDO presence was assured by trained JPOs under headquarters supervision. Appendix D shows the number of 55 JPOs on board, as financed by donor countries. Two training courses were conducted in March and November for 24 newly recruited JPOs, and a mid-assignment review took place in May 1983 for nine participants. In addition, two JPO regional consultations, which took place in Quito (Ecuador) and Tegucigalpa (Honduras), provided an opportunity for improved co-ordination of regional activities and a useful exchange of working experiences among JPOs. A total of 30 JPOs visited headquarters in 1983 for consultation or debriefing purposes.

55. The reporting system of SIDFAs and JPOs has proved to be an essential working instrument for UNIDO. An efficient and well-monitored exchange of information between headquarters and the field in 1983 ensured a thorough awareness of assistance needs, identified scope for intervention in individual countries, and secured maximum support from headquarters for the delivery of technical assistance inputs. The application of the guidelines for reporting, established in December 1981,¹³ contributed also to a regular and comprehensive flow of information on the overall operations of technical co-operation as well as on special programmes such as energy, technology, integration of women in development, investment promotion, the economic and social background of recipient developing countries, and meetings, seminars, workshops and other events related to the work of the organization.

56. The effectiveness of UNIDO field operations was further strengthened through a close and systematic follow-up of the quarterly reports prepared by SIDFAs and JPOs. The aims and modalities of the reporting system, which are kept under constant review, were discussed in depth during the second regional SIDFA meeting. Reporting instructions for SIDFAs and JPOs are the subject of further revision in accordance with the new information requirements of the organization.

57. The Field Reports Monitoring Section intensified its contacts with UNDP in 1983, and was responsible for preparing and co-ordinating the visits to the Vienna International Centre of a number of UNDP senior officials and resident representatives. In 1984, it is hoped that more UNDP representatives will visit UNIDO in order to strengthen co-ordination between the two organizations.

58. During the year under review, an internal bulletin was issued containing general information on developing countries and UNDP offices. With the aim of presenting a comprehensive proposal for the SIDFA and JPO network at the

¹³ID/B/300, chap. VII, para. 9.

time of the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, the section began a thorough study of the field representation of other United Nations specialized agencies.

59. The Section continues to provide to SIDFAs and JPOs an information service on priority programmes of UNIDO and other organizations. A reference unit within the Section provides essential general country information to UNIDO, UNDP resident representatives, SIDFAs and JPOs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

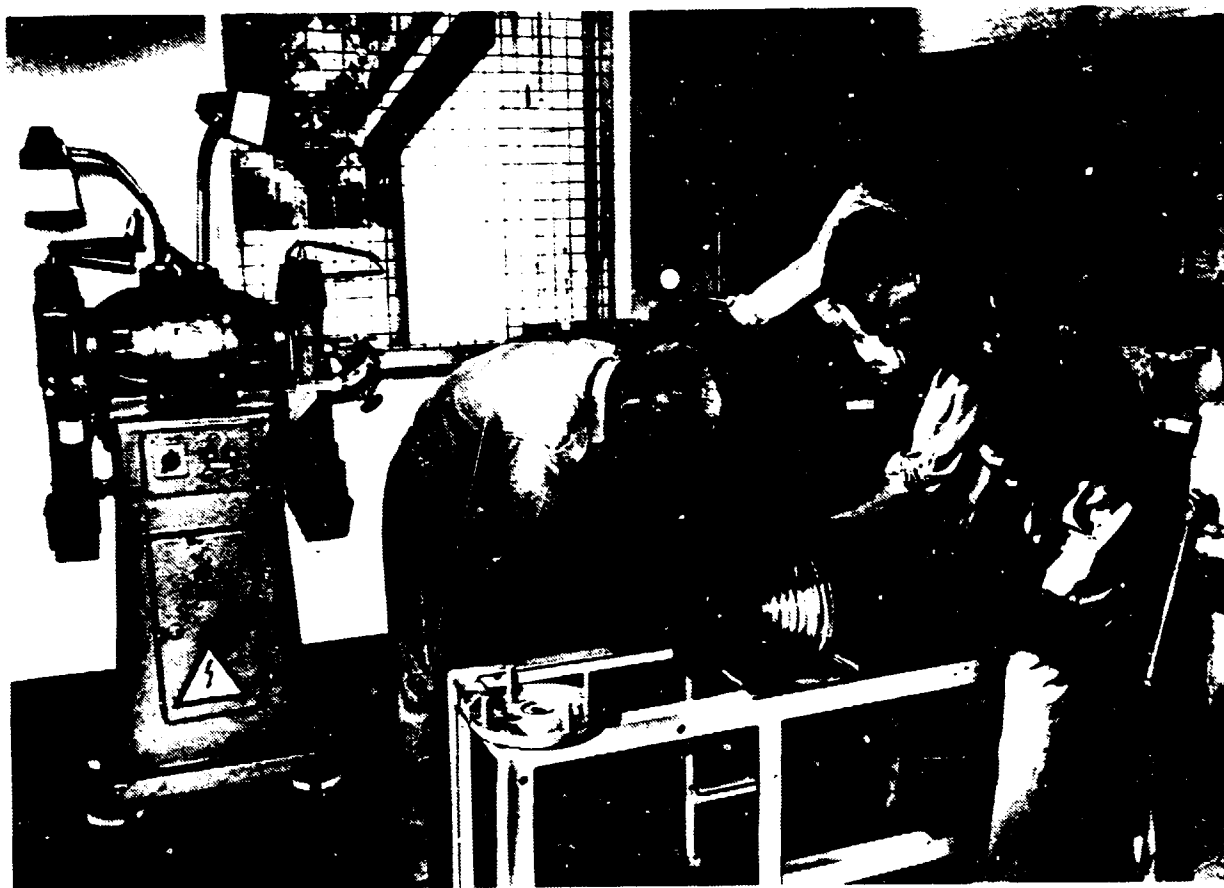
60. Because of its triple role as a public information service for UNIDO, an information service for the United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV) and United Nations Information Centre for Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany, services and support provided by the UNIDO Public Information Section increased considerably during 1983.

61. Public information activities involving UNIDO included press-release coverage of UNIDO meetings in Vienna; missions to cover UNIDO meetings elsewhere; audio-visual production; press conferences and media interviews; briefing media representatives, government officials, UNIDO field representatives and others on the work of the organization; maintaining a reference library; preparing feature releases, articles and short publications on UNIDO activities; and disseminating public information material by mail and cable. Production and dissemination of information on UNIDO—particularly to media with outlets in developing countries—were both more extensive and systematic than in 1982.

62. The mounting importance of Vienna as a third United Nations headquarters was reflected in greater public information requirements of UNOV and the bodies it serves. Special events at the Vienna International Centre (VIC) increased both in number and scope, the work of the three Vienna-based narcotics control bodies attracted keener interest on the part of the media, and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA) stepped up its information activities relating to three major events scheduled for 1985. The volume of German-language production and dissemination in 1983 expanded as a result of the increased output of the UNIDO Public Information Section and the United Nations Information Service of UNOV.

63. The Public Information Section produced and distributed a total of 116 UNIDO press releases (251 pages) in English, 103 (232 pages) in French, 31 (69 pages) in Spanish and 47 (117 pages) in German during 1983, a total of 297 releases (669 pages). Press releases related to the United Nations Information Service totalled 439 releases (1,143 pages).

64. In addition to press releases on UNIDO meetings, the Public Information Section distributed 16 feature releases on UNIDO successes, three of which were reproduced in *Development Forum: Business Edition*, which also printed a publication note on "Financial resources for industrial projects in



Assembly of stepped shaft at the Rangoon Institute of Technology (RIT), Rangoon (Burma)

developing countries". An 85-page UNIDO entry was prepared and submitted for the *Yearbook of the United Nations* and sections on UNIDO were revised for the *United Nations Handbook*, the *World Encyclopaedia of the United Nations* and *Facts about UNIDO*. Two supplements to the *UNIDO Newsletter* on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO, an article for the *UN Chronicle* on industrialization, and a summary of an orientation meeting on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa were prepared during 1983, as was a paper on the Lima target entitled "Third world hopes for the year 2000" for the bulletin of the Bimillennium Foundation. An invitation brochure for the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries in Lusaka (Zambia) October 1983 and a photo brochure for the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) were also prepared during the year. Preparation of a press kit on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO began.

65. UNIDO appears to have enjoyed broader coverage in the international press during 1983, with English-language articles in a number of technical and general publications including *Newsweek* (on investment promotion activities), *Science* and *Chemical Engineering* (on UNIDO activities relating to the establishment of an international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology), and *World Wood* (on UNIDO work in the wood and wood products sector). Local coverage included articles in the Austrian daily newspaper *Die Presse* on the work of UNIDO in general and on preparations for the Fourth General Conference in particular.

66. Publications prepared for other Vienna-based United Nations bodies during 1983 included a brochure for the Advancement of Women Branch of CSDHA, and two issues of the *United Nations Decade for Women* bulletin in English, French and Spanish. The *Report of the Secretary-General on the Work of the Organization, 1983* was among the documents translated into German for publication and distribution for United Nations commemorative "days" and other occasions, and a new brochure was prepared in English, French and German for open-house day at the VIC on 26 October 1983.

67. Articles and comments of interest which appeared in the Austrian and German press about the United Nations as a whole and UNIDO were forwarded to United Nations Headquarters in New York, together with summaries of clippings in English. Relevant articles published in the international English-language press were distributed within UNOV, UNIDO and the other United Nations units in the VIC.

68. During 1983, the Section's computerized mailing lists were enlarged and refined, and a greater proportion of UNIDO releases sent out in cable form. Computer mailings of information material became standard procedure during 1983, and were expanded.

69. Requests were received for some 8,000 documents; in addition to general information about UNIDO activities, topics covered the question of Palestine, the struggle against racial discrimination, *apartheid*, non-governmental organizations, disarmament, peace-keeping, the work of the General Assembly, decolonization and the environment. Material was disseminated on such occasions as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, the International Women's Day, the World Health Day, the United Nations Day, the Human Rights Day and the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People. The Section's reference library also provided information for UNIDO and United Nations press conferences, interviews, seminars, briefings and visits by the media and researchers, as well as background material for publications prepared internally. Approximately 1,500 requests for information were processed in 1983; as was the case in 1982, one third concerned UNIDO and two thirds other United Nations organizations.

70. Office space in the VIC available to representatives of the media was equipped during the year under review, and a number of journalists with outlets in developing countries began using the facilities on a regular basis. A study was undertaken in 1983 on the practicality of preparing press summaries for in-house distribution, and negotiations continued on the possibility of receiving wire service news from local agencies in exchange for office accommodation on the premises. During 1983, 40 media representatives were accredited, bringing the total number of active representatives to 260—an increase over 1982 of nearly 20 per cent.

71. The Public Information Section provided coverage for major UNIDO and United Nations meetings during 1983, including the sessions of the Industrial Development Board and its Permanent Committee. Press releases prepared on the occasion of these sessions covered background information,

opening addresses and the daily deliberations of the body concerned as well as a round-up summary. In addition to eight major meetings of United Nations organizations held at the VIC, support was provided for another 25 meetings. Over 250 press interviews were arranged in Vienna and elsewhere in conjunction with UNIDO and United Nations meetings, and 20 press conferences were held, including eight on UNIDO-related subjects, four on social development, one on narcotics control, one on the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in respect of State Property, Archives and Debts and one on each of the meetings in Vienna of the Interaction Council of Former Heads of Government, March and November 1983.

72. Other UNIDO meetings covered by public information officers included the Ministerial-Level Plenipotentiary Meeting on the Establishment of the International Centre for Genetic and Biotechnology Engineering in Madrid (Spain), September, the First Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry in Helsinki (Finland), September, the Regional Investment Promotion Meeting for Southern African Countries in Lusaka (Zambia), October, the Peru Investors' Forum in Lima (Peru), November, and the Second Consultation on the Pharmaceutical Industry in Budapest (Hungary), November. Also covered was the Second Consultation on the Agricultural Machinery Industry in Vienna, October. The investment promotion meeting in Lusaka provided an opportunity for travel by a press officer to UNIDO projects in Egypt, Kenya, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to gather new material and photographs for various UNIDO publications, including a series of UNIDO industrial operations success stories and feature releases.

73. An information officer attended the Joint United Nations Information Committee meeting in Paris (France), September, where a UNIDO contribution on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa was proposed, as well as the Subregional Expert Group Meeting on Intra-African Industrial Co-operation held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), December.

74. A mission to the Federal Republic of Germany to provide services for the official visit of the Secretary-General involved liaison with the media and daily press summaries. Discussions also took place on the strengthening of contacts in the Federal Republic of Germany. Other missions included coverage of the European Regional Meeting for International Youth Year in Costinesti (Romania), September. The activities of the United Nations Information Service were the subject of discussion between the Head of Section and the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters, New York.

75. During 1983, approximately 350 contacts took place with representatives of radio and television stations. More than 80 radio and television interviews were arranged with UNIDO officials and delegates attending UNIDO meetings, including material for broadcasts in Arabic, English, French, German and Spanish. Similarly, 100 radio and television interviews took place with senior officials of the United Nations. UNIDO radio production during 1983 included one 30-minute programme in English and another in Arabic, while 20 radio programmes ranging from 5 to 30 minutes were produced with reference to the other United Nations organizations.

76. There was full film and television coverage of the visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to the VIC, as well as film coverage of the Nuclear Arms Exhibit. A 20-minute film was completed on the VIC, in English and German. Other activities included two 40-minute training films (in English and Spanish) on the Seibersdorf Laboratory of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA); a 10-minute film on the disabled for CSDHA; a 17-minute film of the open house day; a 45-minute training film for the United Nations Safety and Security Service; the start of a training film for the UNIDO Industrial Information Section; and filming of the visit of the Secretary-General to Vienna and the opening of Checkpoint 1.

77. Nearly 3,000 photographs were distributed during 1983 to United Nations Information Centres, permanent missions and the international media. Photo coverage was provided for a total of 125 events, including presentations of credentials, for which coverage was provided on 50 occasions. During 1983, 60 films were loaned to United Nations bodies and other organizations and viewed by a total estimated audience of 16,500.

78. The open-house day at the VIC on 26 October featured live entertainment, displays on the activities of the Vienna-based United Nations bodies, films, video tapes, general information on the United Nations and a tour of the premises. The exhibit "Nuclear arms: threat to our world", shown at the VIC from 14 September to 8 October, involved press releases, cables and direct contact with the media. An opening ceremony was arranged and recorded.

79. The Public Information Section arranged more than 40 seminars in 1983 totalling some 50 days of lectures, discussions, workshops and film-shows for more than 1,200 participants from Governments, educational institutions and organizations. These programmes often combined information on the various United Nations bodies and UNIDO. In addition, briefings were provided for some 130 groups of visitors to the VIC, consisting of approximately 4,500 individuals. Information officers also gave a number of public lectures outside the VIC during 1983, in schools, universities and meetings of non-governmental organizations, and they participated in the UNIDO orientation programme for new staff members.

80. The Visitors Service provided tours for 85,000 visitors to the VIC during 1983, including 16,000 visitors to the open house on 26 October. The number of visitors has risen steadily (from 35,000 in 1980, 48,000 in 1981 and 75,000 in 1982).

NEW YORK LIAISON

81. In 1983, the UNIDO Liaison Office in New York continued to serve as a link between UNIDO headquarters in Vienna and the United Nations Headquarters in New York. At the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, support and services were provided, particularly with regard to agenda sub-item 78 (c) on industrialization as well as other items of interest to UNIDO allocated to the Second and Fifth Committees.

82. During the year under review, the Office also attended on behalf of UNIDO the 1983 sessions and a special meeting of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Meeting of the High Level Committee on the Review of Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, the special meetings of the Inter-agency Working Group on Assistance to Lebanon and a series of meetings, organized by the Secretary-General, on emergency assistance to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. The Office also assisted in organizing UNIDO participation in United Nations missions to the latter countries. In addition, the Office covered more than 110 intergovernmental and inter-agency meetings that took place in New York and elsewhere, including those of the Economic and Social Council; the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and its subsidiary bodies; the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination; the Committee on Development Planning; the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development; the Commission on Transnational Corporations; the Group on Institutional Arrangements for Marine Resources Development; the Inter-departmental Task Force on Follow-up Action on the Decisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea; and various technical committees.

83. The staff of the Office participated in co-operation missions with the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the State Department of the United States of America and represented UNIDO at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

84. In connection with the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), the Office was responsible for the follow-up to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities for 1983. The Office also represented UNIDO at the Pledging Conference for 1984 held in New York, from 8 to 9 November 1983, and provided information to delegations in the course of numerous contacts. Delegations and permanent missions were also kept informed throughout the year on the programmes and activities of UNIDO. The requirements of individual countries in respect of their industrialization process were ascertained and advice and assistance offered on specific courses of action to be taken either by the countries themselves or by UNIDO. Further, the Liaison Office continued to provide information on UNIDO activities and programmes, and to answer over 4,000 inquiries related to industrial development from both within and without the organization. UNIDO publications were distributed, on request, to libraries, research organizations, government agencies, academic institutions as well as private individuals throughout North and South America. Queries and requests for documents from the various sections of the UNIDO headquarters also received appropriate response.

85. Contacts with UNDP and the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development followed the pattern of previous years while assistance was once again provided to the New York Office of the Carl Duisberg Society (Cologne, Federal Republic of Germany). During 1983, 10 graduate students from different institutions (e.g. Columbia University, New York University, Fordham University, Hunter College and the University of Paris) benefited from training programmes on the activities of UNIDO,

arranged by the Liaison Office. In March 1983 a series of presentation meetings on the Computerized Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR) was organized for the staff of UNDP, the Department on Technical Co-operation for Development and major consulting engineering firms from the local business community. Assistance was once again rendered to the UNIDO Investment Promotion Service (North America) in the provision of on-the-job training in the field of investment promotion to representatives from Bangladesh, Colombia, Dominica, Haiti, Paraguay, Portugal and Senegal.

86. As regards the signing and ratifications of the Constitution of UNIDO, close co-operation was maintained with the Office of Legal Affairs at United Nations Headquarters and with the Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section of UNIDO. There were over 250 contacts with permanent missions in New York in connection with the ratification process. The Liaison Office took an active part in the organization of the one-day procedural meeting on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency held in New York, January 1983, and assisted in preparations for the formal meeting on the same subject held in Vienna in May 1983. It also participated as an observer in meetings of the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Task Force on the Conversion of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency.

UNIDO REPRESENTATION IN GENEVA

87. The UNIDO Representation in Geneva continues to play a key role in the co-ordination machinery of the organization, endeavouring to provide a cost effective means of conference participation, inter-agency negotiation, information gathering and co-ordination. It reports to UNIDO headquarters on the programmes, plans and activities of other Geneva-based bodies involved in activities related to industrialization, notably ILO, UNCTAD, WHO and WIPO. The Geneva office negotiates with these agencies on meetings of their governing bodies, and is available for discussion of any problems or constraints encountered in their day-to-day work. Any need for supplementary specialist assistance is communicated to UNIDO headquarters. Similarly, it covers meetings of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of UNDP as well as the meetings of other United Nations regular and special programmes.

88. During 1983, the Geneva office participated in approximately 50 intergovernmental or inter-agency meetings held in Geneva as well as a number of conference and meetings at other locations. In the course of meetings attended—in particular those of the major intergovernmental bodies—an attempt was made to provide details of UNIDO programmes of relevance to the subjects under discussion.

89. Preliminary discussions on potential projects and programmes are also initiated in the Geneva office and subsequently pursued on the occasion of visits to Vienna by staff members of the UNIDO Representation in Geneva.

90. The Geneva office also has the important task of informing the 22 permanent missions to UNIDO based in Geneva of developments at UNIDO headquarters. These missions which are mainly of developing countries are often unable for economic or personnel reasons to attend all consultations and meetings—both formal and informal—that take place in Vienna. They consequently rely on the Geneva office for information on a wide range of subjects including industrial nomenclature and terminology, and documents issued by UNIDO. Other reference material is also provided, on request, from the library which is gradually being built up by the office.

91. Thus, the Geneva office provides a two-way service in addition to its participation in conferences and involvement in negotiations. The work of the office could be greatly enhanced by an increase in staff, which currently numbers three.

Chapter VIII

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

STAFFING

1. The main activities of the UNIDO Personnel Service concern the recruitment and management of UNIDO secretariat staff and most of the staff employed by other United Nations units located in the Vienna International Centre (VIC).¹ Personnel Service also administers the international and local project personnel recruited by UNIDO, as well as staff working in those parts of the common services in the VIC for which UNIDO is responsible. The total number of persons being administered at headquarters and in the field on 31 December 1983 amounted to 2,330, compared to 2,155 on 31 December 1982 (an increase of 8.12 per cent).

2. During the reporting period, the step-by-step overhaul of personnel policies and procedures according to the decisions of the General Assembly and the instructions of the Secretary-General continued. As mentioned below, Personnel Service participates in the United Nations Secretariat-wide staff/management co-ordination machinery as well as in the inter-organizational bodies established to review matters of staff welfare, personnel management and administration. Personnel policy reforms introduced during the reporting period included measures to open up certain aspects of personnel administration by, for example, abolishing confidential personnel files and allowing staff members access to all their personnel records. Steps were taken to prepare an integrated career development scheme, an activity which will be given priority in the future. As one of its elements, an improved method of evaluating the performance of staff was introduced in 1983.

3. As in previous years, staff/management consultations and the establishment and servicing of joint advisory bodies were among the more important activities of Personnel Service. The main joint bodies are the Joint Advisory Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Committee, the Appointment and Promotion Panel and the Panel to Investigate Allegations of Discriminatory Treatment in UNIDO. In addition to these locally established bodies, the issues of staff/management relations which have Secretariat-wide implications are

¹United Nations Office at Vienna (UNOV); United Nations Security and Safety Service; United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA); Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (CSDHA); International Trade Law Branch (ITL); Division of Narcotic Drugs (DND); United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC); International Narcotics Control Board (INCB); United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR).

now being discussed in the Staff Management Co-ordination Committee (SMCC) in which Personnel Service actively participates. It also contributes to the work of the inter-organizational bodies established as subsidiary organs to the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, particularly, the Consultative Committee on Administrative Questions which presents the consolidated views of the organizations of the common system to the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC).

4. Personnel Service participated in the administration and monitoring of the UNIDO staffing table with a view to ensuring the most effective utilization of its resources and to meeting the priority programmes in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Industrial Development Board. This was accompanied by efforts to improve the deployment of Professional and General Service staff according to the actual needs of the various organizational entities.

5. The composition of the staff of the UNIDO secretariat up to 31 December 1983, according to category and sex, and with comparable figures for 1981 and 1982, is given in table 1 below.

TABLE 1. COMPOSITION OF THE UNIDO SECRETARIAT^a

Category	As at 31 December 1981		As at 31 December 1982		As at 31 December 1983	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
P-5 and above	129	2	134	3	139	3
P-1 to P-4	224	64	219	64	222	66
Field Service	1	—	—	—	—	—
General Service	168	601	181	613	191	627
Manual Worker	105	7	121	5	124	5
Subtotal	627	674	655	685	676	701
TOTAL	1 301		1 340		1 377	

^aFigures 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 1983 was: 5 interregional advisers and 13 special technical advisers. The figures also include staff members filling posts under budget sections 28, 29 and 32 and under temporary assistance.

Recruitment

6. On 31 December 1983, 488 Professional and higher-level posts were authorized for UNIDO, of which 370 were financed under the regular budget, 106 from overhead funds, 2 by the World Bank and 10 under the provisions of budget sections 28, 29 and 32 (allocated for services being provided by UNIDO to the United Nations units in the VIC and for the maintenance of the VIC). These figures include 10 new regular budget posts approved in January 1983 for the SIDFA programme. In addition, 5 interregional advisers were being financed from the regular programme of technical co-operation and 6 Professionals were charged to special temporary assistance for United Nations conferences and 1 Professional was charged to the Office of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters, New York. In 1983 all UNIDO language posts assigned to Conference Service were reviewed by the Classification

Section from United Nations Headquarters, with the result that 6 Professional posts were upgraded and 2 junior Professional posts were abolished.

7. On 31 December 1983, there were 53 vacant posts under various stages of recruitment, compared with 69 in 1982. Appointments were approved for 11 of them, while 3 P-2 posts were set aside for successful candidates in the competitive examinations and 9 were language posts for which recruitment is undertaken in consultation with United Nations Headquarters, New York. In addition, 3 were earmarked for outposted staff members, 2 in the Economic Commission for Western Asia and 1 in the Economic Commission for Africa; for such posts recruitment is undertaken in consultation with the economic commissions. Candidates had already been approved or had already reported to fill 6 of the 10 new SIDFA posts approved in 1983. Candidates had been identified for the remaining 4 posts but recruitment was kept in abeyance pending the outcome of the discussions of the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session concerning their financing.

8. As of 31 December 1983, 113 appointments were made in the Professional and higher categories, compared with 114 for the same period in 1982. Of these, 34 were new appointments of one year or more (including 1 transfer, 3 assignments from United Nations Headquarters, 2 successful candidates in competitive examinations and 3 special technical advisers); 9 fixed-term appointments of less than one year expected to be converted to fixed-term appointments of one year or more; 9 fixed-term appointments similarly converted to regular appointments; and 61 were short-term and fixed-term appointments which were not expected to be converted to any other type of appointment. Three staff members returned from secondment or detail and 13 cases were pending processing by the appointment and promotion bodies or had already been approved and the staff members were expected to report shortly. During the same period, 59 staff members at the Professional and higher levels left the organization (1982: 63).

9. Personnel Service continued its efforts to achieve a better geographical distribution in the secretariat. Out of 33 staff members offered fixed-term appointments of one year or more against posts subject to geographical distribution, 18 (54.5 per cent) were from under-represented countries, 14 (42.4 per cent) were from countries within their geographical range and 1 (3.4 per cent) was from an over-represented country. Two (6.1 per cent) of the 33 staff members were women. On 31 December there were 60 States Members who were not represented in the UNIDO secretariat—they were either over-represented or not represented at all in the United Nations Secretariat. UNIDO has no geographical representation of its own since it is part of the United Nations Secretariat. It is worth mentioning that there were 14 States Members in 1983 who were not represented in the United Nations Secretariat at large.

10. During the period under review, 107 fixed-term appointments were made in the General Service and Manual Worker categories, 11 staff members were transferred from the United Nations units to UNIDO and 18 were reassigned within UNIDO. For the same period of 1982, the total of appointments, transfers and reassignments was 160. Altogether 91 staff members in these categories left the organization (1982: 82) and 5 staff members transferred to the United Nations units.

11. The UNIDO Personnel Service continued to be responsible for the recruitment of General Service and Manual Worker staff and consultants for UNOV and the United Nations units, as well as for the recruitment of Professional staff for some of the units.

12. As of 31 December 1983, 7 Professionals (1982: 5) were offered regular appointments for the United Nations units. In addition, 7 appointment cases were finalized (1982: 12). In the same period, 9 staff members separated from the units. In the General Service and Manual Worker categories, 22 staff members (1982: 25) were recruited under fixed-term contracts, 5 were transferred from UNIDO and 9 were reassigned internally. Ten short-term contracts for Professionals and 58 short-term contracts for General Service and Manual Worker staff were also processed for UNOV.

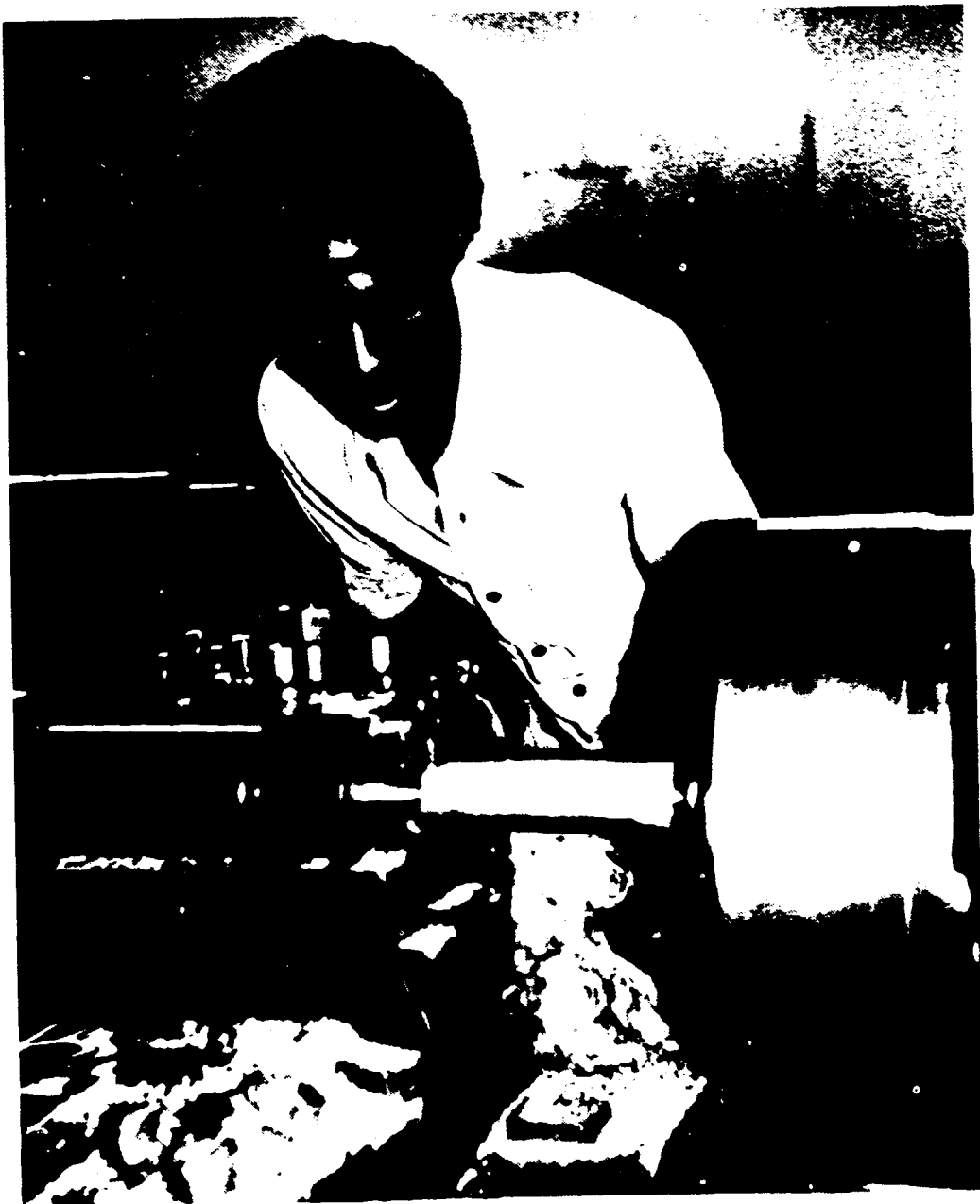
13. Recruitment of short-term staff for meetings was again not confined to the needs of UNIDO but also covered the requirements of the United Nations units in Vienna, United Nations Headquarters and other intergovernmental organizations. Thus, for meetings held by these bodies, the Personnel Service issued 1,858 contracts, compared with 2,024 in 1982. In addition, during the same period, 418 short-term contracts were issued for secretariat staff (1982: 423). 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 1983

		<i>Conference staff</i>					
		<i>Translators/ Interpreters (Professionals)</i>	<i>General Service and Manual Worker</i>		<i>Secretariat staff</i>		<i>Total</i>
UNIDO)	906	893	{	350)	2 217
United Nations)			{	68)	
Others		54	5		—		59
TOTAL		960	898		418		2 276

14. For UNIDO, including the World Bank/UNIDO Co-operative Programme, a total of 467 consultants and individual contractors' contracts were issued for the provision of outside expertise and professional services in the secretariat (1982: 398). In addition, 103 contracts were processed on behalf of UNSCEAR and UNOV (1982: 59). The total number of consultants' contracts from all sources of funds processed during the period under review was, therefore, 570 compared with 457 in 1982.

15. At the end of 1981 authority was delegated to UNIDO to issue and circulate its own Professional vacancy announcements. A special mailing list was prepared and remains constantly under review for updating and expansion in order to strengthen the roster of candidates. During 1983 two special mailing lists, one of women's associations and the other of intergovernmental organizations, were completed. In order to give to staff members more career opportunities, the Secretariat Recruitment Section circulated to all UNIDO and United Nations Professionals at the VIC bimonthly vacancy lists containing a



Machine-tooling operations at the Central Foundry, Khartoum (Sudan)

summary of all vacant posts in the United Nations Secretariat; it also publicized the ICSC bimonthly vacancy announcement bulletins listing all vacant Professional posts in the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Employment of women

16. During 1983 the number of female Professional staff increased from 67 (or 15.95 per cent of the total Professional staff) to 69 (16 per cent). During this period 14 women joined the organization and 1 was promoted to the Professional category; however, 13 women separated. Only 2 of the female recruits joined the organization on fixed-term contracts for over one year on

posts subject to geographical distribution, making 8.33 per cent of such appointments. At present there are 52 women on posts subject to geographical distribution, or 15.07 per cent of the total Professional staff. This compares with 14.8 per cent in 1982 and 10.6 per cent in 1978.

17. The number of females applying for vacant Professional posts (568) showed an increase from 14 to 16 per cent of all applications (3,508). However, of the 188 (33.09 per cent) applicants who came from developing countries, the great majority were nationals of countries which are either over-represented or within their range, while only 8 were nationals of under-represented developing countries and none was from an unrepresented country. As mentioned in paragraph 15, the Secretariat Recruitment Section is endeavouring to enlarge the roster of suitable women candidates by expanding the mailing list for the circulation of Professional vacancy announcements to include more than 150 women's organizations in 96 countries. It is hoped that these efforts will yield noticeable results.

18. Women continued to account for a comparatively high proportion of the promotions in the Professional category during the year. Of the total of 39 Professional promotions, 8 (20.5 per cent) were women. Women accounted for 26.7 of the promotions to the P-4 level and in fact 27.53 per cent of the female Professionals now serve at this level as against 42 per cent at the P-3 level and 26 per cent at the P-1/P-2 level. Four years ago the corresponding percentages were 16, 34 and 48. However, only 3 Professional women are occupying senior posts, or 2.1 per cent of the total number of Professionals at that level.

19. During the period women continued to chair important joint bodies such as the Appointment and Promotion Panel, the Appointment and Promotion Committee, and the newly created General Service and Manual Worker Classification Appeals Committee. One woman served on the Panel of Chairmen of the Joint Appeals Board. The total proportion of women serving on the nine joint staff/administration bodies was 20.3 per cent. However, these women on joint bodies represented 23.0 per cent of all Professional women in the organization while the corresponding percentage for the men participating in these bodies in comparison with the total male Professional staff amounted to only 17.4 per cent. In fact, 36.6 per cent of all women in the Professional category served on as many as seven advisory, administrative and personnel bodies, while the corresponding percentage of their male colleagues amounted to 31.2 per cent.

Personnel management

20. As an integral part of personnel management responsibilities, the personnel administration is concerned with the implementation of the United Nations Staff Regulations and Staff Rules concerning the financial benefits and all other entitlements of the staff members as well as the contractual status of the staff members, namely the award of extensions of fixed-term appointments or their conversion to career appointments, the counselling of staff on career development aspects in general as well as the interpretation of all the relevant rules and procedures applicable to the staff of the secretariat and the technical co-operation personnel in UNIDO field projects.

21. The UNIDO Personnel Service continued to provide the full range of personnel administration and other related services to the United Nations units located in the VIC. Functions concerned with the appointment and promotion of Professional staff of CSDHA and ITL are administratively processed in UNIDO but decided upon by their parent departments and the Office of Personnel Services at United Nations Headquarters, New York. As of 31 December 1983, the United Nations units consisted of 323 staff members. Personnel Service presently disposes of 2 Professional and 6 General Service posts assigned under budget section 28M to cover the additional workload resulting from servicing the United Nations units. It should be noted that the increase in the workload of Personnel Service was handled with the same staff resources as in the preceding year. Efforts to rationalize and streamline administrative work included the utilization of computerized word-processing equipment.

22. The arrangements for the delegation of additional authority in personnel matters to the Executive Director of UNIDO, as reported upon previously, continued to be an important element in the preparations being made by the UNIDO secretariat for the assumption of full administrative responsibilities once UNIDO attains the status of a specialized agency. While no further delegation of authority has been given to UNIDO, it participates in the same way as the United Nations Office at Geneva in having an alternate representative in the Appointment and Promotion Board at New York to deal with recommendations for the promotion of staff members to the P-5 and D-1 levels.

23. As mentioned in paragraph 1 above, UNIDO administers the project personnel serving in the organization's technical co-operation projects in the field or in an advisory capacity at UNIDO headquarters and in regional commissions. Up to 31 December 1983, 1,537 expert assignments were dealt with (1982: 1,515). The overall number of individual experts recruited reached 1,076 on 31 December 1983 compared to 1,005 in December 1982. The workload of the unit in charge of the administration of experts has further increased owing to the high proportion of contracts of less than one year compared to those of longer duration, resulting in a high turnover of project personnel. A trend towards short-term assignments which has been noted during the past three years continued. A new form of recruiting experts under reimbursable loan agreements with other institutions is becoming more and more important. The proportion of such experts reached 30 per cent at the end of December 1983, thereby reducing the number of experts recruited in the traditional way of individual appointments. Project personnel received administrative and other support services from locally recruited field staff, whose number averaged 173 during 1983 (158 in 1982).

24. Staff/management relations continued to be marked by full understanding of and effective communication with the staff concerning the issues affecting their welfare. Contacts with experts in the field were also satisfactory and every effort was made, within the scope of the organization's authority, to deal with their problems.

25. The preparation of job descriptions for Professional and higher categories of staff continued. Since United Nations Headquarters, New York,

considered the classification of Professional posts to be a centralized activity, no full-time classification officer could be employed, but a classification officer from Headquarters was assigned to UNIDO for three weeks in order to review the job descriptions already submitted and by the end of 1983 about 50 per cent of the job descriptions for Professional and higher categories of post were classified. The remaining job descriptions will be submitted during the first quarter of 1984. Initial implementation of the classification of UNIDO secretarial and clerical posts was completed in the second quarter of 1983.

26. The training programme developed substantially as planned with a total of 20 different courses being developed or revised during 1983. In view of the very limited resources made available by United Nations Headquarters for staff training, most of these courses were conducted by staff members rather than by external trainers. Priority was given to direct work-related courses such as basic word-processor operation and improving oral and written presentation skills.

27. Continued efforts were made to expand the agreements with hospitals to waive deposits for admission. A series of initiatives was undertaken to obtain assistance from various institutions, primarily the Chamber of Doctors, in reducing the cost of local medical treatment. Following an exchange of letters with the Austrian Government, staff of the United Nations units in Vienna and UNRWA became eligible to participate in the Austrian social security system. Arrangements were completed with the International Labour Organisation to conduct an actuarial study of a possible self-administered medical insurance scheme. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) will participate in the study with a view to establishing an insurance scheme to cover all Vienna-based staff of the international organizations. The completed study is expected to be available in the first half of 1984.

PROJECT PERSONNEL

28. The Project Personnel Recruitment Section (PPRS) accounted for some 53.9 per cent of the total technical co-operation expenditures of UNIDO in 1983 (1982: 48.2 per cent). During the reporting period, 1,076 experts were recruited (1982: 1,005) and 582 were extended in their posts (1982: 709); total work-months amounted to 7,375 (1982: 6,826).

29. The average duration of new appointments again decreased to an average of 2.68 months per expert in 1983, although there were 71 more newly recruited experts than in 1982. Thus appointments in 1983 were on average 3.76 months shorter than those in 1972. (No account was taken in these figures of the 198 intermediate-term appointments for a project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya since these are not typical of the general pattern of technical co-operation projects (see para. 36 below).) The following figures illustrate the long-term trend towards shorter duration of expert appointments over a 12-year period.

1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
6.45	6.22	5.62	5.31	5.31	4.61	4.59	4.27	4.45	4.03	3.52	2.68

Reasons for this trend, also discussed in previous *Reports*, were generally budgetary restraints and the rising costs of expert services.

30. In 1983, the PPRS again faced difficulties in recruiting experts from both developed and developing countries. To alleviate the financial problem caused by the current constraints of the UNDP programme as well as of other sources of finance, UNIDO started to look for less costly alternatives for providing expertise and know-how within technical co-operation projects. PPRS also co-operated in inter-agency consultations on developing criteria and suitable contractual arrangements for local recruitment of national rather than international experts.

31. To provide timely information to all national recruitment services and UNDP field offices for use in their recruitment efforts, the monthly bulletin "Status of recruitment of UNIDO field project posts" has been modified to serve as a vacancy list. A brief job description is now provided for each vacant post, previously listed only by title.

32. On the administrative side it can be reported that the computerized system for planning and monitoring the recruitment procedure, introduced in 1980, has proved its usefulness and contributes to the accuracy and reliability of PPRS data and statistics.

Sources of candidates

33. Appendix H, table 1, gives the number of experts from a given country during 1983. Again efforts were made for a more adequate geographical distribution in the selection of experts and the involvement of all countries in the UNIDO technical co-operation programme. Table 2 of the same appendix contains a cumulative list of all experts, according to countries, recruited during the period 1971 to 1983. The status of experts recruited up to the end of 1983 by group of countries is shown in table 3 below. Female representation

TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF EXPERTS BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES
(1 January to 31 December 1983)

	Number of experts					Percentage of appointments
	UNIDO roster ^a	Percentage of roster	Submitted to Government	Selected by Government ^b	Appointed ^c	
Developing countries ^d	5 001	37.00	353	290	242	22.30
Group B ^e	6 982	51.66	938	787	563	52.51
Group D ^f	1 532	11.34	240 ^g	322	270	25.19
TOTAL	13 515	100.00	1 531	1 399	1 075	100.00

^aExcluding 10 stateless.

^bIncluding government nominees.

^cExcluding one stateless.

^dGroups A and C plus Albania, Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal, Romania and Turkey.

^eExcluding Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Portugal and Turkey.

^fExcluding Albania and Romania.

^gExcluding 82 experts requested by name by recipient Governments.

was 28 out of 1,076 newly recruited experts; including extensions, a total of 40 female experts served with UNIDO during 1983.

34. At the end of 1983, the UNIDO roster of experts contained the names of 13,515 candidates. The 10 top countries represented on the roster were India—1,484, United Kingdom—1,329, United States of America—715, France—676, Germany, Federal Republic of—534, Egypt—324, Italy—293, Poland—279, USSR—265 and Hungary—256 candidates.

35. Although some of the industrialized market economy countries rank high in the nomination of suitable candidates to the UNIDO roster of experts, difficulties were also encountered in recruiting experts from those countries. A relatively high rate of unemployment in many developed countries did not produce an increase in the number of suitable applicants from those countries for UNIDO field assignments—particularly longer term assignments. Many potentially suitable candidates may have been discouraged by the risk of losing a stable position in the home country or of jeopardizing career and business prospects in a highly competitive market economy in exchange for a temporary field assignment with no assurance for continued employment. Moreover, the salaries and related entitlements offered by the United Nations long ago ceased to offset the above-mentioned disadvantages.

36. The ongoing large-scale cement industry project in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya² continued to account for a large quota of newly recruited, intermediate-term experts from Poland (1983: 198; 1982: 37). These recruitments were made under a reimbursable loan agreement with "POLSERVICE".

37. Concerted efforts were made for increasing the number of experts recruited from developing countries; no major break-through, however, can be reported for 1983 in achieving a higher participation of experts from those countries in UNIDO technical co-operation projects. Co-operation among developing countries in the identification of potential candidates, through either National Committees or other relevant institutions, is indispensable but requires ample time to produce full results. Thus UNIDO continues to reinforce its contacts not only with National Committees but also with national recruitment services and other bodies as well as national project counterparts to obtain a greater number of nominations of suitable potential candidates from the developing countries.

PURCHASE AND CONTRACT SERVICE

38. In UNIDO, the Purchase and Contract Service (PAC) within the Division of Industrial Operations, bears responsibility for the implementation of the components of technical co-operation projects involving the procurement of equipment, materials and supplies, and the securement of the services of consulting engineering organizations and institutions.

²ID/B/300, chap. III, para. 26.



Leather quality control laboratory, Nairobi (Kenya)

39. In 1983, PAC continued to meet the equipment and service requirements of UNIDO in connection with its technical co-operation programmes as well as those of UNOV, DND, UNFDAC, INCB and UNSCEAR. Another major area of responsibility was the provision of equipment, materials, supplies and services to UNIDO headquarters, particularly with respect to common services and the operation and maintenance of the VIC buildings.

Services related to technical assistance

40. During the year under review, PAC, in common with similar services at the United Nations Headquarters, New York, and other United Nations organizations, was directed by the UNDP to apply more stringently the criteria governing the establishment of obligations in connection with the procurement of equipment and the contracting of services. Combined with a sudden reduction in new requisitions for equipment and services, this measure, which was designed to bring obligations into line with yearly project ceilings for the two components, actually resulted in the value of PAC's total delivery levelling out at \$22.5 million.

41. Table 4 below shows the value of equipment purchased and services contracted by PAC during the 5-year period 1979-1983. It should be noted that, unlike previous years, the total figure shown for 1983 reflects the application of the criteria referred to above: the figure relates solely to the cost of equipment procured and services secured for which funds were provided in 1983. Of the \$22.5 million shown, \$14.7 million was for equipment orders and \$7.8 million for contract disbursements. In 1982, these figures were \$33.6 million, \$24.4 million and \$9.2 million, respectively.

TABLE 4. VALUE OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASED AND SERVICES CONTRACTED, 1979-1983

(In millions of US dollars)

Component	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Equipment	16.0	18.0	19.3	24.4	14.7
Subcontracts	10.8	9.3	15.8	9.2	7.8
TOTAL	26.8	27.3	35.1	33.6	22.5

42. Whereas, in 1982, no large contracts valued at \$1 million or more were entered into, three major contracts were awarded in 1983:

(a) \$1.6 million for the improvement of textile factories in Viet Nam, financed by UNDP;

(b) \$1.7 million for a rice bran oil extraction plant in Bangladesh (of which \$1.45 million was a grant from the United Nations Capital Development Fund, with UNIDO as executing agency); and

(c) \$1.2 million for the development of liquid natural rubber, a project financed by a special contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund.

However, the total implementation figure (\$22.5 million) for 1983 only shows those portions of the above major contracts that were scheduled for payment in 1983.

43. Unlike contracting, procurement activities experienced a sharp downturn. The average value of equipment requisitions processed and orders placed decreased substantially although it can be claimed that the total number of items procured bears comparison with that of previous years.

44. 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 83 per cent of the total.

45. The measures introduced by PAC to identify, register and, in general, increase the participation of developing countries in the supply of equipment and services to UNIDO technical co-operation activities were pursued with still greater determination.

46. The roster of equipment manufacturers and suppliers and its supporting computer programme, established in 1982,³ were developed further. Furthermore, the number of consulting engineering companies maintained on the computerized contract roster increased to a total of some 3,000 entries from 85 countries. Both rosters now list more companies from developing countries than ever before.

47. Involvement of the developing countries was also enhanced by launching a series of missions to familiarize manufacturers and engineers with the practices of PAC. In particular, PAC represented UNIDO at the Meeting f-3 of the Group of 77 (held in Rio de Janeiro, 5-9 December 1983) the primary objective of which was to determine ways and means for the "dissemination among developing countries of relevant information about development projects undertaken in developing countries in order to enable other developing countries to participate in tendering of these projects through international competitive bidding".⁴ The Meeting also considered measures that executing agencies could take to eliminate the disadvantages faced by equipment manufacturers and consulting engineering organizations from developing countries vis-à-vis their counterparts from developed countries.

48. Whereas every possible attention was paid to giving manufacturers and consulting engineers from developing countries the maximum opportunity to submit bids and proposals, the results obtained were still meagre.

49. In effect, under the contract component, 32 of the 111 new contracts finalized in 1983 with a value of \$2.6 million were signed with consulting engineering organizations from developing countries, as compared to 21 contracts valued at \$0.9 million in 1982. The figure attained during the year under review represents 33 per cent of the value of all new contracts concluded.

50. In 1983, 144 of the 1,865 purchase orders issued, with a total value of \$1.4 million (9.5 per cent of the total), were placed with equipment manufacturers and suppliers in developing countries, as against 104 such orders valued at \$1.3 million in 1982.

51. In addition to current work and the activities outlined above, considerable time and effort were devoted to completing two large contracts for the establishment of pilot plants on a turnkey basis. In 1983, the following plants underwent performance tests and entered into full operation:

(a) Pilot demonstration foundry in Nepal with a rated capacity of 600 tonnes projected to attain, after a suitable period of consolidation and training of local staff, a production level of 1,000 tonnes net castings per year;

(b) Pilot plant for the recovery of methane gas from the Lake Kivu, Rwanda, where tests showed that production was some 26 per cent above the rating contracted and the quality of the gas extracted some 10 per cent higher than that stipulated in the contract.

³ID/B/300, chap. VIII, para. 41.

⁴Caracas Programme of Action, para. 74 (A/36/333, annex).

52. Another major achievement was the commissioning and entry into operation of a pharmaceuticals production unit in Conakry (Guinea) which involved two contracts covering the erection of the buildings and several orders for the procurement of equipment.

53. The ever-increasing cumulative value of equipment purchases over the past years demands that proper attention be given to inventories and accountability. At its peak, the value of equipment awaiting transfer to Governments was of the order of \$70 million, and titles transferred reached an all-time high.

54. Although the rate of inflation had not dropped in most countries, it has not had any appreciably adverse impact on the cost of equipment and services. In effect, it can be stated that the cost of services contracted and equipment procured by UNIDO in 1983 was at approximately the same level as 1982. PAC's strict adherence to international bidding and calling for technical cost proposals on as wide a geographical basis as possible was also instrumental in containing costs.

Other services

55. While most of the above activities related 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 \$0.2 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 UNOV, DND, UNFDAC, INCB, UNSCEAR and the UNIDO Division of Administration in connection with the operation and maintenance of the VIC buildings and the common services for which UNIDO was assigned responsibility.

CONFERENCE SERVICES

56. The demands placed on the Conference Service of UNIDO continued to increase, particularly with regard to the United Nations meetings and conferences taking place at Vienna. The translation and interpretation services provided by Conference Service for both UNIDO and the United Nations in 1983 are illustrated by table 5 below.

57. The introduction of word processors resulted in a significant increase in the productivity of the English, French and Spanish typing pools, with its attendant savings in overtime.

58. During 1983, a total of 1,652 half-day meetings with and without interpretation were serviced (for detailed breakdown see table 6 below). This figure includes 123 meetings of the United Nations Conference on Succession of

TABLE 5. TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY
CONFERENCE SERVICE, 1982 AND 1983

(By number of pages translated and interpreter-days)

Organization served	1982	1983	Increase or (decrease) (percentage)
<i>A. Translation (number of pages translated)</i>			
UNIDO	31 610	35 060	11
United Nations ^a	27 848	34 243	23
TOTAL	59 458	69 303	16.6
<i>B. Interpretation (interpreter-days)</i>			
UNIDO	1 976	2 079	5.21
United Nations ^{a, b}	3 911	3 209	(17.95)
TOTAL	5 887	5 288	(10.17)

^aIncludes meetings and conferences held in Vienna by United Nations units in the VIC, United Nations Headquarters, and other United Nations bodies and organizations.

^bIncludes two United Nations meetings held outside Vienna.

TABLE 6. CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS WITH AND WITHOUT INTERPRETATION
SERVICED BY UNIDO PLANNING AND SERVICING UNIT

Conferences/ meetings held	Number of meetings ^a					
	UNIDO			United Nations ^b		
	With interpretation	Without interpretation	Total	With interpretation	Without interpretation	Total
In Vienna	175	251	426	352	271	623
Elsewhere	143	440	583	20	—	20
TOTAL	318	691	1 009	372	271	643

^aA half-day meeting (normal duration 3 hours) equals one meeting in the present table.

^bIncludes United Nations units in the VIC, United Nations Headquarters, and other United Nations organizations and bodies.

States in Respect of State Property, Archives and Debts, held in Vienna from 1 March to 8 April 1983, which was entirely serviced by UNIDO.

59. During 1983 as compared to 1982, the workload of the Printing Unit within the Publications Section, in totals of manuscript pages received and printed pages issued, increased by 10 per cent, and 40 per cent as regards forms and other artwork. In late 1983 a technological innovation was introduced, namely the connection of a word processor to a photocomposition machine via an interface which helps the organization to speed up production of printed material.

60. In the Documents Unit, which covers the distribution and reproduction of documents, the workload during 1983 increased by 20 per cent, owing mainly to a greater number of meetings and conferences held in Vienna and elsewhere. The Documents Unit also serviced the United Nations units in the VIC.

COMMON SERVICES

61. As mentioned in last year's *Report*,⁵ UNIDO assumed, with effect from 1 January 1982, responsibility for maintenance and operation of the VIC heating, air-conditioning and ventilation (HCV) systems, and also took over certain maintenance operations for the telephone switchboard which had, likewise, been provided for through an outside contract.

62. The takeover of the maintenance and operation of the HCV systems, the reduced contract cost for telephone maintenance and the energy saving programme, all contributed to a decrease in operation and maintenance expenditures for 1982-1983 which were 27.8 per cent lower than those for 1980-1981, representing a cost reduction of AS 13.9 million for the 1982-1983 biennium.

63. Since the opening of the VIC in 1979, the cost of electrical energy has increased by nearly 50 per cent. However, in spite of significant increases in the number of electrically operated items of office equipment, machinery and appliances, the consumption of electrical energy decreased as a direct result of the VIC-wide energy saving programme. The total electrical energy consumed during 1983 was about 14 per cent lower than in 1980, the first full year of operation at the VIC, and about 8 per cent lower than in 1982.

64. In the operation of the Catering Services, it was possible, in spite of inflation and increases in wages and the prices of raw materials, to defer price increases planned for the second quarter of 1983. The operation balanced at the end of the year with a small surplus.

65. The UNIDO-managed common language training programme provides training in the six official languages of the United Nations and in German to staff members of all organizations in the VIC and their adult dependants. In September 1983 the total enrolment was 999, 830 persons in the regular programme and 169 persons in the self-financed dependants' programme. At the request of the IAEA, the Language Training Unit organized language classes in English, French and German for the IAEA Seibersdorf laboratory staff. Also at the request of the IAEA, a special German class emphasizing oral communication was organized for trainees from developing countries, who were being sent on training assignments to the Federal Republic of Germany. The cost of those special programmes was borne by the IAEA. The Language Training Unit also continued to administer the United Nations language proficiency examinations and to prepare German language proficiency examinations which are also used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Health Organization. In July 1983 a total of 132 staff members sat for those examinations. The success rate for VIC candidates in the two United Nations language proficiency examinations held in December 1982 and July 1983 was considerably higher than the average for the United Nations Secretariat. Much of the credit for this can be attributed to the high standards of instruction, the use of advanced teaching techniques and the development of supplementary teaching material. At the request of United Nations Headquarters, the Unit continued to administer competitive language examinations for interpreters, translators, editors and proofreaders.

⁵ID/B/300, chap. VIII, paras. 48-50.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

This annex provides an overall view, in financial terms, of the headquarters and field activities of UNIDO. Data for 1983 are based on the second run of the accounts for that year, available mid-January 1984. 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.

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TABLE I. EXPENDITURES, 1972 TO 1984
(In millions of US dollars)

	Actual				Estimated	
	1972-1976	1977-1981 ^a	1982	1983	1984	
Technical co-operation programmes	141.8	334.4	91.9	78.0	89.6	
Regular programme	8.7	15.2	3.1	4.0	3.4	
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	98.7	229.9	64.2	46.2	49.8	
UNDP/SIS	14.3	17.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	3.1	5.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	
UNDP-administered trust funds	—	3.4	3.1	2.7	4.0	
Other trust funds	6.2	17.9	5.3	6.5	10.8 ^a	
UNIDF	10.8	41.9	11.6	13.1	17.3	
Non-UNIDO funds	—	3.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	
Headquarters	100.5	202.4	45.4	50.3	45.7	
Regular budget	85.2	160.7	35.6	39.8	36.2	
Overheads	15.3	41.7	9.8	10.5	9.5	
Total expenditure	242.3	536.8	137.3	128.3	135.3	
Technical co-operation programmes as percentage of total expenditure	58.5%	62.3%	66.9%	60.8%	66.2%	

^aFigures 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 1984
(In millions of US dollars)

	Actual			Estimated 1984
	1972-1976	1977-1981	1982	1983
A. All sources of funds				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	37.4	72.8	137.2	154.5
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	177.2	398.8	109.2	89.1
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	214.6	471.6	246.4	243.6
4. Expenditures in the year	141.8	334.4	91.9	78.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	72.8	137.2	154.5	165.6
B. Regular programme^a				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	—	2.7
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	8.7	15.2	5.8	1.3
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	8.7	15.2	5.8	4.0
4. Expenditures in the year	8.7	15.2	3.1	4.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	—	2.7	—
C. UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	29.7	59.8	105.8	118.2
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	128.8	275.9	76.6	43.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	158.5	335.7	182.4	161.7
4. Expenditures in the year	98.7	229.9	64.2	46.2
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	59.8	105.8	118.2	115.5

TABLE 2 (continued)

	Actual			Estimated 1984
	1972-1976	1977-1981	1982	1983
D. UNDP/SIS^b				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	5.3	5.8	2.8	5.0
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	14.8	14.2	5.3	0.4
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	20.1	20.0	8.1	5.4
4. Expenditures in the year	14.3	17.2	3.1	3.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	5.8	2.8	5.0	2.4
E. UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	1.7	0.9	0.7
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	4.8	4.5	0.7	1.3
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	4.8	6.2	1.6	2.0
4. Expenditures in the year	3.1	5.3	0.9	1.0
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.0
F. UNDP-administered trust funds^c				
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	4.7	2.9
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	—	8.1	1.3	2.5
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	—	8.1	6.0	5.4
4. Expenditures in the year	—	3.4	3.1	2.7
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	4.7	2.9	2.7

<i>G. Other trust funds^d</i>					
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	0.4	1.3	5.7	5.4	21.9
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	7.1	22.3	5.0	23.0	15.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	7.5	23.6	10.7	28.4	36.9
4. Expenditures in the year	6.2	17.9	5.3	6.5	10.8
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	1.3	5.7	5.4	21.9	26.1
<i>H. UNIDF^e</i>					
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	2.0	4.2	14.6	17.1	19.4
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	13.0	52.3	14.1	15.4	14.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	15.0	56.5	28.7	32.5	33.4
4. Expenditures in the year	10.8	41.9	11.6	13.1	17.3
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	4.2	14.6	17.1	19.4	16.1
<i>I. Non-UNIDO funds^f</i>					
1. Residual value of projects brought forward	—	—	1.9	1.7	1.9
2. Value of project budgets approved in the year (net)	—	5.5	0.4	1.7	1.0
3. Total of approved projects under implementation	—	5.5	2.3	3.4	2.9
4. Expenditures in the year	—	3.6	0.6	1.5	0.9
5. Residual value of approved projects carried forward	—	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0

^aExcludes the value of projects approved but not implemented within the year (prior to 1978) or the biennium (after 1977), as appropriate.

^bIncludes SIS Trust Funds prior to 1973.

^cInclude United Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development; UNDP trust fund for projects financed by the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; United Nations Capital Development Fund.

^dInclude special-purpose trust funds financed by third parties; special-purpose trust funds financed by recipient Governments; SIS Trust Funds; government cash counterpart contribution paid to UNIDO; United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

^eIncludes UNIDO General Trust Fund.

^fInclude projects executed by other agencies for which UNIDO is the associated agency.

TABLE 3A. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECTS APPROVED IN 1982 AND 1983, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

TABLE 3A. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD							
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)	
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
1983							
Regular programme	78	2 219	28	138	(160)	(1)	2 059
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	119	33 872	285	618	9 629	16	43 501
UNDP/SIS	42	1 096	26	356	(675)	(2)	421
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	5	916	183	16	354	22	1 270
UNDP-administered trust funds	5	2 239	448	12	218	18	2 457
Other trust funds	40	13 021	326	89	9 934	112	22 955
UNIDF	196	15 224	78	276	155	1	15 379
Non-UNIDO funds	24	1 885	79	34	(157)	(5)	1 728
TOTAL	509	70 472	138	1 539	19 298	13	89 770

TABLE 3B. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: VALUE OF PROJECTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS

Source of funds	Number of projects	Total value of projects (\$000)	Average value of projects (\$000)
Regular programme	259	7 820 ^a	30
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	796	406 774	511
UNDP/SIS	398	13 714	34
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	24	6 327	264
UNDP-administered trust funds	18	10 233	568
Other trust funds	137	43 970	321
UNIDF	576	57 529	100
Non-UNIDO funds	65	6 911	106
TOTAL ^b	2 273	553 278	243

^aProjects having a total value of \$707,000, approved in 1982-1983 but not implemented during the biennium, will be subject to re-approval during 1984-1985.

^bThe following is a breakdown by status of projects:

	Number of projects	Total value of projects (\$000)
New and ongoing	1 283	414 520
Operationally completed	251	32 134
Financially completed	739	106 624
	2 273	553 278

TABLE 4. EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES IN 1982 AND 1983,
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND PROJECT COMPONENT

Source of funds	Project personnel		Subcontracts		Fellowships and training		Equipment		Miscellaneous expenses		Total	
	Number of experts	work-months	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000
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	
1983—Actual												
Regular programme	242		1 995	99	1 640		124	133			3 991	
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	3 651		26 561	2 794	5 332		10 200	1 333			46 220	
UNDP/SIS	318		1 952	655	98		227	70			3 002	
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	57		403	455	60		35	30			981	
UNDP-administered trust funds	84		625	637	295		1 111	27			2 695	
Other trust funds	2 409		5 730	274	92		380	46			6 522	
UNIDF ^a	540		4 194	2 847	3 745		1 861	402			13 049	
Non-UNIDO funds	74		592	2	155		800	8			1 557	
TOTAL	7 375		42 052	7 763	11 417		14 738	2 049			78 019	

^aIncludes UNIDO General Trust Fund.

TABLE 5. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECT EXPENDITURES, 1976 TO 1984,
BY PROGRAMME AND PROGRAMME COMPONENT

(In thousands of US dollars)

Programme/Programme component	Actual			Estimated	
	1976	1977-1981	1982	1983	1984
Office of the Executive Director	—	—	39	4	—
Division of Policy Co-ordination	69	3 552	832	578	625
Division of Industrial Operations					
Programme formulation and direction	378	2 917	724	1 150	450
Industrial planning	3 889	21 343	4 438	4 389	4 750
Institutional infrastructure	8 286	47 559	11 912	10 402	11 500
Factory establishment and management	1 966	15 384	3 728	3 213	3 750
Training	4 484	29 290	6 715	6 060	6 900
Feasibility studies	1 558	14 282	4 812	4 516	5 200
Agro-industries	4 697	40 303	12 181	10 919	10 850
Metallurgical industries	3 687	36 888	9 241	5 682	6 300
Engineering industries	5 031	43 229	13 963	9 544	13 100
Chemical industries	4 625	67 297	18 909	17 115	19 500
Investment co-operative programme	329	6 081	2 517	2 774	3 960
Division for Industrial Studies	699	6 007	1 639	1 508	2 615
Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations	—	178	126	142	100
Unspecified	279	180	103	23	—
TOTAL	39 977	334 490	91 879	78 019	89 600

TABLE 6. EXPENDITURE ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND PROGRAMME COMPONENT, 1983
(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									
Energy-related industrial technology	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Policy co-ordination									
Programme development and evaluation	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Negotiations	57	—	—	—	—	72	109	—	238
Field reports monitoring	—	—	—	—	—	32	48	—	80
Non-governmental organizations	1	—	—	—	—	—	66	—	67
Least developed countries	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Economic co-operation among developing countries	41	2	4	—	—	—	102	—	149
Subtotal	143	2	4	—	—	104	325	—	578
Industrial operations									
Investment co-operative programme	68	228	159	—	—	269	1 996	54	2 774
Industrial planning	10	3 652	—	187	—	296	142	102	4 339
Institutional infrastructure	138	9 112	108	159	82	394	400	9	10 402
Factory establishment and management	121	2 744	32	223	—	20	73	—	3 213
Training	1 846	1 277	—	3	—	6	2 928	—	6 050
Feasibility studies	112	3 556	—	154	73	358	210	53	4 516
Agro-industries	164	6 930	261	487	471	170	1 714	722	10 919
Metallurgical industries	99	3 212	264	517	719	234	612	25	5 682
Engineering industries	173	7 233	75	327	507	219	967	43	9 544
Chemical industries	239	7 771	80	892	781	4 207	2 639	506	17 115
Programme formulation and direction	430	428	—	30	—	—	262	—	1 150
Subtotal	3 400	46 143	979	2 979	2 633	6 173	11 943	1 514	75 764

TABLE 7. EXPENDITURES ON TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA, 1977 TO 1984
(In thousands of US dollars)

Area	Actual							Estimated	
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	
Africa									
Country projects ^a	11 432	15 128	21 015	24 106	32 756	29 137	25 683	26 300	
Regional projects	783	1 040	1 372	1 469	1 589	1 828	1 773	2 000	
Subtotal	12 215	16 168	22 387	25 575	34 345	30 965	27 456	28 300	
The Americas									
Country projects	4 764	5 890	9 716	6 782	9 477	9 601	9 168	8 800	
Regional projects	777	728	445	920	855	1 141	877	1 000	
Subtotal	5 541	6 618	10 161	9 702	10 332	10 742	10 045	9 800	
Arab States^b									
Country projects			9 453	9 315	11 355	10 726	11 274	12 000	
Regional projects			346	405	456	997	593	900	
Subtotal			9 799	9 720	11 811	11 723	11 867	12 900	
Country projects (African Arab States)^c			(6 038)	(5 602)	(6 803)	(6 581)	(7 030)	(6 000)	
Subtotal			3 761	4 118	5 008	5 142	4 837	6 900	
Asia and the Pacific									
Country projects	13 555	17 554	18 288	22 097	27 185	32 658	23 599	30 700	
Regional projects	459	553	1 583	1 131	1 539	1 034	1 062	1 000	
Subtotal	14 014	18 107	19 871	23 228	28 724	33 692	24 661	31 700	
Europe and Western Asia									
Country projects	6 648	8 511	6 761	5 804	3 487	3 241	2 513	3 250	
Regional projects	325	15	22	16	46	410	248	500	
Subtotal	6 973	8 526	6 783	5 820	3 533	3 651	2 761	3 750	
Global and interregional projects	5 143	5 748	7 551	7 837	6 701	7 687	8 259	9 150	
TOTAL	43 886	55 167	70 514	76 280	88 643	91 879	78 019	89 600	

^aIncludes African Arab States.

^bPrior 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).

^cFigures deducted since already included under "Africa".

TABLE 8. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES: PROJECT EXPENDITURE IN 1983
(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	1 146	320	261 (125)	522	17	1 850	3 991
UNDP/IPF and cash counterpart	15 523	5 939	6 043 (2 834)	19 317	2 189	43	46 220
UNDP/SIS	1 094	997	89 (38)	522	338	—	3 002
UNDP/Special programme resources and special measures	696	99	—	184	—	4	983
UNDP-administered trust funds	1 168	673	274 (274)	854	—	—	2 695
Other trust funds	4 464	462	4 574 (3 752)	425	60	289	6 522
UNIDF	3 186	1 046	626 (7)	2 051	103	6 044	13 049
Non-UNIDO funds	179	509	—	786	54	29	1 557
TOTAL	27 456	10 045	11 867 (7 030)	24 661	2 761	8 259	78 019
B. By project component and geographical area							
Project personnel	18 985	5 744	9 782 (5 758)	9 888	878	2 533	42 052
Subcontracts	2 982	372	413 (195)	2 740	261	1 190	7 763
Fellowships and training	1 759	1 042	366 (185)	4 144	394	3 897	11 417
Equipment	2 905	2 600	1 145 (822)	7 438	1 129	343	14 738
Miscellaneous	825	287	161 (70)	451	99	296	2 049
TOTAL	27 456	10 045	11 867 (7 030)	24 661	2 761	8 259	78 019

^aIncludes figures related to country projects in African Arab States.

^bFigures 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 1983,
BY PROGRAMME COMPONENT AND OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE

(In thousands of US dollars)

Programme/ Programme component	Staff costs	Consul- tants	Expert group meetings	Other	Total
Policy-making organs	1 265	210	258	—	1 733
Executive direction and management ^a	1 477	70	54	196	1 797
Policy co-ordination					
Programme development and evaluation	1 576	20	—	70	1 666
Inter-agency programme co-ordination	484	4	—	25	513
Negotiations	1 438	249	234	151	2 072
Field reports monitoring	668	—	—	329	997
Non-governmental organizations	369	19	—	3	391
Least developed countries	549	—	—	19	568
New York Liaison Office	329	—	—	90	419
Programme formulation and direction	689	—	—	160	849
Economic co-operation among developing countries	504	20	—	18	542
Subtotal	6 606	312	234	865	8 017
Industrial operations					
Investment co-operative programme	1 167	129	17	72	1 385
Industrial planning	657	6	—	19	682
Institutional infrastructure	1 114	—	—	16	1 130
Factory establishment and management	844	3	—	21	868
Training	1 055	8	—	11	1 074
Feasibility studies	629	9	—	18	656
Agro-industries	981	57	1	42	1 081
Metallurgical industries	623	14	37	10	684
Engineering industries	920	—	—	24	944
Chemical industries	1 613	3	—	62	1 678
Project personnel recruitment ^b	1 509	—	—	7	1 516
Purchase and contract	1 129	—	—	15	1 144
Programme formulation and direction	1 135	9	—	37	1 181
Subtotal	13 376	238	55	354	14 023
Industrial studies					
Global and conceptual studies	873	197	23	20	1 113
Regional and country studies	1 226	156	52	32	1 466
Sectoral studies	1 099	380	28	48	1 555
Development and transfer of technology	769	257	20	10	1 056
Technological advisory services	208	29	—	1	238
Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB)	346	30	—	5	381
Industrial information	495	—	—	58	553
Programme formulation and direction	1 270	20	—	25	1 315
Subtotal	6 286	1 069	123	199	7 677
Conference services, public information and external relations					
Secretariat of the IDB	280	—	—	—	280
Governments and intergovernmental organizations relations	319	—	—	8	327
Public information	581	—	—	40	621
Programme formulation and direction	241	—	—	33	274
Conference service	5 602	—	—	1 224	6 826
Subtotal	7 023	—	—	1 305	8 328

<i>Programme/ Programme component</i>	<i>Staff costs</i>	<i>Consul- tants</i>	<i>Expert group meetings</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
Administrative and common services					
Financial service	2 340	—	—	39	2 379
Personnel service	1 844	3	—	425	2 272
General services	1 690	—	—	4	1 694
Electronic data processing	548	—	—	855	1 403
Programme direction	435	26	—	498	959
Subtotal	6 857	29	—	1 821	8 707
TOTAL	42 890	1 928	724	4 740	50 282

^aIncludes UNIDO representation in Geneva.

^bIncludes Technical Assistance Recruitment Service in Geneva and New York.

Appendices

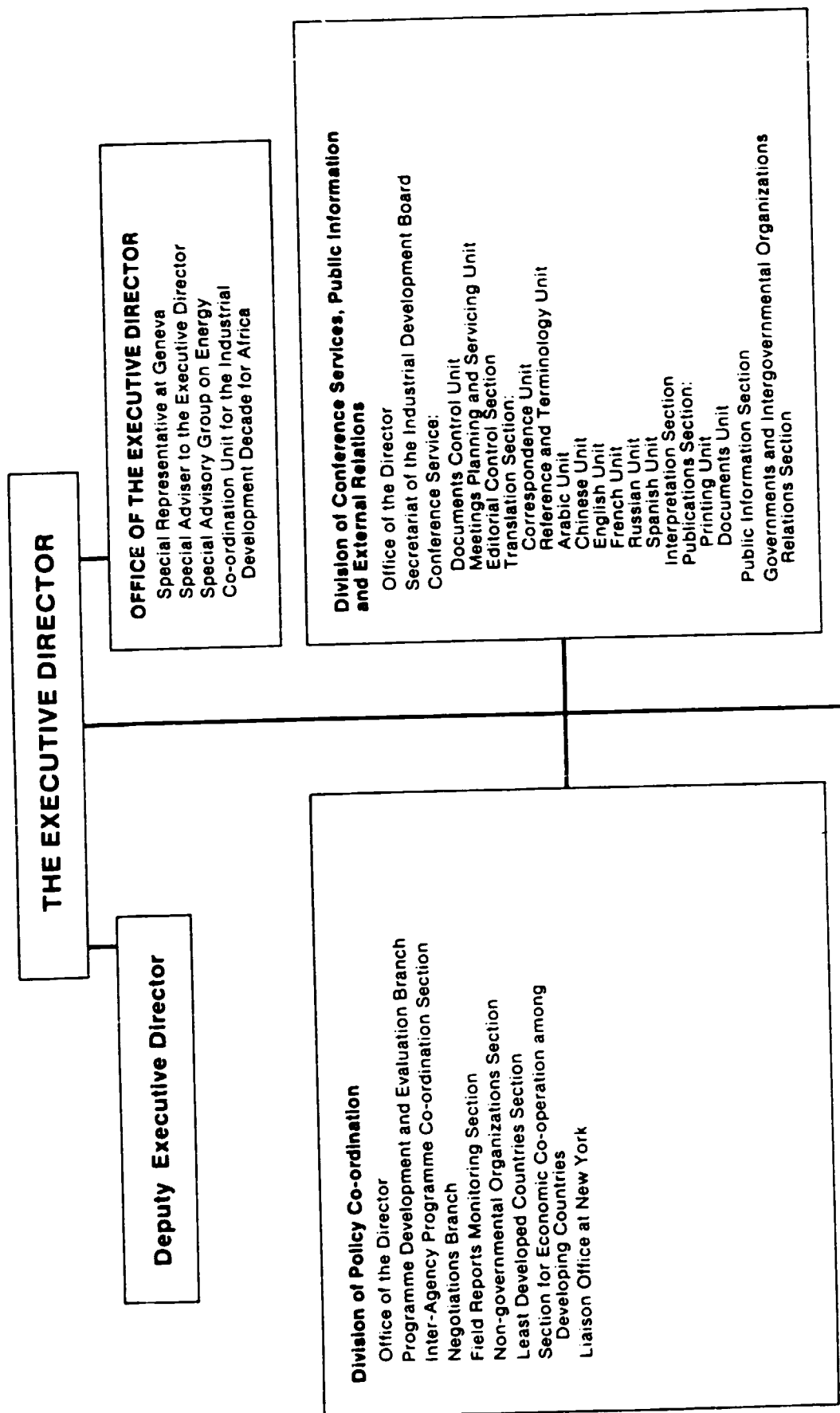
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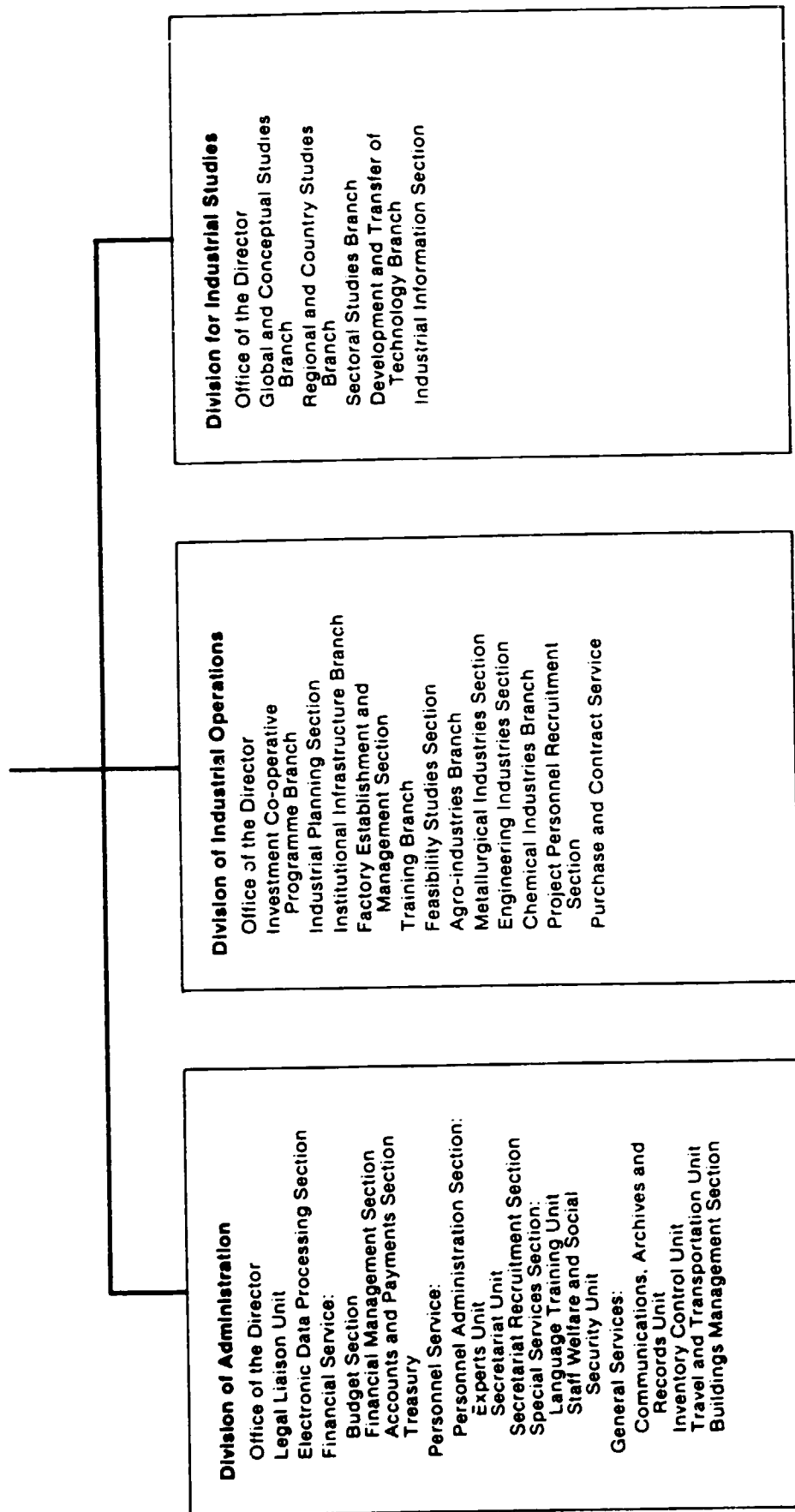
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APPENDIX A

UNIDO organization chart

(As of 1 December 1983)





APPENDIX B

List of studies undertaken by the Division for Industrial Studies in 1983^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, including: (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 1983:

- Regional integration among developing countries (UNIDO/IS.405)
- Industrial development strategies and policies for developing countries (UNIDO/IS.380)
- International restructuring in the automotive industry (to be issued at a later date)
- International industrial restructuring: the centrally planned economies of Europe and the developing countries (to be issued at a later date)
- Global international restructuring: trends, actors and perspectives (to be issued at a later date)

Ongoing studies:

- The potential role of multinational corporations based in developing countries in the industrialization of the third world
- The least developed countries in the international industrial restructuring process
- Export processing zones and industrialization
- Industrialization under a foreign exchange constraint
- The external debt crisis in developing countries—how it arose and how it might be solved
- Long-term changes in the structure of industrial output in groups of developing countries and industrialized countries 1960-1980, and projections to 1990
- The impact of the prolonged world economic recession on industrialization in developing countries, including some examples of the impact on particular countries and branches of industry
- Mechanisms for industrial redeployment in the developing countries
- Institutional restructuring in the international trade system: exploratory analyses

Cost in 1983: \$76,000

Global modelling and databank development

The objective of this research activity is to service studies on industrial development strategies and policies and on 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 1983:

- World regional input-output tables (UNIDO/IS.371)
- Use of input-output models in the preparation of a price reform in China (UNIDO/IS.373)

^aThis 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.

Second study on industrial carrying capacity (UNIDO/IS.374)
The IDIOM user's handbook (UNIDO/IS.378)
An input-output table for China, 1975 (article to be published in *Industry and Development* No. 10)
Input-output tables from the UNIDO databank (to be issued at a later date as United Nations sales publication)

Ongoing studies:

An empirical investigation of certain dynamic structures in the manufacturing sector
Trade scenario generation for South-South co-operation and long-term industrialization
Development strategies and international policy alternatives
Applications of the IDIOM software package to developing countries

Cost in 1983: \$44,000

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 1983:

South-South and North-South co-operation on energy for the industrialization of the South (UNIDO/IS.369)
Studies undertaken by UNIDO on social aspects of industrialization (ID/B/295/Add.1 and Corr.1)
Industrial development strategies and policies and socio-economic development in the developing countries (UNIDO/IS.380)
Global socio-economic development in 1978 (UNIDO/IS.404)
Capital goods for energy development (to be issued at a later date)
Regional energy implications of the Lima target (to be issued at a later date)

Ongoing studies:

Export market penetration problems for least developed countries
An industrial complementation scheme for OPEC countries, developing countries with developed manufacturing sectors, and least developed countries
Primary commodity exports from developing countries: current problems and policy alternatives
Measuring industrial capacity and improving capacity utilization in developing countries with special reference to Africa
The interdependence of industrialization and socio-economic development
Transforming the global economic order: some directions for research

Cost in 1983: \$28,500

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.

Studies completed in 1983:

Monitoring progress made in accelerating industrialization in the developing countries (1981-1982) (ID/B/295/Add.2 and Corr.1 and 2)
Monitoring progress made in accelerating industrialization in the developing countries. Third survey, 1981-1982 (UNIDO/IS.370)

The Global Report: an analytical report on the acceleration of industrialization in the developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

Women in the development of textile and food processing industries (UNIDO/IS.391)

Ongoing studies:

The role of women in industry

Industrial development and South-South co-operation

South-South co-operation in mineral-resource-based industries

Cost in 1983: \$42,000

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.

Issues completed in 1983:

Issues Nos. 7, 8 and 9 of *Industry and Development* were published

Issues Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 of *Industry and Development* were completed for publication in 1984

Cost in 1983: No consultancy 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 1983:

Industrial strategies and policies in developing South, South-east and East Asia: a review (UNIDO/IS.412)

Regional industrial co-operation: experiences and perspectives of ASEAN and the Andean Pact (UNIDO/IS.401)

Survey of natural resources and semi-finished products in the Gulf region (Western Asia), in co-operation with the Gulf Co-operation Council^b (UNIDO/IS.423)

Structural changes in the leather industry in the Federal Republic of Germany (to be issued at a later date)

Structural changes in the leather industry in Sweden (to be issued at a later date)

Ongoing studies:

Long-term industrial perspectives of the Arab region^b

Study on industrialization prospects of least developed countries in the Arab region^b

Review of industrial strategies and policies in Africa

Cost in 1983: \$9,000

^bFunded from extra-budgetary funds.

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 1983:

Wood processing industry in a "timber-deficit" country—Japan: structural changes, adjustment problems and policies (UNIDO/IS.403)

Ongoing studies:

The changing international position of United States of America manufacturing and United States of America industrial policy: implications for Latin American industrialization
Structural changes in the industry of the European CMEA countries

Cost in 1983: \$23,000

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 1983:

Evaluation of performance of industrial public enterprises: criteria and policies (UNIDO/IS.382)

The changing role of the public industrial sector in industrial development (UNIDO/IS.386)

The public sector and the industrialization of Venezuela (UNIDO/IS.381)

Cost in 1983: \$21,000

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 1983:

Loose-leaf country reviews: Afghanistan, India, United Republic of Tanzania

Ongoing studies:

Industrial and economic development and prospects in: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Kuwait, Mauritania, Oman, Saudi Arabia and Somalia^b

Indonesia industry sector study^b

Long-term prospects for development and restructuring of the manufacturing sector in Haiti^b

Resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries: Nepal

Loose-leaf country reviews: Argentina, Bangladesh, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Kenya, Paraguay, Peru, Sudan, Thailand, United Republic of Cameroon and Uruguay

Cost in 1983: \$35,000

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 1983:

- Industrial co-operation through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC). Preliminary study
- The potential for resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries—No. 5, Malawi (UNIDO/IS.389)
- The potential for resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries—No. 6, Somalia (UNIDO/IS.426)

Ongoing studies:

- Industrial absorptive capacity and the financing of industrialization in the least developed countries of Africa
- Resource-based industrial development in the least developed countries: Gambia, Lesotho and Guinea-Bissau
- Industrial pricing system and industrial fiscal policy in Madagascar
- Brief review of industrial strategies and policies in developing Africa
- Industrial structure and resource potential in Namibia^b

Cost in 1983: \$86,000

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 areas for international industrial co-operation;
- (c) To assist international and regional organizations in their activities concerning industry; and
- (d) To support the technical co-operation activities of UNIDO.

Studies completed in 1983:

- World-wide appraisal of leather and leather products industry (to be issued at a later date)
- Prospects for the production of tanning chemicals in developing countries (to be issued at a later date)
- First world-wide study of the wood and wood-processing industries (UNIDO/IS.398)
- Wood resources and their use as raw material (UNIDO/IS.399)
- Tariff and non-tariff measures in the world trade of wood and wood-processing products (UNIDO/IS.396)
- Environmental aspects of the wood and wood-processing industry (UNIDO/IS.394)
- Potentials and requirements of increasing the degree of wood-processing in developing countries of Asia and the Pacific (UNIDO/IS.395)
- Health and safety problems in wood and wood-processing industries (UNIDO/IS.410)
- The USSR forest and wood-working industries (UNIDO/IS.406)
- Wood and wood-processing industry as a consumer and a supplier of energy (to be issued at a later date)

A review of technology and technological development in the wood and wood-processing industry and its implications for developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

Prospects for production of vaccines and other immunizing agents in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.402)

Capital cost control of fertilizer projects in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.422 and Add.1)

Small-scale fertilizer projects in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.416 and Add.1)

Opportunities for co-operation among the developing countries for the establishment of the petrochemical industry (UNIDO/IS.376)

World demand for petrochemical products and the Arab petrochemical industry (to be issued at a later date)

Petrochemical plant analysis (to be issued at a later date)

Techno-economic study on the development of the capital goods industry in the Arab world:

- (a) Capital goods in perspective—definition, importance and analysis of factors affecting demand, with special reference to Arab countries (UNIDO/IS.420)
- (b) Arab trade in capital goods (UNIDO/IS.421)
- (c) Arab demand for capital goods in the short, medium and long term (to be issued at a later date)

Capital goods industry in Latin America, present situation and prospects (to be issued at a later date)

Food-processing technologies and machinery for developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

Preventive maintenance systems in developing countries (to be issued at a later date)

Entry into the capital goods industry:

- (a) Prospects for capital goods manufacture in developing countries, establishment and expansion of maintenance and repair facilities
- (b) Energy into the development of the capital goods industry and its implications for new international co-operation (to be issued at a later date)

Agricultural machinery and rural equipment in Africa (UNIDO/IS.377)

The development of African capacities for the design and manufacture of basic agricultural equipment (UNIDO/IS.379)

A survey of the Latin American agricultural machinery industry (UNIDO/IS.407)

The agricultural machinery industry. An appraisal of the current global situation, production and market outlook (UNIDO/IS.408 and Add.1)

Energy and industrialization of developing countries: some overall and sectoral considerations (UNIDO/IS.393)

A review of technology and technological development in the wood and wood-processing industry and implications for developing countries (UNIDO/IS.413)

Ongoing studies:

- World-wide study on the vegetable oils and fats industry
- Integrated development of the vegetable oils and fats industry
- World-wide study on the fish-processing industry
- Techno-economic appraisal of priority bulk substances and selection of essential drugs for local manufacture
- World-wide study on construction and building materials industry
- Training of manpower for the iron and steel industry
- Steel demand in developing countries
- Projection of world demand and supply of capital goods
- Capital goods industry in the ESCAP region, present situation and prospects
- Energy-related capital goods
- Energy considerations in the construction and building materials, non-ferrous metals and food-processing industries

Cost in 1983: \$395,000

Statistics and Survey Unit

Industrial statistics

The objectives of this activity are (a) to extend the coverage and detail of the statistics necessary to support industrial research and (b) to facilitate the storage and provision of these through the development and maintenance of a cost-efficient computerized data base and associated software and (c) to widely disseminate the indicators derived from this data that are not available elsewhere.

Studies completed in 1983:

- Selected statistical indicators (ID/WG.391/1)
- Some trends in world industrial development: policy implications for future actions (ID/WG.391/8)
- A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1982 (UNIDO/IS.368)
- An inventory of industrial statistics in the UNIDO data base (UNIDO/IS.385)
- Asian industry in figures: a statistical profile of key sectors in selected ESCAP countries (UNIDO/IS.390)
- World non-electrical machinery industry. An empirical study of the machine tool industry (ID/290)

Ongoing studies and related activities:

- A statistical review of the world industrial situation, 1983
- Handbook of industrial statistics, 1984
- Compilation of international data on consumption (including imports and exports) of 95 specifically identified industrial commodities and design of a related research publication
- Improvement and extension of available industrial statistics, with particular emphasis on international comparability and consistency
- Maintenance and improvements in the data base and related computer software

Cost in 1983: \$31,000

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.

Study completed in 1983:

- Industry in a Changing World. Special Issue of the Industrial Development Survey for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO (ID/CONF.5/2; ID/304)*

Cost in 1983: \$14,000

Other Activities

Environmental studies

The objective of these studies is to undertake research into (a) environmental protection during the process of industrial development, (b) industrial water use and treatment practices, and (c) industrial emergency contingency planning.

Studies completed in 1983:

- Industrial water use and treatment practices
- Water use and effluent treatment practices for the manufacture of the 26 priority drugs in the UNIDO illustrative list (UNIDO/IS.388)^b
- Environmental aspects of the wood and wood-processing industry (UNIDO/IS.394)

Ongoing studies:

- Institution and co-ordination of national contingency plans in the West and Central African region^b
- Environmental aspects of the fertilizer industry

Cost in 1983: \$4,000

Development and Transfer of Technology

Studies completed in 1983:

Guidelines for the establishment of industrial joint ventures in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.361)

Covers project and technology selection; seeking a joint-venture partnership; incorporation of a company; negotiating management and control, the capital structure, transfer of know-how and technology-related services; and joint venture agreements.

Prospects of technology transfer registry computerization (UNIDO/IS.400)

Assesses the extent of national efforts in Mexico, Peru, Spain and Venezuela to computerize the information systems of technology transfer registers and the feasibility for exchanging this information through the Technological Information Exchange System (TIES) on magnetic tape.

Boosting the economic impact of industrial R + D; a contract-oriented development programme for the Thailand Institute of Scientific and Technological Research (TISTR) (UNIDO/IS.375)

Briefly reviews the programme policy and objectives of TISTR, existing operations and aspirations and outlines a modular action programme to fulfil new policy directions.

Potential for the development of a protein-sweetener industry in Africa (UNIDO/IS.397)

Discusses indigenous plants that produce protein sweeteners, safety considerations and processing (includes an extensive bibliography).

The impact of micro-electronics on biomedical applications in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.392)

Reviews state of the art in biomedical engineering, considers its relevance for developing countries and formulates possible action programmes for its introduction in developing countries.

Problems of software development in developing countries (UNIDO/IS.383)

Covers the basic concept of software, market trends (software packages), patent and copyright laws, potential and considerations of producing software in developing countries. Includes observations and findings which formed a part of other documents prepared for UNIDO on the larger issue of computer technology.

Technology exports from developing countries: the case of Egypt (UNIDO/IS.362)

Surveys the technology Egypt exports in the form of know-how, patents, consulting and engineering services, and skilled labour as well as its effects on the Egyptian economy. Includes 23 case studies.

Directory of industrial and technological research institutes: industrial conversion of biomass (UNIDO/IS.372)

Small-scale manufacture of footwear. UNIDO/ILO Technical Memorandum No. 2 (UNIDO/IS.354)

The second of a series of studies within the framework of a UNIDO/ILO joint activity to provide information on appropriate technology in various sectors.

Informatics for industrial development (UNIDO/IS.415)

Ongoing studies:

The application of biotechnology in developing countries: the case of mineral leaching with particular reference to the Andean Pact Copper Project

Review of technological developments and market trends in the production and application of information technology

Case study of the telecommunications industry in Brazil

Study on the conversion of cellulosic materials to ethanol and alcohol

Study on possible use and production of composite materials in developing countries

Guidelines on software production for creation of software self-reliance in developing countries

Techno-economic report on microprocessor-based sensors

Expert assessment of genetic engineering and biotechnology trends over the past two years and indicating possible future trends

Industry profile on packaging

Industry profile on small and medium multipurpose fruit and vegetable processing plant

Application of biotechnology in the pharmaceutical industry and its potential for developing countries

Technology exports from developing countries: the case of Pakistan

Manual on the negotiation of guarantees and warranties clauses in technology transfer contracts

Summary report on technology exports from developing countries: dimensions, significance, implications and issues, based on country studies of Egypt, Portugal, Argentina, Pakistan and Yugoslavia

Training manual on technology licensing

Study of present and anticipated technological advances in ceramics and the possibilities of their adoption in developing countries with special reference to Mexico

Cost in 1983: \$112,635

APPENDIX C

Industrial investment projects promoted by UNIDO in 1983

Recipient country/short project title	Total project cost (in millions of US dollars)	Recipient country/short project title	Total project cost (in millions of US dollars)
<i>Algeria</i>		<i>Chile</i>	
Builders' hardware	20.00	Building panels from infu-sorial earth	n.a.
<i>Bangladesh</i>		<i>China</i>	
Ceramics	2.00	Colour videotape recorders	5.00
<i>Brazil</i>		Formwork technology	n.a.
Palm oil	30.00	Stored control digital telephone switching system	63.00
<i>Burundi</i>			
Brewery	18.40		

<i>Recipient country/short project title</i>	<i>Total project cost (in millions of US dollars)</i>	<i>Recipient country/short project title</i>	<i>Total project cost (in millions of US dollars)</i>
<i>Congo</i>		<i>Pakistan</i>	
Manufacture of prefabricated bungalows	8.50	Tractor assembling	n.a.
<i>Gabon</i>		<i>Philippines</i>	
Palm oil	n.a.	Integrated circuit lead frames	1.30
<i>Guinea</i>		<i>Portugal</i>	
Kindia soft drinks complex	n.a.	Optical equipment and lenses	1.20
Mamou cannery	n.a.	Textiles	0.30
Manufacture of candles	n.a.	<i>St. Lucia</i>	
Pharmaceutical products	n.a.	Construction of holiday village	7.40
<i>Haiti</i>		Household candles	0.09
Electronics	0.20	Housing construction	4.50
Electronics	0.10	Meat processing	0.20
Manufacture of precision mechanical components	1.30	<i>Senegal</i>	
Rehabilitation and expansion of foundry	0.17	Colour laboratory	1.15
Rehabilitation of brick and tile plant	0.11	Electrodes manufacturing plant	0.80
Textile plant	42.00	Electronic components	0.50
<i>Indonesia</i>		Metallic joinery	0.70
Cashew nuts processing	n.a.	Production of travelling goods in leather	1.00
Filter aids production	0.70	Soft drinks	0.70
Filter rods	9.50	Yoghurt and dairy products	0.60
Industrial salt	n.a.	<i>Somalia</i>	
Markisa juice	3.80	Pumps	0.50
Mini hydro power plants	n.a.	<i>Sri Lanka</i>	
Pineapple plantation and cannery	4.00	Cashew processing	2.00
Rattan furniture	2.00	Computer software	n.a.
Shipbuilding and repair	40.00	Essential oil	0.30
Steroid contraceptives	2.00	Production of rubber gloves	0.50
<i>Jordan</i>		Leather industrial gloves	0.50
Cold store	0.24	Raw material for concrete aggregate	n.a.
Industrial bakery	2.40	Rubber industry	0.50
<i>Kenya</i>		Trimmings	0.20
Mosquito coils	1.30	<i>Swaziland</i>	
Tannery	10.00	Household candles	0.19
<i>Malaysia</i>		<i>Togo</i>	
Agricultural project	0.50	Cold store	0.20
<i>Morocco</i>		<i>Tunisia</i>	
Phosphates	0.40	Tannery	1.20
<i>Nepal</i>		<i>United Republic of Cameroon</i>	
Sugar refinery	9.60	Brewery and soft drinks complex	10.00
<i>Nigeria</i>		<i>Zimbabwe</i>	
Printing inks and colour pigments	1.50	Dairy products	6.60
		Electrical wiring accessories	n.a.

Note: n.a. = information not available.

APPENDIX D

Distribution of posts of Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers (SIDFAs) and Junior Professional Officers (JPOs) in 1983

TABLE 1. COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES COVERED BY SIDFAs AND JPOs

<i>SIDFA duty station</i>	<i>Group of countries/ territories covered by each SIDFA</i>	<i>Country covered by JPO</i>	<i>JPO donor country</i>
<i>Africa</i>			
Luanda (Angola)	Angola Sao Tome and Principe ^a	Angola	Sweden
Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	Ethiopia ^a		
Conakry (Guinea)	Cape Verde ^a Guinea ^a Guinea-Bissau ^a	Guinea	Belgium/Netherlands ^{b, c}
Nairobi (Kenya)	Kenya Uganda ^a	Kenya	Denmark
Antananarivo (Madagascar)	Comoros ^a Madagascar Mauritius	Madagascar	Netherlands ^{b, c}
Maputo (Mozambique)	Lesotho ^a Mozambique Swaziland	Lesotho Mozambique Swaziland	Denmark Sweden Belgium
Lagos (Nigeria)	Nigeria	Nigeria	Netherlands
Dakar (Senegal)	Gambia ^a Mali ^a Mauritania Senegal	Mali Mauritania Senegal	Belgium Belgium Belgium
Freetown (Sierra Leone)	Ghana Ivory Coast Liberia Sierra Leone ^a	Ivory Coast Sierra Leone	Belgium Denmark
Mogadiscio (Somalia)	Somalia ^a		
Lomé (Togo)	Benin ^a Niger ^a Togo ^a Upper Volta ^a	Niger Upper Volta	Netherlands ^{b, c} Federal Republic of Germany
Yaoundé (United Republic of Cameroon)	Central African Republic ^a Chad ^a Equatorial Guinea ^a Gabon United Republic of Cameroon	Chad United Republic of Cameroon	Switzerland Netherlands

<i>SIDFA duty station</i>	<i>Group of countries/ territories covered by each SIDFA</i>	<i>Country covered by JPO</i>	<i>JPO donor country</i>
Dar es Salaam (United Republic of Tanzania)	Malawi ^a Seychelles United Republic of Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania	Norway
Kinshasa (Zaire)	Burundi ^a Congo ^a Rwanda ^a	Rwanda	Federal Republic of Germany Netherlands
Lusaka (Zambia)	Zaire Botswana ^a Zambia Zimbabwe	Zaire Zambia Zimbabwe	Netherlands Denmark
<i>The Americas</i>			
Bridgetown (Barbados)	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados British Virgin Islands Dominica Grenada Guyana Montserrat Netherlands Antilles Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Suriname Trinidad and Tobago	Guyana Trinidad and Tobago	Belgium Federal Republic of Germany
La Paz (Bolivia)	Argentina Bolivia Paraguay	Bolivia	Italy
Brasilia (Brazil)	Brazil	Brazil	Belgium/Federal Republic of Germany
Bogota (Colombia)	Uruguay Colombia Dominican Republic	Colombia Dominican Republic	Belgium Federal Republic of Germany Belgium Netherlands ^c
Tegucigalpa (Honduras)	Panama Venezuela Belize Costa Rica El Salvador Guatemala	Panama Venezuela Guatemala	Federal Republic of Germany Federal Republic of Germany Finland
Kingston (Jamaica)	Honduras Nicaragua Bahamas Bermuda Cayman Islands Haiti ^a Jamaica Turks and Caicos Islands	Honduras Nicaragua Jamaica	Belgium

TABLE I (continued)

<i>SIDFA duty station</i>	<i>Group of countries/ territories covered by each SIDFA</i>	<i>Country covered by JPO</i>	<i>JPO donor country</i>
<i>The Americas (continued)</i>			
Mexico City (Mexico)	Cuba	Cuba	Federal Republic of Germany
	Mexico	Mexico	Netherlands
Lima (Peru)	Chile	Peru	Netherlands
	Ecuador Peru		
<i>Arab States</i>			
Khartoum (Sudan)	Sudan ^a	Sudan	Federal Republic of Germany
		Tunisia Yemen ^a	Belgium Federal Republic of Germany
		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Netherlands
Damascus (Syrian Arab Republic)	Cyprus Iraq Jordan Lebanon Syrian Arab Republic		
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>			
Dacca (Bangladesh)	Bangladesh ^a	Bangladesh	Netherlands/ Finland ^b
Rangoon (Burma)	Burma		
Beijing (China)	China		
Suva (Fiji)	Cook Islands		
	Fiji		
	Kiribati		
	Nauru		
	Niue		
	Papua New Guinea		
	Samoa ^a		
	Solomon Islands		
	Tonga		
	Tuvalu		
	Vanuatu		
New Delhi (India)	India		
Jakarta (Indonesia)	Indonesia	Indonesia	Switzerland
Kathmandu (Nepal)	Bhutan ^a		
	Nepal ^a		
Islamabad (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Pakistan	Netherlands
Manila (Philippines)	Philippines	Philippines	Netherlands ^c
Colombo (Sri Lanka)	Maldives ^a		
	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Sweden
Bangkok (Thailand)	Brunei		
	Hong Kong		
	Malaysia	Malaysia	Netherlands
	Singapore Thailand	Thailand	Japan ^b

<i>SIDFA duty station</i>	<i>Group of countries/ territories covered by each SIDFA</i>	<i>Country covered by JPO</i>	<i>JPO donor country</i>
Hanoi (Viet Nam)	Lao People's Democratic Republic ^a Viet Nam		
Seoul (Republic of Korea)	Republic of Korea ^d		
Europe			
Ankara (Turkey)	Turkey	Turkey	Federal Republic of Germany

Note: The following countries were not covered by a SIDFA post but by headquarters staff directly: *Arab States*—Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen,^a Djibouti,^a Egypt, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates; *Asia and the Pacific*—Afghanistan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Mongolia.

^aLeast developed country.

^bTwo consecutive JPOs during 1983.

^cJPO from a developing country.

^dActing SIDFA.

TABLE 2. JPO DONOR COUNTRIES

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of JPOs</i>
Netherlands	15 ^a
Belgium	12 ^b
Federal Republic of Germany	12 ^c
Denmark	4
Sweden	3
Finland	2
Japan	2
Norway	2 ^d
Switzerland	2
Italy	1
TOTAL	55

^aFive JPOs from developing countries.

^bOne JPO transferred from one duty station (Guinea) to another (Ivory Coast) within the reporting period.

^cOne JPO placed at UNIDO headquarters.

^dOne JPO placed at the New York Investment Promotion Service.

APPENDIX E

UNIDO involvement in country programming

TABLE 1. UNIDO SHARE OF UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UNDP, JUNE 1981 TO JUNE 1983
(By geographical region)

Geographical region	Number of countries for which programmes have been approved	Total IPF allocations	Total amount programmed (in millions of US\$)	Allocation for UNIDO projects	UNIDO share of amount programmed (percentage)	Number of projects	
						Ongoing	New
Africa ^a	48	1 650.40	1 193.04	153.20	12.85	77	129
Americas	36	339.59	313.49	48.67	15.53	24	62
Arab States ^a	17	296.50	386.74	43.06	11.14	16	35
(African Arab States) ^b	(7)	(186.75)	(168.99)	(32.65)	(19.33)	(12)	(29)
Asia and the Pacific	30	1 425.29	1 066.57	195.98	18.38	48	116
Europe	12	80.75	72.81	17.83	24.49	15	32
TOTAL	136	3 605.78	2 863.66	426.09	14.88	168	345

^aIncludes African Arab States.

^bFigures deducted since already included under both "Africa" and "Arab States".

TABLE 2. SHARE OF UNIDO IN UNDP COUNTRY PROGRAMMES APPROVED BY THE GOVERNING COUNCIL OF UNDP, JUNE 1981 TO JUNE 1983
(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	2	5	1 772	0.4	3	4	—
Industrial Planning	14	15	17 703	4.1	4	20	5
Institutional Infrastructure	28	54	62 906	14.8	16	50	16
Factory Establishment and Management	7	23	22 190	5.2	7	15	8
Training	8	5	6 440	1.5	3	8	2
Feasibility Studies	12	24	23 100	5.4	8	22	6
Agro-industries	24	40	40 882	9.6	14	39	11
Metallurgical Industries	16	30	39 969	9.4	10	27	9
Engineering Industries	19	48	102 270	24.0	8	44	15
Chemical Industries	36	85	101 876	23.9	29	73	19
Programme Formulation (Office of the Director, Division of Industrial Operations)	1	11	4 520	1.1	3	9	—
Development and Transfer of Technology	1	—	211	0.1	—	1	—
Unspecified	—	5	2 250	0.5	—	5	—
TOTAL	168	345	426 089	100.0	105	317	91

TABLE 3. COMPARISON OF APPROVED COUNTRY PROGRAMMES FOR THE THIRD CYCLE (JUNE 1981 TO JUNE 1983) WITH PROGRAMMES OF THE SAME COUNTRIES IN THE SECOND CYCLE (1977-1981)^a

(By geographical region)

Geographical region (Number of country programmes)	Second cycle (1977-1981)				Third cycle (June 1981-June 1983)			
	UNIDO projects				UNIDO projects			
	IPF	Amount pro- grammed	Total value	Per- centage share of amount pro- grammed	IPF	Amount pro- grammed	Total value	Per- centage share of amount pro- grammed
	(in millions of US\$)				(in millions of US\$)			
Africa (40) ^b	649.55	574.96	66.46	11.56	1 383.65	1 016.64	135.65	13.35
Americas (35) ^c	275.55	267.62	38.26	14.30	337.94	312.17	48.67	15.60
Arab States (15) ^d	192.25	261.53	25.46	9.74	232.75	359.91	42.03	11.68
(African Arab States (5)) ^{e, f}	(91.50)	(102.72)	(16.20)	(15.78)	(123.00)	(142.16)	(31.62)	(22.25)
Asia and the Pacific (24) ^g	566.80	627.03	84.44	13.47	1 393.75	1 045.79	191.44	18.31
Europe (9) ^h	66.50	65.72	16.12	24.53	62.00	53.64	15.83	29.51
TOTAL (118)	1 659.15	1 694.14	214.54	12.67	3 287.09	2 645.99	402.00	15.20

^aExcluded from the comparison are the following 18 countries:

Africa: Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria and Uganda (no country programmes in the second cycle); Angola and Zimbabwe (first country programmes in the third cycle);

Americas: Belize (no country programme in the second cycle);

Arab States: Sudan (no country programme in the second cycle); Djibouti (first country programme in the third cycle);

Asia and the Pacific: Cook Islands, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kiribati, Tokelau, Tuvalu and Vanuatu (first country programmes in the third cycle);

Europe: Albania and Cyprus (no country programmes in the second cycle); Hungary (no formal country programme in the second cycle).

^bThe 40 countries in Africa comprise: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Togo, Tunisia, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia.

^cThe 35 countries and territories in the Americas comprise: Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, British Virgin Islands, Caribbean Multi-Islands, Cayman Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Christopher and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, Uruguay, Venezuela.

^dThe 15 Arab States comprise: Algeria, Bahrain, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

^eThe 5 African Arab States comprise: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Tunisia.

^fThe 5 African Arab States and relevant figures are deducted since they are already included under both "Africa" and "Arab States".

^gThe 24 countries in Asia and the Pacific comprise: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burma, China, Fiji, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Samoa, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, Viet Nam.

^hThe 9 countries in Europe comprise: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

APPENDIX F

Comparison of 1982-1983 regular programme as approved by the Industrial Development Board and as delivered

(In thousands of US dollars)

Component	Approved by IDB	As delivered		
		1982	1983	Total
Training of developing countries' personnel in various industrial fields				
Individual fellowships	600	348	156	504
Group training programmes	900	597	1 214	1 811
Establishment and strengthening of training facilities in developing countries	700	151	493	644
Special activities for the least developed among the developing countries	2 200	971	1 117	2 088
Regional advisory services	800	363	360	723
Short-term advisory services	850	420	443	863
Co-operation among developing countries	500	223	180	403
Consultations with Governments	145	48	28	76
TOTAL	6 695	3 121	3 991	7 112

Note: As a result of the final performance report for the 1982-1983 biennium, the Director, Budget Division, United Nations Headquarters, increased the allotment for the biennium from \$6,695,400 to \$7,104,000. The increase consisted mainly of non-convertible currencies for training programmes.

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 1983)

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	1 P-4	1	3
Angola	1 P-2	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	1 P-4, 2 L-5	3	6
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

<i>Region/country</i>	<i>Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution^a</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Kenya	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Lesotho	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Madagascar	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Mali	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Mauritania	1 D-1	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	1 P-3, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Zaire	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Zambia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
TOTAL		42		4	46

Asia and the Pacific

Australia	2 P-5, 2 P-4	4	—	—	4
Bangladesh	1 P-4	1	1 D-1	1	2
Burma	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
China	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3	4	1 P-5, 3 P-4, ^b 3 P-3 ^b	7	11
India	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-2	4	1 L-7, 2 L-6, 3 L-5	6	10
Japan	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 P-3, 5 P-2	14	—	—	14
Malaysia	1 P-4	1	1 P-4	1	2
Nepal	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
New Zealand	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Pakistan	—	—	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	2
Philippines	1 P-5, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Sri Lanka	—	—	1 L-7, 1 L-5	2	2
TOTAL		35		19	54

Eastern Europe

Bulgaria	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Byelorussian SSR	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
German Democratic Republic	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Hungary	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	6	—	—	6
Poland	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3	4	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	6
Romania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Ukrainian SSR	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
USSR	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 10 P-4, 10 P-3	25	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3	6	31
Yugoslavia	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	6	—	—	6
TOTAL		50		8	58

TABLE 1 (continued)

<i>Region/country</i>	<i>Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution^a</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Europe (Western)</i>					
Austria	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3, 5 P-2, 1 P-1	23	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	25
Belgium	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	6	1 P-5	1	7
Denmark	4 P-4	4	—	—	4
Finland	2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3	5	—	—	5
France	1 ASG, 3 P-4, 5 P-3	9	5 P-4, 6 P-3, ^c 1 L-6	12	21
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 D-1, 7 P-5, 6 P-4, 5 P-3, ^d 5 P-2	24	1 D-2	1	25
Greece	2 P-3, 1 P-2	3	—	—	3
Ireland	1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	4	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	6
Italy	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 P-2	11	—	—	11
Malta	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2	6	—	—	6
Norway	1 D-1, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Portugal	2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Spain	1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	3	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3	6	9
Sweden	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-2	9	—	—	9
United Kingdom	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	10	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3	4	14
	TOTAL	124		28	152
<i>Latin America</i>					
Argentina	1 P-5, 2 P-3	3	1 P-2	1	4
Bolivia	1 P-5	1	1 P-5	1	2
Brazil	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Chile	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Colombia	1 P-4, 3 P-3	4	1 P-4	1	5
Costa Rica	2 P-3	2	—	—	2
Cuba	1 P-4, 1 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
Haiti	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Mexico	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Panama	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Peru	2 P-4	2	1 L-7	1	3
Venezuela	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
	TOTAL	27		5	32
<i>Middle East</i>					
Afghanistan	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Cyprus	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Democratic Yemen	1 P-4	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

<i>Region/country</i>	<i>Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution^a</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Turkey	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	6	—	—	6
Yemen	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	21		—	21
<i>North America and the Caribbean</i>					
Barbados	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Canada	3 P-5, 2 P-4, 6 P-3	11	—	—	11
Grenada	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Guyana	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Jamaica	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
United States	3 D-1, 13 P-5, 11 P-4, ^c 8 P-3, 4 P-2	39	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 L-6, 1 L-3	8	47
	TOTAL	56		8	64
<i>Non-Member States</i>					
Switzerland	1 P-5	1	1 P-4	1	2
Stateless	—	—	1 P-3	1	1
	TOTAL	1		2	3
GRAND TOTAL	(97 nationalities)	356	(24 nationalities)	74	430

^aConsists mainly of staff in posts with special language requirements but also includes 13 special technical advisers and 5 interregional advisers.

^bIncludes 3 P-4 and 2 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

^cIncludes 1 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

^dIncludes 1 P-3 charged to the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters.

^eIncludes 1 P-4 on loan to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

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 1983)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution^a</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Countries included in List A</i>					
Afghanistan	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Algeria	1 USG, 1 D-1	2	1 P-4	1	3
Angola	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Bangladesh	1 P-4	1	1 D-1	1	2
Burma	2 P-4	2	—	—	2
Burundi	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
China	1 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-3	4	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 P-3 ^b	7	11

TABLE 2 (continued)

Country	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution ^a	Number	Total
<i>Countries included in List A (continued)</i>					
Congo	1 D-2	1	—	—	1
Democratic Yemen	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Egypt	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4	3	1 P-4, 2 L-5	3	6
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-2	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
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Madagascar	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Malaysia	1 P-4	1	1 P-4	1	2
Mali	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Mauritania	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Morocco	1 P-5, 1 P-3	2	—	—	2
Nepal	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Niger	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
Nigeria	1 D-1	1	—	—	1
Pakistan	—	—	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	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	1 P-3, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Yemen	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Yugoslavia	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	6	—	—	6
Zaire	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Zambia	1 P-2	1	—	—	1
	TOTAL	77		23	100
<i>Countries included in List B</i>					
Australia	2 P-5, 2 P-4	4	—	—	4
Austria	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 8 P-4, 7 P-3, 5 P-2, 1 P-1	23	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	25
Belgium	1 P-5, 3 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	6	1 P-5	1	7
Canada	3 P-5, 2 P-4, 6 P-3	11	—	—	11
Cyprus	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Denmark	4 P-4	4	—	—	4
Finland	2 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3	5	—	—	5
France	1 ASG, 3 P-4, 5 P-3	9	5 P-4, 6 P-3, ^c 1 L-6	12	21

<i>Country</i>	<i>Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution^a</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total</i>
Germany, Federal Republic of	1 D-1, 7 P-5, 6 P-4, 5 P-3, ^d 5 P-2	24	1 D-2	1	25
Greece	2 P-3, 1 P-2	3	—	—	3
Ireland	1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	4	1 P-4, 1 P-3	2	6
Italy	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 2 P-4, 1 P-3, 4 P-2	11	—	—	11
Japan	1 D-1, 1 P-5, 5 P-4, 2 P-3, 5 P-2	14	—	—	14
Malta	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	2 P-4, 1 P-3, 3 P-2	6	—	—	6
New Zealand	1 P-4, 1 P-2	2	—	—	2
Norway	1 D-1, 1 P-4	2	—	—	2
Portugal	2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	4	—	—	4
Spain	1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 P-2	3	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3	6	9
Sweden	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-2	9	—	—	9
Switzerland	1 P-5	1	1 P-4	1	2
Turkey	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 P-2	6	—	—	6
United Kingdom	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2	10	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3	4	14
United States	3 D-1, 13 P-5, 11 P-4, ^e 8 P-3, 4 P-2	39	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3, 1 P-2, 2 L-6, 1 L-3	8	47
	TOTAL	202		37	239

Countries included in List C

Argentina	1 P-5, 2 P-3	3	1 P-2	1	4
Barbados	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Bolivia	1 P-5	1	1 P-5	1	2
Brazil	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
Chile	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Colombia	1 P-4, 3 P-3	4	1 P-4	1	5
Costa Rica	2 P-3	2	—	—	2
Cuba	1 P-4, 1 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	2 P-4	2	1 L-7	1	3
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Venezuela	2 P-5	2	—	—	2
	TOTAL	33		5	38

Countries included in List D

Bulgaria	2 P-4, 1 P-3	3	—	—	3
Byelorussian SSR	1 P-3	1	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
German Democratic Republic	2 P-5	2	—	—	2

TABLE 2 (continued)

Country	Occupied posts subject to geographical distribution	Number	Occupied posts not subject to geographical distribution ^a	Number	Total
<i>Countries included in List D (continued)</i>					
Hungary	1 D-1, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3	6	—	—	6
Poland	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 P-3	4	1 L-6, 1 L-5	2	6
Romania	1 P-5	1	—	—	1
Ukrainian SSR	1 P-4	1	—	—	1
USSR	1 D-2, 1 D-1, 3 P-5, 10 P-4, 10 P-3	25	1 P-5, 1 P-4, 4 P-3	6	31
	TOTAL	44		8	52
<i>Other</i>					
Stateless	—	—	1 P-3	1	1
GRAND TOTAL	(97 nationalities)	356	(24 nationalities)	74	430

^aConsists mainly of staff in posts with special language requirements but also includes 13 special technical advisers and 5 interregional advisers.

^bIncludes 3 P-4 and 2 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

^cIncludes 1 P-3 charged to special temporary assistance funds allocated to UNIDO for servicing United Nations conferences.

^dIncludes 1 P-3 charged to the Department of Public Information at United Nations Headquarters.

^eIncludes 1 P-4 on loan to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

APPENDIX H

Geographical distribution of experts

(Listed in descending order)

TABLE 1. 1 JANUARY-31 DECEMBER 1983

Country	Number of appointments	Country	Number of appointments
Poland	208	Czechoslovakia	16
United Kingdom	130	Japan	16
France	73	Spain	16
United States of America	73	Australia	15
India	61	USSR	15
Germany, Federal Republic of	48	Canada	14
Austria	35	Egypt	14
Sweden	27	Romania	14
Belgium	22	Bulgaria	10
Yugoslavia	21	Norway	10
Argentina	20	Philippines	10
Italy	19	Switzerland	10
Hungary	18	Ireland	9
Netherlands	18	Israel	9
Brazil	16	Mexico	9

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>
New Zealand	8	United Republic of Cameroon	2
Portugal	8	Uruguay	2
Chile	7	Venezuela	2
Peru	7	Bangladesh	1
Finland	6	Barbados	1
Sri Lanka	6	Ecuador	1
Denmark	5	Ghana	1
Algeria	4	Guatemala	1
Republic of Korea	4	Iraq	1
Colombia	3	Jamaica	1
German Democratic Republic	3	Jordan	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3	Lebanon	1
Nicaragua	3	Malaysia	1
Pakistan	3	Malta	1
Togo	3	Stateless	1
Ivory Coast	2	Sudan	1
Mali	2	Syrian Arab Republic	1
Turkey	2	Tunisia	1
		TOTAL	1 076

TABLE 2. 1971-1983

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>
United Kingdom	1 335	New Zealand	52
United States of America	867	Philippines	49
France	721	Peru	46
India	669	Bulgaria	43
Poland	643	Mexico	38
Germany, Federal Republic of	563	Portugal	26
Sweden	330	Syrian Arab Republic	24
Belgium	322	Turkey	22
Austria	304	Colombia	20
Italy	266	Mali	17
Egypt	264	Uruguay	17
Yugoslavia	237	Tunisia	15
Netherlands	219	German Democratic Republic	14
Hungary	203	Republic of Korea	14
Argentina	197	Bolivia	13
Denmark	187	Stateless	13
Spain	168	Iraq	12
Canada	144	Senegal	12
USSR	144	China	11
Switzerland	133	Ecuador	10
Chile	117	Algeria	9
Finland	116	Greece	9
Romania	111	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	9
Norway	104	Sudan	9
Japan	103	Venezuela	9
Czechoslovakia	98	Haiti	8
Israel	98	Jamaica	7
Australia	93	Mauritius	7
Ireland	68	El Salvador	6
Brazil	64	Togo	6
Sri Lanka	63	Bangladesh	5
Pakistan	61	Lebanon	5

TABLE 2 (continued)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Number of appointments</i>
Nicaragua	5	Indonesia	2
Ghana	4	Ivory Coast	2
Malaysia	4	Niger	2
Guatemala	3	Paraguay	2
Jordan	3	Viet Nam	2
Malta	3	Costa Rica	1
United Republic of Cameroon	3	Ethiopia	1
Zaire	3	Guyana	1
Barbados	2	Madagascar	1
Benin	2	Mauritania	1
Burma	2	Nepal	1
Byelorussian SSR	2	Thailand	1
Cuba	2	Zimbabwe	1
		TOTAL	9 625

APPENDIX I

Major studies, reports and series publications issued by UNIDO in 1983^a

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Language</i>
ID/B/18/Rev.7	Rules of procedure of the Industrial Development Board	A* C* E* F* R* S*
ID/SER.H/4	Project formulation and evaluation series No. 4. Practical appraisal of industrial projects: application of social cost-benefit analysis in Pakistan	S*
ID/SER.M/5	Industry and development No. 5	F* S*
ID/SER.M/6	Industry and development No. 6	S*
ID/SER.M/7	Industry and development No. 7	E* S*
ID/SER.N/1	Small hydropower series No. 1. Mini-hydropower stations (a manual for decision makers)	E
ID/149	Guidelines for contracting for industrial projects in developing countries	R
ID/154/Rev.1	Low-cost automation for the furniture and joinery industry	E
ID/172/Rev.1	Thesaurus of industrial development terms	E/F*
ID/173/Rev.1	Thesaurus du langage du développement industriel	F/E*
ID/203	Development and transfer of technology series No. 6. Audio-visual techniques for industry	C
ID/244	Manual for evaluation of industrial projects	S*
ID/253	Mineral processing in developing countries	F*
ID/261	Industrial processing of natural resources	C

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Language</i>
ID/265	Manual on jigs for the furniture industry	F S
ID/269	World industry in 1980	C F* S*
ID/282	Environmental protection within the context of the work of UNIDO	F S
ID/287	A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	F
ID/287/Rev.1	A programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa	A
ID/289	Development and transfer of technology series No. 17. Technology exports from developing countries (I): Argentina and Portugal	E
ID/293	Report. First consultation on industrial financing. Madrid, Spain, 18-22 October 1982	A C F R S
ID/294	Report. First consultation on the training of industrial manpower. Stuttgart, Federal Republic of Germany, 22-26 November 1982	A C E F R S
ID/295	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 11501-11700	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/298	Value analysis in the furniture industry	E
ID/299	Manual on the production of rattan furniture	E S
ID/300	Production management for small- and medium-scale furniture manufacturing firms in developing countries	E
ID/301	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 11701-12000	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/303	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 12001-12200	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/305	Industrial development abstracts, Nos. 12201-12500	E (F/R/S introduction)*
ID/306	Report. First consultation on the wood and wood products industry. Helsinki, Finland, 19-23 September 1983	A C E F R S
ID/307	Report. Second consultation on the agricultural machinery industry. Vienna, Austria, 17-21 October 1983	E F S

*Sales publications, in relevant languages, are indicated by an asterisk in the "Language" column.

APPENDIX J

United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF)

TABLE I. UNIDF STATEMENT OF PLEDGES FOR THE PERIOD 1978-1983 AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983
(In US dollars)

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Total pledges for 1978-1981</i>	<i>Pledges for 1982-1983</i>	<i>Exchange adjustments 1982-1983</i>	<i>Pledges for 1984</i>	<i>Collections during 1978-1983</i>	<i>Total unpaid pledges</i>
<i>General contributions</i>						
Afghanistan	3 500	3 000	—	1 500	6 500	1 500
Algeria	281 000	128 000	—	40 000	409 000	40 000
Angola	40 000	20 000	—	—	60 000	—
Argentina	187 000	59 100	—	—	246 100	—
Austria	64 516	121 013	(10 753)	54 645	174 776	54 645
Bahrain	20 000	10 000	—	5 000	30 000	5 000
Bangladesh	10 079	8 000	(50)	2 200	16 029	4 200
Barbados	5 000	4 000	—	—	9 000	—
Benin	21 429	4 000	—	—	21 429	4 000
Bhutan	3 000	3 066	—	1 200	6 066	1 200
Bolivia	3 000	2 000	—	—	5 000	—
Botswana	9 514	3 526	—	4 587	13 040	4 587
Brazil	60 000	30 000	—	15 000	75 000	30 000
Bulgaria	193 224	205 399	(13 744)	101 523	384 879	101 523
Burma	4 000	2 000	(14)	1 000	5 986	1 000
Burundi	5 223	1 116	—	—	6 339	—
Cape Verde	2 000	—	—	—	2 000	—
Chad	7 068	—	(2 225)	—	—	4 843
Chile	22 000	20 000	—	10 000	42 000	10 000
China	1 266 976	573 991	(21 639)	403 030	1 819 328	403 030
Colombia	15 000	11 417	—	5 700	26 417	5 700
Congo	3 767	10 000	165	10 000	3 272	20 660
Costa Rica	6 000	—	—	—	4 520	1 480
Cuba	131 067	55 134	(1 333)	24 202	184 868	24 202
Cyprus	4 423	2 561	(90)	—	5 968	926
Czechoslovakia	161 114	—	—	—	161 114	—

Democratic Yemen	6 145	6 943	—	—	13 088	—
Djibouti	2 000	2 000	—	—	4 000	—
Dominica	500	1 000	—	1 852	500	2 852
Dominican Republic	5 000	—	—	—	5 000	—
Ecuador	6 004	7 000	—	5 000	13 004	5 000
Egypt	278 214	127 178	—	72 492	341 803	136 081
Ethiopia	—	—	—	1 122	—	1 122
Fiji	4 400	2 200	—	1 050	6 600	1 050
Gabon	10 329	—	—	—	10 329	—
German Democratic Republic	643 270	251 859	6 981	123 077	902 110	123 077
Ghana	66 904	7 272	—	—	74 176	—
Greece	67 000	55 000	—	—	114 800	7 200
Guatemala	15 000	10 000	—	—	25 000	—
Guinea	6 627	1 518	—	—	8 145	—
Guinea-Bissau	395	—	(7)	—	388	—
Guyana	4 350	2 367	—	—	3 417	3 300
Holy See	1 000	—	—	—	1 000	—
Honduras	—	1 000	—	—	—	1 000
Hungary	285 642	130 357	—	68 074	415 999	68 074
India	4 012 595	2 000 000	—	1 000 000	6 012 595	1 000 000
Indonesia	85 000	100 000	—	50 000	240 000	50 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	750 000	—	—	—	85 000	—
Iraq	74 130	338 983	(16 402)	—	750 000	322 581
Ireland	20 011	—	—	—	74 130	—
Ivory Coast	16 000	18 219	—	—	38 230	—
Jamaica	36 198	8 000	—	4 000	24 000	4 000
Japan	13 551	—	—	—	36 198	—
Jordan	21 415	12 086	—	—	25 637	—
Kenya	200 000	23 505	(2 639)	17 037	32 281	27 037
Kuwait	4 500	150 000	—	75 000	350 000	75 000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	3 000	—	1 500	6 000	3 000
Lebanon	—	2 000	—	2 000	—	4 000
Lesotho	6 000	4 000	—	2 000	10 000	2 000
Liberia	1 000	1 500	—	—	2 500	—
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	305 000	—	—	—	305 000	—
Luxembourg	34 268	13 651	(1 517)	5 446	46 402	5 446
Madagascar	30 177	—	(1 335)	—	28 842	—
Malawi	8 143	4 896	77	2 344	13 116	2 344
Malaysia	40 000	40 000	—	—	60 000	20 000
Mali	—	1 767	(556)	—	—	1 211

TABLE 1 (continued)

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Total pledges for 1978-1981</i>	<i>Pledges for 1982-1983</i>	<i>Exchange adjustments 1982-1983</i>	<i>Pledges for 1984</i>	<i>Collections during 1978-1983</i>	<i>Total unpaid pledges</i>
<i>General contributions (continued)</i>						
Malta	5 369	2 896	(18)	—	8 247	—
Mauritania	1 906	—	—	—	1 906	—
Mauritius	5 023	1 884	11	836	6 918	836
Mexico	51 672	29 373	—	—	81 045	—
Mongolia	9 064	4 363	(26)	2 169	13 401	2 169
Morocco	49 505	17 646	(2 791)	6 417	57 943	12 834
Mozambique	4 000	5 027	(155)	—	8 872	—
Nepal	2 100	1 400	—	—	3 500	—
Nicaragua	1 000	—	—	—	1 000	—
Nigeria	125 000	—	—	—	125 000	—
Oman	34 000	24 000	—	—	58 000	—
Pakistan	161 616	138 449	(15 431)	75 019	284 635	75 019
Panama	6 586	2 000	—	1 000	8 586	1 000
Paraguay	24 000	—	—	—	6 000	18 000
Peru	45 000	—	—	20 000	45 000	20 000
Philippines	90 000	45 000	—	13 500	126 785	21 715
Poland	356 426	328 450	—	157 895	684 876	157 895
Portugal	35 353	30 000	(565)	15 000	64 788	15 000
Qatar	85 000	60 000	—	—	145 000	—
Republic of Korea	90 000	60 000	—	30 000	150 000	30 000
Romania	125 000	36 364	—	—	161 364	—
Rwanda	6 400	5 600	—	4 000	12 000	4 000
Samoa	300	—	—	—	300	—
Saudi Arabia	4 000 000	2 000 000	—	—	6 000 000	—
Senegal	22 000	1 000	—	4 000	—	27 000
Seychelles	3 714	1 000	—	—	4 714	—
Sierra Leone	6 000	1 200	—	—	7 200	—
Singapore	4 000	—	—	—	4 000	—
Somalia	2 408	2 400	—	—	2 341	2 467
Sri Lanka	12 000	6 000	(118)	3 000	14 882	6 000
Sudan	40 000	30 000	—	11 719	—	81 719
Suriname	2 000	4 000	—	—	6 000	—
Swaziland	4 278	2 843	(276)	—	5 165	1 680

Syrian Arab Republic	100 895	5 372	—	—	23 084	106 267	—
Thailand	80 535	46 288	(60)	(60)	1 256	126 763	23 084
Togo	16 154	6 335	(1 779)	(1 779)	20 000	15 867	6 099
Trinidad and Tobago	79 701	40 000	—	—	22 101	119 701	20 000
Tunisia	58 250	54 916	(4 482)	(4 482)	—	108 684	22 101
Turkey	385 000	229 726	(56 005)	(56 005)	—	546 254	12 467
Uganda	447	2 000	(97)	(97)	657 895	320	2 030
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	2 955 225	1 372 403	33 084	33 084	—	4 360 712	657 895
United Arab Emirates	65 000	—	—	—	—	65 000	—
United Republic of Cameroon	7 804	7 255	(879)	(879)	—	14 180	—
United Republic of Tanzania	7 881	4 516	(781)	(781)	1 644	11 616	1 644
Upper Volta	12 930	11 715	(662)	(662)	2 513	23 983	2 513
Uruguay	45 000	—	—	—	—	44 170	830
Venezuela	82 000	42 000	(37)	(37)	—	123 963	—
Viet Nam	2 000	2 000	(139)	(139)	1 000	3 861	1 000
Yemen	5 011	—	—	—	—	2 011	3 000
Yugoslavia	759 625	165 363	—	—	—	923 935	1 053
Zaire	14 400	—	—	—	3 000	14 400	3 000
Zambia	35 389	27 023	(2 917)	(2 917)	11 194	57 725	12 963
Zimbabwe	—	18 020	—	—	11 538	18 020	11 538
Total general contributions	19 854 635	9 480 451	(119 204)	(119 204)	3 211 361	28 584 821	3 842 422

Special-purpose contributions

Arab Industrial Development Organization	—	29 892	—	—	—	29 892	—
Argentina	32 000	—	—	—	—	22 400	9 600
Australia	—	765 506	(68 651)	(68 651)	138 889	696 855	138 889
Austria	1 645 072	1 124 505	(39 350)	(39 350)	601 093	2 730 227	601 093
Belgium	2 237 777	984 169	—	—	450 704	3 221 946	450 704
Brazil	100 108	—	—	—	—	100 108	—
China	133 648	140 000	—	—	—	273 648	—
Czechoslovakia	569 339	362 259	220	220	155 763	904 559	183 022
Denmark	202 684	—	—	—	—	202 684	—
Finland	813 844	333 969	(114 763)	(114 763)	—	684 096	348 954
France	1 011 624	1 825 481	(154 812)	(154 812)	1 069 182	2 682 293	1 069 182
German Democratic Republic	16 387	406 956	(47)	(47)	384 615	423 296	384 615
Germany, Federal Republic of	6 578 132	4 849 647	(69 344)	(69 344)	2 461 538	11 473 820	2 346 153
Hungary	259 576	—	—	—	—	259 576	—

TABLE 1 (continued)

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Total pledges for 1978-1981</i>	<i>Pledges for 1982-1983</i>	<i>Exchange adjustments 1982-1983</i>	<i>Pledges for 1984</i>	<i>Collections during 1978-1983</i>	<i>Total unpaid pledges</i>
Italy	4 133 261	4 087 610	(461 357)	2 515 723	7 759 514	2 515 723
Ivory Coast	—	224 090	(11 371)	152 490	120 709	244 500
Japan	1 862 350	830 347	—	135 992	2 813 368	15 321
Malta	15 920	—	—	—	15 920	—
Mexico	50 707	—	—	—	50 707	—
Netherlands	24 792	—	—	—	24 792	—
Norway	77 110	—	—	—	73 110	4 000
Poland	—	77 841	—	—	77 841	—
Portugal	5 624	—	—	—	5 624	—
Qatar	10 000	—	—	—	10 000	—
Sweden	4 402 420	418 103	(76 255)	—	4 744 268	—
Switzerland	2 283 078	741 805	—	2 112 676 ^a	3 024 883	2 112 676
Turkey	—	258 304	(17 481)	204 082	240 823	204 082
United Kingdom	2 808 259	382 756	(442 895)	—	1 570 771	1 177 349
Uruguay	4 432	—	—	—	4 432	—
Yugoslavia	66 000	118 882	(46 380)	161 435	78 502	221 435
Total special-purpose contributions	29 344 144	17 962 122	(1 502 486)	10 544 182	44 320 664	12 027 298
TOTAL UNIDF	49 198 779	27 442 573	(1 621 690)	13 755 543	72 905 485	15 869 720

^aIncludes pledge for 1985: \$1,056,338.

TABLE 2. STATUS OF RESOURCES OF UNIDF AS AT 31 DECEMBER 1983^a
(In thousands of US dollars)

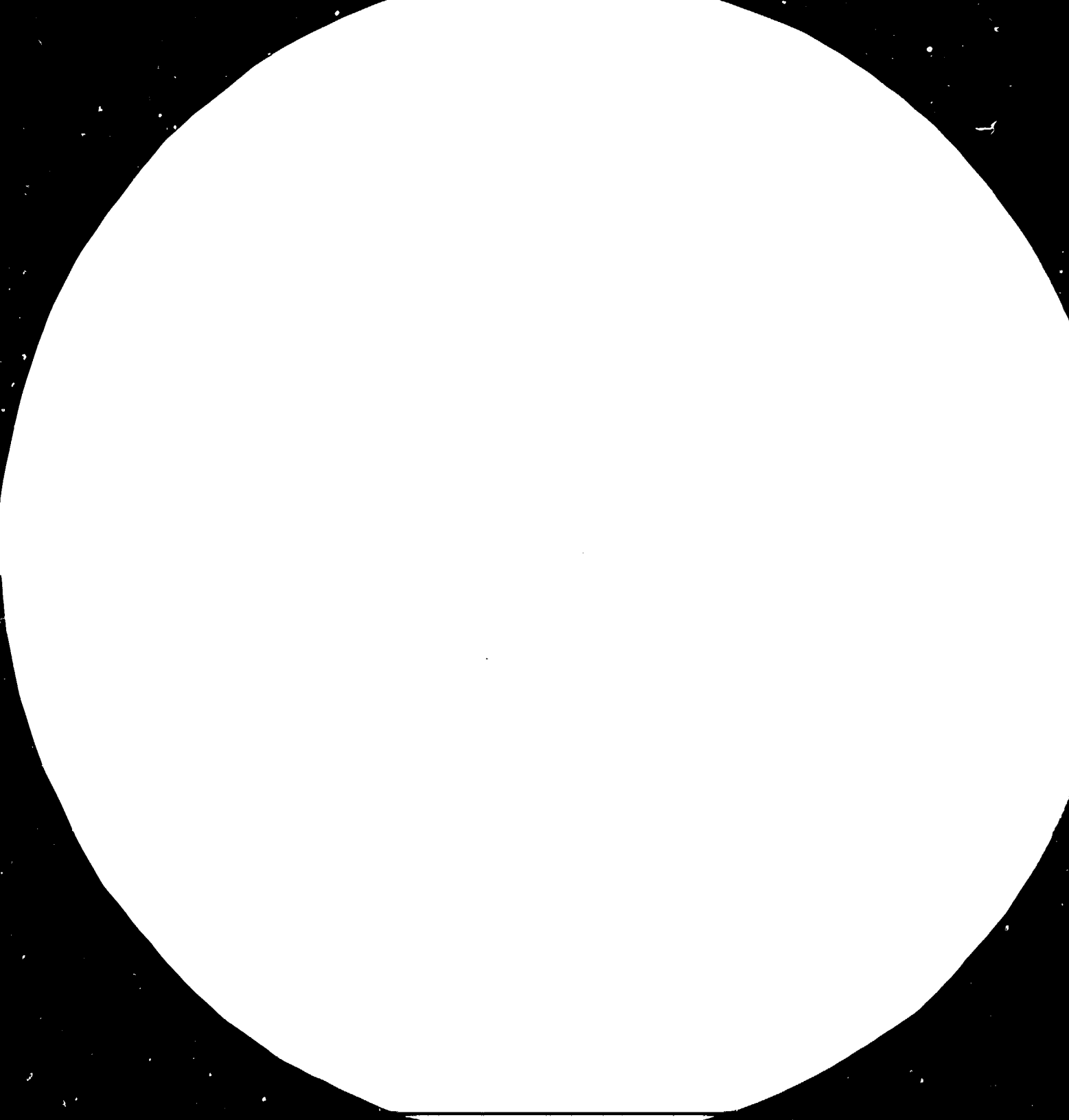
	General pledges	Special-purpose pledges	Total
<i>Pledges</i>			
Pledges	32 551	57 846	90 397
Other income	4 782	(3 490)	1 292
TOTAL INCOME	37 333	54 356	91 689
<i>Approvals</i>			
Expenditures	27 847	32 974	60 821
Obligated	2 674	4 906	7 580
Not yet spent/obligated	6 051	10 369	16 420
Reserve for overheads	1 533	2 453	3 986
TOTAL APPROVALS	38 105	50 702	88 807
AVAILABLE FOR FUTURE PROJECTS^b	(772)	3 654	2 882
<i>Cash position</i>			
Total pledges and other income	37 333	54 356	91 689
Uncollected	3 842	12 027	15 869
Collected	33 491	42 329	75 820
Disbursements	27 847	32 974	60 821
Cash balance	5 644	9 355	14 999
Outstanding obligations	2 674	4 906	7 580
Reserve for overheads	1 533	2 453	3 986
UNCOMMITTED BALANCE	1 437	1 996	3 433

^aThe figures shown represent the cumulative income and expenditure 1 January 1978 to 31 December 1983 excluding the operational reserve of \$655,000.

^b\$3,764,000 should be added under general pledges and \$566,000 under special-purpose pledges, a total of \$4,330,000 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 1983

UNIDF priority area	Number of projects	Convertible (including overheads) (in US dollars)	Non-convertible US dollar equivalent	Total (in US dollars)	Percentages	
					Desirable allocation ^a	Actual allocation
Special measures for industrial development of the least developed countries	62	6 151 995	2 002 095	8 154 090	10	9
Transfer and adaptation of technology and development of appropriate technology and industrial information	137	14 186 440	640 511	14 826 951	10	17
Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries	54	3 984 573	1 336 192	5 320 765	9	6





3.6

4



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010A
1963-AUGUST EDITION TEST CHART No. 21

TABLE 3 (continued)

UNIDF priority area	Number of projects	Convertible (including overheads) (in US dollars)	Non-convertible US dollar equivalent	Total (in US dollars)	Percentages	
					Desirable allocation ^a	Actual allocation
Group training and strengthening industrial training institutions in developing countries	266	16 800 431	9 074 003	25 874 434	10	29
Industrial institutional infrastructure	41	3 122 126	463 267	3 585 393	10	4
Industries processing local natural resources including export-oriented industries	65	8 400 945	477 559	8 878 504	12	10
Industries satisfying basic needs, and support to rural industries	47	5 364 132	167 743	5 531 875	8	6
Promotional activities	109	14 681 587	524 053	15 205 640	8	17
Other activities	21	1 308 182	104 902	1 413 084	5	2
TOTAL	802	74 000 411	14 790 325	88 790 736	82	100

^aThe key to the resource allocations is as follows:

	Percentages
Resources available to finance projects	82
Programme support and administration	13
Transfer to reserves	5
	100

APPENDIX K

UNIDO technical assistance to the least developed countries, 1 January to 31 December 1983

TABLE I. DELIVERY, BY COUNTRY AND SOURCE OF FUNDS^a
(In US dollars)

Region/country	Regular programme	UNDP/IPF	SIS	UNDP/Special measures	UNIDP ^b	Other sources	Total
<i>Africa</i>							
Benin	32 219	5 215	5 167	—	—	(127) ^c	42 474
Botswana	45 901	550	4 155	—	—	—	50 606
Burundi	36 856	256 879	94 423	—	—	45 193 ^d	433 351
Cape Verde	1 125	23 002	34 750	—	—	—	58 877
Central African Republic	32 715	18	(1 271)	—	—	—	31 462
Chad	86 228	—	9 846	—	(8 500)	—	87 574
Comoros	32 786	—	—	—	1 900	2 667 ^c	37 353
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	5 451	1 374 704	77 623	—	260 131	36 339 ^c	1 754 248
Equatorial Guinea	4 717	(3 420)	—	—	—	—	1 297
Gambia	—	7 949	54 373	—	294 140	—	356 462
Guinea	124 065	520 849	26 373	161 390	—	42 449 ^e	875 126
Guinea-Bissau	23 743	—	—	—	—	—	23 743
Lesotho	28 237	—	39 833	256	36 427	—	104 753
Malawi	28 568	107 207	62 665	32 284	—	—	230 724
Mali	3 594	490 406	—	—	124 166	{ 72 811 ^f }	{ 1 174 984 }
Niger	30 691	554 703	—	—	—	—	585 394
Rwanda	89 741	38 310	31 018	50 634	5 771	—	215 474
Sao Tome and Principe	623	—	76 682	—	—	—	77 305
Sierra Leone	1 916	245 643	38 787	—	—	(1 718) ^c	284 628
Somalia	24 559	359 498	26 308	8 523	388 963	20 371 ^c	828 222
Sudan	127 566	279 791	15 879	—	3	273 997 ^d	697 236
Togo	13 226	139 185	27 220	74 631	—	54 087 ^c	308 358
Uganda	63 909	123 364	7 299	—	—	—	194 572
United Republic of Tanzania	108 474	1 044 736	89 735	363 977	167 395	63 591 ^c	1 837 908
Upper Volta	32 883	200 623	15 212	—	(4 888)	33 135 ^c	276 965
Subtotal	979 793	5 769 212	736 086	691 695	1 265 508	1 126 802	10 569 096

TABLE 1 (continued)

Region/country	Regular programme	UNDP/IPF	SIS	UNDP/Special measures	UNDP ^b	Other sources	Total
<i>Americas</i>							
Haiti	181 171	45 338	—	—	4 000	47 657 ^c	278 166
<i>Arab States^d</i>							
Democratic Yemen	81 758	344 135	17 105	—	370 754	—	813 752
Yemen	21 517	344 093	—	—	3 456	—	369 066
Subtotal	103 275	688 228	17 105	—	374 210	—	1 182 818
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
Afghanistan	—	80 562	140 020	—	—	—	220 582
Bangladesh	138	2 511 079	—	180 149	64 247	{ 489 696 ^g 637 ^c }	{ 3 245 946 178 290 }
Bhutan	26 121	152 169	—	—	—	—	117 672
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	116 947	725	—	—	—	(1 174)
Maldives	—	—	(1 174)	—	—	—	1 026 174
Nepal	22 791	927 984	21 006	4 024	15 003	35 366 ^c	2 370
Samoa	2 370	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	51 420	3 788 741	160 577	184 173	79 250	525 699	4 789 860
<i>Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs</i>							
	229 470	312 714	—	—	43 533	—	585 717
TOTAL	1 545 129	10 604 233	913 768	875 868	1 766 501	1 700 158	17 405 657

Note: () = Adjustments to prior years.

^aThe 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.

^bExcluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

^cTrust funds.

^dUnited Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

^eAccounts receivable.

^fUnited Nations Trust Fund for Sudan-Sahelian Activities.

^gUnited Nations Capital Development Fund.

^hFor Djibouti and 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	UNDP/b	Other sources	Total
Africa							
Benin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Botswana	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 114
Burundi	80 114	—	—	—	—	—	54 941
Cape Verde	1	54 940	—	—	—	—	2 643
Central African Republic	2 643	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chad	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Comoros	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	2 072 101
Ethiopia	4 717	2 072 100	—	—	—	—	4 717
Equatorial Guinea	—	19 000	—	—	—	—	19 000
Gambia	30 000	—	80 150	—	—	53 097 ^c	163 247
Guinea	—	—	—	—	18 960	—	18 960
Guinea-Bissau	1	—	—	—	15 200	—	15 201
Lesotho	5 305	—	—	338 850	—	—	344 155
Malawi	—	—	—	—	30 600	79 600 ^d	1 878 950
Mali	—	1 250 350	—	—	—	518 400 ^e	1 661 917
Niger	4 137	1 644 680	—	—	—	13 100 ^f	—
Rwanda	—	—	19 350	—	8 700	—	28 050
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	173 650	—	—	—	517 116
Sierra Leone	10 266	333 200	83 000	—	17 000	47 447 ^f	163 048
Somalia	15 601	—	—	—	38 985	—	237 518
Sudan	198 533	—	—	—	—	—	129 401
Togo	13 101	—	—	116 300	—	—	83 393
Uganda	1	75 000	8 392	—	—	—	915 618
United Republic of Tanzania	32 000	450 200	64 800	260 850	—	107 768 ^f	1 098 233
Upper Volta	22 036	734 700	6 000	—	335 497	—	—
Subtotal	418 459	6 634 170	435 342	716 000	464 942	819 412	9 488 325

TABLE 2 (continued)

Region/country	Regular programme	UNDP/IPF	SIS	UNDP/Special measures	UNDP ^b	Other sources	Total
<i>Americas</i>							
Haiti	36 801	—	—	—	26 750	10 000/	73 551
<i>Arab States^g</i>							
Democratic Yemen	22 591	—	76 400	—	46 275	—	145 266
Yemen	19 600	—	—	—	—	—	19 600
Subtotal	42 191	—	76 400	—	46 275	—	164 866
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	—	1 382 857 ^e	1 382 857
Bangladesh	—	14 500	—	—	—	—	14 500
Bhutan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	783 057	—	—	—	—	783 057
Maldives	—	—	27 700	—	—	—	27 700
Nepal	1	—	19 800	—	—	—	19 801
Samoa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	1	797 557	47 500	—	—	1 382 857	2 227 915
<i>Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs</i>							
	264 612	12 750	—	—	210 838	—	488 200
TOTAL	762 064	7 444 477	559 242	716 000	748 805	2 212 269	12 442 857

^aThe table does not include approvals of the 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.

^bExcluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

^cAccounts receivable.

^dUnited Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

^eUnited Nations Capital Development Fund.

^fTrust funds.

^gFor Djibouti and 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	UNDP ^b	Other sources	Total
<i>Africa</i>							
Benin	17 836	55 732	(10 632)	—	—	(11 488) ^c	51 448 (166 057)
Botswana	(150)	(160 379)	(5 528)	—	—	—	(1 102 211)
Burundi	(20 045)	(1 088 186)	6 020	—	—	—	54 488
Cape Verde	1	54 940	(453)	—	—	—	13 473
Central African Republic	11 418	7 421	(5 356)	—	—	—	(454 940)
Chad	1	(457 600)	2 659	—	—	1 ^c	5 059
Comoros	17 401	—	(12 343)	—	—	—	—
Djibouti	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ethiopia	3 581	1 764 617	(25 880)	—	—	17 411 ^c	1 759 729
Equatorial Guinea	4 717	2 023	—	—	—	—	6 740
Gambia	—	19 000	(1 125)	—	74 164	—	92 039
Guinea	25 315	135 802	75 181	(2)	—	53 097 ^d	289 393
Guinea-Bissau	2 178	33 000	(5 442)	—	18 960	—	48 696
Lesotho	11 681	—	(26 220)	—	29 450	—	14 911
Malawi	8 606	(51 174)	223	338 876	—	—	296 531
Mali	—	1 254 910	(6 309)	—	41 935	{ 79 600 ^e } { 518 400 ^f }	1 888 536
Niger	4 137	1 592 676	(9 907)	—	—	13 100 ^c	1 600 006
Rwanda	33 664	283 542	10 707	15 001	—	—	342 914
Sao Tome and Principe	—	—	20 872	—	8 700	—	29 572
Sierra Leone	10 267	316 643	164 925	—	—	(1) ^c	491 834
Somalia	18 695	2 957	80 982	(36 250)	17 000	47 447 ^c	130 831
Sudan	197 623	5 462	(36 326)	—	37 853	—	204 612
Togo	13 101	116 693	(14 087)	116 300	—	1 ^c	232 008
Uganda	1	67 170	8 493	—	—	—	75 664
United Republic of Tanzania	46 855	749 994	55 799	262 925	75 193	122 054 ^c	1 312 820
Upper Volta	22 036	729 532	1 922	—	335 497	46 659 ^c	1 135 646
Subtotal	428 919	5 434 775	268 175	696 850	638 752	886 281	8 353 752

TABLE 3 (continued)

Region/country	Regular programme	UNDP/IPF	SIS	UNDP/Special measures	UNDP ^b	Other sources	Total
<i>Americas</i>							
Haiti	46 701	25 428	(22 632)	—	26 750	28 668 ^c	104 915
<i>Arab States^g</i>							
Democratic Yemen	26 170	458 066	62 262	—	46 275	—	592 773
Yemen	(58 706)	20 947	—	—	—	—	(37 759)
Subtotal	(32 536)	479 013	62 262	—	46 275	—	555 014
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>							
Afghanistan	—	(22 944)	(12 985)	—	—	—	(35 929)
Bangladesh	(7 290)	(280 998)	—	378 110	—	{ (34 000) ^h 1 382 857/ 880 ^c }	1 439 559
Bhutan	—	(697 635)	—	—	—	—	(697 635)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	—	777 209	(2 431)	—	—	—	774 778
Maldives	—	—	27 700	—	—	—	27 700
Nepal	(36 976)	207 258	16 146	1	1	19 642 ^c	206 072
Samoa	684	—	—	—	—	—	684
Subtotal	(43 582)	(17 110)	28 430	378 111	1	1 369 379	1 715 229
<i>Regional, interregional and global projects especially designed for LDCs</i>							
	190 272	6 229	(2 763)	—	216 547	—	410 285
TOTAL	589 774	5 928 335	333 472	1 074 961	928 325	2 284 328	11 139 195

Note: () = Adjustments to prior years.

^aThe table does not include approvals of 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.

^bExcluding 14 per cent overhead costs.

^cTrust funds.

^dAccounts receivable.

^eUnited Nations Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities.

^fUnited Nations Capital Development Fund.

^gFor Djibouti and Sudan see under "Africa".

^hUnited Nations Fund for Population Activities.

APPENDIX L

Group training and fellowships in 1983

TABLE 1. IN-PLANT GROUP TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1983

Field of study	Host country	Number of participants		Female
		All developing countries	Least developed countries	
Iron and steel	Austria	18	—	—
Plastics technology	Austria	27	6	3
Mould design and mould making	Austria	5	—	—
Textile industry	Belgium	10	5	—
Maintenance—railway	Belgium	11	5	—
	Ivory Coast			
	Upper Volta			
Maintenance—ships	Belgium	17	5	—
Tooling in metalworking	Bulgaria	13	2	1
Diesel engines	China	14	10	—
Agricultural machinery	China	14	9	—
Diesel engines	Czechoslovakia	17	6	—
Computerized maintenance systems	Czechoslovakia	15	—	1
Energy conservation and management	Czechoslovakia	12	12	2
Iron and steel	Egypt	33 ^a	—	—
Pharmaceutical industry	France	20	11	6
Design—shoe and leather goods	Italy	23	12	1
Foundry technologies	Poland	9	5	—
Cement industry ^b	Turkey	29	13	1
Iron and steel	Turkey	24	—	—
Small-scale foundry operations	Turkey	12	9	—
Beet sugar industry	Turkey	10	3	1
Metalworking industry	USSR	15	4	1
Electric welding ^b	USSR	29	9	1
Fertilizer industry	USSR	14	1	—
Rice processing	USSR	15	1	2
Industrial information	USSR	24	—	19
Grain milling and storage	USSR	15	4	3
Iron and steel ^b	USSR	36	4	1
Management—industrial goods manufacturing	United Republic of Cameroon	12	8	1
TOTAL		493	144	44

^aTen of the 33 participants were trained in both Egypt and Turkey.

^bTwo programmes were carried out in 1983.

TABLE 2. OTHER GROUP TRAINING PROGRAMMES IN 1983

Field of study	Host country	Number of participants		Female
		All developing countries	Least developed countries	
Integration of women in industrial development	Angola	40	3	40
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Angola	23	—	5
Waste heat recovery	Australia	17	1	—
Timber engineering	Australia	18	2	1
Water desalination	Australia	19	—	—
Maintenance and plant inspection	Austria	22	4	—

TABLE 2 (continued)

Field of study	Host country	Number of participants		
		All developing countries	Least developed countries	Female
Fertilizer plant maintenance	Austria	11	3	—
Synthetic fibres	Austria	8	4	—
Air and water pollution	Belgium	25	8	4
Steel standardization	Brazil	15	—	1
Industrial co-operatives	Bulgaria	15	5	—
Medium and small-scale enterprises	Canada	18	7	1
Industrial public enterprises	Colombia	15	—	3
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Congo	29	—	5
Managed maintenance systems	Egypt	19	7	1
Furniture and joinery industries	Finland	29	6	1
Industrial information services	France	10	5	2
Energy saving—cement industry	France	15	3	1
Standardization and quality control	France	16	5	3
Pesticide formulation	German Dem. Rep.	19	8	3
Printing industry	German Dem. Rep.	19	8	1
Industrial planning	German Dem. Rep.	20	5	4
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Guinea	27	27	8
Management of industrial enterprises	Guinea-Bissau	20	20	1
Production of alumina	Hungary	16	—	1
Project preparation, evaluation and implementation	Italy	18	—	3
Packaging	Italy	25	12	4
Industrial planning	Japan	9	3	1
Quality improvement	Japan	15	—	3
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Mali	38	38	6
Mobile unit—project expansion workshops	Mali	74	29	2
	Mauritania			
	Niger			
	Senegal			
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Mozambique	22	—	6
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Nigeria	22	—	—
Project preparation and evaluation	Philippines	12	11	2
Small business consultancy	Philippines	14	14	3
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Poland	25	12	2
Medicinal herbs	Romania	12	5	2
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Saudi Arabia	16	—	—
Training of trainers—public enterprises	Tunisia	17	4	1
Energy conservation in metallurgical industries	United Kingdom	19	2	1
Small industries development	United Republic of Tanzania	15	11	—
Measurement training	Yugoslavia	5	1	—
Mechanical wood-processing industries	Yugoslavia	19	6	—
Project preparation, evaluation and financing	Zaire	22	—	1
Industrial management development	Zambia	22	—	3
Energy management	Zambia	26	4	1
TOTAL		932	283	127

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF FELLOWSHIPS AND STUDY TOURS STARTED IN 1983, BY NATIONALITY/HOME AREA, COUNTRY OR TERRITORY

Nationality/home area, country or territory	Number of individuals placed			Total
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	
Afghanistan	3	—	—	3
Angola	5	—	—	5
Argentina	23	1	—	24
Bangladesh	34	—	—	34
Benin	1	—	—	1
Bhutan	—	1	—	1
Botswana	—	1	—	1
Brazil	23	—	—	23
Bulgaria	137	2	—	139
Burma	1	—	—	1
Burundi	2	1	—	3
Cape Verde	—	—	1	1
Chile	1	—	—	1
China	111	8	24	143
Comoros	—	1	—	1
Congo	—	—	1	1
Costa Rica	—	—	3	3
Cuba	4	—	—	4
Czechoslovakia	42	—	—	42
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	18	—	—	18
Democratic Yemen	2	3	—	5
Ecuador	8	—	—	8
Egypt	40	—	—	40
El Salvador	5	—	—	5
Ethiopia	24	—	4	28
Fiji	—	1	—	1
Gabon	1	1	—	2
Greece	3	—	—	3
Guinea	6	—	—	6
Guyana	9	—	—	9
Haiti	—	3	—	3
Honduras	10	—	—	10
Hong Kong	1	—	—	1
Hungary	33	—	—	33
India	112	1	—	113
Indonesia	22	7	1	30
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5	—	—	5
Iraq	4	—	3	7
Ivory Coast	6	—	10	16
Jamaica	2	—	—	2
Kenya	25	—	—	25
Liberia	2	—	—	2
Malawi	6	—	—	6
Malaysia	1	—	1	2
Mali	4	—	2	6
Mauritania	—	—	1	1
Mexico	2	—	4	6
Morocco	2	—	—	2
Mozambique	3	—	—	3
Nepal	7	—	—	7
Nicaragua	5	—	—	5
Niger	9	—	2	11
Nigeria	17	—	—	17
Pakistan	10	—	—	10
Panama	—	1	—	1
Paraguay	4	1	—	5

TABLE 3 (continued)

Nationality/home area, country or territory	Number of individuals placed			Total
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	
Peru	2	1	—	3
Philippines	23	1	8	32
Poland	24	—	—	24
Portugal	1	1	—	2
Republic of Korea	9	—	—	9
Romania	15	—	7	22
Rwanda	1	1	—	2
Saint Lucia	—	1	—	1
Senegal	3	—	1	4
Seychelles	—	—	1	1
Sierra Leone	1	—	—	1
Somalia	3	—	—	3
Sri Lanka	21	—	3	24
Sudan	9	28	—	37
Suriname	3	—	—	3
Syrian Arab Republic	—	1	4	5
Thailand	29	6	1	36
Turkey	12	2	—	14
Uganda	1	—	—	1
United Republic of Cameroon	1	2	2	5
United Republic of Tanzania	14	—	—	14
Uruguay	2	—	—	2
Venezuela	1	—	—	1
Viet Nam	55	—	—	55
Yemen	—	1	1	2
Yugoslavia	19	—	—	19
Zaire	4	—	—	4
Zambia	4	—	2	6
Zimbabwe	2	1	—	3
TOTAL	1 054	79	87	1 220

TABLE 4. FELLOWSHIPS AND STUDY TOURS STARTED IN 1983, BY COUNTRY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OR TERRITORY OF STUDY^a

Country/geographical area/territory of study	Number of individuals placed			Total
	UNDP	Regular programme	Other programmes	
Algeria	3	—	—	3
Argentina	9	1	—	10
Australia	6	—	—	6
Austria	115	21	6	142
Belgium	18	3	5	26
Brazil	9	—	2	11
Bulgaria	3	—	—	3
Canada	17	—	3	20
China	3	—	—	3
Colombia	1	—	—	1
Costa Rica	4	—	—	4
Cuba	6	—	—	6
Cyprus	1	—	—	1
Czechoslovakia	22	—	3	25
Denmark	11	1	—	12
Ecuador	1	—	—	1

Country/geographical area/territory of study	Number of individuals placed			Total
	UND ^a	Regular programme	Other programmes	
Egypt	12	—	—	12
Finland	15	—	—	15
France	89	4	15	108
German Democratic Republic	11	—	—	11
Germany, Federal Republic of	232	23	21	276
Greece	5	—	—	5
Honduras	—	1	—	1
Hong Kong	3	4	—	7
Hungary	30	1	5	36
India	80	29	3	112
Indonesia	5	1	—	6
Iraq	1	—	—	1
Ireland	23	2	—	25
Israel	6	—	—	6
Italy	77	4	11	92
Ivory Coast	2	—	—	2
Japan	85	—	16	101
Kenya	2	2	—	4
Kuwait	1	—	—	1
Lesotho	1	—	—	1
Malaysia	12	—	—	12
Mauritius	3	1	—	4
Mexico	16	1	—	17
Nepal	1	—	—	1
Netherlands	49	3	4	56
New Zealand	2	—	—	2
Norway	6	—	—	6
Pakistan	3	—	—	3
Panama	3	1	—	4
Paraguay	—	—	1	1
Peru	3	—	—	3
Philippines	17	5	3	25
Poland	19	—	1	20
Portugal	3	—	1	4
Republic of Korea	10	7	—	17
Romania	2	—	—	2
Senegal	8	2	5	15
Singapore	15	—	—	15
Spain	19	9	—	28
Sri Lanka	1	—	—	1
Swaziland	1	—	—	1
Sweden	49	—	3	52
Switzerland	52	1	—	53
Thailand	58	—	—	58
Tunisia	2	—	—	2
Turkey	4	—	—	4
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	19	—	—	19
United Kingdom	178	2	19	199
United Republic of Tanzania	9	2	—	11
United States of America	176	2	8	186
Upper Volta	1	—	—	1
Uruguay	—	—	1	1
Venezuela	6	—	—	6
Yugoslavia	21	3	—	24
TOTAL	1 677	136	136	1 949

^aWhere a fellowship/study tour included more than one country/geographical area/territory, it is listed against each one concerned. Thus the totals in table 4 do not correspond to those in table 3.

APPENDIX M

Expert group meetings, symposia, seminars, workshops, courses and other meetings of a non-training character held during 1983

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
<i>Office of the Executive Director</i>		
16-19 March	Seventh meeting of the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa ^a	Kigali Rwanda
25, 29 April	Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board—nineteenth session	Vienna Austria
26 April-13 May	Industrial Development Board—seventeenth session	Vienna Austria
1-5 August	First international Latin American-African symposium ^b	Rio de Janeiro Brazil
22-26 November	Subregional meeting on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa ^c	Addis Ababa Ethiopia
28 November-2 December	Permanent Committee of the Industrial Development Board—twentieth session	Vienna Austria
12-16 December	Subregional meeting on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa ^d	Abidjan Ivory Coast
<i>Task Force for the Preparation of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO</i>		
12-16 April	International forum on technological advances and development (high-level expert group meeting) ^e	Tbilisi Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
18-22 April	Industrial development strategies and policies for developing countries (high-level expert group meeting) ^f	Lima Peru
30 May-3 June	Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development (high-level expert group meeting) ^g	Yaoundé United Republic of Cameroon
18-22 July	Industrial co-operation among developing countries (high-level expert group meeting) ^h	Bangkok Thailand
29 August-2 September	Energy and industrialization (high-level expert group meeting) ^g	Oslo Norway
<i>Negotiations</i>		
24-26 January	Global preparatory meeting for the first consultation on the wood and wood products industry	Vienna Austria
28 February-4 March	Expert group meeting on licensing agreement in the petrochemical industry	Vienna Austria

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
7-9 March	Seminar on co-operation among developing countries in petrochemical industries ⁱ	Vienna Austria
22-25 March	Meeting on contractual arrangements in the agricultural machinery industry	Vienna Austria
4-8 April	First regional meeting of Asia and the Middle East to exchange experiences in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants	New Delhi India
18-23 April	First regional meeting of Latin America and the Caribbean to exchange experiences in the construction and operation of fertilizer plants	Salvador Brazil
25-29 April	Second meeting of the <i>ad hoc</i> panel of experts on contractual arrangements in the pharmaceutical industry	Vienna Austria
3 May	Meeting of the bureau of the third consultation on the fertilizer industry	Vienna Austria
22-26 August	International conference on co-operative food processing in developing countries	Ottawa Canada
2-5 September	Meeting for promotion of technical co-operation among developing countries (pharmaceuticals)	Tunis Tunisia
6-9 September	Informal expert group meeting on the leather and leather products industry	Vienna Austria
19-23 September	First consultation on the wood and wood products industry	Helsinki Finland
3-4 October	First meeting of the advisory panel on petrochemicals ⁱ	Vienna Austria
10-12 October	Small expert group meeting on energy-related equipment and technology	Vienna Austria
17-21 October	Second consultation on the agricultural machinery industry	Vienna Austria
23-27 October	Expert group meeting on measures and forms to promote integrated development of the vegetable oils and fats industry within the food-processing industry	Alexandria Egypt
7-9 November	Experts' meeting on venture banking in developing countries ⁱ	Paris France
21-25 November	Second consultation on the pharmaceutical industry	Budapest Hungary
12-13 December	Preparatory meeting for the third consultation on the leather and leather products industry	Vienna Austria
14-16 December	Seventh session of the UNIDO leather and leather products industry panel	Vienna Austria
19-21 December	Expert group meeting on energy-related equipment and technology	Vienna Austria

Non-governmental Organizations

24-28 January	International conference on energy management in industry in developing countries ^k	New Delhi India
28 September-4 October	Seminar on the promotion of industrial co-operatives in selected developing countries ⁱ	Gdansk Poland

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
<i>Regional and Country Studies</i>		
22-25 October	Seminar on industrial restructuring in Thailand ^m	Pattaya and Bangkok Thailand
28-29 October	Seminar on the potential for resource-based industrial development in Nepal ⁿ	Kathmandu Nepal
<i>Sectoral Studies</i>		
27 January	Joint UNIDO/IIASA workshop on problems and prospects of developing countries in forestry and wood-processing industries	Laxenburg Austria
28 February- 2 March	Sector study methodology meeting II (wood)	Vienna Austria
5-7 December	Joint UNIDO/ECLA expert group meeting on capital goods industries in Latin America	Santiago Chile
19-21 December	Expert group meeting on energy-related equipment and technology ^o	Vienna Austria
<i>Statistics and Survey</i>		
10 January- 4 February	Seminar on the 1983 world industrial census ^p	Dakar Senegal
<i>Technology Programme</i>		
7-15 March	Third workshop on small hydro power ^q	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
11-15 April	Expert group meeting on guarantees and warranties in international transfer of technology transactions, with special reference to public enterprises in developing countries ^r	Ljubljana Yugoslavia
7-14 May	Meeting of the selected committee for the international centre for genetic engineering and biotechnology	Vienna Austria
23 May-24 June	First training workshop on mini small hydro power	Hangzhou China
31 May-4 June	Workshop on institutional and structural responses of developing countries to technological advances	Dubrovnik Yugoslavia
6-8 July	Meeting of selected heads of technology transfer registries	Vienna Austria
30 August- 2 September	Symposium on contracts for the construction of oil and gas pipelines ^s	Jakarta Indonesia
7-13 September	Ministerial-level plenipotentiary meeting on the establishment of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology	Madrid Spain
17-20 October	Eighth meeting of heads of technology transfer registries	Caracas Venezuela
21-22 October	Expert group meeting on the development of harmonized computerized registry information systems	Caracas Venezuela

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
8-12 November	Seminar/workshop on technology transfer, management and development and the implications of newly emerging advanced technologies	Port of Spain Trinidad and Tobago
21-23 November	Technical congress [held in conjunction with the Third International Fair—Technology for the People]	Manila Philippines
1-2 and 5-7 December	ASEAN senior expert group meeting on exchange of experiences of energy conservation of small and medium industries (including dissemination meeting on assessment of energy conservation on selected industrial sectors in Malaysia)	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
12-14 December	National workshop on technology transfer policies and planning	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
19-21 December	Expert meeting on technology exports from developing countries	Vienna Austria
<i>Investment Co-operative Programme</i>		
24-28 January	Sri Lanka promotion week	Brussels Belgium Amsterdam and The Hague Netherlands
22 March	Regional meeting—Rhône-Alpes	Lyon France
30-31 March	Regional meeting—Basse-Normandie	Caen France
12 April	Regional meeting—Pays de la Loire	Nantes France
12-28 April	Kenya country presentation meeting	Tokyo Japan
18 April	Investment promotion day for Sri Lanka, Egypt and Senegal	Basel Switzerland
20 April	Paraguay country presentation meeting	Zurich Switzerland
21 April	Regional meeting—Alsace	Mulhouse France
22 April	Regional meeting—Franche-Comté	Besançon France
23 April	Regional meeting—Bretagne	Rennes France
24-25 April	Regional meeting—Provence-Alpes and Côte d'Azur	Marseille France
4 May	Flanders Technology Fair—seminar on transfer of technology and the developing countries	Ghent Belgium
30-31 May	Regional meeting—Franche-Comté	Besançon France
31 May	Sri Lanka investment promotion meeting	Brussels Belgium
6 June	Regional meeting—Bourgogne	Dijon France

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
14 June	Seminar on investment promotion and the electronics industry	New York United States of America
16 June	Trade and investment in Arab countries ¹	Hasselt Belgium
18-25 June	Barbados country presentation meeting	Tokyo and Osaka Japan
24 June	Regional meeting—Nord-Pas de Calais	Lille France
14 September	Southern African countries presentation meeting (United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe)	Tokyo Japan
28 September	Regional meeting—Nord-Pas de Calais	Lille France
4-7 October	Colombia promotion week	Brussels Belgium Utrecht Netherlands
5 October	Lesotho, Mauritius and Zambia—country presentation meetings	Cologne Federal Republic of Germany
14 October	Peru country presentation meeting	Tokyo Japan
26 October	Peru country presentation meeting	Cologne Federal Republic of Germany
<i>Factory Establishment and Management</i>		
11-13 January	UNIDO/ESCAP expert group meeting on a regional programme for development of industrial consultancy	Kuala Lumpur Malaysia
<i>Training</i>		
28 November- 2 December	Meeting on long-range programme of assistance to African development finance institutions	Vienna Austria
5-19 December	Preparatory workshop for a group training programme in management of human resources development for industry	Moscow Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
<i>Agro-industries</i>		
3-7 October	Workshop in the packaging industry with special emphasis on the agro-industrial sector	Havana Cuba
<i>Metallurgical Industries</i>		
29 March-8 April	Study tour and workshop to promote technology development and transfer in the area of sponge iron manufacturing in developing countries of the ESCAP region	Cilegon Steel Plant Indonesia Hyderabad India
13-17 November	Experts' core industries group meeting on the manufacture of cast/forged parts	Cairo Egypt

<i>Date</i>		<i>Place</i>
<i>Engineering Industries</i>		
28 November- 2 December	Group meeting on promoting appropriate computer aided design (CAD) and computer aided manufacturing (CAM) technology in developing countries	Cordoba Argentina
12-16 December	Workshop/seminar on the installation, operation and maintenance of irrigation pumps	Dakar Senegal
<i>Chemical Industries</i>		
11-15 April	Meeting on preparatory assistance for determining needs and objectives for inter-country co-operation in pesticide development in Latin America	Buenos Aires Argentina
24-27 May	Consultative meeting on the industrial utilization of medicinal and aromatic plants (African region) ^a	Vienna Austria
24-31 August	Regional symposium on the development of the petrochemical industry	Bahía Blanca Argentina
24-29 October	Regional consultation on harmonization of pesticide registration requirements	Baguio City Philippines
7-14 November	Symposium on appropriate materials for low-cost housing (African region) ^b	Nairobi Kenya
5-9 December	International conference on carbon fibre applications	São José dos Campos and Salvador Brazil

^aOrganized jointly with OAU and ECA.

^bOrganized jointly with the Candido Mendes University.

^cOrganized jointly with OAU and ECA, in co-operation with the Industrial Planning Section.

^dOrganized jointly with OAU, ECA and the Government of the Ivory Coast, in co-operation with the Industrial Planning Section.

^eOrganized in co-operation with the UNIDO Technology Programme.

^fOrganized in co-operation with the Global and Conceptual Studies Branch and the Regional and Country Studies Branch.

^gOrganized in co-operation with the Office of the Executive Director.

^hOrganized in co-operation with the Regional and Country Studies Branch.

ⁱOrganized jointly with OPEC and the OPEC Fund for International Development.

^jOrganized by OECD jointly with UNIDO.

^kOrganized jointly with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries.

^lOrganized jointly with the Polish Central Union of Work Co-operatives, in co-operation with the International Co-operative Alliance and the International Committee of Workers' Co-operative and Artisanal Societies.

^mOrganized jointly with the Industrial Restructuring Committee of Thailand.

ⁿOrganized jointly with the Industrial Services Centre of Nepal.

^oOrganized jointly with the Negotiations Branch.

^pOrganized jointly with the Statistical Office (United Nations Headquarters), ECA and the Carl Duisberg Society (Munich Centre for Advanced Training in Applied Statistics for Developing Countries).

^qOrganized jointly with the ESCAP/Regional Centre for Technology Transfer, the Regional Energy Development Programme and the Government of Malaysia.

^rOrganized jointly with the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries.

^sOrganized jointly with the ESCAP/UNIDO Division of Industry, Human Settlements and Technology.

^tOrganized jointly with the Limburg Regional Industry Federation.

^uOrganized jointly with the Scientific Technical and Research Commission of OAU.

^vOrganized jointly with the International Council for Building Research Studies and Documentation and the International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures.

APPENDIX N

Selected list of studies under preparation or completed in 1983 (other than those prepared by the Division for Industrial Studies)

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS

Training Branch

Application of informatics to industrial energy management and conservation analysis (completed)
Energy auditing and the potential benefits of industrial energy management (completed)
Energetic uses of biomass (completed)
Information basis for industrial energy management and conservation (revised version) (completed)
Information system for training needs and opportunities in developing countries (part II of the study on centres of excellence) (completed)
Training in industrial energy planning and management (completed)

Feasibility Studies Section

Teaching material file for training seminars on project preparation, evaluation and financing—
module V (ongoing)

Agro-industries Branch

Furniture and joinery industries for developing countries (revision; ongoing)
Soft leather substitute materials and their impact on the international leather and leather products trade (ongoing)
Techno-economic study on measures to mitigate the environmental impact of the leather industry, particularly in developing countries (ongoing)

Metallurgical Industries Section

Aluminium production and use in developing countries (completed)
Laboratory practice in alumina production: theoretical background and laboratory manual (completed)
Design study of an aluminium extrusion and anodizing plant (ongoing)
Detailed techno-economic design study for the establishment of an aluminium extrusion/anodizing plant (ongoing)
Establishment of aluminium production in a developing country with special emphasis on the application and economic use of aluminium (ongoing)
Heat treatment of castings and forgings (ongoing)
Manual on the theoretical background and instructions to laboratory investigations in alumina production (ongoing)
The aluminium industry in the Arab world and the role of UNIDO in its development (completed)
World review on energy conservation in the bauxite/alumina industry: training kit (ongoing)
World review on environmental aspects and protection in the bauxite/alumina industry: training kit (ongoing)

Chemical Industries Branch

Manual on rice-husk ash cements: their development and applications (ongoing)
Manual on small-scale brick manufacture (ongoing)



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR 1983

Addendum

Profiles of UNIDO technical co-operation activities

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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/SF	Trust Funds (financed by recipient)
UNIDF	United Nations Industrial Development Fund

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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, territory or area during 1983, as well as for the second UNDP country programming cycle (1977-1981) and the first two years 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 during the period 1977-1981 and in 1982-1983 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 1982-1983 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 and for 1982 are expenditures as reported by UNDP; figures for 1983 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, territory or area 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, territory or area 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, territory or area during the period 1977-1981 and in 1982-1983.

Table E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1981 and 1982-1983

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, territory or area during the period 1977-1981 and in 1982-1983, 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.

A F R I C A ^{*}/

*/ 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: 20,000 (4.9%) 1982-1986: 20,000 (10.4%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	28	1 295
1982	1	17
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 766	45	0.5			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	21 089	2 072	2 100			
(in percentage)	(6.1%)	(1.6%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	29	2	1	-
1982	7	3	-	-
1983	6	2	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	40	9
1982	9	1
1983	1	1
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		73.3	74.7	-	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		17.4	-	-	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		0.8	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		1.9	21.5	57.7	Factory establishment
TF/SF		5.5	3.8	42.3	Training
UNIDF		1.1	-	-	Feasibility studies
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries
Experts		41.8	76.8	52.5	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		50.0	10.0	-	Chemical industries
Training		6.3	7.1	-	Other
Equipment		-	-	-	
Miscellaneous		1.9	6.1	47.7	

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Arab States'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 3,000 (12.0%) 1977-1981: 10,950 (18.7%) 1982-1986: 41,500 (21.630)

ANGOLA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	22	2 434
1982	9	438
1983	5	576
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 574	1 301	1 369			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	13 945 1 413	4 187 963	4 870 1 242			
(in percentage)	(10.1%)	(23.0%)	(25.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects: Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	15	6		
1982	14	9		
1983	9	11		
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	20	14	6
1982	15	11	4
1983	29	21	8
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		56.7	74.0	90.8	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		20.8	4.7	5.5	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.3	0.1	1.1	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		22.1	21.2	2.6	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		15.9	28.4	42.7	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		60.0	55.4	42.6	Chemical industries	
Training		2.6	-	0.9	Other	
Equipment		21.0	14.8	12.0		
Miscellaneous		0.5	1.4	1.8		

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 (\$000)
1977-81	30	1 995
1982	3	66
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 766	146	42			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	16 016	3 531	3 100			
(in percentage)	(8.4%)	(2.7%)	(0.2%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	26	2	-	-	1
1982	5	1	-	-	1
1983	4	1	-	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	49	30	19
1982	2	2	-
1983	2	2	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	76.0	64.2	12.2	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	19.7	22.5	12.1	Industrial planning	0.5	1.7
SIS/TF	0.6	3.7	-	Institutional infrastructure	1.6	-
RP	2.0	0.7	75.7	Factory establishment	81.1	89.3
TF/SF	1.7	8.9	-	Training	0.2	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	2.5	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	1.9	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	77.2	35.5	83.7	Engineering industries	2.6	-
Subcontracts	3.3	57.9	2.8	Chemical industries	9.6	12.2
Training	3.2	4.4	8.8	Other	-	-
Equipment	9.1	-	-			
Miscellaneous	7.2	2.2	4.7			

REMARKS: IDC

a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BOZSHANA (7,264) (4,313)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,800 1977-1981: 8,500 1982-1986: 8,500
(6%) (10.4%) (0.3%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	313
1982	4	83
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 044	96	23			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 654 702	651 46	984 0.5			
(in percentage)	(9.2%)	(7.1%)	(0.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1001 >
1977-81	8	-	1	-
1982	3	-	-	1
1983	3	-	1	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	18	2	16
1982	5	4	1
1983	5	5	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		75.9	48.2	2.4	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		19.1	4.8	17.9	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	2.4
RP		5.0	47.0	79.7	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	14.2
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		73.4	85.1	98.9	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		20.8	-	-	Chemical industries	37.5
Training		2.2	14.2	-	Other	-
Equipment		2.9	-	-		
Miscellaneous		0.7	0.7	1.1		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BURUNDI UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (1.3%) 1977-1981: 18,750 (5.9%) 1982-1986: 48,500 (10.4%) (24,063) (16,765)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	33	1 978
1982	5	4 099
1983	3	51
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 002	347	431			
	19 623	6 206	5 230			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 249	294	257			
(in percentage)	(6.4%)	(4.7%)	(4.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	20	2	-	1
1982	4	-	-	2
1983	4	-	-	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	54	25	29
1982	10	7	3
1983	12	7	5
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	62.3	84.7	59.6	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.7	7.0	21.9	Industrial planning	0.3	-
SIS/TF	0.5	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	67.7	87.1
RP	23.6	1.0	8.5	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	4.4	-	-	Training	3.8	1.8
UNIDF	2.5	-	-	Feasibility studies	8.7	8.8
Other ^{a/}	-	7.3	10.0	Agro-industries	5.7	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	0.6	-
Experts	83.9	94.1	92.8	Engineering industries	0.5	-
Subcontracts	6.7	-	-	Chemical industries	12.7	1.4
Training	0.7	0.1	5.7	Other	-	1.0
Equipment	3.9	2.5	-			
Miscellaneous	4.8	3.3	1.5			

REMARKS: LDC a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CAMEROON

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 15,000 (1.8%) 1977-1981: 17,250 (7.3%) 1982-1986: 27,500 (17.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	16	1 058
1982	5	374
1983	1	3
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	941	356	339			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 218	3 912	3 900			
(in percentage)	(4.3%)	(6.9%)	(8.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	10	4	-	-
1982	8	4	1	-
1983	5	4	1	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	27	18
1982	12	10
1983	16	12
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	68.7	75.3	93.5	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.3	-	-	Industrial planning	0.2	42.9
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	22.7	25.4
RP	1.0	17.7	6.0	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	20.5	1.5	0.5	Training	2.0	16.1
UNIDF	1.5	5.5	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	2.0	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	32.8	80.4	70.7	Engineering industries	38.3	-
Subcontracts	4.9	8.7	-	Chemical industries	28.6	15.6
Training	13.0	9.6	5.8	Other	6.2	-
Equipment	47.8	-	8.2			
Miscellaneous	1.5	1.3	15.3			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CAPE VERDE

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US)	1972-1976:	1,500	1977-1981:	4,000	1982-1986:	11,250
		(-)		(-)		(6,215)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	8	168
1982	1	53
1983	1	55
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	196	30	58			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	4 434	1 200	1 145			
(in percentage)	-	(2.0%)	(2.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	9	-	-	-	-
1982	3	-	-	-	-
1983	4	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	15	11	4
1982	2	1	1
1983	3	3	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		-	-	39.3	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		33.0	78.2	59.4	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	39.3
RP		67.0	21.8	1.3	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	40.9
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		91.8	84.4	87.1	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		-	10.9	-	Chemical industries	60.7
Training		7.0	-	-	Other	-
Equipment		0.2	-	11.5		
Miscellaneous		1.0	4.7	1.4		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500 (4.9%) 1977-1981: 11,750 (4.5%) 1982-1986: 29,500 (14.85%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	17	1 896
1982	1	23
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	997	99	22			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	11 996	2 825	3 069			
(in percentage)	(4.3%)	(1.6%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	10	2	-	-	-	-
1982	4	1	-	-	-	-
1983	4	1	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	25	10	15
1982	8	7	1
1983	5	5	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							
(in percentage of delivery)							
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF		52.6	45.2	-	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM		7.4	42.7	-	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF		0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP		28.1	12.1	100.0	Factory establishment		
TFSF		11.7	-	-	Training		
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies		
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		
Experts		82.4	83.5	68.6	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts		3.6	-	-	Chemical industries		
Training		6.8	4.9	0.1	Other		
Equipment		4.2	7.1	-			
Miscellaneous		3.0	4.5	31.3			

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHAD

(19,412)
19,000
(18.6%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(10.6%)

1982-1986: 50,000
(7.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	9	1 266
1982	2	124
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1 050	18	88	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	12 111	2 807	4 000	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(0.3%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	5	2	-	-	1
1982	2	1	1	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	21	10	11
1982	1	1	-
1983	4	4	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF	UNDP/SIS/SM	SIS/TF	Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure
RP	95.4	52.1	-	-	-	96.0
TF/SF	2.0	-	11.2	-	-	0.6
UNIDF	2.0	-	88.8	-	-	-
Other	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Type of delivery	-	47.9	-	-	-	2.1
Experts	53.8	50.1	79.7	-	-	-
Subcontracts	35.2	-	-	-	-	47.9
Training	1.9	-	-	-	-	1.3
Equipment	4.4	47.9	3.8	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	4.7	2.0	16.5	-	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DOMOROS

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (7,200)

1977-1981: (7,346)

1982-1986: 12,000

(7,346)

(-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	9	461
1982	2	173
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982		1983	
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	273	158	37	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 997	2 263	1 824	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	6	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	7	6	1
1982	8	8	-
1983	2	1	1
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)									
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector				
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		38.6	3.5	-	Industrial planning	-	-	-	87.8
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-	-	-
RP		0.8	-	87.8	Factory establishment	-	-	-	-
TFSF		-	40.3	7.1	Training	-	-	-	-
UNIDF		60.6	56.2	5.1	Feasibility studies	34.2	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-	-	-
Type of delivery		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-	-	-	-
Experts		24.4	44.0	91.4	Engineering industries	60.7	56.2	5.1	-
Subcontracts		71.4	56.0	5.1	Chemical industries	4.3	43.8	7.1	-
Training		2.2	-	3.3	Other	0.8	-	-	-
Equipment		0.3	-	-					
Miscellaneous		1.7	-	0.2					

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500 (4.2%) 1977-1981: 7,500 (3.6%) 1982-1986: 11,090 (5.2%) (5,086)

A. New projects approved			B. Delivery (\$000)						C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
1977-81	6	368	279		296	253				1977-81	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1982	2	57	8 730		1 478	1 893				1982	8	1	-	-
1983	1	16	256		233	188				1983	3	1	1	-
1984			(2.9%)		(15.8%)	(9.9%)				1984	4	-	1	-
1985										1985				
1986										1986				

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)											
Source of funds				1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983	
UNDP/IPF				92.0	79.0	74.6		-	-	-	
UNDP/SIS/SM				5.5	4.0	6.3		-	-	-	
SIS/TF				2.5	-	-		-	-	6.3	
RP				-	-	-		-	-	-	
TF/SF				-	17.0	19.1		-	-	-	
UNIDF				-	-	-		73.1	94.7	93.6	
Other				-	-	-		-	-	-	
Type of delivery											
Experts				77.8	65.4	87.8					
Subcontracts				5.4	14.0	-					
Training				4.3	0.9	0.1		5.5	4.0		
Equipment				5.5	11.8	6.8		21.4	1.3		
Miscellaneous				7.0	7.9	5.3					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	23	18	5
1982	6	4	2
1983	5	3	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: $\begin{pmatrix} - \\ - \end{pmatrix}$ 1977-1981: $\begin{pmatrix} 2,777 \\ 2,200 \end{pmatrix}$ 1982-1986: $\begin{pmatrix} 4,550 \\ 5,250 \end{pmatrix}$ (2.6%)

LIBYOUTI

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	100
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	34	51	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1,284	941	990	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	(5.4%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000->		
1977-81	2	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	5	3
1982	3	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	-	100.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	100.0	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	-	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other	-	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts	95.4	98.7	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Training	-	-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment	3.5	1.3	-	-		
Miscellaneous	1.1	-	-	-		

REMARKS: LDC; reported also under 'Arab States'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(29,374)
1982-1986: 56,000
(30.0%)

(30,361)
1977-1981: 31,500
(22.0%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 27,500
(19.2%)

EGYPT

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	35	7	7	6
1982	12	8	6	4
1983	12	12	5	4
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1986				
All funds	9 416	1 759	1 039		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	32 361	7 550	6 600		
(in percentage)	(27.6)	(22.2%)	(15.6%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	54	4 502
1982	9	2 568
1983	5	652
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		95.3	93.2	99.0	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.0	6.8	1.0	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		0.9	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		0.5	-	-	Factory establishment
TF/SF		0.1	-	-	Training
UNIDF		1.2	-	-	Feasibility studies
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries
Experts		33.1	31.2	45.9	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		13.1	11.3	17.3	Chemical industries
Training		8.3	12.9	7.8	Other
Equipment		43.7	42.8	26.2	
Miscellaneous		1.8	1.8	2.8	

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	152	105	47
1982	31	28	3
1983	21	18	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Arab States'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,925)
12,750
(0.8%)

1982-1986:

(4,407)
4,258
(-)

1977-1981:

3,500
(-)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976:

REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	12
1982	-	-
1983	1	5
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	148	-	1	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	3 704	1 489	1 417	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	3	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	3	2
1982	2	2	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		46.5	-	-	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		-	-	100.0	Factory establishment
TFSF		53.5	-	-	Training
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries
Type of delivery		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries
Experts		31.3	-	-	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		40.6	-	-	Chemical industries
Training		-	-	91.0	Other
Equipment		28.1	-	-	
Miscellaneous		-	-	9.0	

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ETHIOPIA
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (10%) 1977-1981: 42,000 (20.9%) 1982-1986: 112,000 (26.8%)
 (40,742) (62,377)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	23	6 457
1982	7	245
1983	3	2 107
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	5 453	2 132	1 752			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	40 754	13 329	9 149			
(in percentage)	5 272	2 017	1 375			
	(12.9%)	(15.1%)	(15.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	17	4	2	4	
1982	6	1	1	5	
1983	5	2	1	5	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	97	42	55
1982	33	18	15
1983	21	18	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		95.7	94.5	78.5	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		3.0	1.1	4.4	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.3	0.2	0.2	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	0.9	2.1	Training	
UNIDF		-	3.3	14.8	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		54.0	62.4	61.3	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		8.5	8.9	1.4	Chemical industries	
Training		10.7	12.5	13.8	Other	
Equipment		25.6	14.8	22.7		
Miscellaneous		1.2	1.4	0.8		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

JABON

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500 (5.8%)

1977-1981: 7,500 (10.2%)

1982-1986: 6,000 (4.6%)

(2,784)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	805
1982	1	7
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	574	101	0.3			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	8 626	251	415			
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(37.5%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	1	1	1	-		
1982	-	-	1	-		
1983	1	1	-	-		
1984	-	-	-	-		
1985	-	-	-	-		
1986	-	-	-	-		

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	10	1	9
1982	6	4	2
1983	1	1	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		100.0	93.5	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	100.0	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	6.5	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		88.7	88.2	-	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		-	6.5	-	Other	
Equipment		6.7	0.8	-		
Miscellaneous		4.6	4.5	100.0		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

2ANBYA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 2,500 (11.8%)
 1977-1981: 7,000 (0.3%)
 1982-1986: 14,250 (6.678%)
 (-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	264
1982	4	402
1983	1	19
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	337	17	356			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 757	1 528	1 450			
(in percentage)	15	-	8			
	(0.2%)		(0.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	11	1	-	-	
1982	3	-	-	-	
1983	3	-	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	15	13	2
1982	1	1	-
1983	3	3	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983									
Sources of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector				
UNDP/IPF		5.0	-	2.2	Investment co-operation				
UNDP/SIS/SM		52.1	-	15.3	Industrial planning				
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure				
RP		9.4	-	-	Factory establishment				
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training				
UNIDF		33.4	100.0	82.5	Feasibility studies				
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries				
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries				
Experts		42.4	94.8	8.8	Engineering industries				
Subcontracts		43.2	-	88.3	Chemical industries				
Training		4.6	-	-	Other				
Equipment		8.9	4.9	1.2					
Miscellaneous		0.9	0.3	1.7					

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GHANA (21,518)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (13.4%) 1977-1981: 19,000 (1.8%) 1982-1986: 40,000 (6.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	16	452
1982	2	52
1983	1	210
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	967	122	117			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 342	3 613	3 100			
(in percentage)	(4.1%)	(3.0%)	(3.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	17	2	1	1		
1982	6	1	-	-		
1983	5	2	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	16	10	6
1982	2	1	1
1983	2	1	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	85.7	88.3	100.0	Investment co-operation	0.1	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	9.8	11.7	-	Industrial planning	-	39.2
SIS/TF	0.8	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	1.4	-
RP	1.4	-	-	Factory establishment	63.3	9.5
TF/SF	2.3	-	-	Training	1.4	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	21.1	90.5
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	31.2	98.4	90.0	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	51.4	-	-	Chemical industries	8.7	0.8
Training	10.9	-	-	Other	4.0	-
Equipment	5.1	-	8.5			
Miscellaneous	1.4	1.6	1.5			

REMARKS:

GUINEA

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (6.9%) 1977-1981: 21,750 (23.7%) 1982-1986: 44,500 (23.93%) (15.8%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	21	4 381
1982	6	379
1983	4	348
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 210	792	521			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	29 897 4 749	5 754 664	4 315 273			
(in percentage)	(15.9%)	(11.5%)	(6.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	20	5	1			2
1982	3	3	1			2
1983	2	3	1			2
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	41	23	18
1982	10	6	4
1983	16	12	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		95.9	83.9	52.4	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.2	-	36.1	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		1.7	16.1	3.4	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		0.2	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other ^{a/}		-	-	8.1	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		26.6	53.5	84.6	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		11.6	40.8	-	Chemical industries	
Training		5.9	2.0	7.8	Other	
Equipment		54.1	-	2.5		
Miscellaneous		1.8	3.7	5.1		

REMARKS: LDC a/ Work performed on a reimbursable basis.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUINEA BISSAU (6,796) (10,963)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 2,500 (-) 1977-1981: 6,120 (0.4%) 1982-1986: 21,750 (0.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	74
1982	2	76
1983	2	21
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	71	39	68			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	8 644	2 305	2 457			
(in percentage)	-	(1.1%)	(0.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	9	-	-	-		
1982	4	-	-	-		
1983	4	-	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	5	-
1982	3	3	-
1983	5	4	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
				Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure
UNDP/IPF	-	65.5	31.7			
UNDP/SIS/SM	100.0	34.5	14.2			
SIS/TF	-	-	-			
RP	-	-	34.7			
TF/SF	-	-	-			
UNIDF	-	-	19.4			
Other	-	-	-			
Type of delivery						
Experts	92.0	52.9	100.0			
Subcontracts	-	-	-			
Training	-	-	-			
Equipment	-	16.5	-			
Miscellaneous	8.0	30.6	-			
				Factory establishment	Training	Feasibility studies
				Agro-industries		
				Metallurgical industries		
				Engineering industries		
				Chemical industries		
				Other		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

IVORY COAST (13,297) (8,740)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (7.7%) 1977-1981: 15,000 (13.9%) 1982-1986: 16,500 (14.7%)

A. New projects approved		B. Delivery (\$000)							
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
1977-81	9	2 450	2 987	417	788				
1982	1	150							
1983	2	1 235	13 297	2 244	2 232				
1984			2 712	306	377				
1985									
1986									
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed									
(in percentage)			(20.4%)	(13.6%)	(16.9%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$001)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000-10000	>10000	>
1977-81	8	2	1		2	
1982	-	1	-		1	
1983	1	-	-		2	
1984						
1985						
1986						

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input		Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
Year		< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81		8	2	1	2	
1982		-	1	-	1	
1983		1	-	-	2	
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	75	19	56
1982	15	4	11
1983	7	1	6
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		90.8	73.3	47.9	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		1.4	-	0.5	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.2	-	-	Factory establishment	
TRSF		7.5	26.7	13.3	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	38.3	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		92.5	92.3	52.6	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	25.5	Chemical industries	
Training		4.2	5.5	14.1	Other	
Equipment		1.1	-	5.7		
Miscellaneous		2.2	2.2	2.1		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

KENYA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (26,507) 1977-1981: (52,000) 1982-1986: (51,175)
 (8.4%) (29.0%) (15.1%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	32	6 254
1982	1	8
1983	2	436
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	5 239	1 353	874			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	25 003	7 028	5 430			
(in percentage)	(18.2%)	(17.1%)	(14.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	24	2	2	3	
1982	4	2	1	3	
1983	5	2	1	3	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	120	86
1982	27	13
1983	11	10
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		83.8	89.0	92.1	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.2	3.3	-	Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	59.9
RP		0.6	0.5	-	Factory establishment	23.1
TF/SF		7.3	0.7	0.1	Training	-
UNIDF		6.1	6.5	7.8	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	7.8
Experts		77.6	79.0	76.9	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		2.3	0.7	0.5	Chemical industries	-
Training		9.6	16.0	19.6	Other	9.2
Equipment		8.0	2.9	1.9		-
Miscellaneous		2.5	1.4	1.1		-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(11,237)
13,250
(4.6%)

1982-1986:

(11,237)
13,250
(4.6%)

1977-1981:

8,300
(7.7%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

LESOTHO

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	664
1982	5	220
1983	1	17
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	541	162	105			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	11 968	2 645	2 700			
(in percentage)	(1.6%)	(0.4%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	11	1	-	-
1982	6	-	-	-
1983	4	-	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	20	12	8
1982	3	1	2
1983	5	4	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1977-81	1982
Source of funds						
UNDP/IPF		36.1	6.0	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		33.1	43.3	38.2	23.2	6.0
SIS/TF		-	-	-	-	-
RP		24.5	13.1	27.0	15.0	-
TF/SF		6.3	-	-	0.1	-
UNIDF		-	37.6	34.8	7.3	-
Other		-	-	-	8.0	47.6
Type of delivery						
Experts		70.7	75.0	97.0	-	7.8
Sub-contracts		-	-	-	2.6	-
Training		2.2	20.8	-	41.5	1.0
Equipment		24.8	1.0	0.1	2.3	27.6
Miscellaneous		2.3	3.2	2.9	-	3.5
Industrial subsector						
Investment co-operation						
Industrial planning						
Institutional infrastructure						
Factory establishment						
Training						
Feasibility studies						
Agro-industries						
Metallurgical industries						
Engineering industries						
Chemical industries						
Other						

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LIBERIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (8.5%) 1977-1981: 10,000 (3.1%) 1982-1986: 12,500 (8.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	11	1 114
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	882	122	168			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 324	1 882	2 022			
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(6.5%)	(8.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	15	3	-	-	
1982	2	2	-	-	
1983	2	1	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	31	10	21
1982	1	-	1
1983	1	-	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	68.7	100.0	100.0	
	UNDP/SIS/SM	11.6	-	-	
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	
	RP	0.3	-	-	
	TF/SF	19.4	-	-	
	UNIDF	-	-	-	
	Other	-	-	-	
Type of delivery	Experts	89.6	67.0	81.0	
	Subcontracts	-	-	-	
	Training	2.7	17.2	9.1	
	Equipment	3.3	12.3	3.2	
	Miscellaneous	4.4	3.5	6.7	
Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983	
Investment co-operation		-	-	-	
Industrial planning		21.9	1.6	-	
Institutional infrastructure		28.2	98.4	100.0	
Factory establishment		43.1	-	-	
Training		0.3	-	-	
Feasibility studies		-	-	-	
Agro-industries		1.3	-	-	
Metallurgical industries		-	-	-	
Engineering industries		-	-	-	
Chemical industries		5.2	-	-	
Other		-	-	-	

REMARKS:

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: $\frac{5,000}{(14.4\%)}$ 1977-1981: $\frac{5,325}{(65.6\%)}$ 1982-1986: $\frac{5,000}{(37.8\%)}$ (1,723)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	12	2 556
1982	2	5 970
1983	4	10 050
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	7 962	3 857	4 705			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 188	3 562	4 000			
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(38.0%)	(23.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	4	-	1	1
1982	1	-	-	2
1983	2	-	-	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	416	396
1982	125	123
1983	267	263
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983				
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	39.3	35.0	20.0
	UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	0.1
	SIS/TF	-	-	-
	RP	-	-	-
	TF/SF	59.5	65.0	79.7
	UNIDF	1.2	-	0.2
	Other	-	-	-
Type of delivery	Experts	98.7	98.6	98.2
	Subcontracts	0.2	-	-
	Training	0.1	-	-
	Equipment	0.3	0.5	1.5
	Miscellaneous	0.7	0.9	0.3
Industrial subsector				
Investment co-operation				
Industrial planning				
Institutional infrastructure				
Factory establishment				
Training				
Feasibility studies				
Agro-industries				
Metallurgical industries				
Engineering industries				
Chemical industries				
Other				

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Arab States'

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MADAGASCAR (23,871) 1977-1981: 23,750 (3.7%)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (0.9%)
 1982-1986: 49,000 (17.5%) (28,363)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	237
1982	4	125
1983	3	314
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	978	129	314		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	24 146	5 509	4 500		
	847	111	254		
(in percentage)	(3.5%)	(2.0%)	(5.6%)		

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1030 >	
1977-81	14	2	1		
1982	5	2	1		
1983	4	3	1		
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	28	14
1982	8	7
1983	9	7
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	92.1	85.9	81.1	Investment co-operation
	UNDP/SIS/SM	2.0	7.8	11.1	Industrial planning
	SIS/TF	0.4	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
	RP	2.9	-	-	Factory establishment
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Training
Type of delivery	UNIDF	2.6	6.3	7.8	Feasibility studies
	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries
	Experts	66.9	72.1	48.6	Metallurgical industries
	Subcontracts	3.3	7.8	23.3	Engineering industries
	Training	16.8	-	0.3	Chemical industries
Equipment	Equipment	8.4	15.8	17.0	Other
	Miscellaneous	4.6	4.3	10.8	

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(1.2%)

1977-1981: 19,750
(11.3%)

1982-1986: 53,000
(30.70%)

NALAWI

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	23	1 228
1982	4	102
1983	2	344
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 446	385	221			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	18 170	6 499	6 400			
(in percentage)	(4.7%)	(4.6%)	(1.7%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	12	1	2		
1982	4	3	1		
1983	2	4	1		
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	33	15
1982	7	1
1983	4	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		58.5	77.2	48.4	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		37.0	15.9	42.9	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		5.5	6.9	8.7	Factory establishment	
TF/FS		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		69.9	85.6	64.9	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	3.1	27.9	Chemical industries	
Training		12.6	4.4	4.8	Other	
Equipment		12.1	-	-		
Miscellaneous		5.4	6.9	2.4		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (0.3%)
 1977-1981: 24,000 (5.8%)
 1982-1986: 65,000 (5.5%)
 (35,388)

NAI

B. Delivery (\$000)													
			1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986					
All funds			1 616	547	1 171								
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed			22 987	7 249	8 100								
(in percentage)			(4.0%)	(5.5%)	(6.0%)								

A. New projects approved			
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)	
1977-81	23	934	
1982	3	347	
1983	4	1 231	
1984			
1985			
1986			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input													
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)												
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >									
1977-81	35	-	-	1									
1982	3	1	-	1									
1983	1	2	2	1									
1984													
1985													
1986													

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	30	20
1982	5	3
1983	14	7
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	57.4	72.7	41.9	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM	27.6	-	-	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP	8.1	1.0	-	Factory establishment		
TF/SF	1.8	-	-	Training		
UNIDF	5.1	26.3	10.6	Feasibility studies		
Other ^{a/}	-	-	47.5	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries		
Experts	65.3	43.4	36.6	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts	7.7	1.8	6.1	Chemical industries		
Training	6.8	6.8	2.3	Other		
Equipment	15.2	38.7	51.7			
Miscellaneous	5.0	9.3	3.3			

REMARKS: LDC

a/ 11.3% delivery from the United Nations Capital Development Fund; and 6.2% delivery from United Nations Trust Fund for Sudanese-Sudanese Activities.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MAURITANIA (8,088) (12,081)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 1977-1981: 9,750 1982-1986: 24,500
 (-) (11.3%) (7.8%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$'000)
1977-81	16	1 570
1982	1	12
1983	1	32
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$'000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 146	299	41			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	9 599	2 382	2 800			
(in percentage)	(7.0%)	(6.3%)	(0.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	11	2	-	-
1982	3	4	-	-
1983	3	4	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	17	8
1982	7	2
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	58.3	47.7	27.6	Investment co-operation	1.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	10.9	46.6	10.5	Industrial planning	0.1	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	20.5	5.9
RP	1.0	1.9	-	Factory establishment	3.8	-
TF/SF	27.3	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	2.5	3.8	61.9	Feasibility studies	22.0	15.8
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	7.4	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	29.0	52.5
Experts	50.8	44.4	15.2	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	35.0	37.8	53.4	Chemical industries	13.8	-
Training	1.3	6.1	-	Other	1.9	25.8
Equipment	10.2	4.3	-			
Miscellaneous	2.7	7.4	31.4			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (19.6%) 1977-1981: 5,250 (24.3%) 1982-1986: 7,000 (3.88%) (1.6%)

MAURITIUS

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	737
1982	3	94
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1 010	151	84			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 074	694	800			
(in percentage)	(19.2%)	(20.9%)	(4.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	4	2	-	-
1982	2	3	-	-	-
1983	1	2	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	28	12	16
1982	4	-	4
1983	1	-	1
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds					Investment co-operation	
UNDP/IPF		96.6	95.8	46.4	Industrial planning	
UNDP/SIS/SM		3.3	-	53.6	Institutional infrastructure	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
RP		0.1	4.2	-	Training	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	
Type of delivery					Engineering industries	
Experts		52.8	82.4	39.3	Chemical industries	
Subcontracts		16.9	-	53.6	Other	
Training		2.2	1.8	-		
Equipment		26.3	10.5	6.4		
Miscellaneous		1.8	5.3	0.7		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOROCCO

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (14.3%) 1977-1981: 20,000 (17.6%) 1982-1986: 27,000 (9.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	20	1 131
1982	2	59
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 126	208	550			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	22 019	3 562	4 000			
(in percentage)	(8.7%)	(5.3%)	(13.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	32	3	-	2
1982	7	2	-	2
1983	6	2	1	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	67	23
1982	8	2
1983	4	2
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	89.4	90.3	93.5	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.7	9.7	1.5	Industrial planning	3.6	-
SIS/TF	0.4	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	1.1	-	-	Factory establishment	1.0	-
TF/SF	0.4	-	-	Training	1.0	9.7
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	1.4	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	54.7	50.3
Experts	57.3	92.7	35.2	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	4.9	-	-	Chemical industries	12.0	40.0
Training	6.6	2.1	-	Other	22.2	-
Equipment	29.1	3.9	63.7		4.1	-
Miscellaneous	2.1	1.3	1.1			

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Arab States'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOZAMBIQUE

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 4,500 (21,745) (40,643)

1977-1981: (-) 19,000 (13,5%) 1982-1986: 74,000 (13,5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	12	1 608
1982	7	244
1983	4	1 349
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	1 088	584	776		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 877	9 341	7 663		
(in percentage)	(3.4%)	(5.8%)	(5.0%)		

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	6	3	-	-	-
1982	10	2	-	-	-
1983	8	5	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	22	6
1982	20	3
1983	13	3
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		64.4	92.0	49.8	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		6.2	7.0	3.9	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		0.6	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		1.2	1.0	2.3	Factory establishment
TF/FS		-	-	35.9	Training
UNIDF		27.6	-	5.5	Feasibility studies
Other a/		-	-	2.6	Agro-industries
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries
Experts		27.9	76.7	44.0	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		57.4	6.8	44.8	Chemical industries
Training		1.2	4.9	1.5	Other
Equipment		11.3	10.2	7.2	
Miscellaneous		2.2	1.4	2.5	

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

1982-1986: (7,900)
7,750
N.A. 3/

$$\begin{array}{r} 8,331 \\ 7,750 \\ (-) \end{array}$$

1982--1986:

1977--1981: 7,750

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,000

AMIBIA

Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	56	50	39			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 259	606	1 546			
(in percentage)	-	-	-			

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2	95
1982	1	92
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)							
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-	-
TFSF	15.5	67.3	11.3	Training	100.0	100.0	6.6
UNIDF	84.5	32.7	28.7	Feasibility studies	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Experts	-	-	92.1	Engineering industries	-	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-	-
Training	100.0	100.0	6.6	Other	-	-	93.4
Equipment	-	-	-				
Miscellaneous	-	-	1.3				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	18	18	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS: a/ 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%)

1982-1986: 45,000 (24.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	14	2 151
1982	3	346
1983	6	969
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 395	700	581			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 051	4 798	5 500			
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(14.2%)	(11.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	9	2	1	1	
1982	3	3	1	1	
1983	3	2	2	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	35	13	22
1982	15	6	9
1983	11	4	7
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		96.3	97.5	95.5	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.4	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		1.3	2.5	4.5	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		75.4	88.3	80.2	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		0.5	-	8.6	Chemical industries	
Training		2.4	3.0	4.5	Other	
Equipment		19.4	6.3	3.3		
Miscellaneous		2.3	2.4	3.4		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 30,000 (-)
 1977-1981: 45,500 (13.4%)
 1982-1986: 55,000 (11.8%)
 (34,453)
 (49,810)

NIGERIA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	27	7 485
1982	4	432
1983	1	15
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 480	1 523	1 107			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	46 738	9 535	7 444			
(in percentage)	(10.4%)	(10.6%)	(8.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	22	13	1	1		
1982	7	7	1	2		
1983	8	5	-	?		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	99	23	76
1982	21	5	16
1983	23	12	11
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds						
UNDP/IPF		88.8	66.2	53.6	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		1.1	-	1.3	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.7	-	5.0	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		0.3	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	6.6	13.7	Feasibility studies	
Other a/		9.1	27.2	26.4	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		75.7	74.5	68.4	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		6.0	6.6	13.5	Chemical industries	
Training		4.5	6.4	8.8	Other	
Equipment		12.0	10.1	7.2		
Miscellaneous		1.8	2.4	2.1		

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BRANDA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (16.2%) 1977-1981: 19,750 (25.5%) 1982-1986: 45,000 (6.5%) (21,830)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	28	4 004
1982	1	134
1983	3	10
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	5 844	1 152	203		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	21 316	4 873	5 050		
(in percentage)	(15.7%)	(18.5%)	(0.8%)		

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	16	3	1	2	
1982	3	3	1	2	
1983	3	3	1	2	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	45	17	28
1982	13	3	10
1983	9	4	5
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81
UNDP/IPF		60.2	78.0	18.9	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		9.8	14.4	40.3	Industrial planning	0.5
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	8.1
RP		2.1	5.8	38.0	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	2.8	Feasibility studies	-
Other		27.9	1.8	-	Agro-industries	0.2
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	0.7
Experts		22.9	56.5	39.1	Engineering industries	0.3
Subcontracts		55.6	9.5	-	Chemical industries	90.2
Training		0.3	0.6	7.5	Other	-
Equipment		18.6	29.1	34.1		
Miscellaneous		1.6	4.3	19.3		

REMARKS: LXC 2/ United Nations Capital Development Fund.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE (1,602) (1,054)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 500 1977-1981: 1,500 1982-1986: 2,000
 (-) (-) (-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	8	165
1982	3	97
1983	1	10
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	162	38	77			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 684	225	301			
(in percentage)	(1.5%)	(15.6%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	6	-	-	-		
1982	4	-	-	-		
1983	4	-	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	16	11	5
1982	1	1	-
1983	1	1	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		59.4	93.0	100.0	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		4.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		3.5	7.0	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		33.0	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		89.2	22.3	4.4	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	66.5	95.2	Chemical industries	
Training		-	-	-	Other	
Equipment		1.5	2.4	-		
Miscellaneous		9.3	8.8	0.4		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SENEGAL

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (10.8%)
 1977-1981: 11,750 (16.1%)
 1982-1986: 33,000 (9.2%)
 (17,319)
 33,000
 (9.2%)

SENEGAL

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	29	1 617
1982	4	351
1983	2	49
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 274	681	400			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	12 038 1 789	3 984 621	3 980 374			
(in percentage)	(14.9%)	(15.6%)	(9.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	31	2	2	1	
1982	15	2	1	-	
1983	11	3	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	44	32
1982	11	4
1983	8	4
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		83.5	91.0	93.5	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		14.8	4.4	6.3	Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	7.7
RP		15.6	-	0.2	Factory establishment	-
TF/FSF		-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	4.6	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	4.9
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		76.5	56.2	62.9	Engineering industries	17.3
Subcontracts		0.6	2.9	2.3	Chemical industries	-
Training		5.7	16.5	6.7	Other	0.1
Equipment		12.6	13.8	19.5		
Miscellaneous		4.6	10.6	8.6		

REMARKS:

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 (\$000)
1977-81	9	710
1982	3	66
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	121	62	270			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 692	217	144			
(in percentage)	-	-	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	-	-	-	-
1982	4	-	-	-	-
1983	4	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	7	-
1982	3	-
1983	9	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	1982
	UNDP/SIS/SM	73.1	-	17.6	Industrial planning	-
	SIS/TF	5.6	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
	RP	13.5	2.0	-	Factory establishment	-
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-
	UNIDF	7.8	98.0	82.4	Feasibility studies	-
	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery	Experts	62.1	18.3	21.3	Metallurgical industries	-
	Subcontracts	18.2	-	1.9	Engineering industries	98.0
	Training	-	-	24.1	Chemical industries	-
	Equipment	-	79.6	51.7	Other	2.0
	Miscellaneous	19.7	2.1	1.0		-
						82.4
						17.6
						-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(18,204)
34,900
1982-1986: (11.8%)

(12,926)
13,250
1977-1981: (5.0%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(2.7%)

SIERRA LEONE

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	1 083
1982	3	65
1983	4	486
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	697	336	282			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	14 734 494	4 308 237	3 420 243			
(in percentage)	(3.4%)	(5.4%)	(7.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	9	1	1	-
1982	7	1	1	-
1983	10	2	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

- 45 -

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	25	12
1982	7	4
1983	5	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	70.7	70.5	86.2	Investment co-operation	
	UNDP/SIS/SM	15.3	8.5	13.8	Industrial planning	
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
	RP	1.5	6.8	-	Factory establishment	
	TF/SF	11.5	14.2	-	Training	
	UNIDF	1.0	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	
	Experts	90.8	80.4	87.4	Metallurgical industries	
	Subcontracts	2.1	-	7.1	Engineering industries	
	Training	1.0	11.1	-	Chemical industries	
	Equipment	2.3	4.0	1.0	Other	
	Miscellaneous	3.8	4.5	4.5		

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SONALIA (17,156) (23,452)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (7.1%) 1977-1981: 18,250 (9.2%) 1982-1986: 48,000 (9.8%)

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	17	-	-	2
1982	3	-	-	3
1983	5	-	-	3
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$'000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	2 208	494	828		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	19 856 1 496	4 994 408	4 821 359		
(in percentage)	(7.5%)	(8.2%)	(7.4%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$'000)
1977-81	30	772
1982	5	2 104
1983	6	165
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

		1977-81	1982	1983			1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Source of funds		(in percentage of delivery)			Industrial subsector							
UNDP/IPF		67.7	82.4	43.3	Investment co-operation		1.0	-	-	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		16.8	7.1	4.2	Industrial planning		19.3	-	-	-	-	-
SIS/TF		2.8	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-	-
RP		5.8	9.1	3.0	Factory establishment		24.6	60.3	49.1	-	-	-
TF/SF		2.3	-	2.5	Training		1.1	-	-	-	-	-
UNIDF		4.6	1.4	47.0	Feasibility studies		1.6	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		7.1	2.2	3.3	-	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		35.0	31.3	-	-	-	-
Experts		78.1	86.6	43.8	Engineering industries		3.6	-	47.1	-	-	-
Subcontracts		10.8	-	47.2	Chemical industries		6.1	6.2	0.5	-	-	-
Training		4.5	2.7	3.1	Other		0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Equipment		4.4	8.2	4.9								
Miscellaneous		2.2	2.5	1.0								

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	63	34	29
1982	8	2	6
1983	10	4	6
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(29,657)
(25,283)
33,000
58,500
(4.4%)
(4.0%)

1977-1981: 20,000
(4.5%)
1982-1986: 38,500
(4.0%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000
(4.5%)
1977-1981: 33,000
(4.4%)
1982-1986: 58,500
(4.0%)

SUDAN

A. New projects approved		B. Delivery (\$000)		C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input	
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)		Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)
1977-81	46	2 222		1977-81	< 150 150-500 500-1000 1000 >
1982	7	811		1982	25 1 1 1
1983	8	218		1983	10 1 1 1
1984				1984	9 1 -
1985				1985	
1986				1986	

A. New projects approved		B. Delivery (\$000)		C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input	
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)		Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)
1977-81	46	2 222		1977-81	< 150 150-500 500-1000 1000 >
1982	7	811		1982	25 1 1 1
1983	8	218		1983	10 1 1 1
1984				1984	9 1 -
1985				1985	
1986				1986	

A. New projects approved		B. Delivery (\$000)		C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input	
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)		Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)
1977-81	46	2 222		1977-81	< 150 150-500 500-1000 1000 >
1982	7	811		1982	25 1 1 1
1983	8	218		1983	10 1 1 1
1984				1984	9 1 -
1985				1985	
1986				1986	

A. New projects approved		B. Delivery (\$000)		C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input	
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)		Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)
1977-81	46	2 222		1977-81	< 150 150-500 500-1000 1000 >
1982	7	811		1982	25 1 1 1
1983	8	218		1983	10 1 1 1
1984				1984	9 1 -
1985				1985	
1986				1986	

REMARKS: LDC; reported also under 'Arab States'
a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (5,267) 1977-1981: (5,750) 1982-1986: (3,433)
 (12.5%) (11.2%) N.A. \$/

SWAZILAND

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	374
1982	1	17
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	372	27	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 267	775	730	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(1.2%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	13	1	-	-	-
1982	4	-	-	-	-
1983	3	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	14	12
1982	1	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF		16.5	-	-	27.5	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		35.2	42.3	-	5.0	-
SIS/TF		3.9	-	-	7.5	-
RP		-	57.7	-	39.0	-
TF/SF		32.5	-	-	-	57.7
UNIDF		11.9	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-
Type of delivery						
Experts		76.6	42.3	-	-	42.3
Subcontracts		-	-	-	9.6	-
Training		18.2	57.7	-	-	-
Equipment		-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		5.2	-	-	3.0	-
Industrial subsector						
Investment co-operation		-	-	-	-	-
Industrial planning		-	-	-	-	-
Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-	-	-
Factory establishment		-	-	-	-	-
Training		-	-	-	-	-
Feasibility studies		-	-	-	-	-
Agro-industries		-	-	-	8.4	-
Metallurgical industries		-	-	-	-	42.3
Engineering industries		-	-	-	-	-
Chemical industries		-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	-	-

REMARKS: a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (14.5%) 1977-1981: 11,391 (11.391%) 1982-1986: 23,550 (13.3%) (12,614) (9.8%)

TOTAL

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	18	1 422
1982	3	78
1983	4	147
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 575	261	308			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	12 418	2 592	1 900			
(in percentage)	(9.6%)	(7.0%)	(7.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	16	4	1		
1982	4	1	1		
1983	4		1		
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	38	13	25
1982	7	3	4
1983	10	6	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	74.1	69.0	45.2	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.2	11.7	33.0	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	86.1	9.7
RP	4.2	19.3	4.3	Factory establishment	-	2.1
TF/SF	14.8	-	17.5	Training	0.9	-
UNIDF	3.7	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	0.9	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	65.4	93.4	91.7	Engineering industries	-	86.9
Subcontracts	0.6	-	-	Chemical industries	12.1	1.3
Training	4.7	-	2.8	Other	-	-
Equipment	26.6	3.6	5.5			
Miscellaneous	2.7	3.0	-			

REMARKS: LDC

TUNISIA

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (8.3%) 1977-1981: 15,000 (9.7%) 1982-1986: 15,000 (16.1%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	2	320
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 934	46	49			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 498 1 800	2 434 32	1 955 49			
(in percentage)	(11.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	9	1	4	2		
1982	5	2	1	-		
1983	5	2	1	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months 6 months and over
1977-81	47	29 18
1982	2	1 1
1983	3	3 -
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		71.7	70.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.1	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		2.4	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		13.6	30.0	-	Training	
UNIDF		8.2	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		48.6	48.1	55.6	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		32.6	-	21.6	Chemical industries	
Training		14.7	6.0	4.0	Other	
Equipment		2.9	45.9	5.0		
Miscellaneous		1.2	-	0.8		

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Arab States'

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UGANDA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (15.1%) 1977-1981: 30,000 (8.1%) 1982-1986: 59,500 (5.3%) (38,610) (28,355)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	24	1 501
1982	3	129
1983	3	83
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1 461	251	195			
	23 097	7 281	6 500			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 018	210	123			
(in percentage)	(4.4%)	(2.9%)	(1.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	14	9	1	-
1982	6	3	2	-
1983	9	2	2	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	25	9	16
1982	7	5	2
1983	10	8	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	70.6	83.9	63.4	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	23.3	16.1	3.8	Industrial planning	14.9	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	6.1	-	32.8	Factory establishment	28.7	46.4
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	1.2	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	0.2
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	13.3	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	22.6	24.1
Experts	60.4	62.6	67.9	Engineering industries	-	0.1
Subcontracts	-	15.6	18.7	Chemical industries	20.5	19.8
Training	10.6	5.1	2.5	Other	11.7	9.4
Equipment	27.3	14.8	1.2		-	-
Miscellaneous	1.7	1.9	9.7			

REMARKS: LDC

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: 33,500 (20.4%) 1982-1986: 72,000 (36.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	68	6 829
1982	14	1 458
1983	6	884
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	6 291	3 469	1 820			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	33 314 4 384	9 056 2 676	8 480 1 045			
(in percentage)	(13.2%)	(29.6%)	(12.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	33	10	7		2
1982	14	5	5		3
1983	12	6	4		4
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	117	33	84
1982	60	33	27
1983	34	12	26
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	70.0	77.2	57.4	Investment co-operation	1982
	UNDP/SIS/SM	9.0	6.1	24.9	Industrial planning	1983
	SIS/TF	0.7	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	1.7
	RP	4.3	1.4	5.0	Factory establishment	-
	TF/SF	4.8	1.8	3.5	Training	16.6
	UNIDF	11.2	13.5	9.2	Feasibility studies	0.1
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	10.6
	Experts	63.1	57.3	70.6	Metallurgical industries	6.2
	Subcontracts	4.8	7.6	22.6	Engineering industries	20.7
	Training	13.4	12.7	4.7	Chemical industries	33.3
	Equipment	16.8	20.7	-	Other	4.6
	Miscellaneous	1.9	1.7	2.1		1.4
						34.9
						3.2
						2.1
						-
						27.7
						-
						1.2
						-
						34.3
						19.9
						2.9
						14.0
						-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UPPER VOLTA (22,626) (30,623)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 10,700 (5.2%) 1977-1981: 23,750 (6.3%) 1982-1986: 52,000 (7.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	45	3 281
1982	5	355
1983	5	1 086
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 322	720	275			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	22 935 1 652	6 145 348	5 020 196			
(in percentage)	(7.2%)	(5.7%)	(3.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	32	2	-	-	1
1982	7	-	-	-	1
1983	8	-	1	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	75	37
1982	15	8
1983	8	2
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)									
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983	
UNDP/IPF		49.7	48.4	71.1		Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		13.4	10.4	5.5		Industrial planning	1.8	-	-
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-		Institutional infrastructure	61.6	59.0	64.1
RP		8.5	1.6	11.4		Factory establishment	-	-	-
TF/SF		21.1	7.5	12.0		Training	2.6	0.3	-
UNIDF		7.2	32.1	-		Feasibility studies	0.6	-	-
Other		-	-	-		Agro-industries	2.0	-	-
Type of delivery						Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Experts		66.3	76.1	88.2		Engineering industries	0.3	3.6	16.4
Subcontracts		6.7	12.0	5.5	Chemical industries	29.8	35.7	16.1	
Training		7.0	0.1	-	Other	1.3	1.4	3.4	
Equipment		13.4	4.6	-					
Miscellaneous		6.6	7.2	6.3					

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(44,117)
79,000
(15.2%)

(36,001)
34,500
(10.8%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

20,000
(11.4%)

ZAIRE

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	16	4	1	6
1982	7	4	-	7
1983	7	3	-	5
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$'000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	4 091	1 441	1 504		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	37 298 3 971	9 180 1 432	6 300 1 498		
(in percentage)	(10.4%)	(15.6%)	(23.8%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$'000)
1977-81	29	7 849
1982	5	5 358
1983	1	58
1984		
1985		
1986		

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E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		95.1	99.3	99.6	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.9	0.7	0.4	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		2.0	-	-	Factory establishment
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries
Experts		79.5	72.4	79.4	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		2.3	-	-	Chemical industries
Training		4.5	-	4.3	Other
Equipment		10.2	20.0	9.2	
Miscellaneous		3.5	4.2	7.1	

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	87	55
1982	24	12
1983	20	12
1984		
1985		
1986		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ZAMBIA
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (13,887) 15,000 1977-1981: (10,6%) 21,250 1982-1986: (10,804) 21,250 (20.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	37	3 611
1982	10	1 298
1983	3	525
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 656	951	504			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 042	3 458	2 705			
(in percentage)	(14.3%)	(24.6%)	(15.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	29	9	3		
1982	17	9	1		
1983	17	8	1		
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	50	12	38
1982	12	2	10
1983	10	4	6
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	81.0	89.4	83.9	Investment co-operation		
	UNDP/SIS/SM	9.2	6.2	-	Industrial planning		
	SIS/TF	0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
	RP	0.1	1.9	4.6	Factory establishment		
	TF/SF	7.8	-	11.5	Training		
Type of delivery	UNIDF	1.7	2.5	-	Feasibility studies		
	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries		
	Experts	69.4	80.6	93.0	Metallurgical industries		
	Subcontracts	14.6	-	-	Engineering industries		
	Training	3.7	5.4	2.7	Chemical industries		
	Equipment	9.5	11.4	1.3	Other		
	Miscellaneous	2.8	2.6	3.0			

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 (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	3	221
1983	3	161
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1	44	235			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 684	3 197	2 178			
	-	25	100			
(in percentage)	-	(0.8%)	(4.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	-	-	-	-
1982	1	1	-	-
1983	1	1	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	2	1
1983	7	6
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	-	56.2	42.4		
	UNDP/SIS/SM	-	6.8	11.9		
	SIS/TF	-	-	-		
	RP	100.0	37.0	1.8		
	TF/SF	-	-	-		
	UNIDF	-	-	43.9		
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-		
	Experts	-	61.3	52.7		
	Subcontracts	-	-	-		
	Training	-	-	43.9		
	Equipment	-	21.6	-		
	Miscellaneous	100.0	17.1	3.4		
Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
Investment co-operation		-	-	-		
Industrial planning		-	-	-		
Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-		
Factory establishment		-	-	-		
Training		-	-	-		
Feasibility studies		-	-	-		
Agro-industries		100.0	-	-		
Metallurgical industries		-	-	-		
Engineering industries		-	-	-		
Chemical industries		-	-	-		
Other		-	-	-		

REMARKS:

THE AMERICAS

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ANGUIT LIA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: - 1977-1981: - 1982-1986: (640) 800 (-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	1	2
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	-	-	2			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	-	-	21			
(in percentage)	-	-	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	1	1	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	100.0	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TRSF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	-	-	100.0	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	100.0
Training	-	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	-	-	-			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ANTIGUA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: - 1977-1981: 1,765 (3.6%) 1982-1986: 1,765 (3.1%) (1,489)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	20
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	193	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 435	415	289	-	-	-
(in percentage)	193	-	-	-	-	-
	(13.5%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	1	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81
UNDP/IPF	100.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	100.0
Type of delivery	-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
Experts	-	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Training	100.0	-	-	Other	-
Equipment	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ARGENTINA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (15.3%) 1977-1981: 20,000 (20.7%) 1982-1986: 20,000 (23.4%) (11,178)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	17	3 337
1982	7	4 171
1983	2	747
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	4 324	1 268	1 177			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	22 915 4 111	2 697 1 202	2 400 1 160			
(in percentage)	(17.9%)	(44.6%)	(48.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	16	2	2	2
1982	8	2	2	4
1983	8	2	2	5
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	104	24
1982	11	1
1983	19	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	95.1	94.8	98.5	Investment co-operation	1982
	UNDP/SIS/SM	3.9	4.6	1.2	Industrial planning	1983
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	18.4
	RP	0.8	0.6	-	Factory establishment	-
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	0.6
Type of delivery	UNIDF	0.2	-	0.3	Feasibility studies	-
	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	4.7
	Experts	45.2	10.1	20.4	Metallurgical industries	39.3
	Subcontracts	1.2	9.9	1.3	Engineering industries	30.2
	Training	13.0	8.0	12.3	Chemical industries	2.8
Equipment	Equipment	39.2	71.4	65.0	Other	42.4
	Miscellaneous	1.4	0.6	1.0		-
						24.3
						-

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 (14.6%)	1982-1986:	2,500 (1.534)
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A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	12	306
1982	-	-
1983	1	26
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	422	-	21			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 533	290	480			
(in percentage)	323	-	-			
	(12.8%)					

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	4	2				
1982	1	1				
1983						
1984	2					
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	9	2	7
1982	-	-	-
1983	1	1	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		81.2	-	-	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.5	-	100.0	Industrial planning		-	-	-
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		58.1	-	-
RP		0.6	-	-	Factory establishment		0.2	-	-
TRFSF		-	-	-	Training		0.7	-	-
UNIDF		15.6	-	-	Feasibility studies		2.6	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		15.6	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Experts		61.0	-	97.9	Engineering industries		-	-	-
Subcontracts		15.6	-	-	Chemical industries		22.8	-	100.0
Training		1.6	-	-	Other		-	-	-
Equipment		20.8	-	-					
Miscellaneous		1.0	-	2.1					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BELIZE (1,624) (1,762)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,000 1977-1981: 1,650 1982-1986: 1,650
 (9.1%) (-) (-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	58
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	204	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 074	525	376	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	8	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	7	4	3
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	97.0	-	-	Industrial planning	18.2	-
SIS/TF	3.0	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.4	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	25.2	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	53.3	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	71.3	-	-	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	2.9	-
Training	8.0	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	18.6	-	-			
Miscellaneous	2.1	-	-			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BOLIVIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (7.1%) 1977-1981: 15,500 (-) 1982-1986: 19,500 N.A. a/ (11,545)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	14	402
1982	4	190
1983	5	102
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	574	47	263			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	14 213 3	2 005 44	2 156 3			
(in percentage)	(2.0%)	(2.2%)	(0.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1001->	
1977-81	34	2	1	-	
1982	8	-	-	-	
1983	10	-	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	16	8
1982	3	-
1983	15	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF	0.7	1.0	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	52.4	94.2	71.0	Industrial planning	-	5.1
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	3.6	-
RP	3.8	-	8.3	Factory establishment	15.7	73.8
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	3.8	-
UNIDF	35.9	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other b/	7.2	5.8	19.7	Agro-industries	12.6	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	44.5	95.1	51.3	Engineering industries	47.1	-
Subcontracts	19.1	-	27.0	Chemical industries	17.2	21.1
Training	5.8	2.6	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	29.7	1.2	15.9			
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.1	5.8			

REMARKS: a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.
b/ Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BRAZIL (28,642) (16,054)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 30,000 1982-1986: 30,000
 (16.1%) (12.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	2 242
1982	9	1 840
1983	3	463
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 994	1 463	1 182			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	28 642 2 230	3 510 675	3 200 819			
(in percentage)	(7.8%)	(19.2%)	(25.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	41	1	2	1
1982	12	4	1	2
1983	13	4	2	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	81	43	38
1982	50	44	6
1983	40	37	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	81.4	46.1	69.4	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.8	5.3	3.3	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP	0.1	-	-	Factory establishment		
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training		
UNIDF	0.3	19.8	9.2	Feasibility studies		
Other ^{a/}	13.4	28.8	18.1	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries		
Experts	66.6	39.6	40.9	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts	9.6	16.3	12.2	Chemical industries		
Training	10.7	7.8	13.0	Other		
Equipment	11.3	35.3	32.5			
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.0	1.4			

REMARKS: ^{a/} United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS (450) 1977-1981: 300 (-) UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: - 1982-1986: 300 (-) (224)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	12	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	450	114	65	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	1	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	1	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	100.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	100.0	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	95.8	-	-	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Training	-	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	4.2	-	-			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHILE UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (15.5%) 1977-1981: 20,000 (6.2%) 1982-1986: 20,000 (26.3%) (12,910)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	376
1982	2	110
1983	1	32
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 001	241	66			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	19 169	3 208	2 266			
(in percentage)	(4.9%)	(6.2%)	(1.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	7	4	2	1	
1982	4	2	-	-	
1983	3	2	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	17	8	9
1982	5	4	1
1983	2	1	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	94.4	82.4	66.7	Investment co-operation	2.5	82.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	5.4	17.6	33.3	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	31.4	10.0
RP	0.2	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TFSF	-	-	-	Traini..g	0.2	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	16.2	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	46.5	5.4
Experts	47.6	82.1	63.5	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	1.0	-	-	Chemical industries	1.0	2.2
Training	10.8	3.8	21.4	Other	2.2	-
Equipment	38.4	3.2	1.3			
Miscellaneous	2.2	10.9	13.8			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COLOMBIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (10.1%) 1977-1981: 20,000 (2.8%) 1982-1986: 22,000 (16.2%) (12,565)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	9	636
1982	3	155
1983	3	140
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	899	212	184			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 915	3 208	2 266			
(in percentage)	(2.8%)	(6.2%)	(1.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	25	4	1	-
1982	7	2	-	-
1983	6	2	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	36	21	15
1982	6	5	1
1983	7	5	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		64.6	93.3	16.6	Investment co-operation	1983
UNDP/SIS/SM		35.4	6.7	57.3	Industrial planning	1982
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	1977-81
RP		-	-	13.5	Factory establishment	27.8
TF/SF		-	-	12.6	Training	37.1
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	16.9
Experts		74.7	72.2	67.1	Engineering industries	17.2
Subcontracts		13.9	-	-	Chemical industries	1.0
Training		6.8	19.0	21.9	-	-
Equipment		3.7	5.5	5.7	-	-
Miscellaneous		0.9	3.3	5.3	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COSTA RICA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (6.4%) 1977-1981: 5,000 (24.0%) 1982-1986: 5,000 (1.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	13	704
1982	2	32
1983	2	336
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	817	95	202		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	4 013	450	779		
(in percentage)	(14.2%)	(3.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	18	2	-	-	
1982	6	1	-	-	
1983	6	1	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	35	10	25
1982	4	3	1
1983	3	3	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		69.6	18.0	-	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		8.9	72.3	17.3	Industrial planning		75.0	1.1	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		15.8	-	6.1
RP		1.4	9.7	-	Factory establishment		-	-	-
TF/SF		20.1	-	80.7	Training		1.4	9.7	-
UNIDF		-	-	2.0	Feasibility studies		4.1	15.1	0.2
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		3.2	-	91.7
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Experts		94.8	89.9	20.6	Engineering industries		-	24.4	2.0
Subcontracts		-	-	12.8	Chemical industries		0.5	49.7	-
Training		1.9	9.7	5.9	Other		-	-	-
Equipment		1.2	-	60.6					
Miscellaneous		2.1	0.4	0.1					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CUBA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (28.5%)

1977-1981: 13,500 (26.7%)

1982-1986: 20,500 (33.8%)

(11,781)

(12,315)

(13,500)

(20,500)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	31	1 804
1982	11	2 985
1983	4	1 383
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	4 538	801	781		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	13 315	3 245	3 111		
(in percentage)	(25.3%)	(19.1%)	(13.8%)		

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	37	3	3	-
1982	15	4	8	-
1983	16	5	7	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	49	36	13
1982	13	12	1
1983	12	10	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
UNDP/IPF		75.2	77.3	54.7	investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM		3.1	6.9	14.6	Industrial planning
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP		1.7	0.9	-	Factory establishment
TF/SF		0.3	-	-	Training
UNIDF		19.6	14.9	24.2	Feasibility studies
Other ^{a/}		-	-	6.3	Agro-industries
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries
Experts		12.9	18.7	19.4	Engineering industries
Subcontracts		30.6	12.0	-	Chemical industries
Training		4.5	0.8	1.2	Other
Equipment		51.3	66.7	77.9	
Miscellaneous		0.7	1.8	1.5	

REMARKS: ^{a/} United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DOMINICA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 1,362 (0.5%)

1977-1981: 1,362 (0.5%)

1982-1986: 2,300 (6.2%)

(1,276)

(2,300)

(6.2%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	33
1982	-	-
1983	3	120
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	46	58	36	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 362	469	356	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(2.6%)	(12.4%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	?	-	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		45.5	100.0	-	Investment - operation		-	100.0	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning		-	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-
RP		55.5	-	-	Factory establishment		-	-	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training		54.5	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	100.0	Feasibility studies		29.4	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		16.1	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Experts		13.9	27.8	33.2	Engineering industries		-	-	-
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries		-	-	-
Training		84.5	48.0	36.9	Other		-	-	-
Equipment		-	17.8	22.5					
Miscellaneous		1.6	6.4	7.4					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(7,316)

1977-1981:

(9.5%)

1982-1988:

(6,269)

12,000

(4.6%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500

(3.3%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	10	366
1982	4	120
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)							
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	719	157	60				
All funds	7 316	1 458	1 539				
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	651	49	-				
(in percentage)	(8.9%)	(3.4%)	-				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	13	-	1	-	
1982	11	-	1	-	
1983	9	-	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

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D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	27	8
1982	8	2
1983	5	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	30.4	31.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	3.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	8.2	48.9	46.0	-	Industrial planning	17.3
SIS/TF	-	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	1.4	-	-	-	Factory establishment	0.4
TF/SF	-	20.1	54.0	-	Training	1.4
UNIDF	-	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	8.5
Other	-	-	-	-	Agro-industries	63.3
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	8.1
Experts	84.4	78.0	94.7	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts	-	10.1	-	-	Chemical industries	40.3
Training	5.0	6.8	-	-	Other	2.7
Equipment	4.6	2.2	-	-		
Miscellaneous	6.0	2.9	5.3	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EQUADOR

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (11.5%)

1977-1981: 15,000 (18.1%)

(14,874)

(8,633)

1982-1986: 15,000 (20.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	10	2 520
1982	4	153
1983	3	222
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	(in percentage)	(11.5%)	(14.6%)	(5.3%)		
All funds	2 042	372	200			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	14 874 1 710	2 426 355	1 610 85			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	6	-	-	-	2
1982	5	-	-	-	1
1983	5	-	-	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	64	31	33
1982	17	15	2
1983	10	9	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF		84.4	95.4	42.4	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		7.7	4.6	30.1	Industrial planning	-	4.6
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP		0.1	-	-	Factory establishment	5.8	-
TFSF		6.6	-	9.9	Training	0.4	-
UNIDF		1.1	-	17.6	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	1.1	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-	17.6
Experts		71.0	78.1	74.3	Engineering industries	82.2	5.4
Subcontracts		2.1	-	-	Chemical industries	10.4	95.4
Training		4.1	5.2	15.7	Other	0.1	-
Equipment		20.5	15.2	7.8			
Miscellaneous		2.3	1.5	2.2			

REMARKS:

1982-1986: 15,250
(9,315)
N.A.

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US)	1972-1976:	5,000 (13.7%)	1977-1981:
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B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	698	132	188			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 017 655	2 073 132	1 760 188			
(in percentage)	(9.3%)	(6.4%)	(10.7%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	2	3	1	-	
1982	1	-	1	-	
1983	1	1	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	22	16	6
1982	4	3	1
1983	5	3	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	industrial subsector	
UNDP/II F	93.8	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.1	-	-	Industrial planning	21.6
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	0.1	-	-	Factory establishment	78.3
TRSF	-	-	-	Training	0.1
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-
Experts	71.6	47.1	44.6	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts	18.9	48.1	8.0	Chemical industries	-
Training	3.6	-	7.6	Other	-
Equipment	1.5	-	36.9		-
Miscellaneous	4.4	4.8	2.9		-
					1982
					1983
					1982
					1983

REMARKS: a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GRENADA
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,880 (0.2%) 1977-1981: 1,880 (0.2%) 1982-1986: 2,100 (11.9%) (1,254)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	4
1982	1	6
1983	1	27
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	-	4	-			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 880	301	284			
(in percentage)	-	(1.3%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	2	-	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1983
	UNDP/IPF	100.0	-		-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
RP	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Training	-
Other	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Type of delivery	-	100.0	-	Agro-industries	100.0
Experts	-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Training	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Equipment	-	-	-	Other	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GUATEMALA (7,760) (7,079)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 7,500 1977-1981: 8,000 1982-1986: 13,000
(8%) (8.3%) N.A. $\frac{13,000}{7,079}$

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	692
1982	2	308
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 194	139	67			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 760	1 482	1 405			
(in percentage)	(14.2%)	(8.6%)	(4.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	6	2	1	-		
1982	2	3	-	-		
1983	2	2	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	36	15	21
1982	5	4	1
1983	1	-	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983								
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds								
UNDP/IPF		93.1	92.2	99.9	Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.2	2.6	0.1	Industrial planning	96.8	38.3	6.0
SIS/TF		0.7	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.2	-	-
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-	-
TF/SF		2.0	5.2	-	Training	-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	0.5	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	0.3	53.0	93.9
Type of delivery								
Experts		95.3	85.9	82.4	Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Subcontracts		0.4	-	-	Engineering industries	-	3.5	0.1
Training		0.5	0.4	-	Chemical industries	-	-	-
Equipment		0.7	8.0	1.7	Other	2.2	5.2	-
Miscellaneous		3.1	5.7	15.9				

REMARKS: a/ Country programme to be approved June 1985.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (15.9%)
 1977-1981: 5,000 (15.9%)
 1982-1986: 8,500 (4.71%)
 (13.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	856
1982	2	1 321
1983	2	71
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	320	378	208			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 340	1 214	682			
(in percentage)	(4.5%)	(27.5%)	(23.9%)			

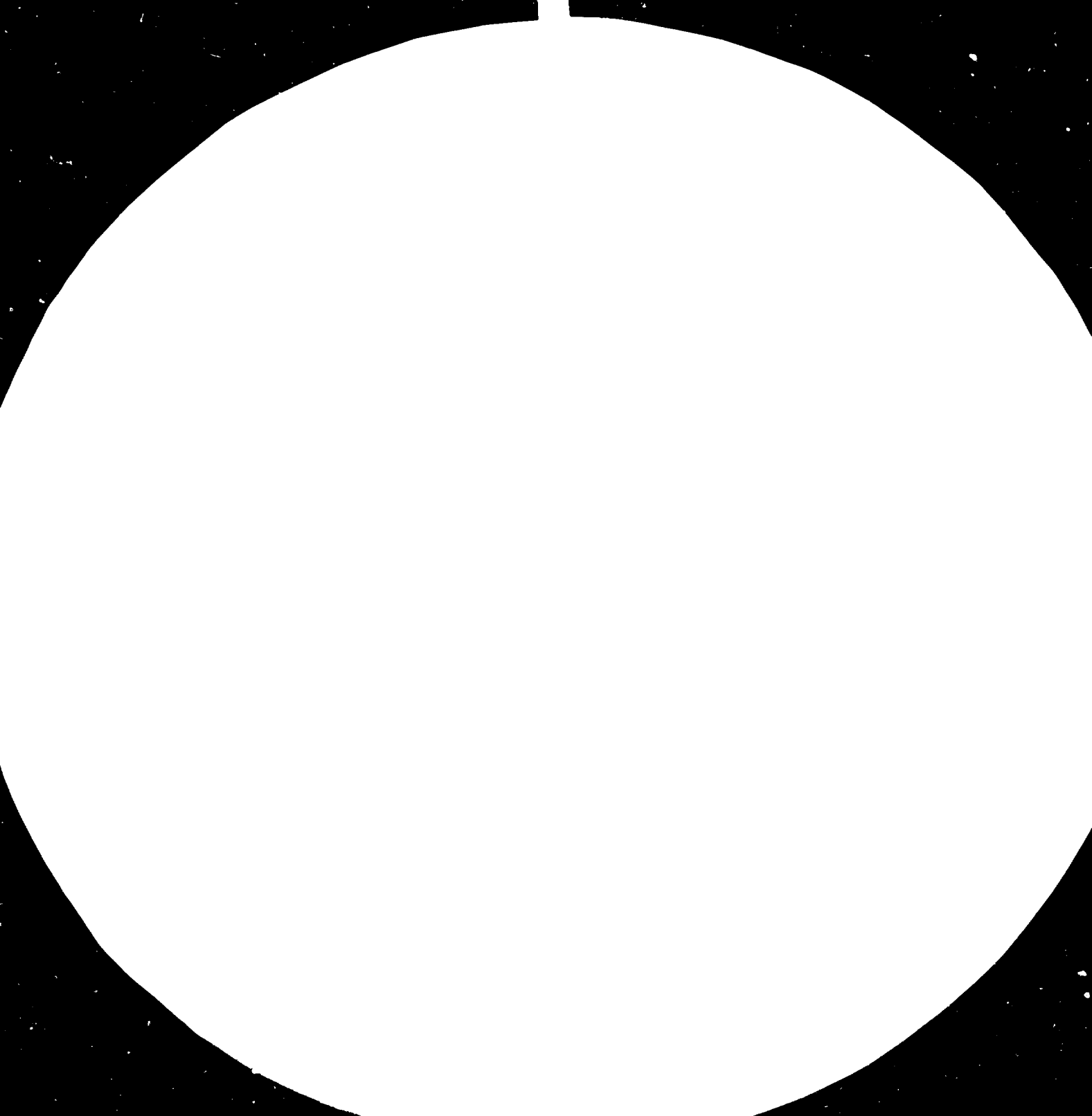
C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	13	-	1	-		
1982	1	-	1	1		
1983	1	-	2	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		74.5	88.3	78.4	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		22.9	9.1	1.9	Industrial planning		-	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		10.4	13.8	73.7
RP		1.1	2.6	-	Factory establishment		76.0	83.6	19.7
TF/SF		1.5	-	11.5	Training		1.1	2.6	-
UNIDF		-	-	8.2	Feasibility studies		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		-	-	6.6
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		1.3	-	-
Experts		86.9	65.4	78.5	Engineering industries		4.9	-	-
Subcontracts		7.1	6.4	2.5	Chemical industries		6.3	-	-
Training		1.5	12.5	19.0	Other		-	-	-
Equipment		2.2	14.2	-					
Miscellaneous		2.3	1.5	-					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	16	12	4
1982	9	7	2
1983	6	3	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS:





3.6

4.0



MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS
STANDARD REFERENCE MATERIAL 1010a
(ANSI and ISO TEST CHART No. 2)

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 6,000 (1%) 1977-1981: 18,750 (4.9%) 1982-1986: 38,000 (17,013) (4.6%)

HAITI

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	29	1 427
1982	8	248
1983	5	77
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 752	247	254			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 520	4 535	3 780			
(in percentage)	(4.0%)	(3.1%)	(1.2%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	18	2	1	-		
1982	5	2	1	-		
1983	3	2	1	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	53	15
1982	8	2
1983	8	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	47.3	56.6	17.9	Investment co-operation	9.8	16.3
UNDP/SIS/SM	30.1	4.4	-	Industrial planning	13.2	2.7
SIS/TF	4.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	2.1	-
RP	15.0	23.4	61.7	Factory establishment	1.2	-
TF/SF	0.1	15.6	18.8	Training	1.9	0.8
UNIDF	3.3	-	1.6	Feasibility studies	-	11.6
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	17.3	17.4
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	62.2	58.8	52.1	Engineering industries	0.8	7.3
Subcontracts	10.7	-	17.4	Chemical industries	44.8	39.7
Training	7.0	19.1	12.2	Other	8.9	3.7
Equipment	14.8	7.7	9.4			
Miscellaneous	5.3	14.4	8.9			

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(8,614)
9,250
(5.3%)

(8,304)
16,000
(11.4%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (6.9%)
1977-1981: 9,250 (5.3%)
1982-1986: 16,000 (11.4%)

UNDP/IPF

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	12	3	-	-
1982	4	4	1	1
1983	4	5	-	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)					
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	640	384	726		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	8 814	1 654	1 850		
(in percentage)	(6.7%)	(21.8%)	(39.2%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	592
1982	5	1 07
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

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E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	91.7	94.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	
	UNDP/SIS/SM	6.8	6.0	-	Industrial planning	
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
	RP	0.6	-	-	Factory establishment	
	TF/SF	0.9	-	-	Training	
	UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	
	Experts	90.7	37.4	89.3	Metallurgical industries	
	Subcontracts	4.2	10.1	3.3	Engineering industries	
	Training	1.0	7.9	1.5	Chemical industries	
	Equipment	1.6	40.4	2.8	Other	
	Miscellaneous	2.5	4.2	3.1		

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	40	30	10
1982	9	6	3
1983	14	9	5
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(4,229)
1982-1986: 7,500
(13.2%)

(7,181)
1977-1981: 7,500
(20.3%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(14.1%)

JAMAICA

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	14	4	1	-
1982	4	3	1	-
1983	7	3	1	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1986				
All funds	1 233	753	671		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 181	1 173	965		
(in percentage)	(10.5%)	(28.8%)	(34.2%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	8	2 319
1982	3	410
1983	3	37
1984		
1985		
1986		

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E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81
Source of funds						
UNDP/IPF		61.2	44.8	53.2	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.7	5.4	1.5	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	3.3
RP		-	0.8	-	Factory establishment	1.1
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other a/		34.1	49.0	2.9	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery						
Experts		42.5	46.5	54.6	Metallurgical industries	33.6
Subcontracts		4.8	10.9	5.2	Engineering industries	37.3
Training		3.6	8.0	1.0	Chemical industries	24.7
Equipment		48.2	33.9	38.7	Other	-
Miscellaneous		0.9	0.7	0.5		-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	23	12	11
1982	14	10	4
1983	15	11	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

b/ Work performed on a reimbursable basis: 0.7%.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MEXICO UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (9.2%) 1977-1981: 20,000 (20.9%) 1982-1986: 20,000 (35.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	36	4 664
1982	12	5 450
1983	3	440
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	5 507	820	870			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 378	2 009	2 502			
(in percentage)	(17.4%)	(35.9%)	(25.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	27	4	1	3	
1982	6	3	4	4	
1983	5	5	5	3	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	196	66
1982	44	10
1983	54	9
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		85.3	87.9	72.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.2	-	6.3	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.7	1.6	0.2	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		4.9	4.8	4.9	Training	
UNIDF		4.7	3.0	3.8	Feasibility studies	
Other a/		-	2.7	6.8	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		74.6	94.7	94.5	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		9.3	0.1	-	Chemical industries	
Training		2.8	1.3	1.9	Other	
Equipment		10.9	-	0.1		
Miscellaneous		2.4	3.9	3.5		

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(468)
(-)

1982-1986:
(-)

400

1977-1981:

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

MONTSERRAT

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2	8
1982	1	6
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	37	6	1	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	426	59	106	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	3	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	2	2	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	1	1	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	UNDP/SIS/SM	100.0	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	-
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
	RP	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
	UNIDF	-	-	-	Training	-
	Other	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Type of delivery	Experts	53.4	100.0	84.0	Agro-industries	22.9
	Subcontracts	46.6	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
	Training	-	-	-	Engineering industries	77.1
	Equipment	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
	Miscellaneous	-	-	16.0	Other	-
						100.0

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1977-1981: 1982-1986: (1,268) 1,900 1,500 (11.2%) (9.1%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2	311
1982	-	-
1983	2	86
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	252	79	155			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 900	277	182			
(in percentage)	(4.1%)	(28.5%)	(85.2%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	-	-	-	-
1982	-	1	-	-	-
1983	2	1	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	1	4
1982	1	-	1
1983	3	1	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1984
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	39.8	100.0	100.0	
	UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	
	RP	-	-	-	
	TF/SF	60.2	-	-	
	UNIDF	-	-	-	
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	
	Experts	100.0	100.0	99.9	
	Subcontracts	-	-	-	
	Training	-	-	-	
	Equipment	-	-	-	
	Miscellaneous	-	-	0.1	
Industrial subsector					
		1977-81	1982	1983	1984
Investment co-operation		-	-	-	
Industrial planning		-	-	-	
Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-	
Factory establishment		-	-	-	
Training		100.0	100.0	57.8	
Feasibility studies		-	-	-	
Agro-industries		-	-	-	
Metallurgical industries		-	-	-	
Engineering industries		-	-	-	
Chemical industries		-	-	-	
Other		-	-	-	

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(5,941)
 1982-1986: 9,500
 (17.7%)

(4,866)
 1977-1981: 5,323
 (12.2%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000
 (2.8%)

ETCARAJUA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	14	926
1982	3	431
1983	1	380
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	502	181	328			
	7 153	1 967	1 017			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	583	150	223			
(in percentage)	(8.2%)	(7.6%)	(21.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	7	4	-	-	-
1982	6	3	-	-	-
1983	6	3	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

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D. Exports serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	30	17
1982	12	3
1983	12	5
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
Source of funds		64.6	82.3	68.0	Investment co-operation
UNDP/IPF		8.4	17.5	32.0	Industrial planning
UNDP/SIS/SM		0.7	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
SIS/TF		12.5	-	-	Factory establishment
RP		7.3	-	-	Training
TF/SF		6.5	0.2	-	Feasibility studies
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries
Type of delivery		89.1	99.0	93.3	Engineering industries
Experts		6.0	-	-	Chemical industries
Subcontracts		0.8	-	3.2	Other
Training		2.2	0.1	2.1	
Equipment		1.9	0.9	1.4	
Miscellaneous					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PANAMA
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 7,500 (0.7%) 1977-1981: 7,500 (0.3%) 1982-1986: 7,500 (6.9%) (4,103)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	11	216
1982	4	113
1983	1	5
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	210	67	97			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 113	1 123	900			
(in percentage)	(0.4%)	(0.3%)	(6.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	15	1	-	-	-
1982	6	-	-	-	-
1983	5	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	15	11	4
1982	3	3	-
1983	2	1	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	11.7	4.2	60.6	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM	67.8	95.8	34.7	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF	1.8	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP	-	-	4.7	Factory establishment		
TRSF	-	-	-	Training		
UNIDF	18.7	-	-	Feasibility studies		
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries		
Experts	79.0	99.9	90.5	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts	5.3	-	-	Chemical industries		
Training	-	-	4.7	Other		
Equipment	15.5	-	-			
Miscellaneous	0.2	0.1	4.8			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PARAGUAY

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500 (10.9%) 1977-1981: 6,967 (0.2%) 1982-1986: 9,750 (5.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	48
1982	6	531
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	95	183	148			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 967	1 057	1 080			
(in percentage)	(0.5%)	(13.1%)	(10.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	6	-	1	-		
1982	3	1	-	-		
1983	3	1	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	3	-
1982	3	-
1983	4	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		0.1	75.6	80.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		77.1	20.3	11.3	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		2.3	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	4.1	-	Factory establishment	
TRSF		20.5	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	8.7	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		61.0	34.4	50.2	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		35.6	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		-	10.1	20.0	Other	
Equipment		1.4	54.6	24.2		
Miscellaneous		2.0	0.9	5.6		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (13.8%) 1977-1981: 15,000 (9.2%) 1982-1986: 25,000 (20.5%)

PERU

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	26	2 631
1982	9	323
1983	3	82
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 503	324	223			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 363	3 382	2 952			
(in percentage)	(11.2%)	(3.5%)	(2.2%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	29	1	1	1	
1982	11	1	1	1	
1983	10	-	3	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	74	43
1982	22	2
1983	7	3
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983									
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector				
UNDP/IPF		68.4	36.2	29.0	Investment co-operation				
UNDP/SIS/SM		7.1	46.4	40.8	Industrial planning				
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure				
RP		2.9	6.6	0.9	Factory establishment				
TF/SF		8.0	-	-	Training				
UNIDF		13.6	10.8	29.3	Feasibility studies				
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries				
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries				
Experts		75.3	90.3	89.8	Engineering industries				
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries				
Training		9.1	5.5	-	Other				
Equipment		13.8	-	-					
Miscellaneous		1.8	4.2	10.2					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (813) 1977-1981: 700 (86.4%) 1982-1986: 1,995 (13.8%) (1,340)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2	67,100
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	398	13	3			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	813	159	310			
(in percentage)	(47.2%)	(3.2%)	(1.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	-	1	-	
1982	1	1	-	-	
1983	1	1	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	18	9	9
1982	-	-	-
1983	1	1	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	96.2	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	3.6	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TFSF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	100.0	100.0
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	53.8	100.0	100.0	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Training	13.4	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	31.3	-	-			
Miscellaneous	1.5	-	-			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,238)
2,100
(21.7%)

1982-1986:
(-)

1,705
(-)

1977-1981:
(-)

UNDP/1PF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:
(-)

ST. LUCIA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	1	1
1983	1	12
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985
	-		0.8	12		
All funds	-		0.8	12		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 733	315	236			
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Investment co-operation	100.0
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP		-	100.0	100.0	Factory establishment	-
TF/FSF		-	-	-	Training	100.0
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		-	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		-	100.0	100.0	Chemical industries	-
Training		-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ST. VINCENT (1,810) (2,389)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,420 1977-1981: 3,250
(6.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	35
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	87	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 454	548	600	-	-	-
(in percentage)	78	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(5.4%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	1	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	3	2
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	100.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	100.0	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	92.3	-	-	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Training	5.2	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	2.5	-	-			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 2,500 1977-1981: 3,280 (3,280) 1982-1986: 3,500 (1,671) N.A. a/

SURINAME

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	4	186
1982	2	48
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	102	21	6			
	3 280	289	255			
Total UNDP/IPF of which executed	-	12	6			
(in percentage)	-	(4.2%)	(2.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	1	-	-	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	4	2
1982	3	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		-	58.2	97.3	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	41.8	2.7	Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF		100.0	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		84.1	92.7	95.1	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	100.0
Training		-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment		15.9	7.3	4.9		
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		

REMARKS: a/ The second country programme was extended until 31 December 1983. The Government of Suriname proposed that the same programme be extended for a further period of two years until 31 December 1985.

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 (29.2%)
1982-1986: 5,000 (9.9%)
(2,935)

A. New projects approved	
Year	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2 213
1982	29
1983	-
1984	-
1985	-
1986	-

B. Delivery (\$000)		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds		2 434	524	604			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed		5 196	2 545	2 239			
(in percentage)		(44.9%)	(20.6%)	(26.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input		Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
Year		< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81		4	1	-	3
1982		3	-	-	2
1983		3	-	-	2
1984					
1985					
1986					

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D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	52	41
1982	7	5
1983	5	5
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds		96.0	100.0	97.6	Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	18.4	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-	-
RP		3.4	-	-	Training	-	1.5	-
TF/SF		0.4	-	2.4	Feasibility studies	-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries	0.8	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Type of delivery		72.1	86.6	60.0	Engineering industries	80.8	95.2	97.6
Experts		0.4	-	-	Chemical industries	-	3.3	-
Subcontracts		5.0	2.4	-	Other	-	-	2.4
Training		21.2	10.3	39.8				
Equipment		1.3	0.7	0.2				
Miscellaneous								

REMARKS: a/ Includes cost sharing contribution due to small IPF delivery in 1982: \$445,000 and in 1983: \$620,000

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (14.3%) 1977-1981: 10,000 (21.3%) 1982-1986: 10,000 (15.4%)

URUGUAY

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	26	1 523
1982	1	10
1983	1	28
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 637	422	133			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	9 328	1 265	900			
(in percentage)	(23.3%)	(25.3%)	(14.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	19	3	3			
1982	7	1	2			1
1983	8	-	1			1
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	71	38	33
1982	14	11	3
1983	4	2	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		82.8	75.9	100.0	Investment co-operation		0.5	-	2.9
UNDP/SIS/SM		8.5	21.7	-	Industrial planning		46.1	60.7	96.6
SIS/TF		0.6	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		-	4.1	-
RP		0.1	2.4	-	Factory establishment		25.4	25.9	0.5
TF/SF		0.7	-	-	Training		0.7	2.4	-
UNIDF		7.3	-	-	Feasibility studies		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		19.5	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		4.3	-	-
Experts		76.6	90.1	90.0	Engineering industries		-	-	-
Subcontracts		4.1	-	-	Chemical industries		3.1	1.8	-
Training		3.1	5.3	7.5	Other		0.4	5.1	-
Equipment		14.6	4.1	-					
Miscellaneous		1.6	0.5	2.5					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (1.1%)
 1977-1981: 10,000 (3.9%)
 1982-1986: 10,000 (12.3%)
 (5,577)

VENEZUELA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	2 352
1982	2	48
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	139	169	354			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	10 251	1 618	904			
(in percentage)	(1.0%)	(9.5%)	(36.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	13	-	-	-	1
1982	3	-	-	-	1
1983	2	-	-	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	3	2
1982	5	2	3
1983	7	4	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		63.1	91.4	93.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		7.0	3.6	6.4	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.3	5.0	0.6	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		29.6	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		93.0	94.1	98.4	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		6.3	5.0	1.3	Other	
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		0.7	0.9	0.3		

REMARKS:

ARAB STATES */

*/ 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: 20,000 (4.9%) 1982-1986: 20,000 (10.4%)

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	29	2	1	-
1982	7	3	-	-
1983	6	2	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	1986				
All funds	1 700	45	0.5		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	21 089	2 072	2 100		
(in percentage)	(6.1%)	(1.6%)	-		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	23	1 295
1982	1	17
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	40	31	9
1982	9	3	1
1983	1	-	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1983
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	73.3	74.7	-	-
	UNDP/SIS/SM	17.4	-	-	42.3
	SIS/TF	0.8	-	-	-
	RP	1.9	21.5	57.7	-
	TF/SF	5.5	3.8	42.3	-
	UNIDF	1.1	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-
Type of delivery	Experts	41.8	76.8	52.3	-
	Subcontracts	50.0	10.0	-	-
	Training	6.3	7.1	-	-
	Equipment	-	-	-	-
	Miscellaneous	1.9	6.1	47.7	57.7
Industrial subsector					
Investment co-operation					
Industrial planning					
Institutional infrastructure					
Factory establishment					
Training					
Feasibility studies					
Agro-industries					
Metallurgical industries					
Engineering industries					
Chemical industries					
Other					

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Africa'

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BAHRAIN

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: $\frac{2,500}{(1.2\%)}$ 1977-1981: $\frac{2,500}{(9.9\%)}$ 1982-1986: $\frac{2,500}{(1.6\%)}$

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	214
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	321	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 623	448	220	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(11.4%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	6	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	7	-	7
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	93.4	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.6	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	55.5	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	44.5	-
Experts	92.7	-	-	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Training	6.7	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	0.6	-	-			

REMARKS.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 10,000 (4.2%) 1977-1981: 14,500 (9.5%) 1982-1986: 22,250 (12.9%) (12,426) (13,182)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	42	2 661
1982	8	300
1983	5	151
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985
	2 445	566	769			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	13 182	3 734	3 310			
(in percentage)	(7.1%)	(8.3%)	(10.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	30	4	-	-	1
1982	4	2	-	-	1
1983	6	-	1	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	55	22	33
1982	10	4	6
1983	8	1	7
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF	UNDP/SIS/SM	SIS/TF	Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure
RP	38.9	54.4	44.9	5.4	0.2	11.5
TF/SF	25.8	11.5	2.2	53.9	2.8	41.7
UNIDF	1.1	-	-	22.2	8.6	34.2
Other	15.1	12.6	4.8	3.1	5.7	0.1
Type of delivery	19.1	21.5	48.1	7.3	-	-
Experts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subcontracts	61.5	62.3	69.4	-	-	-
Training	9.1	-	13.4	-	-	-
Equipment	7.4	3.8	3.9	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	21.2	32.2	12.6	-	-	-
	0.8	1.7	0.7	-	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DJIBOUTI (2,777) (4,550)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (-) 2,200 5,250
1977-1981: (-) 1982-1986: (2.6%) (2.6%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	2	120
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	34	51	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 284	941	990	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	(5.4%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	2	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	2	3
1982	3	3	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)									
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983	
UNDP/IPF		-	100.0	-		Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		100.0	-	-		Industrial planning	-	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-		Institutional infrastructure	-	-	-
RP		-	-	-		Factory establishment	-	-	-
TF/SF		-	-	-		Training	-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-		Feasibility studies	100.0	100.0	-
Other		-	-	-		Agro-industries	-	-	-
Type of delivery						Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Experts		95.4	98.7	-		Engineering industries	-	-	-
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-	-	
Training		-	-	-	Other	-	-	-	
Equipment		3.5	1.3	-					
Miscellaneous		1.1	-	-					

REMARKS: LDC; reported also under 'Africa'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

EGYPT

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 27,500 (19.2%) 1977-1981: 31,500 (22.0%) 1982-1986: 56,000 (30.0%) (29,374)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	54	4 502
1982	9	2 568
1983	5	652
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	9 416	1 759	1 039			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	32 361 8 928	7 550 1 675	6 600 1 029			
(in percentage)	(27.6%)	(22.2%)	(15.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	35	7	7	6	
1982	12	8	6	4	
1983	12	12	5	4	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	152	105	47
1982	31	28	3
1983	21	18	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		95.3	93.2	99.0	Investment co-operation		-	4.9	0.1
UNDP/SIS/SM		2.0	6.8	1.0	Industrial planning		1.4	-	-
SIS/TF		0.9	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		3.8	-	-
RP		0.5	-	-	Factory establishment		1.2	6.6	10.2
TF/SF		0.1	-	-	Training		3.5	3.0	6.1
UNIDF		1.2	-	-	Feasibility studies		0.2	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		17.6	12.0	8.5
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		34.0	36.7	20.9
Experts		33.1	31.2	45.9	Engineering industries		19.8	4.1	8.2
Subcontracts		13.1	11.3	17.3	Chemical industries		17.7	32.7	46.0
Training		8.3	12.9	7.8	Other		0.8	-	-
Equipment		43.7	42.8	26.2					
Miscellaneous		1.8	1.8	2.8					

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Africa'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 15,000 (1.0%)
 1977-1981: 15,000 (27.5%)
 1982-1986: 15,000 (15.5%)
 (10,235)

18A2

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	25	5 653
1982	2	70
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982		1983	
	4 085	1 399	1 251	1986	1985	1984
All funds	13 496	2 200	2 142			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 951	657	988			
(in percentage)	(13.7%)	(29.9%)	(46.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	30	1	-	1	
1982	2	1	-	1	
1983	2	1	-	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	111	33	73
1982	31	11	20
1983	19	4	15
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1982	1983
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	45.3	47.0	79.0	-	-
	UNDP/SIS/SM	3.0	-	0.9	-	-
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	31.9	3.1
	RP	0.1	-	-	3.7	0.9
	TF/SF	51.6	49.8	20.1	0.2	-
	UNIDF	-	3.2	-	-	-
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	-	-
	Experts	80.0	82.8	86.4	14.5	17.0
	Subcontracts	7.3	3.6	8.4	41.9	68.4
	Training	5.4	12.1	3.9	4.5	10.6
	Equipment	2.6	0.1	-	1.0	-
	Miscellaneous	4.7	1.4	1.3	3.3	-
	Industrial subsector					
	Investment co-operation					
	Industrial planning					
	Institutional infrastructure					
	Factory establishment					
	Training					
	Feasibility studies					
	Agro-industries					
	Metallurgical industries					
	Engineering industries					
	Chemical industries					
	Other					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

JORDAN

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 15,000 (11.7%)

1977-1981: 15,000 (2.4%)

1982-1986: 15,000 (8.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	17	366
1982	-	-
1983	1	265
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	597	78	164			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	14 291	2 654	2 413			
(in percentage)	(2.2%)	(0.1%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	26	1	-	1	
1982	4	-	-	-	
1983	4	-	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	33	7
1982	6	1
1983	1	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
	UNDP/IPF	49.6	3.3		-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	33.1	29.4	1.3		-	-
SIS/TF	3.2	-	-		41.0	-
RP	-	-	-		-	-
TRSF	14.1	67.3	98.7		-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-		-	-
Other	-	-	-		2.5	20.8
Type of delivery				Investment co-operation Industrial planning Institutional infrastructure Factory establishment Training Feasibility studies Agro-industries Metallurgical industries Engineering industries Chemical industries Other	-	-
Experts	81.9	99.0	5.5		0.8	-
Subcontracts	1.1	-	-		50.8	79.2
Training	3.4	-	-		4.9	-
Equipment	12.6	-	94.4			
Miscellaneous	1.0	1.0	0.1			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

KUWAIT

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 1,000 (34.5%)

1977-1981: 7,605 (19.2%)

1982-1986: 7,926 (12.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	1 001
1982	2	59
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1 686	444	304			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	a/ -	-	-			
	882	429	295			
(in percentage)	-	-	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	5	1	-	-	-
1982	3	-	2	-	-
1983	2	-	1	1	1
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	44	25
1982	9	9
1983	7	3
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF a/	96.4	97.0	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.3	-	-	Industrial planning	5.8	-
SIS/TF	1.6	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	0.8	-
RP	8.7	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	37.0	3.6	3.0	Training	2.0	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	10.9	49.5
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	1.8	3.6
Experts	90.9	99.0	99.2	Engineering industries	0.2	-
Subcontracts	3.5	-	-	Chemical industries	78.3	46.9
Training	0.5	-	-	Other	0.2	-
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	5.1	1.0	0.8			

REMARKS: a/ Relinquished its IPF for the planning period; programme fully funded by 100% Government cost-sharing contribution to UNDP.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

LEBANON

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 10,000 (2.5%) 1977-1981: 12,000 (1.1%) 1982-1986: 10,000 (1.1%)

(11,024)
10,000
N.A.

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	92
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	48	50	-	-	-	-
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 518 41	3 026 50	1 498 -			
(in percentage)	(5.6%)	(1.7%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	8	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	1	1	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	85.4	100.0	-	Investment co-operation	-
	UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
	SIS/TF	6.5	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	91.9
	RP	8.1	-	-	Factory establishment	-
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	5.8
	UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
	Experts	6.5	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-
	Subcontracts	83.5	100.0	-	Engineering industries	-
	Training	7.7	-	-	Chemical industries	-
	Equipment	-	-	-	Other	2.3
	Miscellaneous	2.3	-	-		-

REMARKS: a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,723)
5,000
(37.8%)

(5,325)
5,000
(65.6%)

1982-1986:
5,000
(37.8%)

1977-1981:
5,000
(14.4%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976:
5,000
(14.4%)

LIBYAN ARAB JAWAHIRIYA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	12	2 556
1982	2	5 970
1983	4	10 050
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	7 962	3 857	4 705			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 188	3 562	4 000			
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(38.0%)	(23.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	4	-	1	1
1982	1	-	-	2
1983	2	-	-	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	416	396
1982	125	123
1983	267	263
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	39.3	35.0	20.0	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	0.1	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	40.0	35.0
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	59.5	65.0	79.7	Training	-	-
UNIDF	1.2	-	0.2	Feasibility studies	7.7	10.3
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	98.7	98.6	98.2	Engineering industries	0.5	-
Subcontracts	0.2	-	-	Chemical industries	51.8	54.7
Training	0.1	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	0.3	0.5	1.5			
Miscellaneous	0.7	0.9	0.3			

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Africa'.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MOROCCO

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (14.3%)

1977-1981: 20,000 (17.6%)

1982-1986: 27,000 (9.0%)

(16,001)

MOROCCO

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	20	1 131
1982	2	59
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 126	208	550			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	22 019	3 562	4 000			
(in percentage)	(8.7%)	(5.3%)	(13.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	32	3	-	-	2	
1982	7	2	-	-	2	
1983	6	2	1	-	1	
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	67	44	23
1982	8	6	2
1983	4	2	2
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		89.4	90.3	98.5	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		8.7	9.7	1.5	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.4	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		1.1	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		0.4	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		57.3	92.7	35.2	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		4.9	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		6.6	2.1	-	Other	
Equipment		29.1	3.9	63.7		
Miscellaneous		2.1	1.3	1.1		

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Africa'

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,997)
4,000
(13.6%)

(5,269)
4,000
(8.8%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

4,000
(0.8%)

1972-1976:

UNDP/IPF

(in thousands of US\$)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	445
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985
	571	387	130	387	130	387
All funds	571	387	130	387	130	387
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5390	1690 ^{a/}	130	387	130	387
(in percentage)	(9.9%)	(21.6%)	(22.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	5	2	-	1	
1982	2	-	1	1	
1983	2	-	1	1	
1984	-	-	-	-	
1985	-	-	-	-	
1986	-	-	-	-	

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	15	9
1982	3	2
1983	8	6
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	92.8	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	7.2	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Factory establishment	3.3	-
RP	-	-	-	Training	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	92.8	100.0
UNIDF	-	-	-	Agro-industries	3.9	-
Other	-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	-	-
Type of delivery	100.0	99.2	99.1	Engineering industries	-	-
Experts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Other	-	-
Training	-	-	-			
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	-	0.8	0.9			

REMARKS: ^{a/} Includes cost-sharing, of which IPF delivery in 1983 was \$346,000.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF

(in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 1,500 (8.1%)

1977-1981: 1,500 (8.1%)

1982-1986: 1,500 (8.1%)

U.A. a/ b/

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	4	276
1982	-	-
1983	2	112
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	695	165	240	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	a/ -	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	156	84	89	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	2	-	-	-	-
1982	-	1	-	-	-
1983	2	1	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	17	3	14
1982	6	4	2
1983	3	-	3
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF a/		22.4	51.0	37.1	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning		73.5	49.0	62.9
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		7.0	-	-
RP		3.6	-	-	Factory establishment		-	-	-
TF/SF		74.0	49.0	62.9	Training		-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		-	-	-
Type of delivery		96.3	99.6	99.7	Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Experts		-	-	-	Engineering industries		15.9	51.0	37.1
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries		3.6	-	-
Training		-	-	-	Other		-	-	-
Equipment		-	-	-			-	-	-
Miscellaneous		3.7	0.4	0.3			-	-	-

REMARKS:

a/ Relinquished its IPF for the planning period; programme fully funded by 100% Government cost-sharing contribution to UNDP.

b/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (11,399)
10,000
(5.4%)

1977-1981: (5,675)
10,000
(3.4%)

1982-1986: (5,675)
10,000
(3.4%)

JORDI ARABIA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	654
1982	-	-
1983	1	357
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 079	330	357			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	11 320	1 943	920			
(in percentage)	(14.7%)	(13.4%)	(38.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	5	1	1	1	2
1982	-	2	1	1	-
1983	-	3	1	1	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	41	3	38
1982	8	4	4
1983	4	-	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		82.1	78.7	99.6	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	16.3
TF/SF		17.9	21.3	0.4	Training	21.3
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	62.4
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery		98.9	98.9	99.1	Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		-	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Training		-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		1.1	1.1	0.9		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(25,283)
58,500
(4.0%)

1982-1986:

(29,657)
33,000
(4.4%)

1977-1981:

20,000
(4.5%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

SUDAN

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	25	1	2	1
1982	10	1	1	1
1983	9	1	-	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)					
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	2 480	681	694		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	35 681	8 958	6 100		
(in percentage)	(4.8%)	(3.4%)	(4.6%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	46	2 222
1982	7	811
1983	3	218
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
	UNDP/IPF	44.9	40.3	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.2	14.7	2.3	Industrial planning	0.3
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	11.6	1.4	17.9	Factory establishment	38.3
TF/SF	4.6	-	-	Training	0.8
UNIDF	3.4	4.7	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other ^{a/}	-	34.3	39.5	Agro-industries	4.6
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	4.1
Experts	66.6	61.2	62.7	Engineering industries	6.2
Subcontracts	6.5	7.2	-	Chemical industries	44.2
Training	10.5	1.8	15.3	Other	1.5
Equipment	11.9	26.9	18.4		2.6
Miscellaneous	4.5	2.9	3.6		

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	55	25	30
1982	15	8	7
1983	12	7	5
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS: LDC; reported also under 'Africa'
a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (19,346) (9,769)
 15,000 15,000
 (10.2%) (14.1%)

1977-1981: 1982-1986: 1982-1986:

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	30	2 636
1982	6	186
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985
	2 530	300	61	1986	1985	1986
All funds	17 973	2 390	1 882			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 208	148	2			
(in percentage)	(12.3%)	(6.2%)	(0.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	28	4	1	1	
1982	6	2	-	1	
1983	6	2	-	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	83	58	25
1982	18	10	8
1983	5	5	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	87.3	49.3	3.4		
	UNDP/SIS/SM	5.6	18.3	33.4		
	SIS/TF	0.2	-	-		
	RP	3.8	1.4	-		
	TF/SF	0.5	-	-		
	UNIDF	2.6	31.0	63.2		
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-		
	Experts	71.6	64.6	34.3		
	Subcontracts	8.6	6.7	60.3		
	Training	5.9	27.5	4.7		
	Equipment	11.8	-	-		
	Miscellaneous	2.1	1.2	0.7		
Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
Industrial subsector	Investment co-operation					
	Industrial planning					
	Institutional infrastructure					
	Factory establishment					
	Training					
	Feasibility studies					
	Agro-industries					
	Metallurgical industries					
	Engineering industries					
	Chemical industries					
	Other					
		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
		63.9	35.2	62.2		
		2.6	31.0	62.2		
		2.4	1.4	-		
		1.2	-	-		
		5.4	4.6	22.1		
		5.0	16.0	6.3		
		0.7	2.7	-		
		17.5	9.1	9.4		
		1.3	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(8,351)
15,000
(16.1%)

1982-1986:

(15,498)
15,000
(9.7%)

1977-1981:

15,000
(8.3%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976:

UNISIA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	2	320
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 934	46	49			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 498 1 800	2 434 32	1 955 49			
(in percentage)	(11.6%)	(1.3%)	(2.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	9	1	4	2
1982	5	2	1	-
1983	5	2	1	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	47	18
1982	2	1
1983	3	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF		71.7	70.0	100.0	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.1	-	-	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP		2.4	-	-	Factory establishment		
TF/SF		13.6	30.0	-	Training		
UNIDF		8.2	-	-	Feasibility studies		
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		
Experts		48.6	48.1	55.6	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts		32.6	-	34.6	Chemical industries		
Training		14.7	6.0	4.0	Other		
Equipment		2.9	45.9	5.0			
Miscellaneous		1.2	-	0.8			

REMARKS: Reported also under 'Africa'.

1982-1986: 1,000 (2.5%)
(440)

1977-1981:

1,000
(9.4%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976:

B. Delivery (\$000)		1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds		253	128	24			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed		1 508 137	2 242 128	1 806 208			
(in percentage)		(9.1%)	(5.7%)	(11.5%)			

Year		Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
		< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81		5	-	-	-
1982		-	1	1	-
1983		1	-	1	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983
(in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF	57.2	100.0	84.2	Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.6	-	-	Industrial planning	38.2	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	57.2	-	-
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	4.6	-	-
TRSF	38.2	-	15.8	Training	-	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	100.0	95.3
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-	-
Experts	97.0	99.1	98.8	Engineering industries	-	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-	4.7
Training	-	-	-	Other	-	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-				
Miscellaneous	3.0	0.9	1.2				

	a/ Includes cost-sharing contribution due to small IPF delivery in 1982: (\$19,000) and in 1983: \$122,000
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PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(14,95%)
30,000
(1.8%)

(20,161)
23,750
(9.8%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

15,000
(1.7%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976:

YEMEN

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	20	732
1982	1	104
1983	2	20
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1 496	358	367			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	21 661	4 494	3 443			
(in percentage)	1 053 (4.9%)	327 (7.3%)	344 (10.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	21	-	1	1		
1982	-	-	-	1		
1983	-	-	-	1		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	41	21	20
1982	8	4	4
1983	4	1	3
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF	69.2	91.4	93.9	Investment co-operation	6.4
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.2	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	75.2	91.4
RP	13.9	7.7	5.2	Factory establishment	2.2	-
TRSF	2.8	-	-	Training	-	-
UNIDF	1.9	0.9	0.9	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	3.2	0.9
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	3.4	-
Experts	88.6	95.0	92.4	Engineering industries	3.8	-
Subcontracts	4.2	-	-	Chemical industries	5.2	-
Training	0.4	1.6	3.5	Other	0.6	7.7
Equipment	3.5	1.1	0.1			
Miscellaneous	3.3	2.3	4.0			

REMARKS: LDC

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

AFGHANISTAN (34,519) (46,201)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 71,500
 1977-1981: (2.9%) (3.7%)
 1982-1986: 38,000 N.A.

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	26	1 496
1982	4	136
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	777	77	221			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	28 402	5 475	6 075			
(in percentage)	(1.6%)	(1.4%)	(1.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	29	-	1	-	
1982	9	2	-	-	
1983	9	1	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	42	18
1982	7	5
1983	6	3
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds						
UNDP/IPF	56.7	-	36.5		Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM	25.8	100.0	63.5		Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF	0.2	-	-		Institutional infrastructure	31.8
RP	16.4	-	-		Factory establishment	-
TF/SF	-	-	-		Training	16.4
UNIDF	0.9	-	-		Feasibility studies	-
Other	-	-	-		Agro-industries	4.7
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts	75.9	66.5	68.8		Engineering industries	32.1
Subcontracts	5.3	19.5	20.4		Chemical industries	12.2
Training	10.4	12.7	9.2		Other	22.0
Equipment	3.6	1.3	-			14.0
Miscellaneous	4.8	-	1.6			-

REMARKS: LDC
 a/ Country programme to be approved June 1984.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BANGLADESH

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 18,500 (11.3%)

1977-1981: 65,500 (26.1%)

(74,553)

(117,736)

1982-1986: 201,000 (4.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	48	12 183
1982	6	2 794
1983	1	1 383
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	9 923	3 206	3 246			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	68 540	19 182	23 000			
(in percentage)	(12.5%)	(15.7%)	(10.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	27	8	3	4	
1982	6	6	3	6	
1983	3	5	4	6	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	120	35	85
1982	34	9	25
1983	30	14	16
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	UNDP/IPF	86.5	93.9	77.4	Investment co-operation	2.5	4.9
	UNDP/SIS/SM	8.9	3.6	5.5	Industrial planning	0.1	-
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
	RP	2.6	-	-	Factory establishment	9.5	-
	TF/SF	-	0.4	-	Training	1.9	-
	UNIDF	2.0	2.1	2.0	Feasibility studies	2.2	1.6
Type of delivery	Other a/	-	-	15.1	Agro-industries	30.4	57.1
	Experts	41.4	51.7	50.8	Metallurgical industries	0.1	-
	Subcontracts	25.5	4.9	18.3	Engineering industries	12.7	21.0
	Training	15.9	8.1	11.8	Chemical industries	39.0	15.4
	Equipment	14.8	32.7	16.2	Other	1.6	-
	Miscellaneous	2.4	2.6	2.9			

REMARKS: LDC a/ United Nations Capital Development Fund.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(21,795)
36,500
(6.3%)

(12,369)
12,250
(15.1%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

2,500
(13.9%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

BHUTAN

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	6	2	1	1
1982	6	-	-	1
1983	5	3	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 446	172	170			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	11 080 1 065	3 448 159	4 000 152			
(in percentage)	(9.6%)	(4.6%)	(3.8%)			

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	2 133
1982	4	273
1983	1	15
1984		
1985		
1986		

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	15	6	9
1982	2	2	-
1983	2	1	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	
UNDP/IPF		73.7	92.7	89.7	
UNDP/SIS/SM		15.8	-	-	
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	
RP		2.5	5.3	10.3	
TF/SF		-	-	-	
UNIDF		7.9	2.0	-	
Other		-	-	-	
Type of delivery		1977-81	1982	1983	
Experts		25.3	33.4	45.1	
Subcontracts		0.6	-	-	
Training		5.2	7.0	0.1	
Equipment		68.1	58.4	53.7	
Miscellaneous		0.8	1.2	1.1	
Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983	
Investment co-operation		-	-	-	
Industrial planning		0.2	-	-	
Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-	
Factory establishment		-	-	-	
Training		-	5.3	-	
Feasibility studies		-	-	-	
Agro-industries		-	-	-	
Metallurgical industries		-	-	-	
Engineering industries		40.6	21.3	16.7	
Chemical industries		57.9	73.4	23.3	
Other		1.3	-	-	

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

BURMA (40,269) (60,538)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (2.1%) 1977-1981: 41,500 (10.3%) 1982-1986: 102,000 (9.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	8	3 355
1982	-	-
1983	2	963
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)							
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
All funds	5 718	642	254				
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	36 259	11 062	10 700				
(in percentage)	(15.7%)	(5.7%)	(2.4%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$'000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	> 1000
1977-81	16	2	-	3
1982	3	2	1	2
1983	4	1	1	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	23	4	19
1982	4	2	2
1983	3	2	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF		99.4	97.7	99.7	Investment co-operation		
UNDP/SIS/SM		0.5	2.3	0.3	Industrial planning		
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		
RP		0.1	-	-	Factory establishment		
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training		
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies		
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		
Experts		14.2	15.0	26.6	Engineering industries		
Subcontracts		44.9	32.8	35.7	Chemical industries		
Training		1.2	10.3	5.4	Other		
Equipment		38.8	41.0	29.8			
Miscellaneous		0.9	0.9	2.5			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CHINA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

1977-1981:

1982-1986:

(65,617)
142,000
(75%) (1982-83)

15,000
(51.1%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	61	9 714
1982	17	4 459
1983	10	1 841
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	5 405	4 778	2 241			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	29 043	17 083	17 000			
(in percentage)	(15.8%)	(25.6%)	(10.6%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	21	14	7			
1982	18	18	11			
1983	21	18	13			
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	61	60	1
1982	47	47	-
1983	35	35	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
	UNDP/IPF	UNDP/SIS/SM	SIS/TF	Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure
RP	85.0	4.7	-	80.6	3.5	-
TF/SF	4.7	2.2	-	3.0	-	-
UNIDF	-	0.9	-	-	-	-
Other	7.8	5.5	12.9	-	-	-
Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	1983	Agro-industries		
	Experts	Subcontracts	Training	Metallurgical industries	Engineering industries	Chemical industries
Experts	11.6	9.4	12.1	14.1	11.6	6.3
Subcontracts	13.2	2.9	7.4	20.8	36.0	43.5
Training	26.4	21.8	45.6	49.3	39.2	41.8
Equipment	47.9	64.6	33.8	2.5	0.6	0.1
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.3	1.1			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

COOK ISLANDS

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US)

1972-1976: -

1977-1981: -

1982-1986: -

(1,880)
1,400
(0.5%)

(1,299)
1,400
(-)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	69
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	23	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 757	437	255	-	-	-
(in percentage)	10	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(0.6%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	5	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	2	2	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		36.3	-	-	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		63.7	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	36.3
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	20.5
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	22.3
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	-
Experts		82.7	-	-	Engineering industries	20.9
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Training		-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment		10.8	-	-		
Miscellaneous		6.5	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA (29,171) (17,212)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 25,500
 1977-1981: 25,500 25,500
 (7.6%) (-)

1982-1986: 25,500

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26 596	471	3	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000>	
1977-81	8	2	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
Source of funds		-	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Industrial planning	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
RP		-	-	-	Training	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	
Type of delivery		-	-	-	Engineering industries	
Experts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Other	
Training		-	-	-		
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		

REMARKS: a/ 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:

(16,550)
24,750
(25.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	5 642
1982	1	57
1983	6	1 161
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 181	1 671	82			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 517	3 662	2 200			
(in percentage)	(48.6%)	(45.6%)	(2.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	-	-	-	1
1982	-	-	-	1
1983	5	-	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	1	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983				
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds		99.6	100.0	63.4
UNDP/IPF		-	-	36.6
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-
SIS/TF		0.4	-	-
RP		-	-	-
TFSF		-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-
Type of delivery		0.4	0.6	12.4
Experts		94.0	99.3	-
Subcontracts		-	1.6	50.9
Training		-	3.4	36.4
Equipment		0.6	0.1	0.3
Miscellaneous		-	-	-

Industrial subsector			
1977-81	1982	1983	1984
Investment co-operation	-	-	-
Industrial planning	-	-	-
Institutional infrastructure	-	-	-
Factory establishment	-	-	-
Training	-	-	-
Feasibility studies	-	-	-
Agro-industries	-	-	-
Metallurgical industries	99.6	100.0	63.4
Engineering industries	0.4	-	26.6
Chemical industries	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(5,334) (3,734)
 5,000 5,000
 (32.0%) (17.5%)
 1977-1981: 1982-1986:
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000
 (27.4%)

FLJI

A. New projects approved			B. Delivery (\$000)								C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)	All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
											<150	130-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	17	775		1 412	396	161				1977-81	10	3	1	-	
1982	3	39								1982	4	4	-	-	
1983	-	-								1983	1	4	-	-	
1984			Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 466	854	550				1984					
1985				1 121	265	97				1985					
1986			(in percentage)	(18.4%)	(31.0%)	(17.6%)				1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	32	3	29
1982	9	2	7
1983	4	-	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983							1977-81	1982	1983
(in percentage of delivery)									
Source of funds									
UNDP/IPF							79.5	67.0	59.6
UNDP/SIS/SM							1.7	6.2	-
SIS/TF							0.4	-	-
RP							2.8	5.0	-
TF/SF							14.1	21.8	40.4
UNIDF							1.5	-	-
Other							-	-	-
Type of delivery									
Experts							74.9	93.5	95.2
Subcontracts							2.0	-	-
Training							3.2	5.0	-
Equipment							18.1	-	2.9
Miscellaneous							1.8	1.5	1.9
Industrial subsector									
Investment co-operation							1.5	-	-
Industrial planning							0.9	-	-
Institutional infrastructure							77.6	72.8	97.7
Factory establishment							-	-	-
Training							2.8	5.0	-
Feasibility studies							0.3	-	-
Agro-industries							-	-	-
Metallurgical industries							-	-	-
Engineering industries							7.9	6.2	-
Chemical industries							9.0	16.0	2.3
Other							-	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HONG KONG

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: (35.1%) 1977-1981: (606) (77.4%) 1982-1986: (364) (500) N.A. a/

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	10	351
1982	2	9
1983	1	32
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	335	43	42			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	544	66	73			
(in percentage)	(60.3%)	(54.6%)	(57.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	16	-	-	-	-
1982	7	-	-	-	-
1983	7	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	10	10	-
1982	2	2	-
1983	-	-	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	97.8	84.6	100.0	
	UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	
	SIS/TF	2.2	-	-	
	RP	-	15.4	-	
	TF/SF	-	-	-	
	UNIDF	-	-	-	
	Other	-	-	-	
Type of delivery	Experts	35.2	31.5	-	
	Subcontracts	1.4	-	-	
	Training	15.5	39.5	4.0	
	Equipment	47.8	29.0	96.0	
	Miscellaneous	0.1	-	-	
Industrial subsector					
Investment co-operation					
Industrial planning					
Institutional infrastructure					
Factory establishment					
Training					
Feasibility studies					
Agro-industries					
Metallurgical industries					
Engineering industries					
Chemical industries					
Other					

REMARKS: a/ Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

INDIA (138,951)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 50,000 (23.4%) 1977-1981: 97,000 (36.3%) 1982-1986: 252,000 (40.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	77	24 353
1982	25	17 226
1983	12	5 156
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	37 413	10 354	5 508			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	103 358 36 815	29 469 10 267	24 000 5 093			
(in percentage)	(34.0%)	(34.9%)	(21.2%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	42	16	8	13	
1982	15	16	14	21	
1983	14	16	16	2	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	184	66
1982	40	4
1983	65	10
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds					Investment co-operation	-	-	-
UNDP/IPF	98.3	99.1	92.5		Industrial planning	-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	0.1	0.5	3.1		Institutional infrastructure	1.9	0.8	0.0
SIS/TF	0.1	-	-		Factory establishment	-	-	-
RP	0.5	0.1	2.2		Training	0.9	0.1	2.1
TF/SF	0.9	-	-		Feasibility studies	-	-	-
UNIDF	0.1	0.3	2.2		Agro-industries	10.5	17.1	11.3
Other	-	-	-		Metallurgical industries	54.9	7.0	13.9
Type of delivery					Engineering industries	15.7	49.0	31.1
Experts	6.7	5.6	14.9		Chemical industries	16.1	26.0	40.5
Subcontracts	22.3	6.9	19.8		Other	-	-	0.1
Training	5.5	4.9	15.7					
Equipment	64.9	82.1	48.5					
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.5	1.1					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

INDONESIA (64,740) 1977-1981: 69,500 (21.9%) 1982-1986: 106,000 (65,907) N.A. a/

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 35,000 (9.4%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	36	6 828
1982	4	2 853
1983	5	331
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	8 455	2 584	2 769			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	59 396	15 500	14 000			
(in percentage)	(12.2%)	(16.0%)	(17.7%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	53	3	3	5		
1982	9	2	2	6		
1983	5	-	2	5		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	212	75	137
1982	41	4	37
1983	47	5	42
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		85.3	95.7	89.7	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.0	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.5	0.5	2.1	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		10.1	3.4	3.6	Training	
UNIDF		-	0.4	4.6	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		74.2	80.8	86.5	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		4.5	7.1	1.8	Chemical industries	
Training		6.7	5.6	6.6	Other	
Equipment		12.7	5.0	3.2		
Miscellaneous		1.9	1.5	1.9		

REMARKS: a/ Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

YEMEN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) (22,560) (27,058)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 1977-1981: 20,000 1982-1986: 20,000
 (16.2%) (3.6%) (18.9%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	432
1982	-	-
1983	-	102
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	993	-	12	-	-	-
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 503	198	4 000	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(13.9%)	-	(0.1%)	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	16	2	1	2
1982	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	38	15	23
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		91.7	-	32.2	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		7.6	-	67.8	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP		0.6	100.0	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF		0.1	-	-	Training	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	12.2
Experts		86.1	-	0.6	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts		1.0	-	-	Chemical industries	67.8
Training		7.7	100.0	98.6	Other	-
Equipment		2.9	-	-		
Miscellaneous		2.3	-	0.8		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,029)
1,140
(4.3%)

(1,065)
1,300
(2.4%)

KIRIBATI

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 500

1977-1981:

1982-1986:

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	58
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	36	43	35			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 029	178	160			
(in percentage)	(3.9%)	(24.2%)	(21.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	3	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	3	3	-
1982	4	4	-
1983	4	4	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		87.0	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		13.0	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		98.4	98.4	98.6	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		-	-	-	Other	
Equipment		0.8	-	-		
Miscellaneous		0.8	1.6	1.4		

REMARKS:

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: 17,750 (5.7%)
1982-1986: 52,500 (4.4%)
(26,999)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	32
1982	1	102
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 156	36	118			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	20 041	4 534	3 800			
(in percentage)	(2.2%)	(0.8%)	(3.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	15	2	-	1
1982	3	-	-	1
1983	2	-	1	1
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	18	6	12
1982	2	2	-
1983	2	2	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

REMARKS: LDC

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds					Investment co-operation	Industrial planning			
UNDP/IPF		86.4	100.0	99.4					
UNDP/SIS/SM		8.9	-	0.6					
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-					
RP		1.5	-	-					
TF/SF		-	-	-					
UNIDF		3.1	-	-					
Other		-	-	-					
Type of delivery					Feasibility studies	Agro-industries			
Experts		51.6	21.4	12.2			70.1	19.6	71.5
Subcontracts		5.4	-	-			18.9	-	-
Training		1.7	-	-			8.8	-	-
Equipment		36.9	77.7	87.2			2.2	80.4	28.5
Miscellaneous		4.4	0.9	0.6			-	-	-

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALAYSIA
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (15.1%) 1977-1981: 15,000 (15.258) 1982-1986: 15,000 (12.5%) (9,124)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	9	1 769
1982	2	36
1983	3	271
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	615	196	330			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	14 617	1 570	2 200			
(in percentage)	(3.6%)	(10.8%)	(14.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	8	4	-	-	1
1982	2	1	-	-	1
1983	3	2	-	-	1
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	16	10	6
1982	4	2	2
1983	5	-	5
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		85.6	86.1	93.9	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		4.9	12.1	2.2	Industrial planning		4.4	34.1	55.5
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		9.8	4.8	41.5
RP		2.0	-	-	Factory establishment		0.8	-	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training		26.8	52.1	-
UNIDF		7.5	1.8	3.9	Feasibility studies		58.2	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		-	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Experts		66.8	47.3	50.2	Engineering industries		-	-	-
Subcontracts		-	-	48.0	Chemical industries		-	-	-
Training		32.5	51.4	0.3	Other		-	9.0	3.0
Equipment		-	-	-					
Miscellaneous		0.7	1.3	1.5					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(9,675)
10,000
(30.2%)

(6,752)
10,000
(57.4%)

MONGOLIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (28.5%)

1977-1981:

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	27	823
1982	1	26
1983	2	318
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 939	135	101			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	8 773 3 049	1 453 75	1 400 -			
(in percentage)	(34.8%)	(5.2%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	30	1	1	3
1982	10	-	-	-
1983	9	-	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	29	13
1982	3	2
1983	1	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	75.9	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	12.4	55.9	0.1	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	0.7	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	2.1	76.6
RP	0.3	-	-	Factory establishment	2.2	-
TF/SF	6.1	-	-	Training	0.3	-
UNIDF	4.6	44.1	76.6	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other a/	-	-	23.3	Agro-industries	79.4	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	15.6	63.0	55.1	Engineering industries	10.6	23.3
Subcontracts	70.4	29.5	-	Chemical industries	5.2	0.1
Training	7.1	6.8	1.1	Other	0.2	-
Equipment	6.4	0.7	43.4			
Miscellaneous	0.5	-	0.4			

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 15,000 (6.7%)
 1977-1981: 32,500 (3.7%)
 1982-1986: 98,000 (9.6%)
 (29,965)
 (49,726)

NEPAL

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	25	2,863
1982	2	1,689
1983	1	20
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1,586	2,028	1,033			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	24,761	10,697	10,500			
(in percentage)	(2.0%)	(16.9%)	(8.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount: (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	19	3	1	-	
1982	6	3	1	2	
1983	6	3	1	2	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	35	19	16
1982	12	6	6
1983	13	6	7
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

		1977-81	1982	1983	1977-81		1982	1983	1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds					Industrial subsector						
UNDP/IPF		44.7	89.1	90.7	Investment co-operation						
UNDP/SIS/SM		40.4	5.6	2.4	Industrial planning						
SIS/TF		0.9	-	-	Institutional infrastructure						
RP		7.2	0.8	2.0	Factory establishment						
TF/SF		0.9	1.5	3.4	Training						
UNIDF		5.9	3.0	1.5	Feasibility studies						
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries						
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries						
Experts		40.4	13.3	45.3	Engineering industries						
Subcontracts		40.5	47.5	0.1	Chemical industries						
Training		11.2	4.1	2.0	Other						
Equipment		5.4	33.9	48.7							
Miscellaneous		2.5	1.2	3.9							

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PAKISTAN UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 (11.0%) 1977-1981: 52,500 (10.5%) 1982-1986: 118,000 (9.7%) (68,627)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	30	4 714
1982	4	45
1983	9	4 123
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	5 128	1 887	1 288			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	48 395	12 343	12 500			
(in percentage)	(9.5%)	(5.3%)	(9.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	37	12	2	3
1982	10	10	1	1
1983	13	12	3	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	61	40
1982	18	7
1983	20	9
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	89.8	34.3	89.8	Investment co-operation	1.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	4.2	4.5	2.1	Industrial planning	3.6
SIS/TF	0.2	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	10.4
RP	0.2	0.5	-	Factory establishment	3.4
TF/SF	2.4	-	-	Training	8.0
UN/DF	3.2	1.5	0.5	Feasibility studies	4.9
Other a/	-	59.2	7.6	Agro-industries	27.9
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	34.1
Experts	35.6	25.3	41.4	Engineering industries	1.8
Subcontracts	28.5	12.8	3.5	Chemical industries	3.0
Training	4.9	6.0	34.1	Other	1.9
Equipment	27.4	53.5	18.5		
Miscellaneous	3.6	2.4	2.5		

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (8,979) (6,693)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (4.1%) 1977-1981: 8,150 (9.1%) 1982-1986: 13,500 (1.3%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	20	431
1982	1	86
1983	2	61
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	818	137	87			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	9 650	1 523	1 607			
(in percentage)	(7.0%)	(9.0%)	(5.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	21	1	1		
1982	7	1	1		
1983	5	1	1		
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	24	15
1982	3	2
1983	1	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		82.9	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		13.8	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		1.3	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		2.0	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		89.4	97.5	93.6	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		4.6	0.3	-	Other	
Equipment		4.5	0.4	3.3		
Miscellaneous		1.5	1.8	3.1		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PHILIPPINES (30,241) (28,311)
 UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 20,000 30,500
 1977-1981: (6.2%) 1982-1986: 46,000
 (8.4%) (11.7%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	32	4 342
1982	6	1 687
1983	5	420
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	3 071	1 363	1 480			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	27 104	7 773	5 000			
(in percentage)	(6.5%)	(6.1%)	(12.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	24	5	1	1
1982	11	3	-	2
1983	14	3	-	2
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	44	26
1982	23	13
1983	21	10
1984		11
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)							
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF	57.3	34.8	43.3	Investment co-operation	1.0	3.7	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.1	5.9	1.1	Industrial planning	-	-	-
SIS/TF	0.3	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	13.1	8.7	0.1
RP	2.4	3.5	1.1	Factory establishment	3.8	13.5	24.5
TF/SF	0.5	-	-	Training	3.8	3.5	1.1
UNIDF	22.4	29.8	38.1	Feasibility studies	0.5	0.5	-
Other	10.0	26.0	16.4	Agro-industries	23.7	32.4	40.0
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	1.1	-	-
Experts	30.6	53.9	48.4	Engineering industries	36.9	-	-
Subcontracts	3.5	4.4	3.8	Chemical industries	13.3	37.6	24.3
Training	14.5	10.3	17.7	Other	2.8	0.1	-
Equipment	50.2	30.5	28.8				
Miscellaneous	1.1	0.9	1.3				

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: (18,860) 1977-1981: (13,821) 1982-1986: (18,000)

(16.5%)

(24.7%)

(34.1%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	19	3 279
1982	-	-
1983	5	1 246
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)					
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
All funds	3 389	667	707		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	15 778	1 791	2 100		
(in percentage)	(20.2%)	(37.3%)	(33.7%)		

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	10	4	3	2	
1982	1	3	3	1	
1983	3	5	4	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	71	57	14
1982	13	13	-
1983	8	8	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		93.9	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning		-	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		8.1	8.1	-
RP		1.0	-	-	Factory establishment		8.1	-	-
TF/SF		1.4	-	-	Training		10.0	-	-
UNIDF		3.7	-	-	Feasibility studies		-	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		19.9	8.4	1.4
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		-	-	14.3
Experts		33.5	37.3	23.0	Engineering industries		49.2	83.5	83.4
Subcontracts		5.6	-	-	Chemical industries		4.6	-	0.9
Training		8.8	31.9	24.8	Other		0.1	-	-
Equipment		50.2	27.3	49.0					
Miscellaneous		1.9	3.5	3.2					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (0.4%)
 1977-1981: 5,250 (0.6%)
 1982-1986: 5,250 (0.6%)

(2,841)
 (5,519)
 (2,841)

SAMOA

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	18	610
1982	-	28
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	432	29	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	5 519	665	645	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(0.6%)	(4.4%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	12	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	20	11	9
1982	2	2	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	7.5	-	-	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	53.7	-	-	Industrial planning	4.6	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	25.4	100.0	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	5.8	-
UNIDF	13.4	-	-	Feasibility studies	15.8	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	65.9	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	5.3	-
Experts	70.8	100.0	-	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	12.6	-	-	Chemical industries	2.6	-
Training	6.4	-	-	Other	-	100.0
Equipment	9.5	-	-			
Miscellaneous	0.7	-	-			

REMARKS: LDC

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(6,041)
1982-1986: 7,500
(-)

(7,899)
1977-1981: 7,500
(0.5%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(2.4%)

SINGAPORE

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	13	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	52	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	6 253	1 501	1 600	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(0.6%)	-	-	-	-	-

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	4	43
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

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E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		76.6	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		14.8	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		8.6	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		76.5	-	-	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		23.4	-	-	Other	
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		0.1	-	-		

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	4	4	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SOLOMON ISLANDS UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: $\frac{1,000}{(-)}$ 1977-1981: $\frac{3,145}{(-)}$ 1982-1986: $\frac{4,000}{(-)}$ (2,325)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	1	92
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	-	-	71			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	-	609	530			
(in percentage)	-	-	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	-	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		-	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
TFSF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	100.0	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		-	-	80.7	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		-	-	-	Other	
Equipment		-	-	19.3		
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

SRI LANKA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000 (4.8%)

1977-1981: 31,500 (4.4%)

1982-1986: 76,000 (11.6%)

(28,692)
(40,215)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	31	3 089
1982	7	1 024
1983	2	582
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 764	954	1 472			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	29 829	7 587	8 800			
(in percentage)	1 002 (3.4%)	823 (10.9%)	993 (11.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	54	8	-	-
1982	7	6	1	1
1983	6	7	1	1
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	30	11
1982	6	3
1983	18	6
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	36.3	86.2	67.4	Investment co-operation	1.8
UNDP/SIS/SM	6.1	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	6.5	0.9	-	Factory establishment	0.3
TF/TF	1.2	-	-	Training	2.8
UNIDF	49.9	12.9	32.6	Feasibility studies	6.7
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	5.4
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	12.0
Experts	22.7	20.0	34.2	Engineering industries	2.1
Subcontracts	58.2	7.6	-	Chemical industries	60.7
Training	14.1	11.1	6.0	Other	8.2
Equipment	2.9	60.6	58.9		
Miscellaneous	2.1	0.7	0.9		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(24,788)
1982-1986: 43,000
(14.3%)

(27,918)
1977-1981: 29,500
(8.4%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 15,000
(23.7%)

THAILAND

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	22	3	2	2
1982	6	1	3	1
1983	8	3	3	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed (in percentage)	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 763	320	581			
	27 373 2 279 (8.3%)	5 698 230 (4.0%)	5 100 556 (10.9%)			

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	18	491
1982	9	257
1983	7	998
1984		
1985		
1986		

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	62	13	49
1982	17	14	3
1983	12	8	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
UNDP/IPF		82.5	71.8	95.7	Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		0.4	20.0	0.1	Industrial planning		-	2.7	19.3
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		56.6	25.0	36.4
RP		2.8	8.2	4.2	Factory establishment		-	-	-
TF/SF		13.2	-	-	Training		3.1	7.3	2.2
UNIDF		1.1	-	-	Feasibility studies		0.1	-	23.3
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries		13.8	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries		8.2	-	-
Experts		61.7	82.3	54.1	Engineering industries		18.1	45.2	6.1
Subcontracts		14.9	2.7	7.0	Chemical industries		-	5.7	12.4
Training		16.1	13.4	23.1	Other		0.1	14.1	0.3
Equipment		4.7	1.6	14.4					
Miscellaneous		2.6	-	1.4					

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(1,520)
(2,309)
2,500
(8.6%)

1982-1986: 2,128
(20.1%)

1977-1981: 1,000
(5.4%)

TONGA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,000
(5.4%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	3	413
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	20	35	37			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 185	576	344			
(in percentage)	(0.4%)	(6.1%)	(10.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	2	2	-	-	-	-
1982	1	1	-	-	-	-
1983	2	-	-	-	-	-
1984						
1985						
1986						

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D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	2	-	2
1982	2	-	2
1983	1	-	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81	1982
UNDP/IPF	92.5	100.0	100.0	Investment co-operation	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	7.5	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	92.5	100.0
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TFSF	-	-	-	Training	7.5	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	83.2	98.3	98.7	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-	-
Training	-	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	15.7	-	-			
Miscellaneous	1.1	1.7	1.3			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE
PACIFIC ISLANDS

(877)
1982-1986: 1,000
N.A. a/

1977-1981: 1,000
(2.2%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: -

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	4	114
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	102	6	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	942	161	183	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(1.3%)	(3.7%)	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	1	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	7	7	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds					Investment co-operation		-	-	-
UNDP/IPF		11.5	100.0	-	Industrial planning		-	-	-
UNDP/SIS/SM		88.5	-	-	Institutional infrastructure		-	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Factory establishment		-	-	-
RP		-	-	-	Training		-	-	-
TF/SF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies		-	-	-
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries		59.0	100.0	-
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries		-	-	-
Type of delivery					Engineering industries		-	-	-
Experts		92.9	99.8	-	Chemical industries		41.0	-	-
Subcontracts		6.1	-	-	Other		-	-	-
Training		-	-	-			-	-	-
Equipment		0.7	-	-			-	-	-
Miscellaneous		0.3	0.2	-			-	-	-

REMARKS: a/ Country programme not yet scheduled.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS) 1972-1976: 1,140 (0.3%) 1977-1981: 1,140 (0.3%) 1982-1986: 1,140 (0.3%) (1,027)

TOTAL

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	4
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 059	240	225	-	-	-
(in percentage)	(0.1%)	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	1	-	-	-	-
1982	1	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		100.0	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery		100.0	-	-	Metallurgical industries	
Experts		-	-	-	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		-	-	-	Other	
Equipment		-	-	-		
Miscellaneous		-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VANUATU

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: -

1977-1981: 2,000 (22.3%)

1982-1986: 2,000 (13.0%)

(1,366)
2,000
(13.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	4	387
1982	-	-
1983	2	139
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	219	136	190			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1 910 158	507 56	447 107			
(in percentage)	(8.3%)	(11.1%)	(23.9%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	1	1	-	-	-
1982	1	1	-	-	-
1983	1	1	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	7	5
1982	4	3
1983	5	4
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	78.8	41.0	56.4	Investment co-operation	1982	1983
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	67.0	100.0
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	21.2	59.0	43.6	Training	-	-
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-	-
Experts	95.2	98.2	95.8	Engineering industries	-	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	Chemical industries	33.0	-
Training	-	-	-	Other	-	-
Equipment	3.5	-	2.1			
Miscellaneous	1.3	1.8	2.0			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

VIET NAM

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 10,000 (7.8%) 1977-1981: 44,000 (6.2%) 1982-1986: 118,000 (28.0%) (75,664)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	19	2 519
1982	4	1 232
1983	5	49
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 532	471	1 795			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	38 921	6 007	13 000			
(in percentage)	(6.2%)	(7.9%)	(13.8%)			

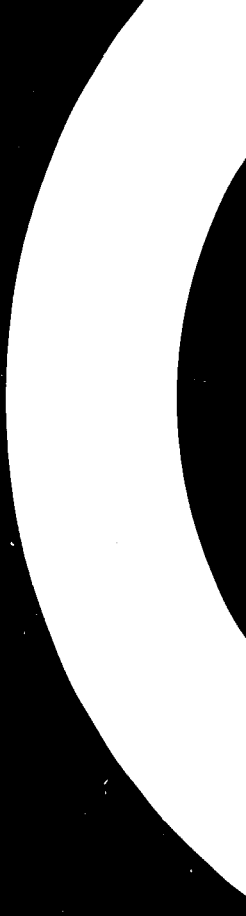
C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	19	2	-	2	
1982	8	-	1	5	
1983	12	1	-	5	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	23	19	4
1982	7	5	2
1983	13	9	4
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

Source of funds					Industrial subsector				
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983		Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure	Factory establishment	Training
	95.3	100.0	100.0						
UNDP/IPF	3.9	-	-						
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-						
SIS/TF	0.5	-	-						
RP	0.3	-	-						
TF/SF	-	-	-						
UNIDF	-	-	-						
Other	-	-	-						
Type of delivery	12.7	33.0	15.8						
Experts	20.5	14.9	47.3						
Subcontracts	5.8	18.1	15.9						
Training	59.8	33.2	20.4						
Equipment	1.2	0.8	0.6						
Miscellaneous									

REMARKS:



E U R O P E

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ALBANIA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 1,000 (2.3%) 1977-1981: 4,725 (9,963) 1982-1986: 10,250 (21,250) (5.6%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	89
1982	-	-
1983	1	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	91	11	-			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	421	454	1 144			
(in percentage)	(5.0%)	(2.4%)	-			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	5	-	-	-
1982	3	-	-	-
1983	4	-	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	23.2	100.0	-	Investment co-operation	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Industrial planning	1983
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	76.8	-	-	Factory establishment	0.9
TFSF	-	-	-	Training	97.2
UNIDF	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	100.0
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	-
Experts	3.4	-	-	Engineering industries	1.9
Subcontractors	-	-	-	Chemical industries	-
Training	96.6	100.0	-	Other	-
Equipment	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous	-	-	-		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(7,529)
7,500
(25.3%)

(3,750)
6,000
(19.6%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

7,500

1972-1976:

BULGARIA

(19.4%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	13	2 205
1982	9	1 075
1983	1	250
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 929	297	366			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 277 1 839	1 127 216	960 310			
(in percentage)	(25.3%)	(19.2%)	(32.3%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	26	3	1	1	
1982	5	5	-	1	
1983	5	6	-	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	19	19	-
1982	2	2	-
1983	3	3	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)			1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector
Source of funds						
UNDP/IPF			95.3	72.7	84.8	Investment co-operation
UNDP/SIS/SM			2.9	18.0	15.1	Industrial planning
SIS/TF			0.3	-	-	Institutional infrastructure
RP			0.8	9.3	0.1	Factory establishment
TF/FS			-	-	-	Training
UNIDF			0.7	-	-	Feasibility studies
Other			-	-	-	Agro-industries
Type of delivery						Metallurgical industries
Experts			7.0	5.0	7.4	Engineering industries
Subcontracts			-	-	1.1	Chemical industries
Training			14.4	55.8	24.4	Other
Equipment			77.5	33.8	62.4	
Miscellaneous			1.1	5.4	4.4	

REMARKS:

CYPRUS

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 5,000 (16.9%) 1977-1981: 5,223 (5.223) 1982-1986: 5,000 (3,300) (11.5%) (36.6%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	2 350
1982	-	-
1983	1	25
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 856	95	10			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	4 748 1 581	1 014 81	560 3			
(in percentage)	(33.3%)	(8.0%)	(0.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	31	-	1	1	
1982	7	-	-	1	
1983	7	1	-	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	48	26
1982	-	-
1983	1	-
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		85.2	85.6	29.6	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		13.8	14.4	70.4	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		0.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		0.9	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	70.4
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		76.7	70.7	98.0	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		2.0	9.2	-	Other	
Equipment		20.2	19.6	-		
Miscellaneous		1.1	0.5	2.0		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 2,500 (5.5%)

1977-1981: 2,500 (75.0%)

(3,141)

1982-1986: 2,500 (64.3%)

(1,584)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	5	1 898
1982	2	87
1983	1	688
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 125	204	143			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	3 031	336	320			
(in percentage)	(68.1%)	(60.7%)	(43.7%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	4	1	1	1	
1982	3	1	1	1	
1983	2	2	2	1	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	6	6	-
1982	1	1	-
1983	-	-	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)							
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF		99.9	100.0	98.2	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	1.8	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP		0.1	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TRSF		-	-	-	Training	16.5	31.5
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	-	-
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	50.1	22.6
Experts		0.9	2.8	6.6	Engineering industries	33.3	45.9
Subcontracts		8.3	7.6	39.5	Chemical industries	-	-
Training		19.6	43.2	33.3	Other	0.1	-
Equipment		70.6	45.4	17.3			
Miscellaneous		0.6	1.0	3.3			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

GREECE

(8,342)
7,500
(8.9%)

1977-1981:
7,500
(12.9%)

1972-1976:
7,500
(12.9%)

1982-1986:
6,000
(9%)

(4,276)
6,000
(9%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of SUS)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	6	328
1982	-	-
1983	1	22
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	615	16	24			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 544 612	613 16	500 12			
(in percentage)	(8.1%)	(2.6%)	(2.4%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	6	1	1	-		
1982	3	1	1	-		
1983	1	1	-	-		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	19	16	3
1982	5	5	-
1983	6	6	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983

	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector				1977-81	1982	1983
Source of funds				Investment co-operation	Industrial planning	Institutional infrastructure	Factory establishment			
UNDP/IPF	99.3	100.0	50.0	Training	Feasibility studies	Agro-industries	Metallurgical industries	100.0	100.0	50.0
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	Engineering industries	Chemical industries	Other				
SIS/TF	-	-	-							
RP	-	-	-							
TF/SF	0.7	-	50.0							
UNIDF	-	-	-							
Other	-	-	-							
Type of delivery										
Experts	55.2	-	96.8							
Subcontracts	4.3	-	-							
Training	3.4	-	-							
Equipment	36.3	100.0	3.2							
Miscellaneous	0.8	-	-							

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

HUNGARY (3,980) (2,302)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500 1977-1981: 3,500 1982-1986: 3,500
(3.5%) (14.9%) (28.8%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	15	861
1982	6	935
1983	1	64
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	1 213	319	374			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	3 761	462	626			
(in percentage)	(15.3%)	(64.5%)	(42.5%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	32	2	-	-
1982	8	5	-	-
1983	6	5	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	33	23
1982	2	2
1983	8	7
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)						
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	47.5	93.3	71.2	Investment co-operation	1977-81	1982
UNDP/SIS/SM	25.0	5.2	28.8	Industrial planning	-	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	11.9	0.1
RP	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-	-
TF/SF	15.5	1.5	-	Training	31.4	4.3
UNIDF	12.0	-	-	Feasibility studies	-	-
Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	34.6	1.4
Type of delivery				Metallurgical industries	4.3	63.4
Experts	39.3	2.5	17.5	Engineering industries	14.8	25.5
Subcontracts	8.1	1.4	23.9	Chemical industries	3.0	5.3
Training	35.2	19.6	11.7	Other	-	-
Equipment	16.5	75.2	45.3			
Miscellaneous	0.9	1.3	1.6			

REMARKS:

ICELAND

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: $\frac{1,000}{(20.6\%)}$ 1977-1981: $\frac{a/}{-}$ 1982-1986: $\frac{a/}{-}$

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	1	4
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	79	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	- 17 b/	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	-	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1001 >		
1977-81	9	1	-	-	-	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	5	2	3
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF		20.9	-	-	Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM		-	-	-	Industrial planning	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
RP		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
TF/SF		79.1	-	-	Training	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
Other		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts		79.6	-	-	Engineering industries	
Subcontracts		-	-	-	Chemical industries	
Training		2.8	-	-	Other	
Equipment		5.9	-	-		
Miscellaneous		11.7	-	-		

REMARKS: a/ Relinquished its IPF in planning period.
b/ Ongoing project from first cycle.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

ISRAEL

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of US\$) 1972-1976: 5,000
(19.3)

1977-1981:

1982-1986:

a/

a/

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	-	-
1982	-	-
1983	-	-
1984	-	-
1985	-	-
1986	-	-

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	44	-	-	-	-	-
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	-	-	-	-	-	-
(in percentage)	44 b/	-	-	-	-	-

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	13	-	-	-	1	-
1982	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-	-	-	-

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	4	3	1
1982	-	-	-
1983	-	-	-
1984	-	-	-
1985	-	-	-
1986	-	-	-

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds (in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	100.0	-	-	-	Investment co-operation	-
UNDP/SIS/SM	-	-	-	-	Industrial planning	-
SIS/TF	-	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
RP	-	-	-	-	Factory establishment	-
TF/SF	-	-	-	-	Training	1.6
UNIDF	-	-	-	-	Feasibility studies	-
Other	-	-	-	-	Agro-industries	8.1
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	1.8
Experts	87.6	-	-	-	Engineering industries	-
Subcontracts	-	-	-	-	Chemical industries	88.5
Training	11.3	-	-	-	Other	-
Equipment	-	-	-	-		
Miscellaneous	1.1	-	-	-		

REMARKS: a/ Relinquished its IPF in planning period.

b/ Ongoing project from first cycle.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

MALTA UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 2,500 (16.9%) 1977-1981: 2,500 (7.7%) 1982-1986: 2,500 (2.3%) (1,597)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	9	304
1982	2	27
1983	2	194
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	306	122	53			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	2 132 76	375 71	305 0.4			
(in percentage)	(3.6%)	(18.9%)	(0.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	14	1	-	-	-
1982	2	-	-	-	-
1983	4	-	-	-	-
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving		
Year	Number	Up to 6 months and over
1977-81	15	7
1982	2	2
1983	1	1
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	
UNDP/IPF	47.5	58.4	0.8		Investment co-operation	
UNDP/SIS/SM	40.5	-	-		Industrial planning	
SIS/TF	0.2	-	-		Institutional infrastructure	
RP	0.2	-	-		Factory establishment	
TF/SF	-	-	-		Training	
UNIDF	11.6	41.6	99.2		Feasibility studies	
Other	-	-	-		Agro-industries	
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries	
Experts	95.5	98.2	99.3		Engineering industries	
Subcontracts	-	-	-		Chemical industries	
Training	4.1	1.0	-		Other	
Equipment	-	-	-			
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.8	0.7			

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(7,648)
UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(6.6%)

1977-1981: 7,500
(27.5%)

1982-1986: (3,923)
6,000
(27.1%)

POLAND

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	7	1 606
1982	-	-
1983	3	720
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	2 324	91	150			
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 344 1 920	741 91	1 000 150			
(in percentage)	(26.1%)	(12.3%)	(15.0%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	22	3	-	-	1	
1982	3	2	-	-	1	
1983	3	4	-	-	1	
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	27	27	-
1982	8	8	-
1983	1	-	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial sub-sector	
Source of funds					Investment co-operation	
UNDP/IPF		82.9	100.0	100.0	Industrial planning	
UNDP/SIS/SM		16.1	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	
SIS/TF		-	-	-	Factory establishment	
RP		1.0	-	-	Training	
TF/SF		-	-	-	Feasibility studies	
UNIDF		-	-	-	Agro-industries	
Other		-	-	-	Metallurgical industries	
Type of delivery					Engineering industries	
Experts		6.5	34.0	0.1	Chemical industries	
Subcontracts		5.1	-	5.3	Other	
Training		28.6	56.9	35.4		
Equipment		59.0	5.9	57.7		
Miscellaneous		0.8	3.2	1.5		

REMARKS:

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

PORTUGAL

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 4,000 (5.0%) 1977-1981: 4,000 (5.0%) 1982-1986: 4,000 (5.0%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	26	854
1982	5	153
1983	1	8
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
	682	79	75			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	4 105	583	575			
(in percentage)	(5.1%)	(0.3%)				

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input				
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)			
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >
1977-81	10	-	-	-
1982	8	-	-	-
1983	7	-	-	-
1984				
1985				
1986				

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	44	42	2
1982	3	3	-
1983	1	1	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983 (in percentage of delivery)									
Source of funds		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector				
UNDP/IPF		12.9	3.1	-	Investment co-operation				
UNDP/SIS/SM		45.8	12.6	3.4	Industrial planning				
SIS/TF		0.4	-	-	Institutional infrastructure				
RP		21.5	4.3	9.8	Factory establishment				
TFSF		-	60.9	6.9	Training				
UNIDF		19.4	19.1	8.0	Feasibility studies				
Other a/		-	-	71.9	Agro-industries				
Type of delivery					Metallurgical industries				
Experts		35.1	78.0	35.5	Engineering industries				
Subcontracts		19.2	-	-	Chemical industries				
Training		42.8	18.2	42.3	Other				
Equipment		1.4	-	15.3					
Miscellaneous		1.5	3.8	6.9					

REMARKS: a/ Work performed on a reimbursable basis.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(7,974)
(4,468)

1977-1981: 7,500
(21.4%)

1982-1986: 7,500
(47.0%)

ROMANIA

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976: 7,500
(9.5%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	26	1 669
1982	3	142
1983	1	52
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
All funds	2 551	85	133			
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	7 624	501	1 200			
(in percentage)	(21.0%)	(6.8%)	(0.8%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	54	6	-	-	
1982	11	6	-	-	
1983	10	6	-	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	36	34	2
1982	4	4	-
1983	5	5	-
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983						
(in percentage of delivery)		1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1977-81
Source of funds	UNDP/IPF	64.8	40.6	7.6	Investment co-operation	-
	UNDP/SIS/SM	29.7	59.4	64.6	Industrial planning	-
	SIS/TF	-	-	-	Institutional infrastructure	-
	RP	0.7	-	0.5	Factory establishments	4.2
	TF/SF	-	-	-	Training	2.5
	UNIDF	4.8	-	27.3	Feasibility studies	10.2
Type of delivery	Other	-	-	-	Agro-industries	-
	Experts	13.4	11.8	36.7	Metallurgical industries	17.7
	Subcontracts	-	8.9	9.2	Engineering industries	10.3
	Training	9.7	51.4	13.2	Chemical industries	37.5
	Equipment	76.3	27.0	39.3	Other	27.4
	Miscellaneous	0.6	0.9	1.6		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 (20,906) 1982-1986: 20,000 (12,105) (35.2%) (53.3%)

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	77	9 499
1982	6	186
1983	6	1 386
1984		
1985		
1986		

B. Delivery (\$000)						
	1977-81		1982	1983	1984	1985
	8 570	1 777				
All funds						
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	19 268	3 432	2 100			
(in percentage)	(41.3%)	(50.9%)	(33.1%)			

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input						
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)					
	< 150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >		
1977-81	58	16	5	1		
1982	19	8	9	2		
1983	13	6	11	2		
1984						
1985						
1986						

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	242	185	57
1982	46	40	6
1983	20	14	6
1984			
1985			
1986			

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983									
Source of funds			1977-81		1982	1983	Industrial subsector		
UNDP/IPF	92.8	98.3	96.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	Investment co-operation	11.5	13.1
UNDP/SIS/SM	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	3.2	Industrial planning	5.1	10.9
SIS/TF	0.2	-	-	1.2	1.2	10.4	Institutional infrastructure	-	-
RP	1.8	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	5.2	Factory establishment	47.8	49.6
TF/SF	0.8	-	-	-	-	29.9	Training	4.4	1.0
UNIDF	2.5	0.3	1.1	-	-	1.4	Feasibility studies	2.1	12.8
Other a/	0.3	-	-	-	-	7.6	Agro-industries	19.2	1.0
Type of delivery						21.7	Metallurgical industries	0.9	4.0
Experts	41.7	50.2	57.3	11.0	11.0	3.2	Engineering industries	9.0	7.4
Subcontracts	16.1	20.4	12.0	6.2	6.2	15.6	Chemical industries	-	0.2
Training	11.8	12.0	16.4	24.4	24.4	1.5	Other		
Equipment	28.6	16.4	1.0	1.1	1.1				
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.0							

REMARKS: a/ United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

PROFILE OF UNIDO TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

(5,471)
7,500
(32.7%)

(9,340)
7,500
(26.3%)

1982-1986:

1977-1981:

7,500
(37.1%)

UNDP/IPF (in thousands of \$US) 1972-1976:

YUGOSLAVIA

C. Distribution of approved UNDP projects, by total foreign exchange input					
Year	Number of projects/Amount (\$000)				
	<150	150-500	500-1000	1000 >	
1977-81	51	5	3	-	
1982	17	3	2	-	
1983	14	4	1	-	
1984					
1985					
1986					

B. Delivery (\$000)					
All funds	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	3 398	149	469		
Total UNDP/IPF of which UNIDO executed	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	8 128	502	1 042		
(in percentage)	1977-81	1982	1983	1984	1985
	(30.2%)	(16.3%)	(38.2%)		

A. New projects approved		
Year	Number	Amount (\$000)
1977-81	35	2 531
1982	4	256
1983	3	401
1984		
1985		
1986		

E. Pattern of UNIDO assistance activities during 1977-1983					
Source of funds	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial subsector	1983
	UNDP/IPF	48.6	84.8		
UNDP/SIS/SM	1977-81	1982	1983	Investment co-operation	1983
	16.7	28.4	15.2		
SIS/TF	1977-81	1982	1983	Industrial planning	1983
	0.2	-	-		
RP	1977-81	1982	1983	Institutional infrastructure	1983
	1.6	21.1	-		
TF/SF	1977-81	1982	1983	Factory establishment	1983
	4.8	1.9	-		
UNIDF	1977-81	1982	1983	Training	1983
	2.1	-	-		
Other	1977-81	1982	1983	Feasibility studies	1983
	-	-	-		
Type of delivery	1977-81	1982	1983	Agro-industries	1983
	39.8	60.5	12.2		
Experts	1977-81	1982	1983	Metallurgical industries	1983
	19.0	-	2.6		
Subcontracts	1977-81	1982	1983	Engineering industries	1983
	9.4	22.6	3.9		
Training	1977-81	1982	1983	Chemical industries	1983
	29.3	11.7	80.8		
Equipment	1977-81	1982	1983	Other	1983
	2.5	5.2	0.5		
Miscellaneous	1977-81	1982	1983		1983

D. Experts serving			
Year	Number	Up to 6 months	6 months and over
1977-81	87	74	13
1982	5	3	2
1983	5	4	1
1984			
1985			
1986			

REMARKS:

