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联合国工业发展组织

大会

第九届会议

2001 年 12 月 3 日至 7 日，维也纳

临时议程项目 11

2002 年至 2005 年中期方案纲要

运营计划和中期方案的制定

总干事的说明

根据第 GC.7/Res.1 号决议提交的运营计划进一步执行情况报告。

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为节约起见，本文件仅作少量印发。敬请各位代表自带所发文件与会。

导言

1. 本文分为两部分。第一部分介绍了 1997 年以来运营计划的执行情况和待完成任务。第二部分叙述了中期优先事项，应当结合下述资料考虑：附件中关于服务模式的说明以及向各理事机构分发的其他报告，特别是 1998 年、1999 年和 2000 年的年度报告，向大会第八届会议提交的关于工发组织改革进展情况的报告(GC.8/10, Corr.1 和 2)。

一. 运营计划的执行情况

2. 1997 年 12 月，大会举行了第七届会议，通过了第 GC.7/Res.1 号决议，其中，成员国批准了有关改革的成套计划，题为“关于工发组织未来作用和职能的运营计划”。在过去四年中(1998 年至 2001 年)，这一直是工发组织进行组织和方案改革的基础。本说明介绍了改革的进展情况，并试图突出说明未来，特别是 2002 年至 2005 年中期优先事项。

3. 运营计划是一系列紧密磋商、妥协和力争协商一致的结果，目的是为重建工发组织提供一个议定纲要和总的指导。根据其性质，运营计划包含了决定工发组织中后期至长期发展方式的指导原则，还有一些重要内容来自于短期发展有关的当代政治和经济现实情况。因此，计划本身就需要进一步阐述和精炼以及重新评估。

4. 运营计划意图通过明确工发组织应当涉身其中的领域和应当停止活动的领域确定该组织的主要活动和重新确定各方案的职能和原则。它还规定了调整结构和管理的指导原则。

5. 计划把工发组织的活动分为两个集中领域：

- (a) 加强工业能力；
- (b) 清洁和可持续发展。

6. 在保持其普遍性质和坚持实现公平和可持续工业发展原则的同时，工发组织要将其活动集中在：

- (a) 最不发达国家，特别是非洲；
- (b) 农产工业；
- (c) 支援中小企业。

7. 还应当强调妇女对工业发展的参与。活动要包括工发组织的双重作用，即：其技术合作或业务职能，以及全球论坛或标准职能。

8. 计划强调，工发组织应当主要提供全面成套综合服务方面的援助，并通过建立多学科工作组进一步加强这方面的能力。

9. 与工发组织在方案和组织方面的改革相关的一项重要规定就是要把活动分散到外地进行，建立一种加强的外地代表制度，为此，要重新分配资源和专业人员，并将权力下放到外地。这样做的目的是，使工发组织更能根据需求采取行动，使其职能和方案与其他联合国机构，特别是在外地协调起来。

10. 这一政治协议包含着一系列有关对工发组织各项方案进行行政改革和变革的基本或最低共识。

11. 在行政方面，运营计划要求将工发组织的预算削减约 20%，目的是使其在相当多交纳会费者退出之后与新会费水平相符。同时，司级机关从六个减少到三个。由于人员开支是工发组织预算中的一个项目，上述数额的削减意味着在人员配备方面要作相应削减，这需要大会批准约 1,600 万美元的补偿性付款。这则又意味着，如果不能得到避免削减人员所需要的额外缴款(最终情况正是如此)，1998 至 1999 两年期预算的实际削减就会接近 30%。

A. 行政和财务改革

12. 运营计划所要求的所有行政和财务改革都已在 1997 年 12 月至 1998 年 3 月期间执行。

13. 通过一项自愿离职制度，人员配备削减了约 100 人，有关费用约为 1,000 万美元。要求人员削减 20% 的数字(约另外 20 人)是通过退休和辞职等自然损耗实现的。这样，和大会批准的数额相比，节省了约 600 万美元。这一节省使得能够在 1998 年 2 月重新设立周转金，没有任何财务冲击的度过了一年。同月，宣布了只有三个司的工发组织新结构。

14. 同时，1998 年底，执行了一项新的财务管理制度，实行了恢复较长期合同的新政策。

15. 由于这些改革，工发组织以一种强有力的方

式重新获得财务活力，没有出现任何现金问题，即便是在象前两年那样的困难年度也是如此。

16. 改革的另一个重要成果是，工发组织人员有了稳定的感觉。工发组织多年来第一次实行了三年合同制并可续签同样时间的政策。

B. 方案改革

17. 1998 年 3 月至 12 月，工发组织开始按照运营计划规定的标准精简其专业领域。这一过程的互动性很强，并得益于工发组织人员的主动作用，他们参加了很多讨论会和研讨会。同时，还举行了各种会议和活动以便利工发组织成员国、私人部门(公司，如奔驰公司或工商业协会，有西班牙工商业组织联合会)和学术部门(Rockslide, Westminster, Oxford 或 Columbia)参加。

18. 因此，工发组织成为联合国系统中第一个按照种服务模式清楚而准确确定和阐述其技术合作活动的机构，所有 16 种模式完全符合运营计划规定的优先事项。

19. 在 1998 年 9 月至 1999 年 12 月期间，按照运营计划的规定，制定了一项安排计划合作活动的新制度。在 16 种服务模式的基础上，工发组织与接受技术合作的国家一起制定了一套新的“综合方案”，这是为了达到运营计划的要求，即：发展根据需求提供的“综合成套服务”以取代孤立的单个项目。

20. 因此，在 1999 年 1 月至 2001 年 9 月期间，工发组织批准了 44 项综合方案，估计费用总额(目前计划数字)为 2.57 亿美元(包括支助费用)。到 2001 年 9 月底，工发组织为综合方案共动员了 9,200 万美元，到 2001 年底，这个数字有可能增加到 1 亿美元。

C. 总体效果

21. 在 2000 至 2001 两年期，工发组织一直在致力于巩固和稳定前几年实行的变革，并根据在执行过程中积累的经验强化其潜力。因此，例如，只按照 8 个而不是 16 个服务模式编制了 2002 至 2003 两年期预算。

22. 改革加强了工发组织成员国对其各种可能性和能力的信心。不再有任何国家在思考是否继续留在工发组织中。相反，目前有新的国家在考

虑是否加入工发组织，如摩纳哥，还有决定这样做的国家已经加入，如南非已于 2000 年 10 月成为工发组织第 169 个成员国。

23. 而且，一些捐助国增加了捐款，或在某些情况下开始为技术合作活动自愿捐款。联合王国、丹麦、挪威、奥地利、意大利、日本、西班牙和欧洲委员会是这一过程中的一些带头者。

24. 根据运营计划规定的优先顺序，这一过程的最大受益区域是非洲。的确，在 1994 年至 1997 年期间，在为工发组织活动批准的所有资金中，平均 19%是批给除阿拉伯国家以外的非洲的，31%是批给整个非洲区域的。然而，在新的综合方案下，组成有很大变化。在为这些方案分配的资金总额中，54%到了非洲南撒哈拉地区，74%被分配给整个非洲区域。

D. 待完成任务

25. 在行政和财务改革以及方案改革，包括下放问题方面，都还有一些任务待完成。

26. 在行政和财务方面，活动的计算机化仍然没有完成，这项任务是今年随着一个现代商务软件的采用开始进行的。可能需要加强控制系统以继续提高行政和财务管理的透明度。

27. 由于认识到人力资源管理职能对整个组织方案的成功起着核心作用，工发组织颁布了一项全面人力资源管理纲要，目前在分阶段执行。

28. 第一阶段的重点是提供稳定就业。它规定了通过招聘、选择和安排雇用人员的统一指导原则，包括按照《工作人员守则》第 300 条为时间和性质明显有限的任务进行非职业性短期任命。

29. 目前正在制定的纲要第二阶段涉及职业发展。它包括制定和执行一项可靠的业绩评估制度；承认突出业绩和建立晋升机制，包括，特别是通过宣布空缺竞争、职类升级、功绩晋升和平级发展承认等办法晋升。纲要的重点还包括创造不断学习、优秀业绩和最佳管理的环境。

30. 实际上，在方案方面还有四项待完成任务。

31. 第一项是，在执行阶段加强各种技术合作活动的相互结合。综合方案一直在设法在技术合作方案的制定阶段以可接受的方式结合利用工发组织内现有的知识。然而，在外地执行方案时，

这种结合并不总是能够实现。为此，正在争取采用不同战略，例如，采用因果分析技术。

32. 第二项待完成任务是完成工发组织的“切实下放”（由于缺乏财政资源而未完成的任务）。这项任务与前一项密切相关，因为更大程度的下放将有助于在外地执行各种任务的更好协调。

33. 这两项待完成任务表明需要在外地实行在总部推行的一整套改革。

34. 第三项任务是通过加强人员配备和改进方案加强农产工业部门。这对提高方案，特别是在最贫穷国家实行的方案的效率和效益至关重要。

35. 最后，关于方案，应当指出，需要在非洲所做工作之外，并不影响那里工作的条件下加强工发组织在世界各区域的存在和提供服务的能力。非常重要的一点是，提高工发组织活动的可见度以加强中等收入国家对工发组织的兴趣，从而增加工发组织的这类国家成员。

二. 中期优先事项

36. 一项运营计划，根据其本身性质，是一种针对特定情况和特定时期制定的动态文件。为保持其意义，必须不时进行审查和微调以肯定应保留的部分和需要调整的部分，从而使其适应新要求。

37. 在确定 2002 年至 2005 年中期优先事项时，考虑到下列因素：

- 1997 年制定的运营计划以及过去四年中的执行经验；
- 《千年宣言》(2000 年)中所载与商定的新的国际发展目标有关的“路线图”和现在重新命名为《促进非洲发展新伙伴关系》(《非洲发展新伙伴》)(2001 年)的《新非洲倡议》；
- 与工发组织具有相对优势的领域有关的新的和现有国际公约和协定；
- 涉及对工发组织有重要意义主题的国际会议，包括第三次最不发达国家问题会议(2001 年 5 月)，以及未来会议的筹备工作，包括发展融资(2002 年 3 月)和“里约+10”会议(2002 年 9 月)；

- 成员国最近提出的实际服务要求。

38. 另外，工发组织还针对主要国际目标和《千年宣言》目标对服务模式作了调整。在 2002 年至 2005 年期间，工发组织将通过这八种新服务模式(见附件)进行中期优先事项。工发组织提供服务的方式将仍然是通过综合方案、国家服务纲领和单独项目。

39. 工发组织的活动越来越多的为国际公约和协定所涵盖，或是直接根据这些公约和协定进行的。由于这些公约和协定是国际社会关于这些问题的明确协定，而且通常包括执行和筹资机制，工发组织的反应将分别介绍。其余活动是在下列题目下介绍的：“加强工业能力”、“清洁和可持续工业发展”和“全球论坛活动”。

40. 下面一节将突出介绍工发组织关键领域的未来方向。

A. 国际公约和协定

41. 1980 年代后期和 1990 年代初期国际社会制定和通过的《蒙特利尔议定书》旨在逐步取消消耗臭氧层的物质。到 2002 年 7 月，工发组织作为有关多边基金的执行机构之一将已经为《蒙特利尔议定书》服务整十年。这包括在全世界各区域 60 个国家执行的将消除约 30,600 ODP(臭氧消耗潜势)吨臭氧消耗物质的 750 多个投资、非投资和示范项目以及总额为 2.72 亿美元包括支助费用的预算，是工发组织的最大方案。这一活动在本十年内将继续帮助发展中国家履行其国际承诺，到 2010 年逐步分阶段消除受管制的臭氧消耗物质。

42. 2001 年 5 月通过的《关于持久性有机污染物的斯德哥尔摩公约》要求缔约国采取措施减少或消除持久性有机污染物及其副产品的排放，并为此规定一个框架。

43. 由于工发组织是具有密切相关的经验和专门知识的极少数国际组织之一，它在全球环境基金的强力支持下迅速作出了反应。工发组织与曾请它提供扶持活动援助的 50 多个国家正密切合作制定项目，并已将关于将在 20 多个国家进行的活动建议提交全球环境基金以争取供资。第一批建议已得到批准，并已开始执行。一些国家在制定其国家执行计划方面也需要工发组织提供技术援助。

44. 工发组织将集中力量进行的具体活动包括制定下列措施：减少或消除持久性有机污染物(如杀虫剂)产生的措施，减少或消除持久性有机污染物可能是其副产品的其他生产过程中的释放的措施，减少或消除从储存物和废物(如销毁过期杀虫剂)中的施放措施。关于后者，工发组织已经在评估处理和处置持久性有机污染物储存的技术。已经制定了一项总战略，并准备和一些资助国政府进行合作。预计在目前再次被强调和得到承认的现有专门知识基础上进行的这种活动将迅速发展，所需大部分资金将由全球环境基金提供。

45. 2001 年 11 月在 Marrakech 议定的根据《京都议定书》减少温室气体排放的运作细节为《议定书》的及时生效铺平了道路。工发组织一直在通过《京都议定书》机制，特别是清洁发展机制和联合履行机制积极协助缔约国调动和加强参与执行《气候变化公约》和《议定书》的国家能力。特别是，工发组织在非洲和亚洲进行了评估工业方面减少温室气体排放的技术机会和能力建设需要的项目。为减少清洁发展机制/联合执行项目制定的交易费用，特别是工业方面小型项目的费用，工发组织进行了为所谓“基准研究”制定方法指导原则的工作以帮助发展中国家和经济转型国家的项目制定者确保他们国家的清洁发展机制/联合执行项目能在减少温室气体排放方面产生实际、可衡量和长期效果。

46. 《生物多样性公约》的《卡塔赫纳议定书》是关于转基因活性生物(又时常被称为遗传改良生物)跨界移动的一项具有法律约束力的文书。除其他外，它特别设想建立一个生物安全资料库机制(生物安全资料库)作为与执行《议定书》有关的必要资料的储存机构。工发组织的生物安全信息网和咨询服务处(信息网咨询处)根据与《生物多样性公约》秘书处签署的一项谅解备忘录将是生物安全资料库试验阶段的一个组成部分。另外，全球环境基金鉴于工发组织所具有的内部技术能力已要求它协助执行四项国家生物安全能力建设方案(保加利亚、哥伦比亚、马来西亚、墨西哥)。

47. 作为国际贸易谈判乌拉圭回合一部分的关于“贸易技术壁垒”和“卫生和卫生检验标准”的协定在承认有重要进展的同时也给发展中国家和经济转型国家规定了重要义务。贸易技术壁

垒协定确认了这一点，其中第 12.7 条特别规定：“成员国应当……向发展中国家成员国提供技术援助，以确保制定和执行技术规则、标准和遵守情况评估程序不对发展中国家成员国出口的扩大和多样化造成不必要障碍”。

48. 工发组织在质量、标准化、计量、证明和鉴定等方面已经形成联合国系统内独特的优势，在这些优势的基础上，它在去年开始了一项重要的新行动：“使发展中国家能进入市场”。

49. 工发组织反应的依据是下述分析：虽然由于贸易自由化已取得重大进展，一些主要进口国减少或取消了同发展中国家进口的关税和配额，但至今这并没有使发展中国家的出口迅速增加。按照工发组织的分析，这其中主要有两个原因：第一，许多发展中国家并不具备对这些机会作出迅速反应所需要的生产能力；第二，发展中国家没有能力确保或证明可出口产品符合国际标准和要求。

50. 工发组织主要是通过一些综合方案解决加强生产能力的问题，这些方案的目的是加强发展中国家的生产基础，如下面所述，主要重点是与农产品有关的活动。

51. 要解决更集中的第二个问题，各国及其生产者需要有一种相当复杂、但鲜为人知的实际机构能力以便确保可出口产品符合全球贸易制度的技术要求。很少有发展中国家具备这种体制基础结构。

52. 工发组织的新行动采取了一种综合办法援助各国或区域集团建立这些能力。在工发组织现有优势的基础上，一些活动正在进行。其中包括一项已经在执行的由欧洲联盟提供资金的方案，涉及西非经济和倾向联盟的 8 个成员国的主要要求。与南部非洲发展共同体联合执行的一项类似的区域方案正在制定，另外，还在和国际贸易中心密切合作制定一项中美洲区域方案，其他需要分析活动也在进行。

53. 由于这一主题在国际讨论中已变得非常突出，工发组织向第三次最不发达国家问题会议提出了这项倡议，并以此作为对订于 2002 年 3 月在墨西哥 Monterrey 举行的发展会议的筹筹备工作作出了贡献。这一倡议受到欢迎。

54. 行政协调委员会高级别方案委员会 2001 年 9 月的会议也讨论了倡议，并鼓励工发组织与联合

国各机构和世贸组织进行双边协商，征求它们对可能的合作范围和领域的意见。在今后几年，将努力制定和执行这些方案，大力争取与这些伙伴的合作。与国际贸易中心、贸发会议和世贸组织的会谈和实际合作已在进行，目的是用其他组织的优势补充工发组织的优势。这项倡议是一种非常新颖的办法，体现了工发组织的现有优势，将对发展中国家和整个国际社会将这一主题放在更高优先地位迅速做出反应，因此，预期将迅速扩展。

B. 加强工业能力

55. 本节所述战略试图说明当代投资、技术和贸易的相互关系。现在，各公司为投资进行贸易，也为贸易进行投资。公司间的贸易在世界贸易中所占份额超过 50%。贸易的技术含量决定着发展中国家利用工业解决贫穷问题和使其国内经济与世界经济相结合的潜力。

投资

56. 发展中国家和经济转型国家由于难以获得技术来源、投资和市场而有在全球经济中边缘化的危险。对于这些国家为实现可持续经济增长和消灭贫穷所要进行的经济改革来说，外商直接投资和国际工业资源再分配是必不可少的条件。

57. 在工发组织投资方案的范围内，将加强与贸发会议的协调以帮助各国政府和对应机构改善投资环境和法律扶持环境。而且，工发组织还将努力促进国家投资促进机构的改革，以使其成为促进投资和商业联合的一步到位机构。

58. 毫无疑问，并不是所有各种投资(部门、基础结构投资等)都同样需要或受益于工发组织所能进行的促进活动。因此，工发组织的行动将具有更大的选择性，把力量集中在要促进的一些投资项目和部门，以便提高其方案的效益。

59. 工发组织将继续进行促进投资论坛活动。经验表明，有必要更多进行分析性准备工作，把一般性办法变成针对具体部门的办法。

60. 在这一领域与私营部门的更多互动也会加强工发组织活动的影响。在这方面，目前在西非为加强吸引私人投资的能力正在进行一个由私人股份投资者和工发组织共同参与的项目，这是

一个针对中小企业的试验项目。

61. 最后，在这方面将有必要显著加强区域间的合作。一个很好的例子是，通过在马来西亚专门设立的一个中心促进亚洲对非洲的投资的项目，该中心是由日本在第二次促进对非洲投资东京国际会议的执行框架内提供资金的。进一步评估促进发展中国家区域间合作的最大可能性很重要。

技术

62. 知识和技术越来越成为全球经济的动力，而少数工业化国家则提供了全世界大部分新技术。然而，发展和技术转让问题非常普遍，这种普遍程度使得任何一个多边组织都不可能解决所有问题。在资金困难的条件下，这就更加明显，如工发组织的情况。

63. 因此，工发组织在促进技术方面将把力量主要集中在三个技术领域或三类技术上：与农产品有关的技术(见第 72 段)、新的信息和通信技术(及其在提高生产力方面的应用)和生物技术。

64. 尽可能集中力量促进新信息技术的转让和应用可对确保发展中国家经济和社会与全球社会相结合作出决定性贡献。在这一领域，工发组织正在制定一些需要加强和扩展的倡议，如最近与私人部门(爱立信公司)签订的伙伴协议，协议的目的是为了促进和确保新信息和通信技术在发展中国家的应用，有关试验将在北非国家开始进行。

65. 生物技术在工业化世界被列为一种具有普遍意义的尖端技术，可能给各部门都带来好处，是工业竞争战略的一个组成部分。生物技术的进步和有关新发展的规则以及公众对这一问题的看法是发展中国家非常关切的问题，因为这些问题具有深远的社会经济影响并涉及知识产权制度。由于生物技术在食品和农产工业方面的应用将使发展具有更好的前景，工发组织也在进行在食品和农产工业方面应用生物技术的活动，在这方面，主要有三种活动：风险评估和安全保证、产权技术的利用和优先领域的专门研究。

66. 在政策方面，重点将是在已有教训的基础上进行技术预见活动。1999 年在拉丁美洲执行第一项倡议时所取得经验表明，技术预见活动要起作用，就要更具部门针对性。因此，在中欧和东欧

以及网络信息服务国家进行的区域预见活动的目的是解决与区域发展有关的共同问题，特别重点是利用生物技术(食品和药品应用)和环境技术促进水源保护。工发组织目前正在进行对为阿拉伯和地中海区域提出的一项建议的评估。

67. 在机构方面，工发组织将促进建立高技术园区作为吸引成功高技术企业和促进与公共部门、私营工业、大学以及研究与发展机构伙伴关系的机制。另外，工发组织准备使其和国际技术中心更多面向实业，使他们与各种工业以及工发组织投资和技术促进办事处连成网络。

小企业的发展

68. 工发组织将继续以支持旨在促进所有发展中区域中小企业发展的方案作为特别重点。这些方案的目的是加强国家和地方制定和执行有效中小企业政策的能力，并建立一系列相互协调的专门支助机构和方案以鼓励和促进中小企业的发展，如工商业中心、以中小企业网络为基础的地方工商业系统、集团和私人部门伙伴关系。特别重点是乡村创业发展方案，以通过促进乡村和微型企业以及改善地方的政策环境支持国家减贫战略。还有一个重点是，通过促进和发展妇女创业精神解决男女就业差距问题。

69. 在今后几年中，在继续执行有良好基础的现有支助方案的同时，还将优先执行一些新的倡议。工发组织认识到，政策工作对实现支持中小企业的可持续和有效技术合作以及确保这类方案植根于文化和国家经济社会目标非常重要。因此，工发组织将为发展中国家和经济转型国家制定创业政策编写一个全面的概念性纲要。政策纲要将反映出发展和促进企业文化以及相关者环境等更广泛的问题。政策指导原则和最佳做法，可能还有适当政策措施的“工具箱”，将向国家和地方政府提供支助。

70. 工发组织准备进一步发展与全球工商界的业务关系。方案将帮助中小企业达到严格的经营要求，以便与跨国公司主导的全球价值链可持续融合，联合国秘书长提出的“全球一体化”这一更广阔角度来看，工发组织在这一领域的技术合作实际经验将为正在进行的关于融合社会责任的各种办法的辩论增加意义。如第 60 段中所提到，工发组织也在和私人部门合作促进为中小企

业增加提供股本资金。

71. 工发组织旨在采取行动的研究的重点将是集团和网络办法对实现减贫目标的贡献。其目的还在于制定一项全球培训方案，通过这一方案，可向世界传播工发组织在这一领域的各种手段和方法以及最佳做法指导原则。

C. 清洁和可持续工业发展

农产工业

72. 农产工业是工发组织运营计划的主要部门优先事项。技术转让将是方案的主要动力(根据第 63 段中提到的重点)。在工发组织市场准入倡议的范围内，分部门方案的重点将是增加农产品的价值，协助各种机构支持非洲和最不发达国家企业，使工业和农业相结合，帮助生产者达到市场和环境要求。

73. 食品方案的重点将是食物产品和工艺改进、保护、安全、储存和副产品利用。工发组织成功进行的市场准入方案，如在乌干达和坦桑尼亚联合共和国进行的鱼类安全和质量方案将在其他地方仿照进行。在工发组织市场准入倡议的范围内(见第 48 段)，包装将是一个新的优先领域。

74. 皮革方案将更多强调为解决进入市场、环境问题、生物标签和工作场所安全等问题提供技术支助。另外，成功方案，如在肯尼亚 Thika 建立的制鞋工业培训和生产中心，将在其他地方仿照进行。

75. 纺织方案的重点将是帮助发展中国家进行调整以迎接《多种纤维协定》的挑战，并帮助非洲南撒哈拉国家利用《非洲增长和机会法案》。成功方案，如在西非进行的纺织图书馆方案(服装、花样和织物图书馆)，将在其他地方仿照进行。

76. 木材方案今后的重点将是促进对竹类和其他非木材林产品的工业加工。

清洁生产

77. 工发组织将继续进行工发组织/环境署国家清洁生产中心联合方案，这一方案在过去 7 年中已证明非常成功。经验表明，现有的 21 个国家清洁生产中心在说服企业采取只需它们很少投资或不必投资的清洁生产措施方面做了很好的

工作，但在实现大规模采取清洁(硬)技术方面却没有取得很大成功。根据这一情况，工发组织将努力使现有和未来的中心更具有部门针对性，或至少在具备必要的部门专门知识的国家使它们和有关机构进行战略联合。目前在莫斯科有一个专门针对石油和天然气工业的中心已经开始朝这一方向努力。

78. 在许多情况下，只是清洁生产并不能使企业对环境的影响降低到可接受程度。因此，未来的方案除清洁生产以外还要包括终端解决办法，为解决某些发展中国家的环境问题提供更全面的办法。

79. 目前已经很明显的是，一个国家可接受何种清洁生产在很大程度上取决于该国的工业化水平。因此，将制定六种不同的清洁生产模式，并使其根据有关国家的工业化水平适当结合：(a)提高认识；(b)培训；(c)示范项目；(d)政策咨询；(e)在其他有关措施中加入清洁生产；(f)清洁技术转让。

工业废物和污染控制

80. 在固体废物管理方面，工发组织过去一直是联合国系统中负责牵头的机构，执行了 40 多个不同的区域项目，如在非洲与开发署联合进行的方案，还进行了解决个别国家问题的方案，如目前在中国执行的方案。工发组织的作用得到大会 1998 年设立的全系统与环境有关活动协调机构环境管理小组的承认和赞同。今后，工发组织将在与其他联合国有关方案和专门机构，包括环境署、卫生组织、粮农组织、环境署和世界银行全面协调的情况下继续进行这些活动。

81. 工发组织将特别注意增加一项方案的受援国数目，这项方案的目的是消除对减少全球工匠黄金开采水银污染的障碍。

能源

82. 能源是国际可持续发展议程上的一个关键性全球问题，工发组织在能源方面的能力和潜力已得到联合国系统的承认。2001 年 5 月，工发组织被指定为第三次联合国最不发达国家问题会议能源专题会议的牵头机构，第三次最不发达国家问题会议建议工发组织在今后十年中并在其

下次会议之前采取范围广阔的各种行动。

83. 工发组织的能源方案将集中力量帮助各国：
(a)制定减少温室气体排放从而减缓气候变化的能源政策；(b)从供应和需求两方面着手提高能源利用效率；(c)促进采用可更新(替代)能源。

D. 全球论坛活动

84. 运营计划确认，全球论坛职能是工发组织加强发展中国家和经济转型国家工业能力这一任务的关键组成部分。在 2002 至 2003 两年期方案和预算的各项活动下具体说明了全球论坛活动。全球论坛工作的总方向如下：

- 将继续作为一个重要手段，加强对工业对减轻贫穷和使国民经济与全球经济相结合的作用的共同认识。对现代工业在全球经济中的作用的这种加强的认识应有助于工发组织动员资金的工作；
- 将日益重视产出，也就是说，全球论坛活动应当为工发组织的技术合作活动提供分析基础并做出说明和明确重点；
- 还应当帮助工发组织明确和精炼要由工发组织向全球社会提供的产品。工发组织将加强在这方面已经做出的初步努力以进一步发展和精炼向全球社会提供的有关具体工业的产品。

三. 其他问题

85. 运营计划规定，非农产工业活动，除非“主要涉及环境问题或以农产为基础的工业”，否则应当停止。经验表明，从投资和技术推广、中小企业发展、农业和工业废物利用以及低收入国家创造就业机会的角度出发，工发组织有时需要支持和促进所谓“非农产工业”。虽然承认不促进这类工业的基本用意，但例外情况的清单中也必须包括这些因素。

86. 改革改变了工发组织的内部工作方法，也带来大量方案管理和协调责任。这特别是因为通过团队工作制定和执行综合方案。因此，如《工发组织章程》(第 11.3 条)所要求并在已批准方案和预算参数的范围内，秘书长可能有必要重新安排整个组织和人员的工作以使其与新的和正在产生的要求一致。

87. 显然，上述修订的中期优先事项的成功执行将需要大量预算外资源。关于第二章 A 节所述活动(国际公约和议定书)，《蒙特利尔议定书》多边基金和全球环境基金预期将提供前三类活动所需大部分资金(第 41-46 段)。关于根据与贸易有关的各项协定提供的支助(第 47-54 段)，由于国际上日益认识到有关事项的紧迫性，预期一些捐助国和欧洲联盟将提供资金。关于所提出的其

他优先事项，资金来源将仍然是捐助国，虽然工发组织将继续努力使资金来源多样化。

四. 要求大会采取的行动

88. 大会不妨审议本文所提供情况并给予适当指导。

Annex

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED (BY SERVICE MODULE)

Service modules

Former (1998-2001)	New (2002-2005)
1. Industrial policy formulation and implementation	1. Industrial governance and statistics
2. Statistics and information networks	2. Investment and technology promotion
3. Metrology, standardization, certification and accreditation	3. Quality and productivity
4. Continuous improvement and quality management	4. Small business development
5. Investment and technology promotion	5. Agro-industries
6. Environmental policy framework	6. Industrial energy and Kyoto Protocol
7. Climate Convention and Kyoto Protocol	7. Montreal Protocol
8. Energy efficiency	8. Environment management
9. Renewable energy development	
10. Cleaner production	
11. Pollution control and waste management	
12. Montreal Protocol	
13. SME policy framework	
14. Policy for women's entrepreneurship development	
15. Entrepreneurship development	
16. Upgrading agro-industries and related technical skills	

For ease of reference, relevant text from the programme and budget proposals, 2002-2003 (IDB.24/3) for each of the eight service modules is reproduced on the following pages.

INDUSTRIAL GOVERNANCE AND STATISTICS (Programme C.1)

Context

Inadequate governance inhibits the growth potential of domestic industries. At the same time, liberalization, globalization and rapid technological change constantly alter the competitive environment in which firms operate. Governments, therefore, must adapt their role to assist domestic enterprises to compete in the international arena. Institutions and industries of developing countries typically operate in a situation of incomplete or imperfect information and rarely possess the knowledge, skills and organizational capacities necessary to formulate appropriate industrial strategies, policies and programmes.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Policy advice:

(a) Support policy design, implementation and monitoring;

(b) Assist the public and private sectors to draw sectoral competitiveness profiles. Diagnostic surveys are conducted using tested methods such as UNIDO's "Made in Country X" to identify strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats;

(c) Assist in the establishment of permanent public-private partnerships at country or local level to enable stakeholders to share strategic information, design joint strategies and formulate consistent policies and programmes. Tools such as a game-theory framework developed by UNIDO are used by this service;

(d) Help streamline and improve policy processes, while reflecting the interaction of several stakeholders with distinct and diverse objectives. Advice on faster and simpler procedures consistent with the objectives and strategies of all stakeholders is provided;

(e) Advise Governments in enforcing competition policies through appropriate reforms of the regulatory environment. This service is based on experience gained from the constant monitoring of successful policy experiences worldwide;

(f) Develop national capacities to monitor

manufacturing performance and track the evolution of the main determinants of industrial growth from a sector- or economy-wide perspective by relying on worldwide databases such as the "Scoreboard of Industrial Performance and Capabilities", and comparative analyses available at the UNIDO Knowledge Centre (see paragraph C.9 01 (c)).

02: Organizing national and regional exchange platforms:

(a) Promote and support a network of dynamic locations in industrialized and developing countries to facilitate exchange of information and experience, and cooperation in local development strategies and initiatives;

(b) Promote cooperation among groups of countries faced with similar development challenges by organizing regional dialogue on policy issues through seminars and networking of regional research institutions.

Global forum functions

01: Industrial governance:

(a) Manage a dynamic Knowledge Centre on Industrial Strategies, which will provide information to and facilitate exchange of experiences between public and private stakeholders involved in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of industrial strategies, policies and programmes. The Knowledge Centre will be supported by a network of research centres of developing and industrialized countries, which will undertake policy- and action-oriented research issues related to the process of industrialization under the new conditions of globalization and technological innovation. This Knowledge Centre will both feed from and support related technical cooperation services; it will serve as the source for regular publications on industrial development issues of global relevance;

(b) Publish an annual World Industrial Development Report. This flagship publication provides information and analysis to policy makers, business leaders and institutions to assist them to better understand the process of innovation and learning in developing countries and the challenges and opportunities of globalization and new technologies. It will provide information of relevance to the formulation of strategies, policies and

programmes to support innovation and learning, as well as on the organization of appropriate support systems to promote entrepreneurship and mobilize information, knowledge, skills and business partners;

(c) Develop, maintain and publish a “Scoreboard of Industrial Performance and Capabilities”, which will monitor the main determinants of manufacturing progress in a sample of more than 90 countries. The Scoreboard will allow for cross-country benchmarking of industrial development patterns.

02: Issue various publications such as:

- (a) Surveys of global value chains;
- (b) Country surveys of industrial competitiveness;
- (c) Industrial policy briefs.

03: Compilation and continuous improvement of industrial statistics:

(a) Industrial statistics collection, preparation and presentation: Collection includes contacting the sources—180 national statistical offices, but also other national and international sources; providing media and routines adapted to the reporting capability of the source; providing feedback to the sources with queries concerning dubious data or services such as pre-filled questionnaires, amended data, reference data where reports of respondents are related to those of other respondents, projections and metadata. Data preparation includes data entry, data editing, data supplementing, inputting missing observations and projections. Data presentation includes tabulations, construction of indicators, design of statistical reports as well as the systematic descriptions of statistical data and the processes behind them;

(b) Promotion of international recommendations: This includes contributing, through papers and participation in international meetings, to the dissemination and application of the recommendations made to world users and producers of data by the Statistical Commission in matters relevant to industrial statistics;

(c) Data-acquisition support: It includes guiding users in search of data or indicators that could be relevant in describing or treating their problem. It includes customized face-to-face help functions as

well as off-the-shelf metadata needed to support a data search starting from vaguely expressed information needs;

(d) Output dissemination: This includes the dissemination to all users of the UNIDO INDSTAT databases. The resulting databases offer a unique source of information used by hundreds of private subscribers and international organizations worldwide. Perhaps the most distinctive characteristic of this information is that it is established at the level of industrial branches and, in some instances, sub-branches;

(e) Statistical research and development: It includes not only the methodological activities to improve the data and to maintain the databases, but also research and publications based on the first-hand data available to UNIDO;

(f) Participation in international statistical surveys: UNIDO survey specialists join international surveys to introduce new methods to collect and process industrial statistics. The data collected in the field are inserted in the UNIDO databases for further analysis and dissemination.

INVESTMENT AND TECHNOLOGY PROMOTION (Programme C.2)

Context

The global economy has become knowledge- and technology-driven, but while innovation and rapid technological changes are the reasons for unprecedented prosperity and growth in industrialized countries, many developing countries and countries with economies in transition are risking marginalization by being trapped in a technology divide and an investment gap. Foreign direct investment and acquisition of technology are indispensable elements for the economic transformation these countries require to achieve sustainable economic growth and to eradicate poverty. Although SMEs in developing countries and countries with economies in transition are considered to be an engine of economic growth, they face enormous difficulties in attracting investors and accessing technology. Barriers include the lack of effective investment and technology promotion policies, inappropriate legal and regulatory frameworks, inadequate capabilities of investment promotion and technology support institutions, and the lack of access

to potential investors and sources of new technology.

Services provided and expected outputs

During the biennium, the Programme will focus on the following services and outputs:

01: Enhancement of national policies, strategies and regulatory frameworks for investment and technology promotion:

(a) Assist Governments to design or enhance policies, strategies and instruments for investment and technology promotion within the new economic context as well as strengthen related legal and regulatory frameworks;

(b) Assist Governments with the development or enhancement of technology foresight programmes to define future orientation of technology programmes in accordance with rapid technological change.

02: Building institutional capabilities in investment and technology promotion:

(a) Establish or strengthen national investment and technology promotion institutions and upgrade their capacities in the identification, formulation, appraisal and promotion of investment and technology projects and technology transfer negotiations;

(b) Provide opportunities for staff of national investment- and technology-related institutions to upgrade their skills through on-the-job advanced training in the ITPO under the Delegates Programme;

(c) Establish or strengthen international and national technology centres to enhance North-South and South-South technology flows in order to achieve innovation results; to bring advanced and new appropriate technologies to the marketplace; to facilitate technology sourcing, transfer and acquisition; and to assist in managing technological change;

(d) Assist public- and private-sector institutions to establish or strengthen national subcontracting partnership exchanges (SPXs);

(e) Undertake training programmes in regional and national financial institutions in developing countries and economies in transition in contemporary investment promotion techniques, UNIDO's on-line promotional tools and project financial appraisal

methodologies;

(f) Assist Governments in the formulation, packaging and promotion of "private financing of industrial infrastructure" projects.

03: Promotion of business alliances:

(a) Support national investment- and technology-related institutions in their efforts to develop business alliances with foreign partners by providing access to potential investors and technology suppliers;

(b) Facilitate completion of investment and technology projects by disseminating screened and appraised project proposals among financial institutions interested in seeking direct investment opportunities in developing countries and economies in transition.

Global forum functions

(a) Monitor technological developments and trends and examine the underlying driving forces: On this basis, develop guidelines and methodologies for technology foresight programmes as a decision-making tool for technology policy and long-term industrial development;

(b) Offer an institutionalized IT platform for on-line assistance: Promotion of investment and technology; sharing and dissemination of knowledge; strengthening the capacities of investment promotion agencies, technology centres, SPXs and other members of the "UNIDO Exchange" community;

(c) Organize regular meetings, workshops and seminars for national counterpart institutions, representatives of sister organizations (such as Foreign Investment Advisory Service (FIAS), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and UNCTAD) and a standing advisory panel of representatives from the private sector to facilitate follow-up and to update UNIDO methodologies;

(d) Develop, update and publish manuals, guidelines and training modules as well as on-line services for investment promotion, technology management and technology transfer;

(e) Develop and maintain new advanced versions of UNIDO's COMFAR financial project appraisal software system to meet new information

technology requirements;

(f) Maintain a global outsourcing and suppliers network and improve its efficiency by application of new “Outsourcing 2000” software.

QUALITY AND PRODUCTIVITY (Programme C.3)

Context

International economic exchanges have grown exponentially over recent years and have become a major source of economic growth and social development. Enterprises in developing countries are more and more excluded from the new production and trade patterns. The lack of quality and productivity infrastructure, services and related skills prevents the enterprises from accessing global markets and from integrating into international production and supply chains.

To survive in a competitive global production and trade environment, enterprises have to offer competitive, safe, reliable and cost-effective products. Enterprises have to increase their productivity and competitiveness to increase manufacturing value added, to maintain or increase employment and to increase their export and domestic market shares, while better protecting the environment. Industrial enterprises are increasingly aware of the need to improve product quality and productivity; however, they typically do not have the knowledge and skills to develop and implement appropriate quality management system solutions.

Developing countries also need to assist their industries and concerned government institutions to overcome or eliminate unnecessary technical barriers to trade caused by disparities in standards, metrology and conformity assessment practices between different trading partners. This requires mutually developed and recognized systems of metrology, standardization, testing and quality (MSTQ) that enhance market transparency for manufacturers and purchasers and perform important protective functions for consumers and employees. MSTQ techniques and methodologies could also be used for the establishment of an internationally recognized measuring and monitoring system to qualify and quantify mineral and agricultural exports before they are shipped to ensure revenues and preserve the natural resource base.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Strengthen the legal and regulatory framework:

(a) Assist Governments with the development of a quality and productivity policy by assessing the existing policy framework and advising on the establishment of incentive and support programmes, such as quality awards;

(b) Assist Governments to develop and harmonize the legal and regulatory framework relating to quality, standardization and metrology for better protection of consumer health and safety of the environment and to act against fraud by assessing the existing framework and providing advice on necessary adjustments.

02: Standardization and conformity assessment:

(a) Establish or strengthen the capacity of existing standardization bodies by providing training, setting up subsectoral technical committees, assist with the design and implementation of awareness programmes to promote the adoption of standards at national and regional level, and assist participation in regional and international standards-setting forums and networks;

(b) Establish or strengthen the capacity of accreditation bodies for the purpose of being recognized by the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) or the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) by conducting pre-evaluations and assisting in networking and partnership arrangements with other national/regional institutions;

(c) Establish or strengthen laboratory capacities for sampling, inspection, material and product testing, including microbiological and chemical analysis by specifying testing and equipment requirements. Provide technical support for the harmonization of testing procedures, training of staff through twinning arrangements, as well as assistance in networking, partnership and agreements for conformity assessment.

03: Metrology (measurement):

(a) Establish or strengthen laboratory capacities for industrial and legal metrology by identifying calibration, verification and equipment

requirements, assisting in the physical set-up and start-up of laboratories; upgrading measurement equipment according to international standards; training technicians and assistance in networking, inter-comparisons, mutual recognition arrangements and accreditation;

(b) Implement UNIDO software Measurement and Control-Chart Toolkit (MCCT) to meet the requirements related to metrological control of the ISO 9000/2000 standards.

04: Quality management and productivity improvement:

(a) The UNIDO quality approach enables the enterprises to enter into self-sustained and continuous improvements without the need for continued assistance by:

- (i) Building institutional and human capacity at the level of Governments and institutions for implementing quality management methodologies and systems (TQM, ISO 9000/2000, statistical process control, etc.) through practical demonstration in groups of pilot enterprises for improving their quality and productivity;
- (ii) Promoting productivity by establishing regional and national quality and productivity centres. The centres act as one-stop-shops for productivity and quality improvements in the manufacturing sector and associated institutions by fostering production management upgrading at the level of enterprises, industrial sectors, supply chains, technology institutes and policy-related government bodies. Furthermore, through process and competitiveness benchmarking services, the centres will be able to help identify, adapt and promote best manufacturing practices;
- (iii) Improving capability to monitor and increase business performance through the implementation of UNIDO business excellence software packages: PHAROS (Business Navigator) suitable for SMEs, BEST (Business Environment Strategic Toolkit) and FIT (Financial Improvement

Toolkit) and MCCT for monitoring calibration of equipment and carrying out simple statistical process control.

05: Industrial restructuring and upgrading:

(a) Build capacities in public- and private-sector institutions to develop national industrial upgrading and restructuring policies, support mechanisms, including financing schemes, and restructuring and upgrading programmes;

(b) Develop national consulting capability to address the restructuring and upgrading needs.

Global forum functions

(a) Foster linkages and cooperation among regional and international organizations such as ISO, WTO, ILAC, IAF, International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) and regional and international standardization and accreditation bodies to facilitate networking, promotion of mutual recognition of certificates and harmonization of standards;

(b) Monitor global trends in standardization, conformity assessment, metrology and testing to promote awareness and strengthen the trade capacity of developing countries through applied research and benchmarking studies, training and participation in international conferences;

(c) Carry out and disseminate benchmarking analyses to identify best practices of standardization bodies and laboratories;

(d) Develop and improve business excellence tools such as BEST, FIT and PHAROS, and printed material for upgrading business performance such as the manual on diagnostic for restructuring and upgrading through applied research and benchmarking studies in quality management, industry modernization and productivity.

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT (Programme C.4)

Context

A competitive and resilient industrial sector relies on an appropriate mix of large, medium and small enterprises. SMEs play a leading role in creating

employment, income and value added, accounting for up to 90 per cent of manufacturing enterprises and between 40 and 80 per cent of manufacturing employment. In LDCs, their role is even more important, since SMEs often offer the only realistic prospect for creating additional employment and thus reducing poverty. A healthy SME sector is, therefore, crucially important for inclusive and socially sustainable development. However, institutions providing support services are often limited in their coverage and capacity. Existing institutions are frequently poorly designed and have difficulty in providing their services effectively and efficiently. SMEs, in general, face problems associated with their size and relative isolation such as inability to achieve economies of scale and difficulties in entering into national and global value chains driven by large transnational corporations. The constraints of individual SMEs include limited technical and managerial skills, difficulty in obtaining financing and insufficient knowledge about laws and regulations.

Services provided and expected outputs

During the biennium, the Programme will focus on the following services and outputs:

01: Development and implementation of SME policies:

(a) Strengthen the capacity of the public and private sectors to formulate and implement national and regional policies, strategies and programmes to promote SME development as well as to monitor their effectiveness. This is done by setting up consultative mechanisms, supporting strong departmental SME advocacy units in Government and strengthening their capacity to collect and analyse SME-related information;

(b) Improve the regulatory framework for SME development by reviewing existing laws, administrative rules and procedures; developing recommendations for corrective measures; training public administrators and disseminating information to raise entrepreneurs' awareness of regulatory and administrative issues affecting their business operations.

02: Development of local business systems:

(a) Promote the collective efficiency of SME clusters and networks by undertaking diagnostic

studies, developing a joint vision, formulating a network/cluster action plan, and establishing cooperation with similar networks/clusters for benchmarking and exchange of best practices;

(b) Build multisector partnerships and strategic knowledge alliances between UNIDO, transnational corporations, SMEs, business associations, research and other civil society organizations within specific manufacturing subsectors aimed at integrating SMEs into global value chains.

03: Business advisory services:

(a) Establish or strengthen business centres and other business advisory mechanisms to provide targeted services for SMEs by assisting in the design of their organizational structure, determining the mix of services to be provided, and training staff in the provision of basic or more sophisticated business support to entrepreneurs;

(b) Design and implement programmes that build capacity to promote business incubators to support new businesses during their start-up and early growth phase. This is done by promoting awareness of the concept among potential incubator developers and sponsors, preparing a framework for development and advising on specific feasibility and operational issues.

04: Rural entrepreneurship development:

(a) Support Governments and other stakeholders in designing programmes in support of national poverty reduction strategies through promoting rural micro and small enterprises and in improving the enabling policy and regulatory environment at the local level;

(b) Strengthen affordable and effective business development services in rural areas to develop entrepreneurial, managerial and technical skills, with emphasis on micro enterprises and self-help capacities of civil society institutions, and facilitate access to finance schemes bridging the gap between micro-finance and commercial bank finance.

05: Women's entrepreneurship development:

(a) Strengthen the capacity of public and private support institutions to identify and alleviate the constraints faced by women entrepreneurs by equipping these institutions with tools to formulate

and implement targeted skills enhancement programmes and by organizing training of trainers courses;

(b) Organize, on a pilot basis, managerial and technical skills development programmes for women entrepreneurs at the level of selected industrial subsectors such as food-processing and textiles, with emphasis on micro and small enterprises.

Global forum functions

(a) Participate in the Donor Committee for Small Enterprise Development which—based on a broad membership from both multilateral and bilateral development agencies—seeks to develop best practices of SME promotion through donor interventions;

(b) Undertake action-oriented research and issue technical working papers covering lessons learned from programmes and projects as well as contributions to the general debate on private sector and SME development;

(c) Cooperate with OECD in the Forum on Enterprise and Entrepreneurship Development and with UNDP on the regular updating of the United Nations Inter-agency Resource Guide for Small Enterprise Development.

AGRO-INDUSTRIES (Programme D.1)

Context

Agro-industrial products greatly contribute to meeting basic human needs and to sustaining livelihoods. Only a small proportion of produce is now processed and there is great post-harvest waste due to lack of storage facilities, infrastructure and poor knowledge of even basic techniques for conversion and manufacturing. Support institutions lack capacity for extension services, professional and sectoral trade associations are weak and there are few specialized consulting firms able to advise on process and machinery selection, production planning and control, waste minimization, product mix, choice of raw materials and technical inputs. Unemployment, especially in rural areas, is high and existing artisanal SMEs cannot meet the quality standards for export or compete with imports. Adding value to raw materials is the only sustainable way to create wealth at the grass roots or

community level.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Food sector:

(a) Services cover advice to support institutions and assisting with enterprise-level demonstration and training projects covering grain milling, bakery products, including enrichment; vegetable oils, fruits and vegetables (solar drying, canning, juicing and freezing); meat and fish; dairy products, including dried and powdered milk, yoghurt and similar items; sugar and derivatives; beverages; animal feed production using crop residues and wastes, including agro-industrial by-products;

(b) UNIDO advises enterprises and helps demonstrate processing technologies, product testing and packaging procedures to ensure that products meet quality requirements, consumer health and safety (GMP and HACCP) and environmental concerns, and that they meet and maintain the product and process control standards necessary to succeed in local and export markets.

02: Leather sector:

(a) Services encompass advice to support institutions at national and regional levels and assistance in the demonstration of environmentally-friendly processes and technologies for the tanning of hides and skins as well as in application of improved processes and production technologies to ensure competitively produced high-quality leather and footwear products;

(b) Assistance is provided for the establishment of footwear and leather product market intelligence systems and of leather grading standards, in training of trainers and in the design and manufacture of products;

(c) Advice is given on selection and use of equipment, process optimization (CAD/CAM), style and fashion trends and on promotion programmes for exporters.

03: Textiles sector:

(a) Assistance is given to support institutions and enterprises in demonstration of modern textile and garment production technologies to optimize production and minimize waste when cutting out

garments (CAD/CAM); on the use of natural fibres and synthetics for textiles; on selection and use of equipment for spinning, weaving and knitting;

(b) Assistance is provided in the field of dyeing and finishing to help introduce computerized colorimetry and colour-matching to meet international standards and to reduce pollution from pigments;

(c) Support is given to enterprises during the phase-out of the Multi-Fibre Agreement and to help the African textile industry benefit from the US-Africa Bill.

04: Wood sector:

(a) Advice and demonstration activities are provided to increase value added to wood and non-wood (e.g. bamboo) forest products through manufacture of furniture and joinery items for building and the rational use of timber for the construction of durable structures;

(b) Coverage includes technical cooperation to apply the related wood technologies of grading, drying and preservation; product design, selection of machinery and equipment for rough milling, machining, assembly and finishing plus structural design and demonstration of structures such as bridges, housing, farm and community buildings as well as to strengthening of support institutions and sectoral associations.

05: Agro-machinery and re-engineering:

(a) Advisory services are provided to the agricultural machinery industrial system and cover the design and manufacture of basic machinery implements and tools used for agricultural production and processing, including technical inputs;

(b) Advice is also given on the establishment of rural repair and maintenance workshops for cars, trucks and tractors, farm implements, tyre repair and re-treading, outboard motors, spare part manufacture and on equipment for storage, handling and packaging of processed agricultural products; and innovation, upgrading and/or re-engineering of factory production lines in agro-machinery sectors.

Global forum functions

(a) Organization of International Food Safety

Panel (called for by leaders of G-8, 28 July 2000) and associated regional seminars;

(b) Organization of the Leather Panel to advise on programmes and funding;

(c) Organization of periodic sectoral (Wood and Food) Industry Advisers Group meetings;

(d) Development of sectoral databases on machinery and equipment and on processes.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY AND KYOTO PROTOCOL (Programme D.2)

Context

Energy is essential to economic and social development and to improving the quality of life. However, accessibility to reliable and affordable energy is very unevenly distributed, both between countries and within countries. Many developing countries—in particular LDCs—and countries with economies in transition face the urgent need to provide adequate, reliable and affordable energy services, especially electricity, to billions of people in rural areas. On the other side, the production/generation, distribution and use of energy are sources of global pollution and waste, inter alia, substantially increasing the atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases. Particularly, the importance of carbon dioxide emissions as an environmental issue of international concern has grown substantially since 1992, when the UNFCCC was adopted because of increasing concern over rising atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and their possible adverse effects on the global climate system.

World energy use has emerged at the centre of the issue and since then increased greenhouse gas emissions from fossil fuel combustion dominate the climate change debate. In this context, UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol call for enhancement of energy efficiency and increase of new and renewable energy as well as measures to limit or reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Global climate change mitigation particularly depends on widespread use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in all countries.

To enable developing countries and economies in transition to meet both national development and

global climate change goals, the multilateral funding mechanism of GEF and its partner agencies and regional development banks develop, finance and implement projects that reflect the GEF's climate change mitigation strategies. Following the adoption of resolution GC.8/Res.2, reaffirmed by the Industrial Development Board at its twenty-third session, UNIDO was accorded partnership status with the GEF Secretariat at its Council meeting in November 2000.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Rural energy:

(a) Assess the market feasibility of the introduction of commercially viable rural energy systems based on clean or renewable energy sources in cooperation with national counterparts;

(b) Assist with the design and implementation of rural energy programmes based on clean and renewable energy sources such as biomass fuels, solar, wind and hydropower, as well as cleaner fossil fuels such as liquid petroleum gas;

(c) Strengthen the capacity of local manufacturing of appropriate energy equipment and energy systems.

02: Industrial energy efficiency:

(a) Assist recipient countries with developing an energy-efficiency programme that would help to attain greater energy security by bridging the gap between energy demand and supply and to address broader national and global environmental concerns, including greenhouse gas emissions;

(b) Enhance energy-efficiency measures and harmonize national technical standards through and with industrial associations, and promote voluntary agreements of industry with local beneficiaries and authorities;

(c) Analyse and assess energy-intensive industrial sectors, identify the barriers to the implementation of energy efficiency measures and develop strategies for overcoming economic, institutional, regulatory and market barriers in cooperation with national counterparts;

(d) Conduct plant-level energy audits to assess the current situation, analyse the performance of

existing energy-intensive equipment and machinery, and introduce appropriate housekeeping measures;

(e) Demonstrate new technologies and process options for cases when the above-mentioned measures are no longer sufficient.

03: Climate change and Kyoto Protocol:

(a) Develop methodologies for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and Joint Implementation under the Kyoto Protocol to assist the effective implementation of those mechanisms overall and to assist developing countries in their implementation;

(b) Strengthen institutional capacity in developing countries to correctly apply the guidelines and methodologies for the development and implementation of projects under the CDM and Joint Implementation under the Kyoto Protocol;

(c) Act under a GEF partnership as executing agency with expanded opportunities for the preparation and implementation of GEF-funded projects in line with the GEF climate change mitigation strategies;

(d) Seek international collaboration, especially with international and regional organizations, development banks and energy technology centres.

Global forum functions

(a) Be involved in a number of activities in the energy field to enhance the awareness of energy and climate change problems, and to develop the strategy and methodologies to solve the problems. These activities include those under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol process, such as CDM and Joint Implementation, as well as those specifically targeting energy concerns of LDCs;

(b) Carry out activities bringing stakeholders together to discuss, recommend solutions and take action to help to reduce poverty through provision of energy services in the least developed regions;

(c) Actively take part in the Rio + 10 preparations and the main event;

(d) The form of activities described above includes preparation of technical papers/studies, organizing national, regional and international

meetings, involvement with activities of other stakeholders, hosting business and industry events, participation in main forums and so on.

MONTREAL PROTOCOL (Programme D.3)

Context

In the past, the lack of knowledge about atmospheric chemistry and processes resulted in stratospheric ozone depletion. Man-made chemicals, especially chlorine and bromine compounds, such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons, and a broad range of industrial chemicals used as aerosol propellants, refrigerants, fire retardants, solvents, process agents, foaming agents and fumigants, attack the ozone layer and are recognized as ODSs. The depletion of the ozone layer allows ultraviolet-B radiation to reach the ground, which could raise the incidence of skin cancer, cataracts, and other adverse effects on the human immune system. Moreover, the climate change is enhanced disturbing the ecological food chains, affecting agriculture, fisheries and biological diversity.

The Vienna Convention on Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) and the subsequent Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (1987) form the basis for global cooperation for the protection of the ozone layer. As of May 2000, 173 countries ratified the time schedule to “freeze” and reduce consumption of ODSs. In this context, the developing countries (Article 5 Parties) have agreed to freeze most of CFC consumption as of 1 July 1999 based on 1995-1997 averages, to reduce consumption by 50 per cent by 1 January 2005 and to fully eliminate CFCs in 2010. For methyl bromide, used mainly as a fumigant, developing countries will freeze their consumption by 2002 based on average 1995-1998 consumption levels.

With the onset of the freeze on CFC production and consumption, the Article 5 countries—63 of which are assisted by UNIDO—are entering a new phase. The “grace period” marked by no control measures under the Montreal Protocol is no longer valid, and these countries are now in the “compliance” period in which they have to achieve specific reductions in national ODS phase-out programmes. With the move into the compliance period, the importance of the country-driven and compliance-based approach has now been recognized, providing the Article 5 countries further flexibility in the use of approved funding of their phase-out processes. UNIDO, as one

of the four implementing agencies of the Montreal Protocol since 22 October 1992, continues to assist the developing countries in their national processes within the agreed time frame and modality.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Policy, strategy and programme design:

(a) Assist Governments in the preparation of policies, strategies and national programmes and in updating relevant data and information for the phasing out of ODS (by assisting them in the identification of technology options and the most effective ODS-related activities);

(b) Assist Governments in the preparation of sectoral surveys and profiles to define specific strategies and requirements in sectors (e.g. process agents for pharmaceutical and tobacco and for developing industrial rationalization concepts for SMEs).

02: Support institutions:

(a) Assist in the establishment of national demonstration and training centres to provide awareness and training for industrial and agricultural technical personnel and plant managers in the management and handling of non-ODS technologies as well as in identifying and testing alternatives to the use of specific fumigants, such as methyl bromide;

(b) Assist the local authorities through institution-building projects in establishing National Ozone Units, in training of national experts (Ozone Officers, Customs Officers, etc.) in the preparation of regulations, codes of good servicing, maintenance, safety and production practices (by the preparation of refrigerant management plans) and in techniques of demolishing of equipment.

03: Direct support to enterprises by project implementation:

(a) Assist the industry in the identification and implementation of state-of-the-art non-ODS production technology by assessing respective capital and operational costs and safety issues, assisting in the transfer of clean (non-ODS) technology, including the use and/or acquisition of overseas technology rights, equipment procurement, the conversion of production lines, retrofitting, maintenance, recovery and recycling,

training of staff, commissioning of production lines and quality certification;

(b) Assist the industry in phasing out the use of specific fumigants, such as methyl bromide (by identifying and testing national alternatives and providing advice on their implementation);

(c) Assist industry in industrial rationalization through large-scale umbrella projects, optimizing available funds and contributing to the sustainability and market competitiveness of “grouped” SMEs.

Global forum functions

01: Compulsory protocol functions:

(a) Attend regularly (three times per year) the sessions organized by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for annual business plans, project approvals and discussions on policy issues and for reporting on annual work plans;

(b) Attend inter-agency coordination and advisory group meetings organized by the Montreal Protocol Secretariat and UNEP to review technical and economic issues concerned with the effective use of funding, formulation of projects, emerging technologies and chemicals, evaluation and reporting schemes and on data processing;

(c) Attend regional networking meetings organized by UNEP, as technical experts to review with Ozone Officers any technical, economic and policy issues related to formulation and implementation of projects, technologies, products and adoption of new policies for compliance and planning.

02: Other organizational functions:

(a) Organize regional workshops in cooperation with UNEP to disseminate information and provide advice based on UNIDO’s experience in sectors where the Organization has the leading position (e.g. methyl bromide, process agents);

(b) Organize expert group meetings for consultations on the implications of new technological trends, new chemical alternatives and/or on the common constraint areas of SMEs;

(c) Preparation of country-specific publicity materials and an updated mobile exhibition reflecting

the Organization’s achievements, activities and experience in relevant areas.

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (Programme D.4)

Context

Few now doubt that the continuing degradation of the natural environment poses one of the deepest challenges to modern industrial societies. Major problems include global warming, loss of biodiversity, water and air pollution, POPs and toxic substances, and soil erosion. Institutions and industries of developing countries and economies in transition face several constraints in combating the loss of natural environmental resources at the national level and emerging environmental issues of a transboundary, regional and global nature.

Services provided and expected outputs

01: Environmental planning and policy formulation:

(a) Assist Governments in preparing audits of environmental status enabling the cost-benefit analysis of environmentally sound non-combustion technologies and alternative remediation technologies, and the development of sustainable environmental policies and action plans;

(b) Build the capacities of Governments to enforce environmental policy and monitor compliance with regulations through the strengthening of their infrastructure and human resources, thereby enabling them to formulate sector-specific pollutant discharge standards, prepare and operate sustainable regulatory regimes and implement monitoring programmes;

(c) Assist Governments to operate collectively in the management and sustainable use of integrated transboundary river basin, wetland, coastal zone and large marine ecosystems;

(d) Strengthen the capacity of public- and private-sector institutions, at national, regional and provincial levels, to evaluate the relative contributions of different industrial subsectors to sustainable development and thus to formulate and implement cost-effective and consensus-based environmental policies and regulations for industry.

02: Cleaner and sustainable production:

(a) Establish and strengthen NCPCs, which raise awareness in the private and public sectors of the purpose and benefits of cleaner production, and assist enterprises with the implementation of environmental management systems and the identification, evaluation, and financing of cleaner production options;

(b) Assist Governments, institutions and enterprises with the removal from manufacturing processes of POPs and persistent toxic substances through the introduction of substitutes or alternative environmentally sound non-combustion technologies;

(c) Develop and disseminate expert systems for environmental impact assessment;

(d) Promote cleaner environmental practices such as bio- and phytoremediation in the public and private sectors;

(e) Develop information systems consistent with the Clearinghouse Mechanism of the Convention of Biological Diversity.

03: Pollution control and waste management:

(a) Assist the private and public sectors (including local government) to identify, evaluate and implement pollution-control and waste-management systems and to apply new bioremediation technologies to the clean-up of polluted industrial sites and areas;

(b) Strengthen the capacity of subsector institutions to assist enterprises to evaluate and take up environmentally sound non-combustion technologies, thereby decreasing emissions of polluting by-products such as POPs (dioxins and furans);

(c) Assist the artisanal and small-scale gold mining sector to minimize the discharge of highly poisonous mercury used in gold extraction through the introduction of technologies for its safe handling within closed systems.

Global forum functions

01: Indicators of sustainable development and triple bottom line:

(a) Convene two expert group meetings, whose conclusions will be included in its interventions and presentations at Rio + 10 (summer 2002). The first will be a peer review of UNIDO's assessment of whether industrial development in developed and developing countries has converged on or diverged from sustainable development targets over the past decade and what measures can be taken to accelerate convergence. The second will assess the global supply chain effects of corporate responsibility efforts of transnational corporations and how exporters in developing countries can best respond to the new social and environmental requirements while at the same time remaining competitive.

02: Biodiversity:

(a) Analyse critical issues affecting the development and use of genetically modified organisms, as well as their impact on biodiversity and the sustainable utilization of biological resources.

03: Millennium Declaration:

(a) Contribute to the implementation of the Declaration, in particular through activities—in coordination with WHO—to provide safe drinking water. UNIDO will seek to identify, develop and deploy environmentally sound management strategies and technologies to overcome potential contaminants such as arsenic and fluoride.

04: Environmentally sound management of chemicals, POPs and toxic substances:

(a) Cooperate and coordinate UNIDO activities in the context of the inter-organization programme for the sound management of chemicals, with UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR and OECD.

05: International waters:

(a) Participate in the two Committees on Water Resources and Oceans and Coastal Areas, where UNIDO partners are UNEP, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNITAR, OECD, CSD, and UNESCO.