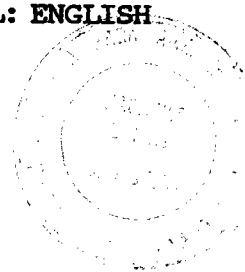


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19 April 1991
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

CARIBBEAN COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

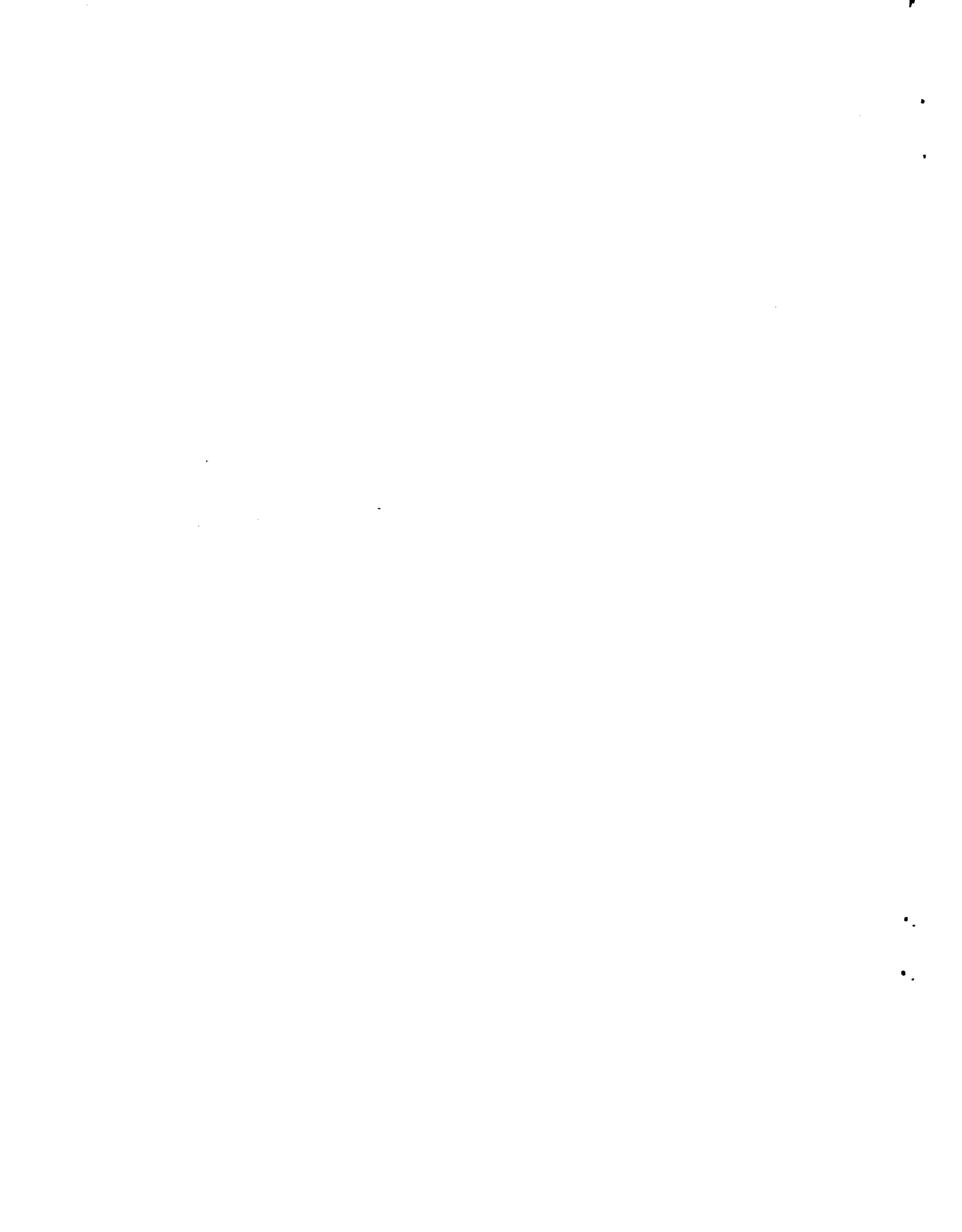
COMPENDIUM OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
WITH ACTIVITIES OR INTERESTS
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

21 04 1992



**COMPENDIUM OF INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES
WITH ACTIVITIES OR INTERESTS
IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

The assistance of the secretariat has been sought, on many occasions, either to fund training or project needs or to identify agencies that may be able to render such assistance.

This document attempts to provide a quick reference to institutions and agencies with an interest in science and technology, that can provide assistance whether financial, technical, educational or information exchange.

It is intended that as the entries grow, the document will be divided into regional, subregional and international sectors, as well as groupings of sub-fields and area of expertise.

The secretariat welcomes any additional information which member States may have for inclusion in further issues.

ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Asian Institute of Technology was founded in 1957 to help meet the growing need for advanced engineering education in Asia. It is an autonomous international institution empowered to award degrees and diplomas.

The Institute's academic programmes focus on the problems of the region and their engineering, scientific and management solutions. Advanced education in engineering, science and related fields is provided through:

- Academic programmes leading to Master's and Doctor's Degrees, the Diploma or the Certificate of the Asian Institute of Technology;
- Research by students, faculty and research staff; and
- Special programmes, conferences, seminars and short courses.

The following academic divisions are available:

Agricultural and Food Engineering, Agricultural Land and Water Engineering, Energy Technology, Water Resources Engineering, Computer Science, Human Settlements Development, Industrial Engineering and Management, Environmental Engineering, Geotechnical and Transportation Engineering, Structural Engineering and Construction, School of Management, Interdisciplinary Natural Resources Development and Management Programme.

Academic Secretariat
Asian Institute of Technology
G.P.O. Box 2754
Bangkok 10501
THAILAND

BOARD ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The Board on Science and Technology for International Development (BOSTID) is a unit within the Office of International Affairs of the National Research Council (NRC) of the United States of America, with responsibility for programmes in developing countries.

BOSTID examines ways to apply science and technology to problems of economic and social development through overseas programs, research grants, studies, advisory committees, workshops and other mechanisms. Participants in BOSTID activities work with counterpart groups in developing countries to strengthen local scientific and technological capabilities in agriculture,

environmental planning, energy, forestry, health, industrial development, natural resource management and conservation, nutrition and other areas. Overseas activities also address the national organizational planning capabilities in applying science and technology to development.

Primary financial support comes from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Certain projects are supported by foundations and other private organizations.

Board on Science and Technology for
International Development National Research
Council
2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20418
U.S.A.

CARIBBEAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

The Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) was established in 1975 to serve the States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) by providing an appropriate agricultural research and development service to the agricultural sector of all member States.

The research and development activities are focused on achieving the following four objectives: to increase agricultural diversification; to improve productivity of basic food crops and animal production enterprises; to lower costs and increase profitability of farm production; and to expand the products for utilization in agro-industries.

CARDI's workplan is organized into three programmes, each supported by technical and information services. These are the Animal Production Programme, Crop Production Programme and Technology Adaptation and Transfer Programme.

Caribbean Agricultural Research
and Development Institute
University Campus
St. Augustine
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Telephone: 809-645-1205/6/7
Telefax: 809-645-1208

CARIBBEAN INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The Caribbean Industrial Research Institute (CARIRI) of Trinidad and Tobago is an organization which aims at advancing the economic and social development of Trinidad and Tobago and other countries in the Caribbean subregion, by providing technical and technological support and creating and transferring technology to the producers of goods and services.

CARIRI's main responsibility is to find new technology and improve existing technology; to provide technological support to industry; and to develop/adapt new technology. Its sector focuses are food and beverage agribusiness; machinery development for agriculture and agroindustry; chemicals; and non-metallic minerals.

Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
Tunapuna Post Office
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Telephone: 663-4161
Telex: 24438 CARIRI WG
Telefax: 809-663-4180
Cable: CARIRI Trinidad

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Committee on Science and Technology in Developing Countries (COSTED) aims at co-ordinating and encouraging efforts by the International Scientific Unions to assist the developing countries. COSTED works the Special and Scientific Committees of ICSU to facilitate the greatest possible participation in their programs by scientists of developing countries. It also provides liaison and advisory services, when requested, to international and regional scientific development organizations and provides travel assistance to young scientists from developing countries to attend conferences and meetings.

Committee on Science and Technology in
Developing Countries
c/o Caribbean Industrial Research Institute
Tunapuna Post Office
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

COMMONWEALTH SCIENCE COUNCIL

The Commonwealth Science Council (CSC) is an intergovernmental body whose membership is open to all Commonwealth countries and is the Science Division of the Commonwealth Secretariat. Core funds are provided by a membership subscription paid by all member

countries. Funds are also provided by donors, of which the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) is the largest.

CSC seeks to increase the capability of Commonwealth countries to apply science and technology to economic and social development. CSC provided support for research and helps to produce knowledge required to solve developmental problems through research. Special emphasis is placed on sustainable and environmentally sound development. One of CSC's key activities is the provision of training for scientists.

CSC's programmes are in biological resources, agriculture, water and mineral resources, environmental planning, energy, industrial support, science management and organization and awareness of rapid advances in science and technology (ARAST), while a disaster management project is being developed.

Commonwealth Science Council
Commonwealth Secretariat
Marlborough House
Pall Mall
London SW1Y 5HX
UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone: 071-839 3411
Telex: 27678
Telefax: 071-930 0827
Cable: COMSECGEN LONDON SW1

CONSEJO NACIONAL DE CIENCIA Y TECNOLOGIA

The Mexican National Council for Science and Technology (CONACYT) is the national institution for co-ordinating scientific and technological activities of the country, both in the private and public sectors. It responds to requests from the latter.

The organization is wholly government-funded.

Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia
Circuito Cultural - Centro Cultural Universitario
Cuidad Universitaria
04515 - MEXICO

Telex: 017-74-521

FUNDACAO TROPICAL DE PESQUISAS E TECNOLOGIA "ANDRE TOSELLO"

The Fundacao Tropical de Pesquisas e Tecnologia "Andre Tosello" is a non-profit private research organization, founded in 1971. The Foundation's main objective is to promote and disseminate scientific and technological knowledge in microbiology by conducting research, acting as a documentation centre and promoting training activities.

The Foundation carries out the following activities: collects cultures of non-pathogenic bacteria, yeasts and filamentous fungi; maintains a database on culture collection; provides Industrial services such as microbiological analyses, quality control and testing of biocides; conducts research on industrial fermentation, training programmes and provides project administration for third parties.

Fundacao Tropical de Pesquisas e
Tecnologia "Andre Tosello"
Rue Latino Coelho no. 1301
Cep 13085
Campinas SP
BRAZIL

Telephone: 42-7022/7827

GERMAN FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The German Foundation for International Development (DSE) was set up in 1959 to foster relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and developing countries. The DSE conducts seminars, conferences, and training programmes to support the efforts of African, Asian and Latin American countries in the field of social and economic development.

DSE promotes an exchange of experience on development policy and other specialized issues and holds training programmes for specialists and executives from developing countries. The DSE's activities focus on rural development, food security and the promotion of vocational training. The Foundation also supports measures to strengthen planning and organizational capacities in developing countries in public administration and in promoting primary education in health and education.

(German Fund for International Development)
Deutsche Srflung fur Internationale Entwicklung
Zentralstelle fur Wirlschafts und Sozialentwicklung (ZWS)
RaHerwerder
D-1000 Berlin 27
GERMANY

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY - KHARAGPUR

The Indian Institute of Technology was established in 1951 to provide leadership in the fields of technological education and research in India. The Institute has a strategy of continuous development in all its academic programmes.

The Institute has eighteen departments and eight centres which offer Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral degrees in addition to research activities and industrial consultancy services.

Indian Institute of Technology
Kharagpur-721302
West Bengal
INDIA

INSTITUTE OF MARINE AFFAIRS

The Institute of Marine Affairs (IMA) Trinidad and Tobago was established to promote and encourage a deeper and broader understanding and appreciation of all aspects of the marine environment; make available knowledge of the various disciplines relevant to marine affairs; and increase the government's capabilities in formulating consistent and informed policies in marine affairs.

IMA's fields of activity are: marine fisheries; aquaculture/mariculture; marine geology/sedimentology; environmental impact assessment; pollution monitoring; oceanography; remote sensing; marine policy and planning; education, training and extension; and information.

Institute of Marine Affairs
Box 3160, Carenage P.O.
Carenage
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Telephone: (809) 634-4291/2/3/4
Telefax: (809) 634-4433
Cable: MARINAF
Telemail: IMA.TRINIDAD.LIBRARY/Omnet

INSTITUTO DE TECNOLOGIA DE ALIMENTOS (FOOD TECHNOLOGY INSTITUTE)

The Instituto de Tecnologia de Alimentos (ITAL) of Brazil is a research institution which started its activities twenty-five (25) years ago.

ITAL's objectives are the implementation of new techniques and methods of preparation, processing, packaging, distribution and utilization of food, mainly tropical fruits and vegetables grown in Brazil. These activities cover three main areas: food science, food engineering and food processing.

Instituto de Tecnologia de Alimentos
Ave. Brazil 2880
Caixa Postal 139 CEP 13063
Campinas
S P
BRAZIL

Telephone: (0155) 0192- 415222
Telex: 019 1009 (0192)

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTRE

Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) was established in 1970 to assist developing countries in creating their own long-term solutions to pressing development problems through support for research.

Support is given directly to Third World institutions whose research focuses primarily on meeting the basic needs of the population and overcoming the problems of poverty.

IDRC is funded by the Canadian Government but is autonomous in its policies and activities.

The Centre's interests are extensive and include agriculture; forestry; animal sciences; food storage, processing and distribution; health systems; education; population studies; economics; urban policies; environmental strategies; science and technology policy; information systems; earth sciences; communication processes; and the dissemination and utilization of research results.

International Development Research Centre
P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa
Ontario
CANADA K1G 3H9

INTERNATIONAL ENERGY FOUNDATION

The International Energy Foundation was established in 1989 as a non-profit organization to foster world education and scientific research on all aspects of energy production, conservation and use.

The Foundation's activities include the promotion of forums for discussion, dissemination and generation of information. Its objective is to increase the capability, institutions operating in the field of energy conversion, conservation, environment and management, and to help nations attain energy self-reliance.

The Foundation has a broad based membership open to all professionals, educational institutes, industries, governmental or quasi-governmental bodies operating in the field of energy.

International Energy Foundation
P.O. Box 83617
Tripoli
LIBYA

Telex: 20666 IEF LY
Telephone: 218-21-31832, 31833, 31834
Telefax: 218-21-31831

INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) was established in 1975 to identify and analyze alternative national and international strategies for improving the food situation of the low-income countries and peoples of the world. Research at IFPRI is focused on increasing food production and improving nutrition in the Third World and its research programme is broad but rigorous, designed to stimulate worldwide interaction among a variety of researchers, policy-makers and administrators.

Researchers at IFPRI have expertise in economics, nutrition, political science and geography and work in close collaboration with their colleagues in other institutes of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) as well as with researchers in developing and developed countries.

IFPRI's research is strongly policy-oriented. It is designed to aid key policy-makers in their pursuit of more effective and sustainable food strategies. Studies are undertaken to assess the efficiency of existing national and international food-related programmes and to identify the most feasible alternatives open to policy-makers. Studies include the analysis of the collection and

use of food data for policy formulation; specific food production policies, particularly the role of technological change in agriculture; food consumption and nutrition issues, particularly as they relate to low-income groups; the linkages between agriculture and the rest of the economy, including development strategy; and international food trade and food policy issues.

IFPRI is highly selective in its choice of research topics. It carefully selects comparative studies that are likely to be broadly relevant to the dynamics of the world food situation. During the last few years, IFPRI has expanded its microeconomic research capabilities through its involvement in field-level data collection.

International Food Policy Research Institute
1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1998
U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR SCIENCE

The International Foundation for Science (IFS) is a non-governmental organization with a membership of 90 scientific academies and research councils in 76 countries, of which two-thirds are in developing countries and one-third in industrial countries.

The Foundation gives research grants to young scientists from developing countries for research work to be carried out in a developing country. The researcher must be attached to a developing country institution, which is expected to provide salaries and basic research facilities. The grants are intended for the purchase of basic tools of research: equipment, expendable supplies and literature. The research areas are: aquaculture, animal production, crop science, forestry, food science, natural products and rural technology.

Research grant applications are submitted directly to the IFS secretariat.

International Foundation for Science
Grevturegatan 19,
S-114 38 Stockholm,
SWEDEN

Telephone: (8) 791 2900
Telex: 13722
Telegram: INFOSCIENCE
Telefax: (8) 660 26 18

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FOR NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR) was established by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) on the basis of recommendations from an international task force, for the purpose of assisting governments of developing countries to strengthen their agricultural research. It is a non-profit, autonomous agency, international in character and non-political in management, staffing and operation.

ISNAR collaborates with countries throughout the developing world following requests from the country's government.

ISNAR's goal is to assist developing countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of national agricultural research systems through enhanced capacity in the areas of agricultural research policy, organization and management.

ISNAR carries out its mandate through three interdependent and mutually supporting programmes: advisory services, research and training.

ISNAR produces a wide range of publications on issues of agricultural research policy, organization and management. Most publications are available upon request to individuals and organizations in the developing world.

International Service for
National Agricultural Research
P.O. Box 93375
2509 AJ The Hague
THE NETHERLANDS

Telephone: (31) 70 3496100
Telex: 33746
Telefax: (31) 70 3819677
Cable: ISNAR

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
(COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH)**

The National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS) conducts research studies into problems and policy issues of science and technology and its interface with society. Research studies conducted by NISTADS provide policy inputs to the various agencies involved in the planning and implementation of Science and Technology programmes in India.

The major themes around which research programmes and activities are conducted are: planning, organization and management of science and technology; technology assessment; absorption and industrial; development and the associated social changes; technology forecasting and modelling; history, theory and philosophy of science; international policy and science and technology; social relations of science and technology, information sciences for science and technology, including archives of science and technology

National Institute of Science
Technology and Development Studies
Dr. K.S. Krishnan Marg
New Delhi 110012
INDIA

Telephone: 583227, 585553
Telex: 031-77182 NSTD IN
Telefax: 91 11 5714064

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL - CANADA

The National Research Council (NRC), founded in 1916, is Canada's principal science and technology agency and supports and promotes scientific and industrial research for the economic and social benefit of the country.

NRC provides facilities and expertise to Canadian companies for developing products and technologies through the support of national science and engineering activities; performing research and development; stimulating investment in research and development; and in the development and provision of vital expertise and knowledge.

NRC is currently emphasizing the following technological areas: biotechnology; environment; marine sciences and engineering; transportation; construction; industrial materials; automated manufacturing and microelectronics.

National Research Council
Montreal Road
Ottawa
Ontario K1A 0R6
CANADA

Telephone: 613-993-9101

NATIONAL RESOURCES INSTITUTE

The National Resources Institute (NRI) is an Executive Agency of the British Government. Its parent department is the Overseas Development Administration. It is an internationally recognized centre of expertise on the natural resources sector in developing countries. The Institute's principal aim is to alleviate poverty and hardship in developing countries by increasing their renewable natural resources through the application of science and technology.

NRI has a tradition of multi-disciplinary, problem solving research and development which goes back through the Tropical Products Institute, the Land Resources Development Centre, the Centre for Overseas Pest Research and others to the Imperial Institute founded in the late nineteenth century. Its main areas of expertise are:

- Resource assessment and farming systems;
- Integrated pest management; and,
- Food science and crop utilization.

Within these areas the Institute's staff carry out research and surveys; develop pilot-scale plant machinery and processes; identify, prepare, manage and execute projects; provide advice and training and publish scientific and development material.

NRI embodies a wide range of disciplines, notably chemistry, biochemistry, entomology, plant pathology, biogeography, land use, livestock nutrition, food technology, engineering and economics.

The majority of NRI's projects involve some element of on-the-job training, either in Britain or in developing countries. NRI offers specialist group courses and individual training placements, in addition to regional and country-based training courses and counterpart training.

NRI is required to recover the costs of its operations from income. Its services are offered on contract and are typically financed under aid agreements for developing countries. The British aid programme - administered by the Overseas Development Administration - is the principal source of such contracts. NRI also has substantial experience of work for bilateral donors and multilateral bodies such as the World Bank, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the European Commission.

National Resources Institute
Central Avenue
Chatham Maritime
Kent ME4 4TB
UNITED KINGDOM

Telephone: 44 634 880088
Telex: 263907/8 LDN G
Telegram: NRI Chatham
Telefax: 0634880066/77

SWEDISH AGENCY FOR RESEARCH CO-OPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) was founded in 1975 and is now an independent government agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

SAREC's task is to support research that contributes to the development of developing countries such as helping developing them to build up their own research capacity; supporting research which can help to solve important problems in the developing countries; and promoting scientific co-operation between Sweden and the developing countries.

SAREC supports research in the fields of: health and nutrition; rural development and environment; natural sciences, technology and industrialization; and social sciences and the humanities.

SAREC's mode of work is by means of direct bilateral support mainly to a number of least developed countries; co-operation between developing countries through regional research institutions; support to international research programmes and some special programmes. There is also support for development research in Sweden.

Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with
Developing Countries
Box 16140
S-10323
Stockholm
SWEDEN

UNION OF INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS (UIA)

UIA aims to facilitate the evolution of the activities of the worldwide network of non-profit organizations in both developed and developing countries, especially nongovernmental or voluntary organizations.

It collects information on these organizations to enable initiatives to develop in response to world problems and maintains contact with a variety of bodies in both East and West.

The UIA is largely self-financed, with a small percentage of its funding made up of grants from some official and private bodies.

Union of International Associations
Rue Washington 40
B-1050 Brussels
BELGIUM

Telephone: 32 (0)2 640
Telex: 65080 INAC B1
Telefax: 32 (0)2 649 32 69

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

The United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD) was established in 1980. The Centre's mandate is to harmonize the development approaches of the United Nations system and its specialized agencies in the field of science and technology for development; and help developing nations respond to the opportunities offered by those new and emerging sciences which are most appropriate for their development.

The Centre seeks to bring together the various stakeholders in the public and private sectors to create linkages between Science & Technology infrastructure, social conditions and the marketplace in national policy development.

UNCSTD has developed a programme - the Advance Technology Alert system (ATAS) - to provide third world nations with technology assessment and forecasting services in fields ranging from biotechnology to satellite communications.

The Centre also has a wide range of publications designed to foster international co-operation in the fields of Science and Technology and to guide policy-makers in their policy-making.

Centre for Science and Technology
for Development
1 UN Plaza
New York
New York 10017
U.S.A.

Telex: 422311 UN UI
Telefax: (212) 963-4116
Cable: UNATIONS NEW YORK

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) aims at contributing to worldwide peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science and culture to further universal respect for justice, the rule of law and fundamental rights and freedoms for peoples of the world.

UNESCO conducts literacy programmes, training and infrastructure development in the field of education. In the natural sciences, programmes include Man and the Biosphere; the programme of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission; and the International Hydrological and International Geological Correlation programmes. In social sciences, studies have been produced on subjects such as the tensions leading to war, racism and the relationship between man and the environment, among others. Its cultural activities are concentrated mainly on the stimulation of artistic creativity, the study and development of culture, and the conservation of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments, as well as the preservation of cultural identities and oral traditions. In communications, UNESCO surveys needs and assists developing countries, through its Programme for the Development of Communication, to set up infrastructures in that field.

United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization
7 Place de Fontenoy
75007 Paris
FRANCE

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was established to promote and accelerate the industrialization of the developing countries. UNIDO is the central co-ordinating body of the United Nations System in industrial development.

UNIDO co-ordinates, initiates and follows up activities in assisting developing countries to promote and accelerate their industrialization. It also contributes to co-operation between industrialized and industrializing countries in accelerating world development. UNIDO creates and develops concepts and approaches for industrial development and helps formulate plans in various sectors, and assists in regional industrial development planning. The organization provides technical assistance in industrial development, organizes industrial training programmes, provides advisory services and assists countries in obtaining external financing.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Wagramerstrasse 5
Vienna XXII
AUSTRIA

UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY

The United Nations University (UNU) was established in 1973 as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. UNU is an international community of students engaged in research, post-graduate training and the dissemination of knowledge to help solve pressing global problems of human survival, development and welfare.

UNU has no students of its own, no faculty and no campus. It operates through worldwide networks of academic and research institutions and individual scholars concerned with nine programme areas: peace and conflict resolution; the global economy; energy systems and policy; resource policy and management; the food-energy nexus; food, nutrition biotechnology and poverty; human and social development; regional perspectives; and science, technology and the information society.

UNU has established two research and training centres: one for development economics research, in Finland, and one for natural resources in Africa, in Cote d'Ivoire.

United Nations University
15-1 Shibuya 2-Chome
Tokyo 150
JAPAN

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

The World Association of Industrial and Technological Research Organizations (WAITRO), founded in 1970, is an independent, non-profit worldwide association for industrial and technological research and development. WAITRO has 80 members in 50 countries worldwide, representing an aggregate of several thousand highly qualified Research and Development personnel. All WAITRO members carry out or support industrial research and development; are non-profit by definition; and identify with the international community that deals with their specific problems and interests.

WAITRO's aims, among others, are to advance the level and capabilities of member organizations to aid the technological growth of their countries and identify areas of research where international or regional co-operation among members is needed, and where external financial assistance is required.

WAITRO has a broad area of interest covering Research and Development programmes, application, information, as well as policy and social aspects of technology development.

WAITRO Secretariat
The Jutland Technological Institute
Technology Park
DK-8000 Aarhus C
DENMARK

Telephone: 45-86-14-24-00
Telex: 687232 JYTEK DK
Telefax: 45-86014-77-22

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) promotes the protection of intellectual property worldwide through co-operation among States and when appropriate, in collaboration with other international organizations.

WIPO's main objectives are to maintain and increase respect for intellectual property throughout the world and, in particular, to assist developing countries in their development. WIPO has established a "Permanent Programme for Development Co-operation" related to industrial property, the objective of which is to promote and encourage inventive and innovative activity in developing countries.

World Intellectual Property Organization
34, chemin des Colombettes
BP 18
CH-1121 Geneva
SWITZERLAND

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