

## United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

### Key features

**Type of organisation:** United Nations specialized agency

**Charter/Constitution:** UNIDO Constitution

[www.unido.org/fileadmin/user\\_media/PMO/Constitution/UNIDO\\_Constitution\\_E.pdf](http://www.unido.org/fileadmin/user_media/PMO/Constitution/UNIDO_Constitution_E.pdf)

**Membership:**

- Nature: Representatives from governments
- Number: 168 members

**Year of establishment:** 1966 (specialised agency in 1985)

**Headquarters:** Vienna, Austria

**Liaison offices:** Brussels (Belgium), Geneva (Switzerland), New York (United States)

**Field Offices:** 47 (19 in Africa, 7 in the Arab region, 12 in Asia and the Pacific, 2 in Europe and Newly Independent States, 7 in Latin America and the Caribbean).

**Secretariat staff:** 661 (October 2017)

**Total budget:** EUR 175.35 million (2018-2019)

**Type of activity:** Policy dialogue, data collection and analysis, information exchange, development of legal instruments, crisis management, technical cooperation, capacity building

**Sectors of activity:** Industrial development, trade, investment and innovation, energy, environment, resource efficiency and cleaner production, agro-industry, poverty reduction and creation of decent jobs

**Webpage:** [www.unido.org](http://www.unido.org)

### Members

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, , Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, , Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, , Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

### Relationship with non-members

No formal policies are in place for relations with non-members.

### Observers

Relations with Observers are regulated under Article 4 of the UNIDO Constitution: Observer status is open to the Observers to the General Assembly. UNIDO can invite other observers to participate in its work.

#### Mandate

The mandate of UNIDO, as described in the Lima Declaration adopted at the fifteenth session of the UNIDO General Conference in 2013, is to promote and accelerate inclusive and sustainable industrial development in developing countries, middle-income countries and economies in transition. In line with Article 2 of the UNIDO Constitution, the Lima Declaration affirmed the role of UNIDO as the central coordinator within the United Nations system in the field of industrial development. The Organization aims to achieve the following key development results:

- Creating shared prosperity
- Advancing economic competitiveness
- Safeguarding the environment
- Strengthening knowledge and institutions

## IRC processes taking place within the United Nations Industrial Development Organization



### Categories of legal and policy instruments

	Is it taking place within the IO?	Approximate number
Treaties for ratification by States (excluding the funding one)	√	>200
Legally binding decisions	√	>1 000
Recommendations		
Political declarations	√	2
Model treaties or law		
Production of technical standards	√	>50
Non-binding guidance/best practices document	√	>200 (8-12 per year)

### Interactions with other international organisations active in the field

Mechanisms of interaction		Approximate number of IOs involved	Examples
Develop joint instruments	√	25	United Nations Development Group, Joint Programmes (JPs), UN Delivering as One (DaO),
MoU or other agreements	√	30	UN-UN Transfer Agreement- Fiduciary
Participate in co-ordinating institution	√	30	Management Oversight Group (FMOG),
Joint meetings that provide forum for co-ordination	√	30	Delivering Results Together Fund (DRT-F), 3ADI,
Observe relevant actions of other bodies	√	30	Green Industry Platform,
Exchange information	√	30	World Bank, FAO, IFAD, EU, AU, ASEAN, ECLAC, OCHA, UN Habitat

#### UNIDO history

On 17 November, 1966, the UN General Assembly passes Resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing the UNIDO as an autonomous body within the United Nations. Its mission was to promote and accelerate the industrialization of developing countries. In 1975, The UN General Assembly, in Resolution 3362 (S-VII), endorses the recommendation of the Conference that UNIDO be converted into a specialised agency.

Source: Updated from OECD (2016), *International Regulatory Co-operation: The Role of International Organisations in Fostering Better Rules of Globalisation*, OECD Publishing, Paris. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264244047-en>