

Europe and NIS Programme in Action 2009



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

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Europe and NIS Programme in Action 2009



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Vienna 2009

ACRONYMS

BAT	Best available techniques
BEP	Best environmental practices
CEECCA	Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia
CIIC	UNIDO Centre for International Cooperation in the Russian Federation
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CO ₂	Carbondioxide
CP	Cleaner production
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
ECO	Economic Cooperation Organization
EU	European Union
EurAsEC	Eurasian Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
ICHET	International Centre for Hydrogen Energy Technologies
IEE	Industrial energy efficiency
ILO	International Labour Organization
ITPO	Investment and Technology Promotion Office
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCPC	National Cleaner Production Centre
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIS	Newly Independent States
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODS	Ozone depleting substances
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
POP	Persistent organic pollutant
R&D	Research and development
SME	Small and medium enterprise
SMTQ	Standards, metrology, testing and quality
TC	Technical cooperation
TF	Technology foresight
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
UNIDO	United National Industrial Development Organization

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In the face of current financial and economic upheavals hitting the manufacturing sectors, including those in the region of Europe and NIS the question arises in which way UNIDO can contribute to reversing this trend.

I fervently believe that UNIDO can add a lot of value in a number of areas, apart from being an implementer of TC activities, the traditional core of the Organization's services. These areas can include analytical and advisory work, normative functions (such as energy management standards) and serving as a regional platform for discussing issues of global concern, such as the role of new technologies to reduce global warming. Looking ahead, UNIDO will continue to increase its TC responsibilities, helping the countries in transition to frame the industrial policies and strategies they need for sustainable growth.

Wilfried Luetkenhorst,
Managing Director, Programme Coordination and Field
Operations Division



UNIDO's mandate to promote sustainable industrial development has become even more valid following the current financial and economic crisis which exposed the fragility of an economic system that does not respect basic financial and economic rules. The transformation of centrally planned economies into market economies has triggered a wave of discussion on how to return to the path of growth and build a robust economy that will be more resistant to market turbulences and more sensitive to the requirements of the international climate change agenda.

UNIDO seeks to advance environmentally sustainable economic growth through the development of industry in both developing countries and countries with economies in transition. To achieve success, it is important to understand that countries differ in their structural characteristics. Therefore the strategies and responses of the Organization must also differ according to opportunities for and constraints to growth.

Akmel Akpa,
Officer in Charge of Regional Programmes



INTRODUCTION

This new edition of Europe and NIS Programme in Action 2009 looks at the recent programmatic developments in the region of Europe and the Newly Independent States (NIS) through the prism of UNIDO technical cooperation (TC) projects and global forum activities. These pave the way to sustainable industrial development and strengthen UNIDO's role as a centre of excellence for industrial development. The following chapters provide the reader with a snapshot of UNIDO's many activities. Compared to the two previous editions, this publication provides more detail on key issues. The structure of the document has been changed to bring out the achievements better:

- The publication starts with a review of field experience in countries with a UNIDO representation, where the Organization can be a strong advocate of its programmes and projects.
- Next, a summary of UNIDO's Global Forum, inter-regional and global TC initiatives shows how the Organization's growing global network for development is expanding.
- Subsequently, the range of recent trend-setting regional TC initiatives is illustrated with examples ranging from investment and technology promotion to environmentally sustainable manufacturing.
- The One UN Programme in Albania and UNIDO's participation in the formulation of United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) documents then show UNIDO's increasing collaboration with other UN agencies.
- Finally, work with emerging donors and partners is highlighted.

In showing the many facets of UNIDO's response to the widely differing needs and challenges of the countries in the region, this publication proves UNIDO's relevance for the development agenda of these countries.

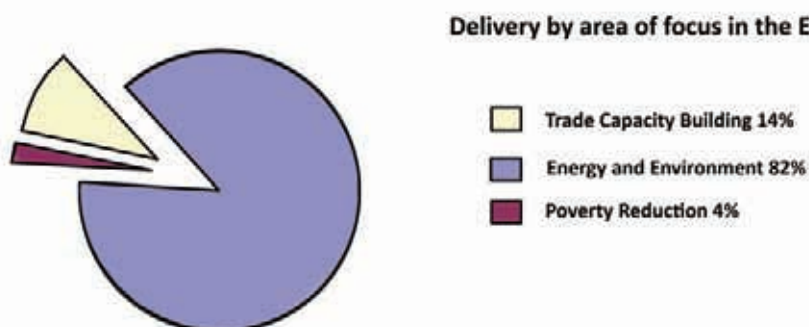


1. PROGRAMME FOR EUROPE AND THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT STATES IN 2009

Technical Cooperation in 2009: Key Data

As of 31 December 2009, there were 113 ongoing TC projects in the region with a total budget of \$ 30.11 million. These included 91 national projects in 18 countries and 22 regional projects. There were 57 pipeline projects with a total budget of \$ 93.34 million, which include 43 national projects in 13 countries and 14 regional projects. The total budget for pipeline projects was increased substantially compared with 2008, as a result of new proposals for large projects under GEF financing in the Russian Federation, Turkey and Ukraine.

The total TC delivery of UNIDO projects in the Europe and NIS region as of December 2009 was \$ 5.91 million while the total of approved UNIDO projects in the same period amounted to \$ 3.97 million.



Field Presence and Countries of Coverage

The Europe and NIS Programme serves as the UNIDO Regional Office in 29 highly diverse countries. They can be divided into two major sub-regions:



Central and Eastern Europe

- Central and Eastern Europe - EU member states: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.
- Southeastern Europe - non-EU member states: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkey.

Newly Independent States

- Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.
- Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
- Western NIS: Belarus, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.
- The Russian Federation.

The Programme coordinates the following offices in the field:

- UNIDO Desks in Armenia and the Kyrgyz Republic, managed by Heads of UNIDO Operations, within the operational structure of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) offices in these countries.
- The UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Turkey.
- UNIDO National Focal Points in the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

The UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Ankara

The UNIDO Centre in Ankara was opened in 1999 as the outcome of an agreement between the Government of Turkey and UNIDO. In November 2009, Mr. Suleyman Yilmaz became its new Director. The Centre's expanding activities focus both on developing, coordinating and supporting TC projects in Turkey and on the promotion of regional cooperation programmes and projects and global forum activities. The two parties regularly review the activities of the Centre in terms of the number and value of the implemented projects.



The Europe and NIS Programme aims to further both internationally agreed goals and to satisfy the individual needs of countries with economies in transition. Every effort is made to encourage the greening of growth industries, creating green jobs and promoting green technologies to increase prosperity. This philosophy has been and will continue to be promoted in the region through made-to-measure programmes, projects and global forum activities in UNIDO's thematic focus areas. The demand for UNIDO's services in the region keeps growing, which proves that the Organization remains an effective and trusted partner for achieving industrial development goals.

Grzegorz Donocik,
Chief, Europe and NIS
Programme



2. EXPERIENCES FROM THE FIELD: THE UNIDO DESKS AND OFFICES

UNIDO continues to strengthen its presence on the ground to ensure effective and efficient development support. The UNIDO Desks and Offices work closely with local counterparts and other international organizations in the countries covered by the Europe and NIS Programme. In a number of countries, cooperation among UN agencies takes place within the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Chapter 6 gives a brief overview of UNDAF.

Armenia

The UNIDO Desk in Armenia helps to promote UNIDO activities in the following areas:

- Private sector development, with an emphasis on export consortia and corporate social responsibility.
- Strengthening the Armenian Development Agency's ability to explore business partnerships and investment opportunities, in cooperation with Belgium's Walloon region.
- Promoting the participation of poor/vulnerable rural households in the Katayk and Gegarkunik regions in economic and community life. The project will specifically focus on youth and female-headed households and aims to create 200 start-ups. These groups will also benefit from better access to renewable energy.

- Cleaner production in the mining, chemicals and food processing sectors, building on earlier UNIDO efforts which led to the establishment of a National Cleaner Production Centre. Creating capacities for the implementation of national action plans for the identification, labeling and environmentally sound disposal of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), as required under the Stockholm Convention on POPs.
- Strengthening of Armenia's National Ozone Unit to help the country meet its targets under the Montreal Protocol.

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Kyrgyz Republic

The Kyrgyz Republic is the first country in the Central Asian region to have a UNIDO Desk. The Desk, active since January, participates in the 'One UN' Programme for the country, and works closely with national partners.

UNIDO's activities cover all three of the Organization's thematic priorities:

- The country will benefit from UNIDO's global programmes to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS - see also chapter 5) and to identify polluted sites (see chapter 4). Industrial water efficiency will also receive attention.
- The country will also benefit from interregional and regional projects, including the creation of the Investment and Technology Promotion Offices (ITPO) Network for EurAsEC and the standards, metrology, testing and quality (SMTQ) project for the member states of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Both are discussed in chapter 4.
- Projects for the country itself focus on poverty reduction and will help to improve the business climate, especially for small and medium enterprises (SMEs), stimulate food processing (dried fruit), exploit local solar and hydropower potential, and reduce mercury pollution in artisanal gold mining.

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Russian Federation

The UNIDO Centre for International Cooperation in the Russian Federation (CIIC) celebrated its 20th anniversary in 2009. After overcoming the difficulties of the transition to a market economy, the country is now an important contributor to the Industrial Development Fund (IDF – see chapter 7). The Centre is also involved in the establishment of the ITPO Network for EurAsEC (see chapter 4) funded by Russia's voluntary contribution to IDF.

CIIC acts both as an ITPO and as a Focal Point for UNIDO assistance in general. The Centre has recently been particularly active in Russia's regions, mobilizing UNIDO's expertise to boost their development:

- A project in the Republic of Bashkortostan focuses on strengthening the capabilities of the institutional infrastructure for SME development and the promotion of business and technological partnerships.



Armenia's SME and agro-processing industry will benefit from UNIDO's assistance.



Exploiting local hydropower potential in the Kyrgyz Republic.



The International Conference on Medical Waste Management held in the Republic of Tatarstan, Russian Federation, was attended by a large number of experts.



H.E. Violeta Ivanov, Minister of Environment, Republic of Moldova, addresses the Nevsky International Ecological Congress.

- The Government of Moscow will be supported in making an ‘atlas’ of the best available technologies for ecological issues such as industrial water use.
- In the Samara region, a cluster in the automotive components industry is being created (see chapter 5).
- Energy efficiency is to be boosted by two projects under Global Environment Facility (GEF) described in chapter 5.
- Under self-financing arrangements, Russia’s development needs will also be addressed in future years.

In addition, an international conference on medical waste management was organized with the support of the Federal authorities and the Government of the Republic of Tatarstan, in which more than 100 experts from cities in the Russian Federation and foreign countries participated, along with private sector representatives.

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Turkey



Tomato processing and quality control in Turkey.

Through the UNIDO Centre for Regional Cooperation in Turkey UNIDO has developed joint programmes with other UN agencies under the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Achievement Fund (Spanish). This resulted in two major projects:

- UNIDO, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNDP will work with the Istanbul Textile and Exporters Union to improve the competitiveness of SMEs in national and international markets, increase their contribution to development and strengthen Turkey’s position in the EU accession process.
- In a joint project with UNDP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), UNIDO will focus on the establishment of an Eco-efficiency Centre for manufacturers. The lead agency will be the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

UNIDO has also launched a project, funded by GEF, to enable firms to use energy conservation measures and energy efficient technologies.

UNIDO has been invited to participate in Turkey’s Southeastern Anatolia development project. Three possible areas of UNIDO intervention have been identified: SME promotion, renewable energy and quality and standards for export products.

UNIDO’s regional and global workshops, study tours, etc., for the food, leather and cotton processing industries are briefly reviewed in chapter 4.

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UNIDO mission to the GAP region, Turkey.

Ukraine

The UNIDO Focal Point in Ukraine has now been operational for 10 years. The main areas of cooperation are water management, cleaner production, technology foresight (TF), and agro-industry. Energy and climate change issues are becoming increasingly important.

Recent activities in the field of environment and energy include:

- Building up the National Cleaner Production Centre (more details in chapter 5);
- Environmentally sound management and final disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls under the Stockholm Convention;
- Assisting local authorities in reducing pollution in the basin of the Western Bug River, which has a transborder impact;
- Improving energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy in SMEs in Ukraine (see the example in chapter 5)

A project on upgrading food safety standards in SMEs, to strengthen their market position, was successfully launched. In the area of TF, training courses have been developed with the National Technical University. These are used widely in Ukraine and in the region. A national centre for TF is being planned. As an outcome of the meeting of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Petro Poroshenko, with the Director-General of UNIDO on 16 November, the establishment of an ITPO in Kyiv will be strongly promoted.

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Ukraine: manufacturing and the financial crisis

The global financial and economic crisis had a great impact on Ukraine. In real terms, the quarterly gross domestic product dropped by 8.0 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2008. The decline accelerated in 2009: according to the latest International Monetary Fund forecast real annual gross domestic product will shrink about 14 per cent.

How did this happen? In a country like Ukraine, risks are higher than in well-established market economies. The narrow range of export products increases the vulnerability to downturns. Foreign investors withdrew as the crisis deepened. Consumer demand fell as employment, wages and remittances from migrant workers, an important factor in the economy, decreased.

The impact on manufacturing was particularly strong: a comparison of the period January – July 2009 with that period in 2008 for different sectors shows that output dropped by up to two-thirds. Engineering, metallurgy and building materials suffered most.

Industries are responding by diversification into more promising product lines. Policy responses include a relaxation of regulations for SMEs and an anti-crisis package for the construction and manufacturing sectors. But these actions do not have much effect yet, and policies are not adequately coordinated.

(from the paper Responses to and Impacts of the Global Capital and Financial Crisis on the Manufacturing Industry in Developing Countries and Countries in Transition, prepared by UNIDO consultant Dr. Igor Burakovsky, Director of the Kyiv Institute of Economic Research and Policy Consulting).



The Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Mr. Petro Poroshenko meets the Director-General of UNIDO.



UNIDO helps build up the NCPC in Ukraine.



Ukraine is one of the target countries of the European Commission's Neighbourhood and Partnership Programme.



The January 2009 EU Development Minister's Meeting in Prague during the Czech EU Presidency

3. GLOBAL FORUM NEWS

Acting as a global forum for the public and private sector actors in industrial development – from governments to business associations and civil society groups - is one of UNIDO's core functions. Through its global forum function UNIDO generates and disseminates knowledge about sustainable industrial development, establishes a dialogue among and develops partnerships with all key players.

Establishment of a Regional BAT/BEP Forum

Best available techniques (BAT) and best environmental practices (BEP) mitigate the negative impacts of chemicals on the environment and society. UNIDO is one of the main organizations helping countries to remove POPs under the Stockholm Convention, and is very active in introducing BAT/BEP in the region.

Consultations on the establishment of a Regional BAT/BEP Forum for countries in Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia (CEECCA) were held in Bucharest, Romania on 27-28 January and 4-8 May. These meetings paved the way for the formal establishment of the Forum at a meeting in Bucharest on 2-5 November, after a two-day training programme on the new BAT/BEP guidelines. The great majority of the CEECCA countries supported the establishment of the Forum and all countries agreed to UNIDO's proposals for a trust fund to finance activities and a regional action plan.

The Romanian Ministry of Environment and the Stockholm Convention and the Chemicals Management Unit of UNIDO's Multilateral Environmental Agreements Branch played lead roles in the establishment of the Forum.

Final conference of the FutureFood6 project

The European Union (EU) project 'FutureFood6', initiated in 2007 and involving major stakeholders in the food industry in Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia, was a response to the multiple challenges the sector faces in terms of markets, support services, standards and transport infrastructure.

The final conference of the project, held in Vienna on 27 January, summed up the lessons learned and formulated a series of scenarios for the period up to 2020. These ranged from a poorly developed sector producing low-quality food to a sector which meets sophisticated and diversified consumer demand with a wide range of quality products. The project has greatly stimulated thinking about long-term trends in the food industry and about international cooperation.

Presentation of the Industrial Development Report 2009

The Industrial Development Report 2009, *Breaking In and Moving Up: New Industrial Challenges for the Bottom Billion and the Middle Income Countries*, is of special interest to the countries of Central and Southeastern Europe, all of which are ambitious to move up. A special presentation of this flagship publication was therefore organized in Ljubljana on 9 March which attracted more than 70 participants from the Government, science and business circles, embassies and international organizations based in Ljubljana.

In addition to the launch of the report by the Special Adviser to the Director General and the Chief of the Europe and NIS Programme, an overview of the cooperation between Slovenia and UNIDO was presented. The UNIDO delegation held discussions with the Slovene Ministry of Economy, the Chamber of Commerce and industrialists, exploring avenues for investment and trade in the region and in Africa.

Astana Economic Forum

The Astana Economic Forum is a new platform for discussing key development issues among members of the Eurasian Economic Club of Scientists Association (EECSA). Meetings are to be held in Astana, Kazakhstan. The second meeting, held from 11 to 12 March, attracted more than 1,500 leading economists (including two Nobel Prize winners), high-level government officials and representatives of the business community from more than 40 countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and the mass media.

The theme of the meeting was 'Modern Aspects of Economic Development under the Conditions of Globalization'. The Managing Director of UNIDO's Programme Development and Technical Cooperation Division outlined the major issues and UNIDO staff participated in the Forum's panel, plenary sessions and round tables.

Fruitful discussions led to a number of recommendations for the further integration of the countries in global markets. UNIDO was able to identify areas of future cooperation with Kazakh institutions as well as with foreign development agencies.

Nevsky International Ecological Congress

The Nevsky International Ecological Congress on Energy and Ecological Security in the Human Environment in a Global Economic Crisis, held in St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, on 14-16 May, drew participants from 35 countries. UNIDO participated in the Round Table on Ecological Problems of the Human Environment and Safeguarding Sustainable Use of Energy Sources and its activities were reviewed in the presentation 'Green Industry: UNIDO Responses to the Climate Change Agenda'.

The Congress adopted a final declaration on 'Energetics and Ecological Security in the Human Environment in an Economic Crisis', which stressed the need for a coordinated international answer, involving everyone in society, to the global environmental and economic crises. This declaration will be the basis for joint projects of the North-West International Centre of Cleaner Production in St. Petersburg and UNIDO.

Vienna Economic Forum

The Vienna Economic Forum is a platform for promoting investment 'from the Adriatic to the Black Sea' supported by a number of major firms from Austria and other countries from the region.

The Europe and NIS Programme participates in the work of the Forum, with a specific focus on Southeastern Europe. The objective is to promote business and investment in the region, especially in agribusiness and in energy-efficient technologies and services that help to mitigate climate change. In this context, a presentation of UNIDO's energy efficiency programme in Eastern Europe was held on 10 November. Examples of UNIDO's work in this area may be found in chapter 5.



Presentation of the Industrial Development Report (IDR 2009) in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Sustainability standards in international trade: hurdles or opportunities?

The number of environmental and social standards is growing. They have become a defining factor in the process of globalization and may become an obstacle to the participation of industries from developing countries and economies in transition in global value chains and trade, because the know-how and other resources for their adoption are not available.

With this challenge in mind, the Europe and NIS Programme has organized a Round Table on 'Sustainability standards in international trade: hurdles or opportunities?' on 9 December, as a side event to the Thirteenth Session of the General Conference of UNIDO. The Round Table has discussed how important sustainability standards are in global trade and how the opportunities that these standards offer can be exploited.



The Europe and NIS Round Table on sustainability standards in international trade at the Thirteenth Session of UNIDO's General Conference.



Experts visit the NCPC in Serbia

4. MEETING FUTURE CHALLENGES AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL

The region faces many challenges in creating industrial sectors that can play a lead role in the process of economically, environmentally and socially sustainable development. Joining forces, UNIDO and the countries in the region are using their rich and diversified experience to create a bright future for all citizens.

SMTQ for the Countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization

The countries of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO - Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), intend to harmonize national standards through a Regional Institute for Standardization, Conformity Assessment, Accreditation and Metrology, in order to reap the full benefits of opportunities offered by global trade. UNIDO's assistance was requested for this purpose.

The first steps towards the creation of harmonized systems, undertaken in 2009, consisted of training courses and needs assessments in Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The training covered SMTQ issues, harmonization of standards, measurement and technical barriers to trade/sanitary and phyto-sanitary standards. The assessments showed a need for institutional upgrading and alignment among the countries. On this basis, measures for in-depth training, institutional upgrading and harmonization among the ECO member states were formulated.



Harmonized testing methods will help the ECO countries to reap the benefits of global trade.

ITPO Network for the Eurasian Economic Community

EurAsEC aims to create a common economic area and coordinate strategies for integration in the global economy among Belarus, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan. UNIDO's investment promotion experience and tools will be mobilized to create a network of ITPOs in EurAsEC, which will benefit from the services that UNIDO's worldwide ITPO Network can provide. It is expected that the strengthened investment and technology promotion infrastructure will promote joint global investment initiatives.

Regional Network for Corporate Social Responsibility Competence

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) – a firm's commitment to ethical, social and environmental standards - has become important in business and global supply chain operations. To stimulate the adoption of CSR among SMEs in Central, Southeastern Europe, UNIDO and local counterparts are creating a Regional Network. At present, the Croatian Cleaner Production Centre in Zagreb serves as the Network Coordinator. The participants are Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Serbia and Ukraine. Activities at present concentrate on a regional website, enterprise surveys and research on CSR awareness, policies and support institutions.

The formal launch of the Network will take place at a conference on the role of CSR in small businesses in Zagreb in 2010, with a focus on specific regional conditions, coordination and exchanges of experience. The Network intends to develop a comprehensive service portfolio, including research, advice, in-plant assistance, training and regional capacity building, awareness-raising and information, and policy advice.

The International Centre for Hydrogen Energy Technologies

Hydrogen is an environmentally safe, renewable energy carrier. Established in 2003 in Istanbul, Turkey, through a Trust Fund Agreement between the Turkish Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources and UNIDO, the International Centre for Hydrogen Energy Technologies (UNIDO-ICHET) develops hydrogen energy technologies, initiates demonstration



UNIDO helps create regional CSR networks with the support of Croatia.



Fuel test equipment at the ICHET laboratories.

projects and organizes seminars that transfer expertise for hydrogen energy technologies to developing countries. ICHET encourages the formation of Turkish consortia for a variety of applied research projects and of applied R&D projects involving Turkish SMEs. This year saw a strong increase in technology transfer and the number of projects initiated and completed, as the examples in the box show.

Global Identification and Evaluation of Polluted Sites

While industrial pollution control is improving, polluted sites affecting the health of people are still found in many countries. UNIDO is the UN agency designated to deal with this problem.

As a first step towards the solution of the problem, a Global Inventory of sites is being made. On this basis, possible interventions and partners in these interventions will be identified. If the interventions achieve basic levels of public health protection, the project could benefit 10-70 million people. All stakeholders, from international organizations to local communities, are expected to contribute to the project, which complements the European Commission's work on sustainable development and public health. It is executed in close collaboration with the Commission and the Blacksmith Institute, a non-governmental organization (NGO) with extensive experience in this field.

UNIDO helps tackle the issue of health hazardous polluted sites in various countries.



With UNIDO assistance, polluted industrial sites such as this one in the Ukraine will become a thing of the past.

In-plant Group Training in Turkey

Workshops and Study Tours for the Leather Industry

UNIDO, the Turkish Ministry of Industry and Trade and the Turkish International Development and Cooperation Agency organize training programmes in Bursa, Turkey for the leather and cotton processing industries in developing countries and economies in transition to help ensure their international competitiveness. The host institutions are the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey and the Bursa Tests and Analysis Laboratory.

Apart from the industries themselves, the workshops also target standards and quality control institutions. They offer practical training, plant and farm visits, classroom training and group discussions. The most recent workshop in this series was held in Bursa from 9 to 20 November 2009 in cooperation with the host institutions. Ten participants from nine developing and transition countries in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and the CIS and two local participants attended the workshop. It focused mainly on issues related to cleaner production in the tanning industry with special emphasis on tannery relocation and leather industry zones, as a new modern leather industrial zone in Bursa was recently finalized.

In-plant group training, Turkey.



UNISWORK Training

UNISWORK combines the provision of information on the latest developments in food processing and the exchange of related experiences in different regions. UNISWORK VIII, held in November in Gebze, Kocaeli, Turkey, was the latest in this series of international study tours combined with workshops. The workshop, organized by the Marmara Research Centre of the Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey and its Food Institute focused on food laboratory management and practice. Nine participants representing food industry support institutions from the Europe and NIS region, sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and Asia, and two participants from Turkish institutions received practical training in food laboratory management along the food value chain. Their new skills and knowledge will improve the delivery of services by food laboratories to the food industry in the participating countries.

The power of hydrogen - examples of ICHET's many activities in 2009

In Istanbul, a selection of completed projects was demonstrated to high-level officials and the media. The applications ranged from power supply for the office of a bus company to a portable home for emergency shelter fully powered by hydrogen generated through a small wind turbine and solar cells.

A refuelling station for hydrogen-powered public transport is being built in Istanbul. The station will supply buses and passenger boats.

In India, ICHET will support the production of a series of hydrogen-powered three-wheelers. These will be used for transport in the Pragmatic Maiden exhibition grounds, where the 2010 Commonwealth Games will be held.

A power supply system based on hydrogen will be installed in the local government building on the Turkish island of Bozcaada.

GEF has approved a project for the Cook Islands in the Pacific Ocean which will use the Bozcaada experience to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Among other things, hydrogen will provide lighting for an airstrip and power to a hospital.

For more information, see www.unido-ichet.org.



Hydrogen tanking will soon be reality in Istanbul.



Testing at the ICHET laboratories.



Fuel cell powered Hydrogen Ecolift.

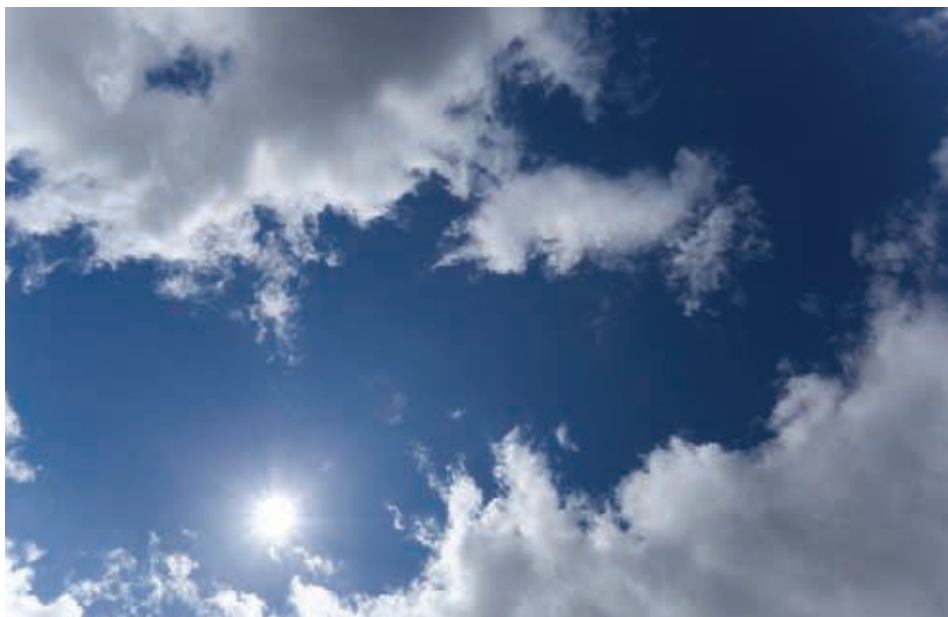


5. SELECTED TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMES

This publication cannot describe all projects supporting the development of competitive and sustainable industries in the Europe and NIS region. This chapter gives a brief impression of UNIDO's most important interventions in five areas:

- **Montreal Protocol:** UNIDO is a major contributor to worldwide efforts to eliminate Ozone depleting substances (ODS). Most countries in the Europe and NIS region benefit from assistance in this area.
- **Resource efficient and cleaner production:** The cleaner production (CP) programme builds up CP capacities, encourages a stakeholder dialogue and promotes environmentally sound technologies. UNIDO's National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPCs) help to make manufacturing environmentally sustainable and competitive.
- **Clusters in the automotive industry:** UNIDO assistance helps this industry, a major contributor to the economies of several countries in the region, to modernize and position itself in global supply chains.
- **Technology foresight:** UNIDO's regional TF initiatives build medium- and long-term visions for economic and technology development through a systematic, participatory process that stimulates joint action by the key actors in an economy.
- **Energy efficiency and renewable energy:** UNIDO projects for energy management, systems optimization and renewable energy generation reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and stimulate sustainable development in general.

Montreal Protocol Projects



Ozone-friendly pest control is a step towards the phasing-out of ODS.

Georgia

Methyl bromide, an ODS, is used in grain storage and milling. A workshop in 2008 on ozone-friendly pest control recommended better legislation for pesticides, environmentally-friendly methods, better phyto-sanitary supervision in mills and proper disposal of pesticide residues. With these measures, it should be possible to phase out methyl bromide in grain storage and milling by 2011. A training programme for managers and staff of grain mills will facilitate the transition to other pesticide control methods.

Kyrgyz Republic

An action plan for phasing out the ODS chemical halon in the Kyrgyz Republic by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) has resulted in stricter laws and regulations for halons, increased research on alternatives, training programmes for halon users, customs officers and higher education, and a public awareness campaign.

Montenegro

The country will phase out ODS completely through strict laws and regulations on imports backed up by training for refrigeration technicians and customs officers, manuals, awareness workshops for stakeholders (such as importers and servicing firms) and public information. The efforts are coordinated by the NOU, which also monitors and reports on ODS.

Russian Federation

To help the country achieve a drastic reduction in its production and consumption of hydro-chlorofluorocarbons, a UNIDO project will improve the relevant regulations, strengthen key Government departments, raise the awareness of the problem among those whose work has an impact on ODS reduction, and provide training for them. It will also develop a climate-friendly phase-out strategy promoting the adoption of ozone-friendly technologies and equipment through market mechanisms.



Phasing out methyl bromide in grain storage and milling in Georgia.



The Foreign Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic H.E. Sarbaev meets the Head of UNIDO operations in the Kyrgyz Republic.



The Montreal Protocol programme in the Russian Federation.

Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production: the National Cleaner Production Centres in Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine

Macedonia

The NCPC, established in 2007, has strengthened its role in coordinating existing national CP efforts, promoting partnerships between public and private institutions at national and regional level and enhancing capacity-building for more effective market access. Activities in 2009 included:

- Five detailed in-plant assessments and 10 quick assessments for SMEs;
- Training of 12 new national experts and supporting them in developing and implementing CP projects in their companies;
- Promoting networking among the NCPCs in the Balkan region;
- Promoting CP by informing representatives of governmental, industrial and other institutions about its work and through printed information.

Serbia

The NCPC was set up in 2007. In the national cleaner production strategy adopted this year, the Centre is given an important role in training on POPs and environmental education.

The main activities of the NCPC during 2009 included:

- Awareness raising and training, with special attention to the automotive industry;
- Plant visits to enterprises participating in training to inform staff about CP and carry out environmental audits;
- Chemical leasing and its promotion through awareness raising in enterprises, the media, conferences and workshops.

Ukraine

The NCPC, established in 2007 with support from the Government of Slovenia, was officially launched in July of this year. Activities have concentrated on:

- Environmental assessments in enterprises and institutions. These have already resulted in significant reductions in emissions of CO₂ and other gases as well as in the consumption of inputs, energy and water in particular.
- Building up expertise through seminars at the national and firm level complemented by enterprise visits.

Progress was presented at a nation-wide conference and 13 national experts were certified. Regular meetings between experts will be held in the future. Cooperation with the private sector is expanding and more assessments are planned.

In addition to these NCPCs, the Centres which started operations this year in Albania (see chapter 6) and Montenegro should also be mentioned.



The Macedonian NCPC helps coordinate national CP efforts.



The Serbian NCPC helps train experts on POPs and environmental education.



The Ukrainian NCPC was officially launched this year.

The Automotive Clusters Programme



Automotive components producers in Samara will benefit from a supplier upgrading programme.

Russian Federation

To increase the international competitiveness of component suppliers in the Samara region, UNIDO will help to upgrade supplier performance, strengthen the support infrastructure and stimulate the integration of the suppliers in international value chains through networking. The Slovenian Auto Cluster is UNIDO's partner in this programme. In 2009, the project:

- Established a programme management structure, definition of stakeholder responsibilities and creation of a team of national experts;
- Prepared a detailed cluster assessment;
- Started an awareness building and training programme for SMEs; and
- Formulated strategic priorities for the cluster's development.

Serbia

The 11 firms in the Serbian Auto Cluster play an important role in the component industry, accounting for almost one-fourth of its workforce. Cluster building has so far resulted in:

- Well-defined responsibilities within the cluster and better cooperation among the firms;
- Introduction of the concept of continuous improvement and an intensive upgrading programme in the firms;
- A wide-ranging training programme, including the training of national experts on continuous improvement;
- Involvement of key actors in the public and private sectors, improvements in institutional support and stronger links with R&D and the NCPC;
- Exploration of national, regional and EU markets and positioning of the cluster in international markets;
- Intensive cooperation with the Slovenian Auto Cluster.



Final meeting of the Automotive Cluster project, Belgrade, Serbia, November 2009.



The Serbian Auto Cluster plays an important role in the automotive component industry.



Technology Foresight

The regional TF initiative has led to extensive capacity-building and networking among actors involved in policy-related work on TF. The courses are organized in cooperation with the Governments of Austria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Slovak Republic and Turkey. FutureFood6, briefly reviewed in chapter 3, was linked to the TF initiative. The 2008-2009 training programme included modules for organizers, practitioners, decision-makers and corporations.

An important support instrument is the Eurasian Virtual Center on Technology Foresight. It promotes studies, organizes training, collects and disseminates information, maintains a data-base and an internet portal and coordinates the TF summits. Within the Center, an Information Management Unit is being established to strengthen the network.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy



Hydropower reduces the need for fossil fuels - Ataturk Dam in Turkey.



Hydroelectric pumped storage power plant on the Dniester river, near Dubasari, Moldova.

Republic of Moldova

UNIDO's industrial energy efficiency (IEE) project targets decision-makers in industry and the energy services sector, policy makers and policy implementers. It concentrates on policy and normative measures (such as the certification of experts), awareness building and training, energy-efficient technologies and pilot projects to stimulate interest in IEE, creating a market for IEE equipment and services. Recent developments include:

- The policy, legal and regulatory framework have been reviewed;
- Information on the energy sector and on industrial sub-sectors has been collected;
- Discussions have taken place with key stakeholders and other international organizations promoting IEE;
- A project to increase IEE and productivity in manufacturing has been formulated.

The project will create synergies with the efforts of other international organizations.

Romania

The promotion of renewable energy is a part of the national energy strategy. Building on earlier initiatives, UNIDO has proposed a project to exploit the country's great renewable energy potential systematically. The project will:

- Create a database on renewable energy resources;
- Mainstream renewable energy into national development plans and regulations for the energy sector;
- Promote the use of renewable energy in the expansion of the power grid;
- Create conditions that are conducive to private investment in grid-connected renewable energy systems;
- Support energy suppliers, equipment manufacturers and the Government in creating capacities for renewable energy promotion and generation.

Russian Federation

The high energy intensity of Russia's heavy industries not only has a great environmental impact but also leads to very high energy costs. To help the country remove barriers to energy efficiency such as lack of information and interest, lack of integration among systems and absence of relevant policies and incentives, UNIDO, working with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, will launch a project to:

- Establish voluntary targets for energy efficiency through cooperation between the Government and industry;
- Introduce ISO-compatible national energy standards;
- Stimulate markets for energy efficient goods and services boosting energy efficiency;
- Train domestic energy efficiency experts for industry and industrial support services;
- Develop a dedicated financing mechanism for investments in energy efficiency.

The ODS project in the Russian Federation mentioned above will also have an energy efficiency component.

Turkey

Turkey has created a legal and institutional framework for the promotion of energy efficiency. With the involvement of all key stakeholders, UNIDO intends to assist in removing the remaining barriers to higher energy efficiency through:

- Further improvements in the institutional and regulatory framework;
- Formulation of energy management standards;
- Awareness-raising and capacity-building among energy-intensive industries, providers of energy services and producers of energy equipment;
- Auditing programmes for large enterprises and SMEs;
- Demonstrations of systems optimization and energy efficiency interventions.

Ukraine

Ukraine has put in place a legal and regulatory framework for renewable energy, creating a good basis for higher energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy in the food, ceramics, glass, brick and metal goods industries, especially among the many SMEs.

Building on existing projects, a UNIDO project addressing this issue was started in 2009. A major objective of the project is to develop a market environment for the increased use of energy efficient and renewable energy technologies. Activities have so far concentrated on the collection and analysis of information; consultations with SMEs, Government departments, institutional stakeholders and other international organizations; the design of pilot activities; and the formulation of a project strategy.



Ministerial Conference on BAT/BEP in Bucharest, Romania.



Introducing ISO-compatible international standards in the Russian Federation.



Inter-regional group training in Turkey helps upgrade professional skills.



The United Nation's General Assembly in New York

6. JOINT EFFORTS WITH OTHER UN ORGANIZATIONS

Participation in the UNDAF Process

UNDAF in the Europe and NIS region

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) is a strategic programme framework for UN Country Teams and non-resident agencies operating in a country. It provides a collective response of the United Nations to the national development priorities. In the region, UNDAF programmes with UNIDO involvement for the period 2010-2015 were approved by the Governments of Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kazakhstan, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Uzbekistan.

UNDAF Roll-out Countries in 2008

Armenia – UNDAF 2010-2015

UNDAF will address four key areas: poverty reduction, democratic governance, basic social services and environmental management and disaster risk reduction. The main focus of UNIDO activities under UNDAF will be on entrepreneurship and SME development, investment promotion, quality and safety standards, industrial policy, compliance with international environmental agreements and resource-efficient and cleaner production.

Bosnia and Herzegovina – UNDAF 2010-2014

The second UNDAF for Bosnia and Herzegovina covers four areas of cooperation: democratic government, social inclusion, environment and human security. To help the country achieve Outcome 3 of the MDGs, environmental sustainability, UNIDO will focus on (1) environmental strategies, cleaner production, energy efficiency and water/wastewater management, and (2) better coordination of the efforts of all stakeholders in meeting the country's international environmental obligations.

Kazakhstan - UNDAF 2010-2015

The overall goal of the UNDAF 2010-2015 is to make the economy competitive while achieving human development for all. The UNDAF document focuses on three inter-related priority areas: (1) economic and social well-being for all; (2) environmental sustainability; and (3) effective governance. UNIDO services will be provided in a wide range of areas, varying from entrepreneurship development and improving the quality infrastructure to enhancing environmental sustainability.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia – UNDAF 2010-2015

UNDAF has identified local governance, regional development and environmental protection as the strategic areas for the country's development. UNIDO will focus on Outcome 3 of the MDGs, environmental sustainability, strengthening capacities for environmental management, including chemical waste management and for the fulfilment of obligations under regional and global environmental conventions. The Organization will also help to develop climate change strategies.

Uzbekistan – UNDAF 2010-2015

The focal areas for UNDAF are: (1) economic well-being, with particular attention to vulnerable groups; (2) social services; (3) sustainable development; and (4) good governance. To increase economic well-being, UNIDO will be addressing such issues as SME development and investment promotion; in the environmental area the focus will be on resource efficient and cleaner production, renewable energy and compliance with international environmental conventions.

UNDAF Roll-out Countries in 2009

UNIDO has intensified the dialogue with five 2009 UNDAF roll-out countries - Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Serbia and Turkey - and participates in the development of the UNDAF documents for these countries. Draft UNDAF documents for these countries were finalized or in an advanced stage by the end of the year. In Turkey (where UNIDO has taken part in the development of UNDAF 2011-2015), UNIDO is expected to contribute to the UNDAF priority area governance and the rule of law, which includes environment.

'One UN' in Albania

The 'One UN' concept builds on the existing reform agenda of the United Nations and increases the coherence and effectiveness of its operations at the country level, UNDAF being one of the instruments used to achieve this objective. The 'Delivering as One' initiative was launched in eight pilot countries in 2008.

At the request of the Government, Albania was selected as one of the countries for the pilot programme. The request shows that the country strongly supports the strategic alignment and coordination of external assistance. Today, 80 per cent of the UN's work in the country, involving 14 UN agencies, takes place in the context of 'One UN'.

In June, the Government of Albania signed an amendment to the 'One UN' programme, including UNIDO as a full-fledged programme member. Europe and NIS Programme has established close cooperation with the UN Resident Coordinator's office and the Government of Albania. Work will concentrate on the establishment of an NCPC, for which the programme document was signed in July. Funding will be provided by the One UN Coherence Fund. Another potential area of UNIDO intervention is the introduction of EU standards to increase competitiveness in trade, as part of an inter-agency initiative to boost trade and productive capacities.



Human security is one of the four areas of cooperation within UNDAF in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Environmental protection is one of the strategic areas identified by UNDAF for Kazakhstan's development.



UNIDO provided its contribution to the UNDAF Workshop in Belarus.



The Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Albania, Mr. Genc Poll and the UN Resident Coordinator, Ms. Gülden Türkoz-Cosslet sign amendment to the 'One UN' Programme in Albania.



7. WORKING WITH DONORS AND PARTNERS

The previous chapters show that the success of UNIDO's TC depends on close ties with donors and partners.

The Montreal Protocol Fund and GEF are essential for UNIDO's work on energy and environment. To diversify sources of funds, cooperation with the European Commission is being sought through its Neighbourhood and Partnership Programme for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. In addition, EU member countries in the region (the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia), Croatia, the Russian Federation and Turkey are emerging as donors. Two emerging donors, the Russian Federation and Slovenia, are highlighted below.

Partnerships with the EU members in the region stimulate East-East cooperation and the Memorandum of Cooperation with EurAsEC has forged closer ties with its member countries. Briefings for the Permanent Missions in Vienna also strengthen relations.

Emerging Donors: the Russian Federation and Slovenia

Russian Federation

Under the Administrative Arrangement between the Government of the Russian Federation and UNIDO, signed on 23 June, the Government will provide an annual special-purpose contribution to IDF. The first voluntary contribution, \$2.6 million, will help to fund projects such as the ITPO network in EurAsEC (see chapter 4), the mapping of environmental hot-spots in transborder river basins (Russian Federation), the sub-regional BAT/BEP Forum (see chapter 3), the environmentally safe disposal of hazardous products and waste (Republic of Tatarstan), and technologies for fishing and seafood processing (Sierra Leone).



The Russian Federation has become an important contributor to IDF through the Administrative Arrangement with UNIDO.

Slovenia

Under a 2005 Agreement with UNIDO, Slovenia supports UNIDO in promoting development in developing countries and countries in transition through funding for selected TC projects. The country has become one of the most important emerging donors for TC in the Europe and NIS region as well as in Africa. This year, the two parties agreed to strengthen cooperation and promote closer links between Slovene enterprises and the recipient countries. In addition to the existing priorities - cleaner production and the automotive sector in countries of the Europe and NIS region – Southeastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and four countries (to be selected) in Africa will also receive priority.

Strengthening Relations

Cooperation with EurAsEC

EurAsEC and UNIDO signed a Memorandum of Cooperation at the UNIDO Headquarters in Vienna on 19 January. It opens new prospects for cooperation in areas such as energy and environment, agro-industries, trade capacity-building and private sector development. EurAsEC is specifically interested in TC programmes focusing on innovative technologies, energy and water management. The proposed ITPO network will play an important role in all these areas.

The two partners will develop a portfolio of TC projects for EurAsEC countries funded through voluntary contributions from UNIDO member states and other donors.

Dialogue with Member Countries

The Europe and NIS Programme, acting as a de facto Regional Office for the countries in transition, maintains a close dialogue with practically all Permanent Missions from the region accredited to UNIDO and informs them about UNIDO discussions on all relevant development issues. The last briefing, on 19 June, focused on the activities of the Europe and NIS Programme in 2008 and 2009.

In addition, there were frequent bilateral consultations and individual meetings with diplomats from permanent missions and government and project officials. The dialogue with countries in the region is also maintained through regular fact-finding and programming missions, through the UNIDO Desks, Centres and Focal Points and through contacts with the UN Resident Coordinator's Offices. The UNDAF process (see chapter 6) has intensified these contacts.



The 19 January signing ceremony between UNIDO and EurAsEC.



Participants in the 19 June EUR and NIS Programme briefing for the Permanent Missions.

8. ACCREDITATIONS



Bosnia and Herzegovina

On 20 January, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Igor Davidović presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. After studying law, Mr. Davidović worked in international transport and trade before joining the civil service. He held several ambassadorial appointments before becoming Chief Negotiator of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the European Union (EU) Stability and Association Agreement. He was appointed Ambassador and Permanent Representative to the international organizations in Vienna in December 2008.



Czech Republic

On 21 August, Her Excellency Ambassador Ms. Veronika Kuchyňová Šmigolová presented her credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. After studying natural sciences, Ms. Kuchyňová Šmigolová worked as a researcher in her home country and the United States of America. She joined the Department of Policy Planning of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1995. She has represented the Czech Republic in Poland and participated in high-level negotiations and discussions in the context of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).



Georgia

On 28 May, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Paata Gaprindashvili presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Gaprindashvili studied at the Tbilisi State University and abroad and joined the foreign service in 1994. He was Minister of Defense and on the National Security Council before his appointment as Director of the International Organizations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He became Deputy Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and the OSCE in 2005, also representing his country in Austria, and Permanent Representative to the OSCE in 2009.



Hungary

On 17 September, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Károly Banai presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Banai was a staff member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences before serving in various positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was Deputy Chief of the Hungarian Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Hungarian Representative to the Political and Security Committee of the European Union in Brussels. He became State Secretary for Foreign and Security Policy in 2007 and Ambassador to the International Organizations in Vienna in August 2009.



Kazakhstan

On 11 March, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Yerzhan Kh. Kazykhanov presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Kazykhanov, who holds a PhD in history, joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1989 and was a member of his country's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York from 1995-2000. After serving as Director of the Department of Multilateral Cooperation in the Ministry he took up the post of Ambassador to the United Nations in 2003, also representing Kazakhstan in Cuba. He became Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs in 2007 and Assistant to the President in 2008.



Kyrgyz Republic

On 16 July, Her Excellency Ambassador Ms. Lydia Imanalieva presented her credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Ms. Imanalieva studied at the universities of Rostov-na-Donu and Warsaw, and worked in youth and political organizations before joining the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic. She represented the country's interests in Belarus, latterly as an Ambassador, and served as Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs before being appointed Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and Ambassador to Austria.



Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

On 13 October, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Zoran Dabik presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Dabik holds a Masters degree from Madison University in the United States of America. He joined the foreign service in 1996. Mr. Dabik has been intensively involved in discussions and negotiations on the country's security with major international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Prior to his nomination, he served as Director for Political Security Cooperation and Multilateral Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.



Montenegro

On 26 February, Her Excellency Ambassador Ms. Dragana Radulović presented her credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Ms. Radulović, who studied at the University of Montenegro, held various senior positions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2000, rising to Deputy Minister for the EU and NATO before being appointed Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna and Ambassador to Austria. She has also served as an Adviser to the Minister of Interior.



Poland

On 16 April, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Przemysław Grudziński presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Grudziński, who gained his Ph.D. from the Polish Academy of Sciences, has held professorships in the United States of America and Germany. In 1990 he joined the Polish Government, serving in various senior positions. He was an Under-Secretary of State in both the Ministries of National Defence and Foreign Affairs. In 2009, he became Head of the Polish Permanent Mission to the UN Organizations in Vienna and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).



Slovakia

On 3 September, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Marcel Peško presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Peško holds degrees from the University of Kiev and Dublin City University. After having worked in business for some years he joined the Slovak foreign service. He was Chargé d'Affaires in Dublin, Ireland, and became Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs after holding senior positions in the Ministry's UN department. He has also served in the Office of the Secretary-General of OSCE in Vienna.



Turkey

On 16 November, His Excellency Ambassador Mr. Ramazan Tomur Bayer presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Bayer holds a degree in International Relations from the University of Ankara and has wide work experience in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, both within the Ministry and abroad. In recent years, he has been Turkish Ambassador in the Republic of Korea and in Sweden and has also served as Director General of the Directorate of International Security Affairs in the Ministry.



Uzbekistan

On 18 December, Counsellor Mr. Ravshanbek B. Duschanov presented his credentials to the Director General as Permanent Representative to UNIDO. Mr. Duschanov is a graduate of the University for World Economy and Diplomacy and the Tashkent State University of Economics. He joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1997 and was Head of the Department of Cultural and Humanitarian Cooperation of the Ministry in 2008-2009 before being appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Austria, Hungary and Slovakia, Head of the Delegation to OSCE and Permanent Representative to the International Organizations in Vienna in September.

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