

Ahmedabad Declaration on Industrial Design for Development

UNIDO

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INDIA 79

Design for Development

January 14-24

Major Recommendations for the Promotion of Industrial Design for Development

In April 1977 a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between UNIDO and ICSID to accelerate jointly industrial design activities in developing countries in order to satisfy urgent needs in this field, and to carry out as extensively as possible the promotional activities necessary to alert developing countries to the advantage of including industrial design in their planning process.

It was to aid such awareness that a Meeting for the Promotion of 'industrial' Design in Developing Countries was convened by UNIDO in January 1979 in close cooperation with ICSID and the Indian National Institute of Design, in line with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and in pursuance of the Memorandum of Undertaking between UNIDO and ICSID.

This Meeting was a significant milestone in the progress of the industrial design profession, marking the first design gathering ever to be held under the auspices of the United Nations. The Meeting adopted the Ahmedabad Declaration on Industrial Design for Development which set forth a Plan of Action, and made Major Recommendations in support of this action plan.

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A. Ahmedabad Declaration

1. The Meeting for the Promotion of Industrial Design in Developing convened by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIOD) in close cooperation with International Council of Societies of Industrial Design (ICSID) and the Indian National Institute of Design in January 1979, in line with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and in Pursuance of the Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNIDO and ICSID on April 25, 1977, developing countries in order to satisfy the urgent needs in this field, and to carry out as extensively as possible the promotional activities necessary to alert developing countries to the advantage of including industrial design in their planning processes

Adopts

The Ahmedabad declaration on Industrial design for Development.

2. **Having reviewed** the situation with respect to industrial design in a number of developing countries,
3. **Bearing in mind** that the design improves function, enhances communication, simplifies manufacture, use and maintenance,
4. **Recognizing** that the problem faced in most developing countries is that although design is a real need, it is not yet a sufficiently felt need,
5. **Noting** that design methodology is inadequately known and insufficiently used as an economic resource,
6. **Aware** that few countries have the organisational financial and personnel resources which can enable industrial design to assume its proper role,
7. **Convinced** that design can help raise the quality of life within economic planning and that the designer can become an agent of progress,
8. **Recognising** that through design, relevant cultural traditions can be preserved and utilized to correct advantages,

9. **Recognising** that cooperation between UNIDO and ICSID should not only further the transfer of technology, know-how and information in the field of industrial design, but should help to stimulate self-reliance,

10. **Noting that** UNIDO and ICSID have agreed to carry out as extensively as possible the promotional activities necessary to alter developing countries to the advantages of including industrial design in their planning processes,

11. **Bearing in mind** that as a first step towards achieving these objectives, this meeting was convened to help initiate meaningful cooperation and exchange between institutions and designers concerned with problems of the developing world,

12. **Having decided** to adopt a common position and a line of action, the Meeting

Solemnly declares

13. Its firm conviction that design can be a powerful force for the improvement of the quality of life in the developing world;

14. Its firm belief that designers must have a clear understanding of the values of their own societies and of what constitutes a standard of life for their own people;

15. That design in the developing world must be committed to a search for local answers to local needs, utilising indigenous skills, materials and traditions while absorbing the extraordinary power that science and technology can make available to it;

16. That designer in every part of the world must work to evolve a new value system which dissolves the disastrous divisions between the worlds of waste and want, preserves the identity of peoples and attends the priority areas of need for the vast majority of mankind;

17. That, in view of the forgoing the Meeting adopts the various measures set forth in the following Plan of Action.

B. Plan of Action

Measures

1. Developing countries are encouraged to consider the establishment of design institutions, design centres and/or other design-practising and promotional Institutions to spread design methodology, awareness and consciousness
2. These Institutions should develop close and sustained links with Industrial activity in government and In the private sector, at every level including heavy Industries, medium-scale Industries, small-scale, rural and craft Industries, as well as with educational and research institutions, and with people who are the ultimate users of design.
3. In developing countries, the establishment of professional design associations which can function parallel to the design promotional institutions should be seriously considered, and such efforts assisted.
4. Design Institutions are worthy of financial and other support by their governments, which must be their prime source of succour at this early stage of development.
5. These Institutions must work to establish a priority for industrial design through the creation of a national design consciousness. They must hasten the awareness that in all areas of public expenditure, the integration of design in the planning process can ensure optimum quality and utilisation of resources. They must communicate that industrial design is concerned with the improvement of our environment through the appropriate use of raw materials, increased productivity, with the protection of hearth, human safety, natural and cultural resources, with the enhancement of working environments, and with expanding work opportunities and earnings at all levels, including exports. Therefore design considerations should be incorporated in plans for national development.
6. To achieve these purposes, such institutions in developing countries may consider the importance of articulating a statement on the importance of design which can serve as a national consensus on the need for creating design awareness and for utilising design as a discipline for better planning.
7. Such institutions must stress the importance of establishing and improving facilities for design education and training, upgrading design experience, as well as assisting designers to act as trainers and as catalysts for design awareness wherever they work, so that design skills can be disseminated at several levels simultaneously, and thus influence industrial activity on a broad scale in the developing world.
8. The establishment of national design awards, exhibitions, documentation and publication programmes should be encouraged as aids to a wider understanding of industrial design and of design traditions and resources.
9. Systems of active cooperation should be established and promoted between design Institutions in the developed and less developed countries, and between these institutions in the less developed world.
10. These cooperative arrangements could be bilateral as well as multilateral. International organisations including ICSID, UNICO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, WHO, UNEP, IBRD, the Asian Development Bank and the African Development Bank, IADB and others should be encouraged to provide active support to such cooperative arrangements.

Major Recommendations for the promotion of industrial design for development

A. Recommendations for Design policies

1. There is a definite need in many lands for an official statement of policy on industrial design which could provide a basis for a national understanding of this profession. Unless such a national consensus is achieved, it will be difficult for the industrial design movement to be quickly accepted and to move ahead with speed.
2. Each developing country would first need to establish its own design objectives before it can select or innovate design policies and programmes appropriate to its needs.
3. The actual needs and the priority interests of government and industry in developing countries should therefore be ascertained before launching industrial design programmes in these countries, so as to ensure that this new profession is clearly linked to national priorities.
4. Designers in developing countries, facing the overwhelming needs of their societies, can avoid the danger of spreading their skills too thin by such careful linkages to priority needs.
5. Developing countries must develop their own indigenous capacity for design through emphasis on training, research, development and consultancy services.
6. Designers in developing countries should guard against thoughtless imitation of design from industrially advanced nations, but should rather take into account local needs, traditions, production and consumption patterns.
7. Developing countries should evolve an adequate technology and an infrastructure for industrial design which is simple, inexpensive, easy to maintain, labour intensive and compatible with basic socio-cultural patterns. It must allow popular participation, increase productivity and income, and assist in the distribution of income and power, as well as increase self-reliance.
8. Industrial design is involved with creating not only material but also spiritual values. While the loss of cultural identity and values can seldom be restored, a sweep towards a general culture within a shrinking world is obvious. The industrial designer can help to link a people's aesthetic with modernisation, and thus serve as a force for confidence and identity both individual and collective.
9. Industrial designers must recognise the need for design solutions which are in harmony with the attitudes, cultures and needs prevalent in their social environments.

10. The search for local skills, local materials and local design know-how, all of which abound in traditional societies, must mark the beginning of any effort to root industrial design in the Third World
11. Design in its quest for relevance can be a tool for the reduction of social inequalities.
12. Minor, inexpensive improvements in objects or implements of everyday use can have an impact far beyond what is apparent, and aid the process of sensitisation to design as a need.
13. The duration of formal design training in developing countries today is anywhere between two years and five years. Design institutions in developing countries and governments which support them must be encouraged to understand that design learning is a slow process, which extends through experience beyond any specific period of formal training.
14. The education system with industrial design centres should be geared to bring out *job creators* and not mere job fillers, *resource generators* and not mere resource users. The training of trainers must be the first priority for countries introducing industrial design to their economies.
15. Adequate funding for equipment and material to assist institutions for design service and training should be arranged through government sources.
16. Industrial design service centres may need to be semi-autonomous institutions in order to function with maximum effectiveness.
17. Industrial design service centres should have salary scales in keeping with those prevailing in industry, if they are to attract and hold the best design talents. Industry should pay for the services of such institutions, as free service tends to invite disrespect.
18. Practical experience from industry should be represented on the teaching faculty of design training institutions, which should be identified in every way with industrial activity, and not only with universities. This will enable them to acquire a predominantly industrial culture, which is essential to their success rather than a strictly academic one.
19. Design libraries and reference material facilities must be strengthened, and regarded as absolutely basic to the promotion and use of industrial design.
20. Design publication programmes and research activities require strong emphasis to disseminate information and awareness.
21. Some developing countries may require a system of industrial design implemented through appropriate state level departments and central research and development organisations, which simultaneously act as centres for training designers.
22. There is a need for a national policy in many countries to assist the proper placement of the industrial designer in industry and in planning and/or development organisations.
23. Promotional strategies are particularly important for service to craft and small-scale industries which are often unable to afford their own full-time designers. These strategies will require constant innovation and understanding of the importance of appropriate design, and the application of marketing skills is basic to this exercise.
24. There is a need to understand that design improvement, particularly in the small-scale sector, is a gradual process. It has often to be conducted over several phases,

and at intervals.

25. Industrial designers in many developing countries will need to ensure that the requirements of medium and large-scale industries are not overlooked in the effort to serve the widely dispersed design requirements of the small-scale sectors.
26. In some countries, design organisations specifically for export promotion should be considered.
27. In countries with rich craft traditions, the production of handicrafts and the thoughtful mastery of the experience of form accumulated through centuries should be utilised by the industrial designer as a prime resource, integrating the benefits of contemporary technology.
28. Cooperative arrangements for design collaboration should first commence between individuals and institutions within each country, and then extend to countries within a region.
29. The brain drain in design know-how should be prevented at all costs, and the exchange of experience and technical assistance on a regional basis can be a useful aid to building and preserving local expertise.
30. It is necessary to understand and to demonstrate that industrial design is a *process*, and not merely an end product.

B. Recommendations for Design Promotion

1. Industrial designers will need to demonstrate far more effectively the importance and economic advantages of good design to both industry and government, particularly in developing countries, if the profession is to receive the priority which it deserves.
2. Promotional strategies are particularly important for service to craft and small-scale industries which are often unable to afford their own full-time designers. These strategies will require constant innovation and understanding of the importance of appropriate design, and the application of marketing skills is basic to this exercise.
3. Minor, inexpensive improvements in objects or implements of everyday use can have an impact far beyond what is apparent, and aid the process of sensitisation to design as a need.
4. The importance of adequate programmes and facilities for documentation and publication cannot be overstressed in the promotion of industrial design.
5. Design publication programmes and research activities require strong emphasis to disseminate information and awareness,
6. Each developing country should compile directories of design institutions and design-oriented organisations, to help contact and exchange. Scientific and technological institutions should be important elements in such an inventory.
7. Design methods must be propagated to people engaged in management and to

consumers by organising promotional activities with this aim in view, utilising mass media.

8. Industrial design service centers should have salary scales in keeping with those prevailing in industry, if they are to attract and hold the best design talents. Industry should pay for the services of such institutions, as free service tends to invite disrespect.
9. Importance should be placed on adequate coordination between institutions of specialised research which impinge on design with the users of such specialised services and with industrial designers. An example of this need is the packaging industry.
10. Designers must be encouraged to understand that their profession requires them to function in close association with other disciplines, and therefore the concept of teamwork must be in-built to design strategies.
11. Cooperative arrangements for design collaboration should first commence between individuals and institutions within each country, and then extend to countries within a region.
12. Regional associations should be encouraged to facilitate design cooperation and to utilise facilities available among neighboring countries.
13. ICSID's Inter-design workshop facility can be a useful means of promoting industrial design through the mechanism of intensive problem-solving sessions in major areas of design need, providing a catalyst for design awareness and demonstration.

C. Recommendations for Government Action

1. There is a definite need in many lands for an official statement of policy on industrial design which could provide a basis for a national understanding of this profession. Unless such a national consensus is achieved, it will be difficult for the industrial design movement to be quickly accepted and to move ahead with speed.
2. Designers in developing countries require strong and sustained links with industry and government at all levels. These linkages are required at the outset when design priorities are being investigated and stated and at all *later* stages so that design solutions are practical and their implementation and demonstration facilitated.
3. The actual needs and the priority interests of government and industry in developing countries should be ascertained before launching industrial design programmes in these countries, so as to ensure that this new profession is clearly linked to national priorities.
4. Industrial designers will need to demonstrate far more effectively the importance of good design to both industry and government, particularly in developing countries, if the profession is to receive the priority which it deserves.
5. Promotional strategies are particularly important for service to craft and small-scale industries which are often unable to afford their own full-time designers. These strategies will require constant innovation and understanding of the

importance of appropriate design, and the application of marketing skills is basic to this exercise.

6. Stress should be placed on product design services to serve small industries which cannot afford their own designers. Such facilities could be attached to service centres equipped with designers and small workshop facilities.
7. There is a need for government to understand that design improvement, particularly in the small-scale sector, is a gradual process and often has to be conducted over several phases and at intervals.
8. Early assistance from governments is required to help to reduce the risk of investment in new technologies of design. Incentives for investment in industrial design should be comparable to incentives provided to other research and development activities.
9. To be effective, industrial design service centers may need to be semi-autonomous institutions.
10. Some developing countries may require a state system of industrial design implemented through appropriate state level departments and central research and development organisations, which simultaneously act as centers for training designers.
11. Adequate funding for staff, equipment and materials to assist design service and training institutions should be arranged through government sources.
12. The duration of formal design training in developing countries today is anywhere between two years and five years. Design institutions in developing countries and governments which support them must be encouraged to understand that design learning is a slow process, which extends through experience beyond any specific period of formal training.
13. Importance should be placed on adequate coordination between institutions of specialised research which impinge on design with the users of such specialised services and with industrial designers. An example of this need is the packaging industry.
14. There is a need for a national policy in many countries to assist the proper placement of the industrial designer in industry and in planning and/or development organisations.
15. The brain drain in design know-how should be prevented at all costs, and the exchange of experience and technical assistance on a regional basis can be a useful aid to building and preserving local expertise.
16. Design institutions in developing countries should check existing official agreements between their governments and international organisations, as well as bilateral agreements with other countries, so as to immediately utilise existing arrangements to promote international design exchange.
17. UNIDO facilities for technical cooperation between developing countries, as well as bilateral arrangements which exist between several countries, should be examined so as to facilitate the exchange of industrial design experience between developing countries.

D. Recommendations for Action by Industry

1. Industrial designers will need to demonstrate far more effectively the importance of good design to both industry and government, particularly in developing countries, if the profession is to receive the priority which it deserves.
2. Designers in developing countries require strong and sustained links with industry and Government at all levels. These linkages are required at the outset when design priorities are being investigated and stated and at all later stages so that design solutions are practical and their implementation and demonstration facilitated.
3. The actual needs and the priority interests of government and industry in developing countries should be ascertained before launching industrial design programmes in these countries, so as to ensure that this profession is clearly linked to national priorities.
4. Systems for close contact and co-operation between designers and manufacturers are an essential prerequisite.
5. Developing countries should evolve an adequate technology and an infrastructure for industrial design which is simple, inexpensive, easy to maintain, labour-intensive and compatible with basic socio-cultural patterns. It must allow popular participation, increase productivity and income, and assist in the distribution of income and power as well as increase self-reliance.
6. The search for local skills, local materials and local design know-how all of which abound in traditional societies, must mark the beginning of any effort to root industrial design in the Third World.
7. Industrial designers need an adequate understanding of the production technology required to implement their solutions.
8. In countries with rich craft traditions, the production of handicrafts and the thoughtful mastery of the experience of form accumulated through centuries should be utilised by the industrial designer as a prime resource, integrating the benefits of contemporary technology.
9. Promotional strategies are particularly important for service to craft and small-scale industries which are often unable to afford their own full-time designers. These strategies will require constant innovation and understanding of the importance of appropriate design, and the application of marketing skills is basic to this exercise.
10. Product design services to small industries could be attached to service centers, with designers and small workshop facilities.
11. There is a need to understand that design improvement, particularly in the small-scale sector, is a gradual process. It has often to be conducted over several phases, and at intervals.
12. The geographical locations of industrial design service should be selected so that they are within easy reach of the industries they must serve.
13. Industrial design centers for small-scale industries should be established near industrial estates to facilitate extension services.

14. Industrial design service centers may need to be semi-autonomous institutions in order to function with maximum effectiveness.
15. Industrial design service centers should have salary scales in keeping with those prevailing in industry, if they are to attract and hold the best design talents. Industry should pay for the services of such institutions, as free service tends to invite disrespect.
16. Industrial designers in many developing countries will need to ensure that the requirements of medium and large-scale industries are not overlooked in the effort to serve the widely dispersed design requirements of the small-scale sectors.
17. Industrial designers require sufficient exposure to tool design, technical processes and plant design so as to serve effectively on industrial teams.
18. Designers must be encouraged to understand that their profession requires them to function in close association with other disciplines, and therefore the concept of teamwork must be in-built to design strategies.
19. Design methods must be propagated to people engaged in management and to consumers by organising promotional activities with this aim in view, utilising mass media.
20. Industrial design should be based on defined product demand.
21. Industrial designers must serve entrepreneurs with technical information.
22. When developing their brief for consultancy services and in assisting their clients to develop accurate briefs, designers may need to consult people on the shop-floor and middle management levels, in order to gather practical information essential to effective design solutions.
23. Importance should be placed on adequate coordination between institutions of specialised research which impinge on design with the users of such specialised services and with industrial designers. An example of this need is the packaging industry.
24. Stringent testing procedures should be applied to all design development and adequate facilities for testing established in industry and at design service centres.
25. The importance of packaging should be recognised by designers and design institutions as a major area of work in developing countries, including the development of packaging equipment.
26. The development of an intermediate technology for industrial design in developing countries is a priority.
27. There is a need for a national policy in many countries to assist the proper placement of the industrial designer in industry and in planning and/or development organisations.
28. In some countries, design organisations specifically for export promotion should be considered.

E. Information Requirements

1. The importance of adequate programmes and facilities for documentation and publication cannot be overstressed in the promotion of industrial design.
2. Design publication programmes and research activities require strong emphasis to disseminate information and awareness.
3. Design libraries and reference material facilities must be strengthened, and regarded as absolutely basic to the promotion and use of industrial design.
4. Permanent collections of everyday objects must be organised by design centers as a primary study resource.
5. Each developing country should compile directories of design institutions and design-oriented organisations to help contact and exchange.
6. Industrial design should be based on defined product demand, and therefore will often require the support of market research and information services.
7. Industrial designers must serve entrepreneurs with technical information.
8. ICSID should activate its Data Bank proposals for the exchange of design information, as this would be a major aid for designers and design institutions in the Third World. The Data Bank can serve information needs on design institutions, appropriate technology, product designs, equipment, design standards, and education and training facilities.
9. The exchange of information between design training centers in various countries can assist in selecting and innovating training programmes relevant to each country's needs. UNESCO and UNIDO should be actively involved in this pursuit

F. Recommendations for Education, Training and Extension in Industrial Design

1. Developing countries must develop their own indigenous capacity for design through emphasis on training, research, development and consultancy services.
2. Each developing country would first need to articulate its own design objectives before it can select or innovate training programmes appropriate to its needs.
3. Adequate funding for staff, equipment and materials to assist design institutions and design training should be arranged through government sources.
4. The importance of adequate programmes and facilities for documentation and publication cannot be overstressed in the promotion of industrial design.
5. Design libraries, sample collections, reference material facilities, and facilities for prototype making and testing must be strengthened. These are absolutely basic to the promotion and use of industrial design.
6. The search for local skills, local materials and local design know-how, all of which abound in traditional societies, must mark the beginning of any effort to root industrial design in the Third World.
7. Design publication programmes and research activities require strong emphasis to disseminate information and awareness.
8. Permanent collections of everyday objects must be organised by design centres as a prime resource for study.
9. Design training must be consciously interdisciplinary, and designers must be trained to understand, and to draw from, other professional skills.
10. Designers must be encouraged to understand that their profession requires them to function in close association with other disciplines, and therefore the concept of teamwork must be inbuilt in design strategies.
11. Designs must be subjected to stringent tests, and the discipline of testing ingrained into design training programmes.
12. The education system with industrial design centres should be geared to bring out *job creators* and not mere job fillers, *resource generators* and not mere resource users. Design centres should stress developing *people with skills* rather than skills for people.
13. The duration of formal design training in developing countries today is anywhere between two years and five years. Design institutions in developing countries and governments which support them must be encouraged to understand that design learning is a slow process, which extends through experience beyond any specific period of formal training.
14. Industrial design training must take place at several levels simultaneously. These levels would include school-leavers, graduates, extension courses for professionals (such as engineers, architects, and craftsmen, artists etc.) and should reflect a multidisciplinary approach. Special attention will need to be paid to programmes of exposure in industrial design for the profession of engineering design.
15. Design training should be based on constant exposures to real-life problems, to make the problem-solving methodology of industrial design a reality during the

learning process.

16. Teaching materials for design training need be drawn from actual industrial situations.
17. Practical experience from industry should be represented on the teaching faculty of such institutions, which should be identified in every way with industrial activity, and not with universities. This will enable them to acquire a predominantly industrial culture, which is essential to their success rather than a strictly academic one.
18. Industrial designers require sufficient exposure to tool design, technical processes and plant design so as to serve effectively on industrial teams. Technical and engineering skills and awareness must be ingrained into design training.
19. Industrial designers need an adequate grounding in the production technologies required to implement their solutions.
20. Industrial design service centres should have salary scales in keeping with those prevailing in industry, if they are to attract and hold the best design talents. Industry should pay for the services of such institutions as free service tends to invite disrespect.
21. There is a general need to stress opportunities for design exposure and awareness in existing poly technical institutions.
22. The importance of packaging should be recognised by designers and design institutions as a major area of work in developing countries.
23. In some countries existing training facilities need to be strengthened and innovative methods evolved, so as to spread design know-how and training at various levels of industrial activity and management. The important role of such extension activities require to be in-built with design training centers so as to ensure the spread of design skills and awareness.
24. Stress should be placed on product design training through extension services to small industries, which cannot afford their own designers. Such facilities could be attached to design service centers with designers and small workshop facilities. The geographical locations of such industrial design facilities for small industries should be selected so that they are within easy reach of the industries they must serve.
25. Some developing countries may require a state system of industrial design implemented through appropriate state level departments, and central research and development organisations which simultaneously act as centres for training designers.
26. The exchange of information between design training centres in various countries can assist this process of innovation. UNESCO and UNIDO should be actively involved in this pursuit.
27. Programmes for regular short-term training assistance to design institutions in developing countries may be considered.
28. The brain drain in design know-how should be prevented at all costs, and the exchange of experience and technical assistance on a regional basis can be a useful aid to building and preserving local expertise.
29. ICSID's Inter-design workshop facility can be a useful means of promoting industrial design through the mechanism of intensive problem-solving sessions in major areas of design need, providing a catalyst for design awareness and demonstration.

G. Recommendations for Internal Cooperation

1. Cooperative arrangements for design collaboration should first commence between individuals and institutions within each country, and then extend to countries within a region.
2. Regional associations should be encouraged to facilitate design cooperation and to utilise facilities available among neighbouring countries.
3. The brain drain in design know-how should be prevented at all costs, and the exchange of experience and technical assistance on a regional basis can be a useful aid to building and preserving local expertise.
4. Cooperative arrangements for design collaboration should be established between developing and developed countries, between developing countries themselves and/or in combinations of these under "twinning agreements" which are eligible for UNIDO assistance.
5. Design institutions in developing countries should check existing official agreements between their governments and international organisations, as well as bilateral agreements with other countries, so as to immediately utilise existing arrangements to promote international design exchange.
6. Programmes for regular short-term technical assistance to design training institutions in developing countries may be considered, through UNIDO channels.
7. UNIDO facilities for technical cooperation between developing countries, as well as bilateral arrangements which exist between several countries, should be examined so as to facilitate the exchange of industrial design experience between developing countries.
8. Industrial design service centres should be eligible for assistance through UNIDO, UNESCO, UNDP, ICSID and similar channels.
9. Requests for technical assistance from UNIDO should be routed through government channels. Local UNDP offices located in each developing country can assist design institutions with matters of procedure.
10. Requests for technical assistance from UNIDO should be routed through government channels. Local UNDP offices located in each developing country can assist design institutions with matters of procedure.
11. An UNIDO/ICSID initiative for exchange of information on intermediate technology should be initiated.
12. ICSID should activate its Data Bank proposals for the exchange of design information, as this would be a major aid for designers and design institutions in the Third World.
13. ICSID's Inter-design workshop facility can be a useful means of promoting industrial design through the mechanism of intensive problem-solving sessions in major areas of design need, providing a catalyst for design awareness and demonstration.
14. ICSID membership fees should be adjusted to accommodate the financial limitations faced by design institutions in most developing countries.
15. ICSID should establish a panel specifically to deal with the problem of its membership in developing countries.