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**INDUSTRIAL SERVICES AND SUPPORTING
INSTITUTIONS IN THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC**

by

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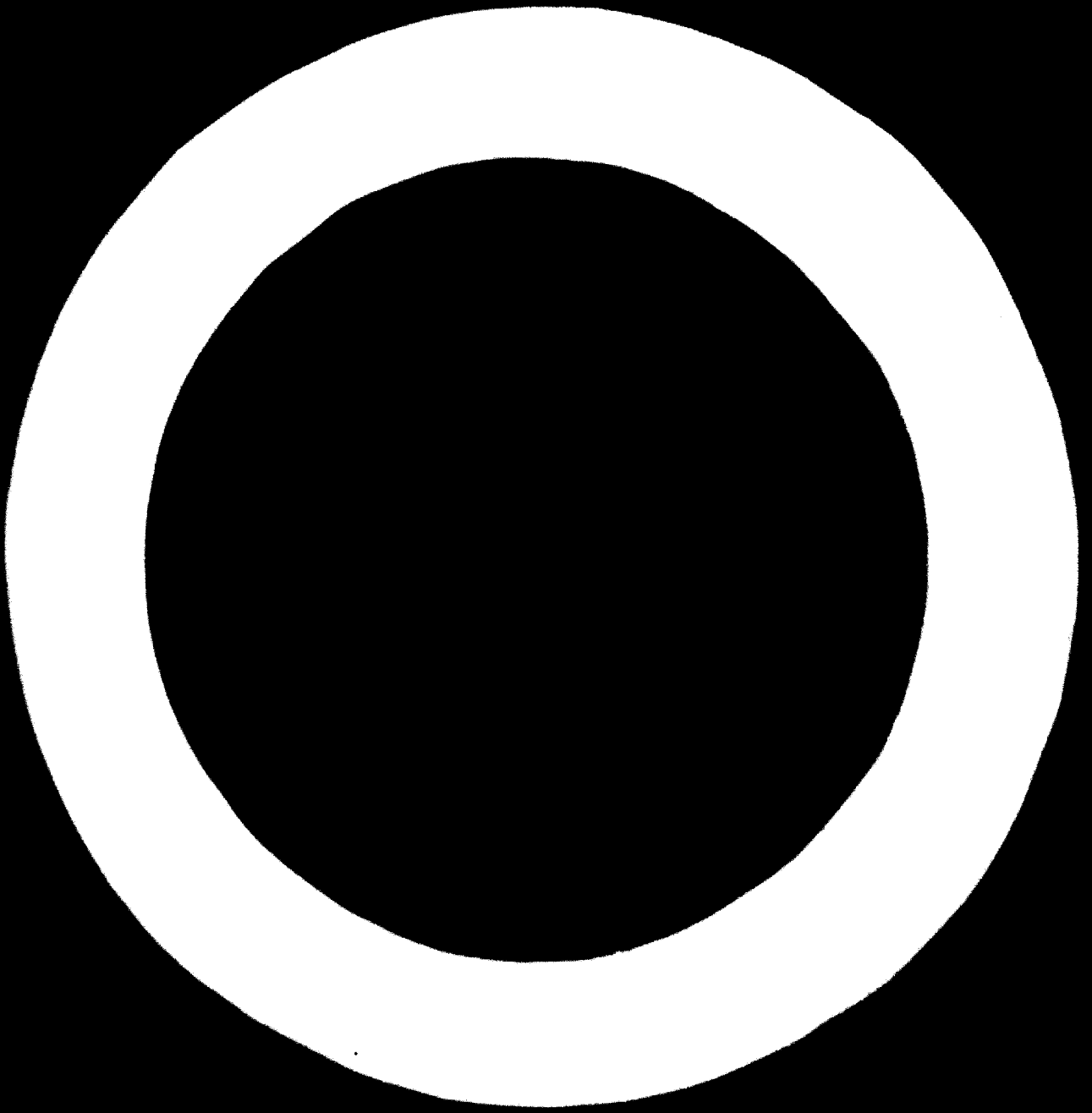


TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN U.A.R.

Ministry of Industry

Ministry of Petroleum, Mining and Electric Power

Ministry of Military Production

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

The General Organisation of Industrialisation

The Egyptian Organisation for Standardisation

Productivity and Vocational Training Centre

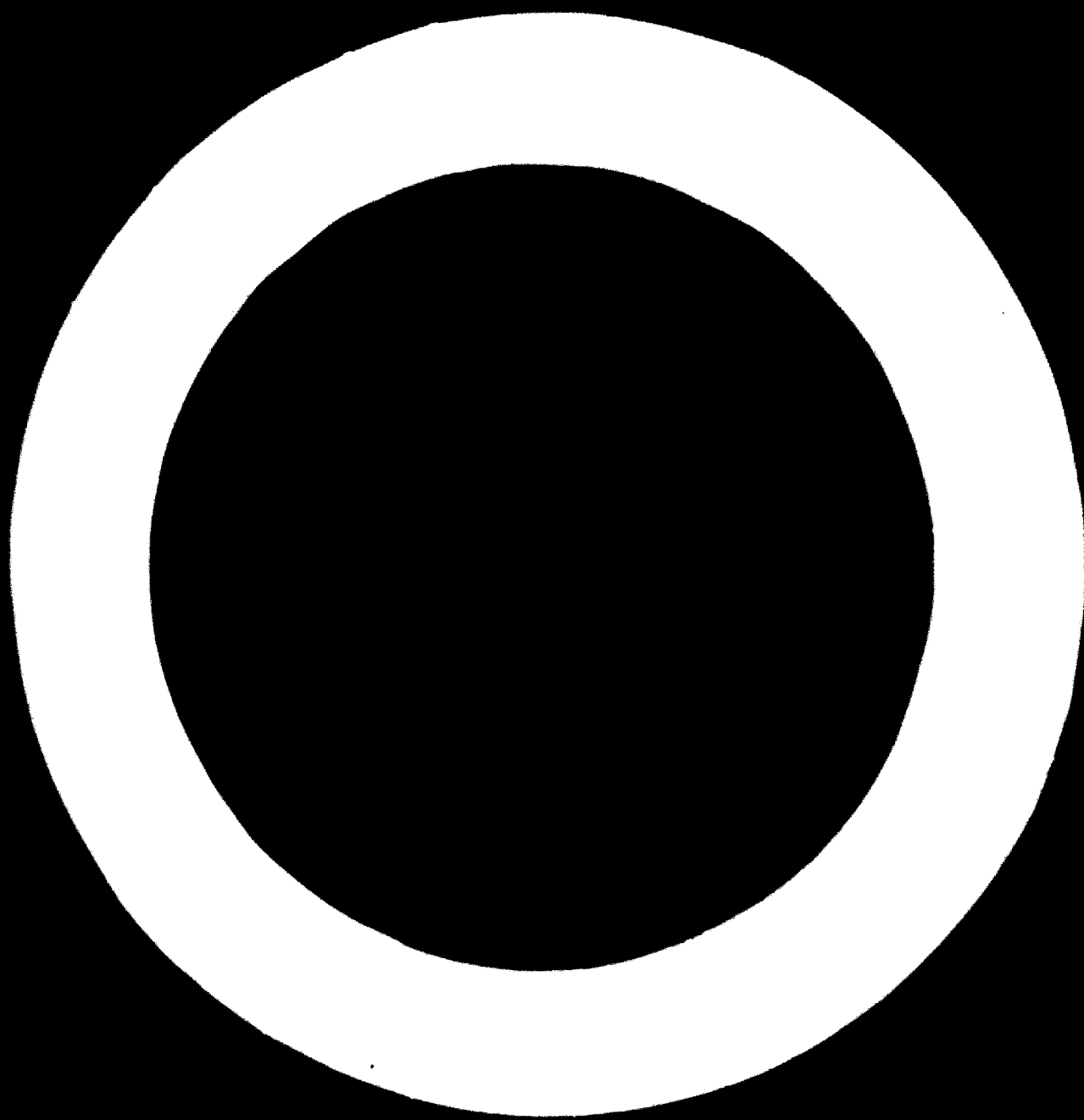
Industrial Control Department

Testing Organisation

The National Research Centre

OTHER ADVISORY SERVICES

CONCLUSION



1. INTRODUCTION

As the only solution to put an end to under-development is industrialization, the national revolution in U.A.R. has been concentrating on planning a programme to develop and extend local industry within a few years.

In 1957 the first industrial programme was put into execution. It was realized and finally carried out by the end of 1960. During the years 1957-1960 studies were made to prepare for the detailed plan for the next five years.

In the U.A.R. National Charter an objective was imposed to double the national income once every ten years. This was not a mere slogan, but it was a scientific calculation based on real needs and real capacities.

According to the U.A.R. socialist regime, it is considered that the state sector should play an important role in the entire process of production. Moreover, the maintenance of the role of the private sector - side by side with that of the state sector - renders control over state sector ownership more effective, by encouraging competition within the frame-work of the general economic planning; the private sector being also an invigorating element to the state sector.

2. INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE IN THE U.A.R.

According to the above principles, the majority of all industrial activities are in the hands of the state sector. The industrial structure has been reorganised on the basis of the assembly of similar activities under one specialized sector, which includes two levels of supervision, the ministry and the organization.

These divisions and sub-divisions are as follows:

A. Ministry of Industry

The Ministry supervises the following organizations:

1. The Egyptian General Organization for Chemical Industries, to which thirty-two chemical companies are affiliated, namely fertiliser plants, paper mills, rubber and plastic works, dyes and intermediate works, hard board and particle board works ... etc.

2. The Egyptian General Organization for Food Staffs Industries, to which thirty-two foodstuff companies are affiliated, namely sugar mills, canning and food preserving factories, oil mills, soap and detergent plants ... etc.
3. The Egyptian General Organization for Spinning and Weaving, to which thirty spinning and weaving companies are affiliated.
4. The Egyptian General Organization for Building Materials and Refractories, to which ten companies are affiliated, namely cement plants, glass works, porcelain works, cement pipe factories, fire bricks factories ... etc.
5. The Egyptian General Organization for Metallurgical Industries, to which seven companies are affiliated, namely forging plants, copper mills, ferrous and non-ferrous metal factories ... etc.
6. The Egyptian General Organization for Iron and Steel, which includes a steel complex, a coking plant, and raw iron mines.
7. The Egyptian General Organization for Co-operative Production and Small Industries, to which co-operative associations and manual productive units are affiliated.

B. Ministry of Petroleum, Mining and Electric Power

The Ministry supervises the following organizations:

1. The Egyptian General Organization for Petroleum, to which eight petroleum companies are affiliated.
2. The Egyptian General Organization for Mining, to which ten mining plants are affiliated.
3. The Egyptian General Organization for Electric Energy, to which the power stations and networks are affiliated.

C. Ministry of Military Production

The Ministry supervises the following organizations:

1. The Egyptian General Organization for Engineering Industries, to which twenty companies are affiliated, namely cable and wire plants, automotive plants, vehicles factories, lock and padlock factories,

3. Ensuring the existence of standard systems for technical classifications, definitions, terminology and symbols.
4. Providing the necessary measures for quality control of raw materials and products in conformity with the standard specifications and establishing central and regional laboratories for metrology and quality control.
5. Co-ordinating standardisation work in the U.A.R. in accordance with international standards.

C. Productivity and Vocational Training Centre

To increase the national income through the application of modern techniques of production so as to raise productivity without affecting quality, the U.A.R. government signed an agreement with the United Nations on the 15th of October 1952, which was followed by another one with the ILO on the 14th of June 1954 according to which the ILO agreed to provide the U.A.R. government with the technical assistance needed for the establishment of the Productivity and Vocational Training Centre. The most important points in this agreement were:

1. To carry out Productivity Research in major Egyptian industries with the help of the various organisations, companies and businessmen.
2. To organise practical courses for managers and government employees in such fields as industrial engineering and management in order to raise production levels and to follow-up the work of trainers in the firms.
3. To apply modern management and industrial engineering techniques in some firms.
4. This centre should help in raising the production level and is responsible for training foremen and supervisors of various levels.
5. To organise courses in costing and modern statistical techniques.
6. To advise on the best way of payment insofar as it affects production and the organisation of new firms.
7. To organise courses in industrial safety.

The third item of this agreement included the following points:

- a. The ILO should send to the centre a mission of P. and V.T. experts to train and guide Egyptian technicians.

refrigerator and air conditioner works ... etc.

2. The Egyptian General Organization for Electronics, to which six companies are affiliated, namely T.V. plants, radio plants, lamp factories ... etc.
3. The Egyptian General Organization for Military factories, most of which during peace-time produce household appliances besides military equipment.

3. INDUSTRIAL SERVICE AGENCIES

A. The General Organization for Industrialization

Services rendered by this organization are as follows:

1. Collecting information concerning industrial production, invested capital, cost of production, volume of local demand for industrial commodities, technological developments and international industrial researches.
2. Making the necessary studies and researches for industrial projects on the basis of collected technical and economic information.
3. Offering technical and economic assistance to industrial companies and submitting to them the latest technical developments so as to help them overcome their production problems.
4. Attainment of maximum utilization of existing plant capacities.
5. Co-ordinating the activities of all agencies concerned with the implementation of the industrial plan.
6. Co-ordinating foreign technical assistance according to technical and economic agreements.
7. Offering advice and technical aid for foreign agencies.

B. The Egyptian Organization for Standardization

The functions assigned to this organization are:

1. Elaboration of standard specifications for raw materials and products of local industries.
2. Securing reference standards for calibration and verification of measures and measuring instruments.

- b. To send abroad Egyptian specialists and technicians to train them so that on their return they might carry out the tasks now assigned to foreign experts.
- c. To provide the centre with necessary tools and publications.
- d. These experts should work in close co-operation with government officials, the authorities concerned with P. & V. T. and those responsible for economic development. Besides they should inform the ILO of the development plans and the progress of the technical assistance programmes offered by organizations other than ILO.

The Egyptian Government on the other hand took it upon itself to establish an advisory Council to help the Productivity Centre in preparing work-plans and to establish an administrative organization to promote Egyptian technicians whose job is to help experts in carrying out their work, so that later on, they might easily follow their example.

The ILO continued its assistance to the P. & V. T. Centre in the form of grants and experts. These experts worked in close co-operation with the Arab Specialists in such fields as production engineering, costing, management, accelerated training and apprenticeship.

D. Industrial Control Department

The most important duties of this department are:

1. Technical help to all industries especially those belonging to the private sector.
2. Study of import and export trends among industrial companies.
3. Study of the need for foreign technical experts.
4. Investigation of all foreign products for which royalties have to be paid.
5. Co-operation and supervision of industrial chambers to ensure that help is given to private enterprise.
6. Protection of local industries against competition.
7. Participation with the commission of exhibitions in organizing industrial exhibitions.

8. Following-up on product conformity with specifications.
9. Studying industrial costs of some particular goods for the purpose of price determination.

2. The Chemical Department, Testing Organisation

Its role and functions are:

1. Chemical, physical and mechanical testing of materials and technical studies and researches.
2. Technical inspection and analysis of industrial products to ascertain their conformity with the standard specifications.
3. Investigation of chemical problems the solution of which requires new knowledge obtainable only by means of experimental research; answering technical questions or solving current chemical problems arising from industry and getting new or modifying old specifications or standards of industrial products to achieve our national economy.
4. Organising training courses for technical personnel in the different governmental or industrial firms.

F. The National Research Centre

This Centre was established in 1956 as an independent body attached to the Presidency of the Republic. Its predecessors were the National Research Council, established in 1947 under the council of Ministers, and the National Research Institute which was affiliated with the Production Council.

The aims of the Centre are:

"The promotion of scientific research, both basic and applied, especially in the fields of industry, agriculture, medicine and all other matters related to the National Economy".

To implement these aims, the Centre is authorised to:

- Carry out research in its own laboratories, or under its auspices, for the welfare of the society and to meet the requirements of government departments, private organisations and individuals.

- Grant scholarships for research in the U.A.R. or abroad.
- Encourage research by giving grants-in-aid.
- Establish centres of documentation.
- Disseminate scientific information.

Among the aims of the divisions of the centre, the aim of the Scientific and Technical Documentation Division is to collect and place at the disposal of scientists, technicians, industrialists and other interested people the scientific and technical documents required for their work. At the same time, the division makes known to the outside world the scientific and technical researches of the U.A.R. and Middle East countries. The division has the following units: Library, Bibliography, Information, Patents, Publications, Photo-reproduction and Translation.


4. OTHER ADVISORY SERVICES

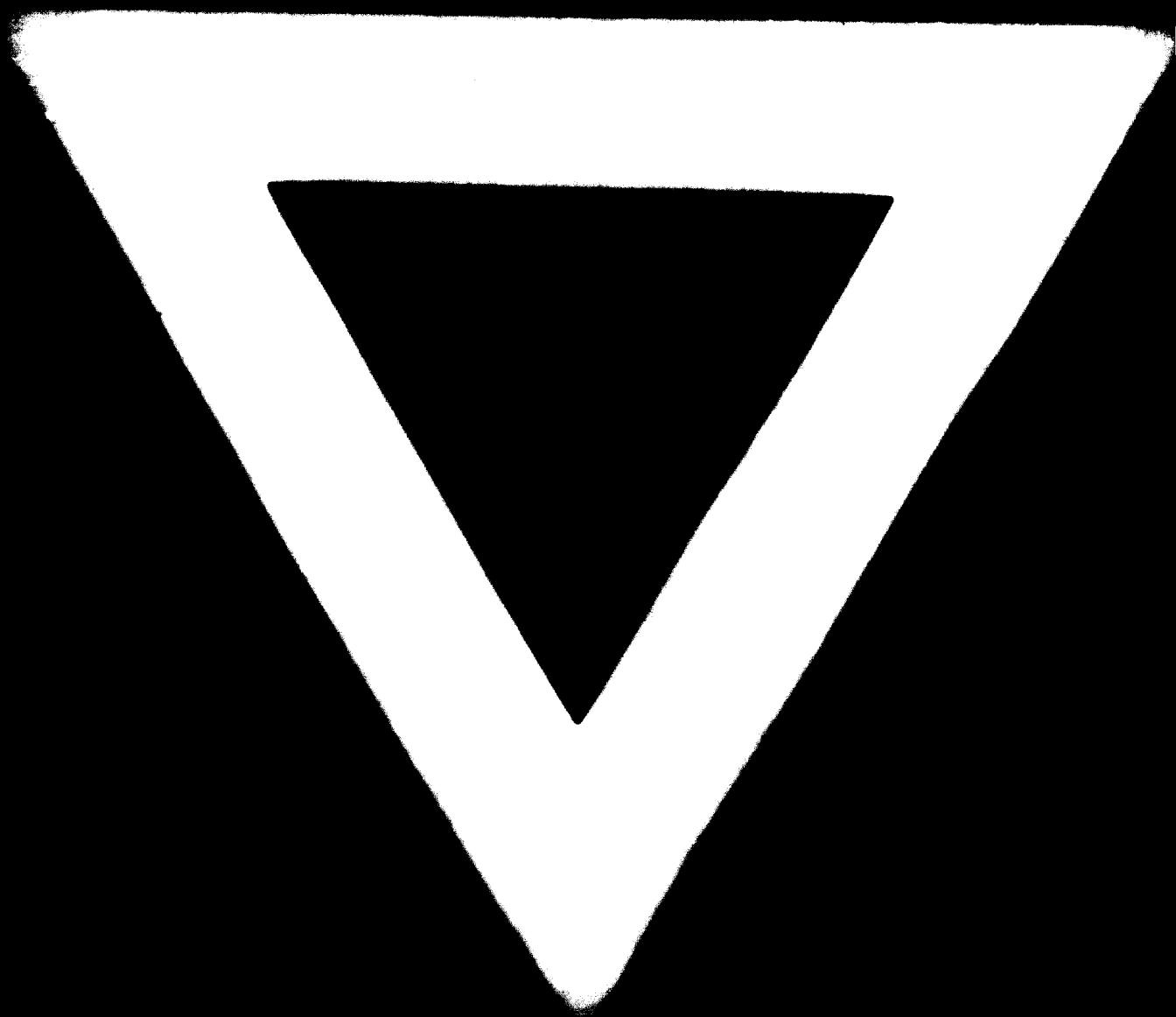
Beside the Industrial Service Agencies mentioned above, there are other advisory services which in a two-way communication channel keep industry aware of business and technological developments, and in the meantime try to find solutions to industrial problems in the different branches of specialization.

These services are:

1. The Central Mobilization and Statistics Agency, which provides international and local Statistics and Statements.
2. The Central Accountancy Agency, which looks into financial policies, long-term capital loans and short-term loans, accountancy and book-keeping.
3. The Central Agency for Administration and Organization, which advises on organizational aspects, problems, staffing and training.
4. The National Institute for Management Development, which provides industrial companies with technical assistance through its Consulting Centre in the fields of administration, marketing, training, staffing and financial policies.

5. The Arab Centre for Research and Management, which helps in finding solutions to problems concerning marketing, advertisement, administration, financing and holding fairs and exhibitions.
 6. The Markets and Exhibitions Agency, which offers assistance in organising exhibitions and helps firms to keep pace with the latest developments in this field.
 7. The Federation of Science and Technology for Development.
 8. The Federation of Industries.
 9. The Chamber of Commerce.
5. **GERMANY**
1. The development of a strong industrial sector proved to need strong support from the government in planning, financing, and helping solve the problems of establishing and running the new projects.
 2. For the purpose of planning, a new ministry was established in 1956 to work on organising the industrial sector and to help develop the efficiency of factories previously established.
 3. To help build new industries that involve risk in planning and running and to face the problem of the reluctance of the private sector to invest in such industries, an organization called "The General Organization for Industrialization" was established. Its basic goal was to promote new projects and to supervise the construction and building of new factories.
 4. With the expansion in the industrial sector, it became obvious that a centralized body like "The Ministry of Industry" could not do the supervisory and central job, therefore nine organizations were affiliated to the ministry of industry and other ministries involved in the process of industrialization. Each of these organizations takes care of the development, planning, and supervision of a certain specific industry.
 5. The problems of setting standards and specifications for new products to meet the needs of consumers was handled by creating a department

- for product specifications in the ministry of industry.
6. Manpower development and training needed special care, so the department of vocational training was established and helped by the United Nations. Its basic goal was to set several training centres for developing skills needed for new industries.
 7. Executive development and the training of supervisors have become very important since 1961, and so a new institution for management development was established to run the necessary training programmes.
 8. Managerial problems and systems design also needed special attention and several consulting firms were established since 1962 to consult in the area of managerial research and organization.
 9. Problems of a technical nature are handled either through laboratories established in factories or by industrial organizations or referred to the central departments responsible for developing technology.
 10. Exchange of experience in the area of accounting and managerial problems is carried out through the central organization for accounting systems, and the central organization for organization and administration.
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