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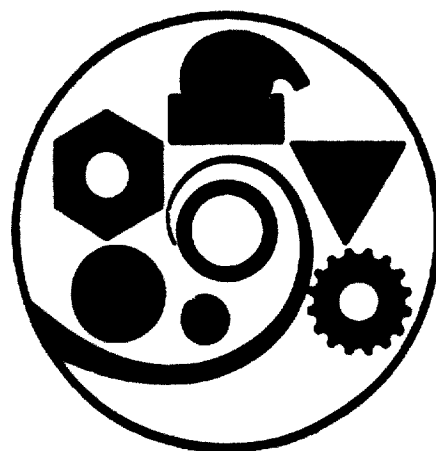
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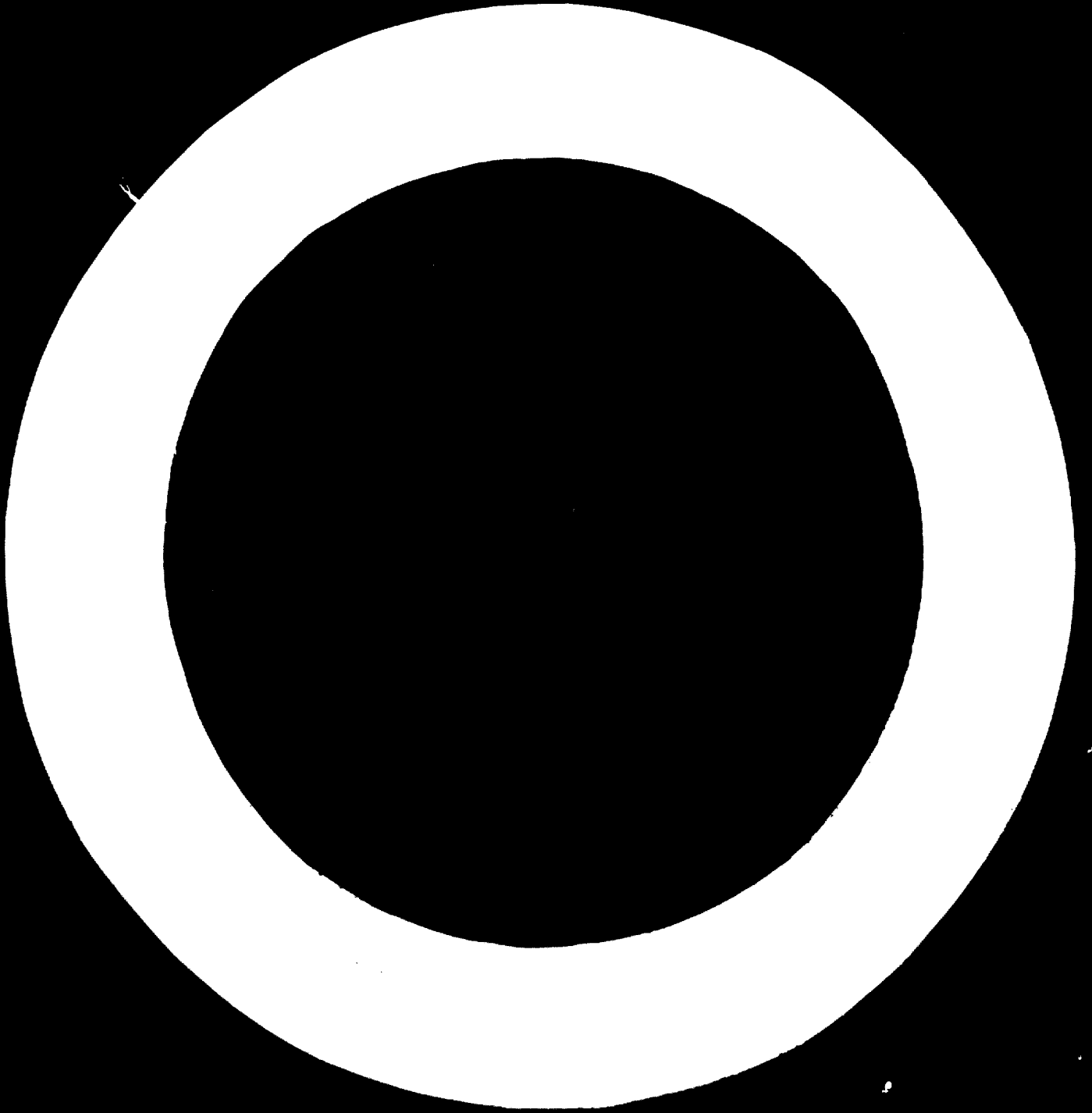
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**Industrial
development**
ARAB COUNTRIES

Report of the Symposium



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**REPORT
OF THE SYMPOSIUM
ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
IN ARAB COUNTRIES**

***Kuwait
1 to 10 March 1966***

**UNITED NATIONS
New York, 1967**



NOTE

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PART ONE. PREAMBLE

I. Organization of the Symposium

1. The Arab Industrial Development Symposium was held in Kuwait under the auspices of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait from 1 to 10 March 1966, at the invitation of the Government of Kuwait.

2. This Symposium was convened in support of the efforts being exerted by the Arab countries, both individually and collectively, in order to accelerate the progress of industrial development and in accordance with the resolution of the Arab League Council (resolution 43/2087), with resolution 1030 (c) (XXXVII) of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, and with the various measures which the United Nations had taken on a regional level in preparation for the international symposium contemplated for 1967.

3. The Government of Kuwait extended invitations to the Arab Governments and the Arab Gulf Emirates to participate in this Symposium; invitations were also sent to the United Nations and some of its specialized agencies, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, the Economic Unity Council, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the various Arab organizations and to other international and regional organizations to attend as observers. Others who attended the Symposium as observers, in accordance with the wishes of their respective Governments, were representatives of certain non-Arab countries (annex I). The participating countries and organizations submitted various studies, which the Symposium secretariat had printed and circulated to the participating delegations. These studies served as references in discussing the different points on the agenda; the secretariat also prepared certain studies which shed light on the various items on the agenda (annex II).

II. Opening of the Symposium

4. His Excellency, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, the Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry, opened the Symposium on behalf of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, at 4 p.m. on 1 March 1966, at Shuweikh Secondary School Theatre.

5. Mr. Mohamed El Mordy, head of the delegation of Sudan, spoke on behalf of the member delegations.

6. Mr. Aref Zahir, Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, spoke for the Arab League.

7. Dr. Ibrahim Hilmy Abdel Rahman, head of the United Nations delegation, read the message from the United Nations Secretary-General.

8. Mr. Taleb Jamil then spoke for the Economic Unity Council.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Election of officers

9. The General Assembly of the Symposium held its first meeting in the auditorium of Al-Sabah Hospital Nursing College at 5.30 p.m. on 1 March 1966, during which the President and First and Second Vice-Presidents of the Symposium, as well as the Rapporteur, were elected. The meeting elected, Sheikh Abdallah Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, head of the delegation of Kuwait as President; Mr. Beleid Abdel Salam, head of the delegation of Algeria, as First Vice-President; Mr. Amin Hilmy Kamel, head of the delegation of the United Arab Republic, as Second Vice-President, and Mr. Abdel Aziz Kamal, member of the delegation of Libya, as Rapporteur.

2. Approval of agenda

10. The General Assembly then approved the agenda (annex III) and the rules of procedure (annex IV).

3. Appointment of committees

11. The Symposium also approved the formation of the First Committee, to study the subjects mentioned in agenda items 7, 11, and 12, and of the Second Committee, to deal with the subjects mentioned in agenda items 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, with the understanding that these two committees should co-ordinate their efforts in respect of the subjects that concerned them both.

12. The Chairmen of the two committees were elected at the General Assembly meeting, while the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of each committee were elected at the first meeting held by each, as follows :

First Committee

Chairman : Mr. Ismail Aly Khalil, head of the delegation of Tunisia

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Mohamed El-Idrissi El Jilassi, member of the delegation of Morocco

Rapporteur : Mr. El Emir Youssef, member of the delegation of the Sudan

Second Committee

Chairman : Dr. Mustapha El-Nsouli, member of the delegation of Lebanon

Vice-Chairman : Mr. Munir Said, member of the delegation of Iraq

Rapporteur : Dr. Hanna Odeh, head of the delegation of Jordan

13. *Drafting Committee.* The Symposium also appointed a Drafting Committee, to be presided over by the Symposium Rapporteur, with the following persons as members : the Rapporteurs of the first and second committees and one member each from the delegations of Kuwait and the United Arab Republic (annex V).

4. *Speeches of heads of delegations*

14. The speeches of the heads of delegations and of organizations which participated in the Symposium were read at the General Assembly meeting (annex VI).

III. Current industrial development situation of the Arab countries

15. It was noted that the Arab countries were striving to develop their economies, to increase local production and to raise the standard of living of their peoples; they were exerting considerable effort to improve their economic and social structure and to accelerate their growth rate by adopting modern scientific and technological methods. Most of those countries, however, still relied on producing primary agricultural products and the extraction of mineral raw materials, of which petroleum was a basic source of income. The manufacturing industries still played a modest role as a source of national income and provided opportunity for utilizing the available labour force. However manufacturing played only a modest part in the development of exports; and, in spite of all the effort deployed by the majority of the Arab countries to increase their industrial growth rate, the share of the manufacturing industries in the domestic product or in the national income of those countries did not exceed 10 per cent, whereas this ratio attained 20 per cent in some Arab countries, and that of the manufacturing industries in the industrially developed countries varied between 20 and 40 per cent of domestic production. It was noted that this showed the great difference in industrial development between the majority of the Arab countries and the industrialized countries. Furthermore, the portion of the total labour force engaged in manufacturing in the Arab countries ranged between 3 and 11 per cent, while the corresponding figure for industrialized countries was 30 to 40 per cent. This indicated that industry in the Arab countries had not created enough opportunities for using the increasing labour force. In addition to this, the *per capita* share of industrial income in the majority of the Arab countries was still low, as this had only been approximately \$25 for 1963, as compared with about \$480 for the developed countries in 1960. Therefore, the *per capita* share of income from this source in the latter group of countries was nearly eighteen times that for the Arab countries, an additional reflection of the enormous difference between the industrial development of those countries and that of the Arab countries in general. That difference existed in spite of the fact that the average annual industrial growth rate of the majority of Arab countries has been between 3 and 8 per cent before they had begun making and executing industrial plans.

16. This growth rate had increased during the last few years of execution of their economic plans and industrial programmes to between 8 and 14 per cent per annum in some Arab countries and had even exceeded this rate in others.

17. Manufactured goods accounted for less than 5 per cent of total national exports of certain Arab countries, whereas this ratio reached between 30 and 40 per cent for a small number of Arab countries. The reason for

this was that most of the Arab countries, in developing their industries, had concentrated on the production of consumer goods to substitute for the importation of such items. Only a few of those countries had concentrated on industrial production with a view primarily to increasing exports. It was reassuring to find that industrial projects and programmes were being given due consideration in the social and economic development plans being carried out and planned for execution in the majority of Arab countries. This was borne out by the fact that the funds devoted to industry in these national plans, expressed as a percentage of total annual investments, had by far exceeded those of previous years, namely, before the adoption of modern planning methods. The ratio of investment allocations for industrial development had attained 15 to 30 per cent of the totals forecast in the economic and social development plans of most countries. In studying current industrial developments in the Arab countries, it could be observed that most of the industrial activities undertaken in the past had been concentrated on the production of light consumer goods for satisfying local demand and dispensing with the importation of such goods, as was the case with the food-stuffs, beverages, tobacco, textiles and wearing apparel industries, and the manufacture of certain commodities and consumer items, such as furniture, household utensils and a number of assembled products of an engineering nature. Some countries had recently turned to basic chemical industries, e.g. the production of fertilizers, acids, alkalis, gases and industrial salts, while others had devoted their efforts to the production of rubber goods, tires etc.; and a small number had concentrated on the production of certain types of equipment and capital goods.

18. There had been no planned tendency in all this activity towards co-ordination in the development of the industries referred to nor towards making one industry complement another; neither had there been any co-ordination of effort between groups of Arab countries to bring about such co-ordination and profit from mass production methods and from the opportunities offered by an Arab market on a wider scale, in spite of all the possibilities such co-ordination and co-operation had for unifying human effort and financial and technical resources, and for using them to the best advantage in industrial development, on the basis of the available raw materials, experience, local capabilities and industrial growth, in order to strengthen the Arab economy as a whole.

19. Approximate figures available for the past few years indicated that the food, beverages, tobacco, textiles and wearing apparel industries, taken all together, had accounted for more than 50 to 70 per cent of total production of the manufacturing industries in the majority of Arab countries, while the furniture, wood, paper, printing and publication industries, also considered light industries, had accounted for about 6 to 8 per cent of total production of the manufacturing industries in the same countries. This meant that heavy industries, which consisted of the basic metals industry, mineral production, rubber production and the various chemical and engineering industries, still played a small role in determining national

industrial output. A number of Arab countries had directed their efforts to developing certain branches of these industries, or a good number of them, in their current and future plans for facing the weakness which had resulted from increased importation of these capital goods during previous development periods, and the increased demand for them in the future development stages.

20. It was noted that participation of the public sector in industrial development in the Arab countries was increasing in varying degrees; similarly, it was increasing in the different branches of industry, particularly in those industries which fulfilled the purpose of general economic and social development. Concern of the Arab Governments with industrial policy, legislation and organization, training matters, education, research and studies related to industry and its principal problems was also increasing. Likewise, the orientation of Arab countries to adopting general modern planning methods, including the drawing up of industrial programmes, the development of resources and the promotion of industry was continuing. The Symposium mentioned that industrial progress and development plans not only included new projects, as applied to various industrial branches and future expansion plans for these same branches, but also comprised other existing production capacities in the traditional industrial field or in modern industry, regarding which measures for improving output quantitatively and qualitatively could be taken. This, of course, would require considerable conscious effort by way of study, applied research and continuous co-ordination and linkage between all these projects, apart from ensuring the availability of the basic requirements of industrial development. These basic requirements included developing the necessary raw materials, ensuring the availability of adequate and experienced professional and technical assistance, and selecting suitable machinery, tools and production methods. They also entailed ensuring that there should be organizational and administrative methods capable of guaranteeing reduction of cost of production and marketing of the final products, and of providing the necessary funds for maintenance, upkeep, improvement and proper economic operation, based on the size of the market for these products and its requirements.

21. The Symposium referred to certain manifestations which stood in the way of establishing a number of Arab industries on the basis of large-scale production, which could accelerate the rate of industrial development. One of these manifestations was the creation by Arab countries of duplicate and similar industries in each one of them individually, regardless of the market situation in other Arab countries. This had sometimes led to the establishment of industries whose production capacities exceeded market demand in the countries in question, as well as to the establishment of small industries of low production capacity in countries where high production factors and capacities for creating larger enterprises were available. This had led to increased cost of production and to the weakening of the competitive position of these industries.

22. There was a need for industrial co-ordination between the Arab countries themselves and for specialization and diversification, with each country specializing in the type of production for which it was most suited, depending on the relative abundance of its particular resources and market absorption capacity.

23. This co-ordination demanded more detailed studies, statistical information and technical data on resources, capacities, capabilities and needs, as well as a continuous and periodic exchange of information and experience between the various Arab countries including data regarding quantitative and qualitative manufactures. This co-ordination also required planning organization and the adoption of measures capable of fulfilling co-ordination in the long run.

24. The Symposium noted that a number of problems faced industrial development in the Arab countries. In order to solve these problems, a mobilization of efforts and increased co-operation between these countries on the one hand, and the industrialized countries and international organizations, on the other, would be necessary. The important problems to which the Symposium alluded were the following :

- (1) Industrial planning problems and evaluation of programmes and projects included in the general economic and social plans of each Arab country and what these required by way of setting up and reinforcing planning, evaluation and follow-up machinery;
- (2) Problems of selecting the branches of industry and types of industrial projects needed and determining their priorities; linking these activities and deciding on the order in which they were to be executed and the relevant standards in each country, in order to achieve industrial co-ordination between the Arab countries;
- (3) The lack of technical information and statistical data on potential industrial resources and the possible exchange of this information between countries on a continuous and periodic basis;
- (4) The scarcity of vocational skills, technical specialization and administrative ability necessary for rapid industrial development and the problem of overcoming these difficulties and establishing co-ordination between planning of industrial projects and programmes, on the one hand, and educational planning, training and incentives with regard to those working in the industrial fields, on the other;
- (5) Problems of industrial production, specifications, markets and prices;
- (6) Problems of financing industrial development from domestic and foreign financial resources and endeavouring to link the economic feasibility studies of industrial projects and their sources and stages of financing;
- (7) Problems of promoting industrial research, of organization and of mobilizing available Arab resources for discussing their problems and finding solutions to them;

(8) Problems of the Arab countries in their relations with industrialized nations, with regard to obtaining patents and licenses for industrial goods; drawing on other nations' experience, profiting from advisory services and the exchange of views concerning current industries and in the development of others for which an abundant supply of raw materials existed locally.

25. The Symposium drew attention to the importance of increasing international co-operation and the assistance necessary for accelerating the rate of industrial development in Arab countries, be it by way of what the industrialized nations could offer or of what the United Nations and its specialized agencies and regional organizations would be in a position to contribute.

PART TWO. THE SECTORAL STUDIES

I. The metallurgical engineering and construction materials industries

26. It was noted that because industrialization was considered a characteristic of the era, the Arab countries were convinced that the metallurgical industries were the foundation for setting up and creating other industries and the base on which the following would rely :

- (a) The erection of industrial and residential buildings;
- (b) Railroads, communications and electric power networks;
- (c) The manufacture of light machinery and heavy equipment;
- (d) Birth of a number of other industries and engineering projects.

The metallurgical industries found to be of interest to the Arab countries in their development stage are discussed below.

A. IRON AND STEEL

27. It was deduced from studies submitted to the Symposium that by attaining the full production capacities of existing domestic plants and those expected to be built during the next ten years, iron and steel production in the Arab countries would reach a total of 7.5 million tons per annum, 34 per cent of which would be based on melting scrap-iron for making concrete reinforcing bars.

28. It also appeared that the average share of the individual in Arab countries of their iron and steel output was very low, compared with the *per capita* share for industrially-developed countries.

29. The iron and steel industries in the Arab countries currently produced the iron and steel needed for construction and engineering work, namely, steel rods and sheets, and sections of international specifications, whereas it was necessary to consider producing new types of steel bars of special characteristics for use in manufacturing tools, medical instruments, steel for deep drawing operations, stainless steel sheets etc.

B. OTHER METALLURGICAL INDUSTRIES

30. It was observed that in spite of the abundant supplies of such raw materials as copper, zinc and manganese in the Arab countries, metals production from these raw materials had remained very low.

31. However, with regard to the other metals, namely, chromium, tungsten and cobalt, the output of Arab countries had been negligible when compared with world production. In view of the importance of these metals, particularly of steel, to the engineering industries and their availability in some of the Arab countries, the matter required considerable research, the undertaking

of geological surveys and the study of possibilities of exploiting the mineral deposits in question.

32. With an abundance of the necessary raw materials, in many Arab countries, for building basic metallurgical industries, the industrialization of these countries would require wide experience and a high degree of technical skills, which could make the Arab region an exporter of these metals in manufactured or semi-finished form. These would be needed in addition to the huge capital required for the execution of the projects.

33. It was noted that the matter called for a unification of efforts to co-ordinate these industries in the Arab countries, to take advantage of existing resources and capabilities and to increase co-operation with world organizations for the purpose of exchanging information and experience, and of studying the problems of financing particular to those industries.

C. ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

34. It was pointed out that most of the Arab countries lacked engineering industries and were still far behind the industrially-developed countries in this field. Some of them had begun establishing such industries only recently, while others had initiated simple ones which relied on assembling manufactured parts, as was the case with the refrigerator assembly industry and the assembling of air-conditioners, radios, motor vehicles and tractors, so that the workers engaged in these industries might acquire the necessary technical skills in preparation for complete industrialization. This industrialization method had increased the dependence of the industry on foreign-manufactured parts. In addition, the constant qualitative improvements in production in the industrially developed countries, which improvements the Arab countries were obliged to adopt, could, in some cases, bring about an increase in production costs and reduce the possibility of opening new markets for these assembled goods.

35. The engineering industries must co-operate with the metallurgical industries to ensure the availability of raw materials. They must conform with international standards and specifications, and endeavour to find alternative raw materials which could be produced locally.

36. It was noted that the engineering industries in the Arab countries also had problems of a general character that must be carefully dealt with on an Arab level. The solving of these problems would save considerable time-effort and money.

37. The following points were discussed by the Symposium as means of attaining the desired Arab co-operation :

- (1) Standardization of the necessary machinery and equipment for use of the engineering industries and study of the possibilities of manufacturing it;

- (2) Standardization of measurement specifications of the equipment in question and their raw materials and study of the methods of manufacturing them;
- (3) Expansion of industries devoted to assembly work and endeavouring to manufacture the necessary parts, in stages, locally;
- (4) Provision for technical co-operation in studying means of production and the different methods to be used;
- (5) Defining production specifications and the kind of commodities produced, based on market demand;
- (6) Studying planning problems and possibilities of product improvement and finding means of overcoming the problems involved.

D. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS INDUSTRIES

38. It was observed that the Arab countries had made much progress during the last few years in executing construction and industrial projects, in order to face the constant increase in population and to keep pace with the exigencies of economic and social development. The construction materials industries were considered the corner-stone of all the development sectors, and their importance could clearly be seen in the production and services fields. The increased expansion in government industrial programmes, by creating industries, expanding education and health services, building schools and hospitals, connecting towns by means of modern roads, reconstructing villages, reclaiming waste lands and building distant cities — all of which required construction materials — called for the expansion and development of the building industries and the reduction in costs of production of these basic commodities.

39. These industries naturally require considerable quantities of special raw materials to permit mass production, which involves the problem of location. It was noted that this matter needed careful study, as some industries would prefer to locate close to market distribution centres, while others would rather settle in regions having abundant supplies of raw materials.

40. The construction materials industries should receive considerable study and co-ordination. Some of the Arab countries had gained a high degree of technical experience in the manufacture of cement, for example, and their output of this commodity had attained a level comparable to that of international production. Through technical and material collaboration in this industry, the Arab countries could become cement manufacturing centres as it was considered one of the successful industries.

41. It could be said, in general, that the engineering and metallurgical industries and the manufacture of construction materials necessitated a thorough study to find adequate solutions to the problems that might arise in each and to provide the technical and economic assistance necessary to make them successful.

42. While the Symposium noted the Arab countries' interest in the iron and steel industries, it emphasized the need for completing geological surveys in these countries, in order to determine the extent to which mineral resources were available in each of them.

43. And, inasmuch as the iron and steel industries would require considerable working capital, in addition to the fact that they would not yield immediate returns, it would be preferable, under the circumstances if the Arab countries could turn to creating small plants, which could later develop into larger industries; and, in the meantime, study the possibility of exploiting the natural resources that might be available within their boundaries.

44. Furthermore, in view of the importance to the metallurgical industries of other metals, e.g., copper, lead and zinc, and the meagre output of the Arab countries of these metals, the Symposium recommended that increased research should be conducted for locating copper, lead and zinc ores, in order to permit increased production of the metals in question.

45. The Symposium also discussed the subject of metals which go into the manufacture of iron and steel, and which help to produce steel slabs. These metals are manganese, chromium and cobalt. The Symposium recommended studying their economic production, in order to ensure the availability of these metals for existing industries and for future projects in the Arab countries.

46. With regard to the engineering industries, the Symposium's discussions centred on the assembly industry and the necessity of carrying out production in stages at first, in order to help workers engaged in this type of activity to acquire certain skills. It was pointed out that when studying the setting-up of an assembly industry, the possible manufacture of the required components in stages should be considered. This should be done with a view to undertaking complete manufacturing, with as little reliance as possible on imports from countries of origin. The Symposium also drew attention to the need for unifying standard specifications and technical control bases applicable to the production of these components, in order to permit their use in assembly operations in the area.

47. While on the subject of construction industries, the Symposium considered the huge quantities of construction materials imported into the Arab countries and the enormous amounts of money spent on construction work, as reflected by the Arab countries development plans; it noted the extravagance committed in using these materials and the possibility of effecting important savings here. The Symposium stressed the importance of the cement industry in the Arab countries and the abundance of basic raw materials in these parts, noting that this would permit more expansion in these industries. These factors could help the Arab countries reach a level of production capable of meeting the cement requirements of the entire area, if collaboration between the Arab countries concerned were made possible.

48. The Symposium reached the conclusion that study units, or regional institutes specializing in the technology of the building materials industry, should be established in the Arab countries to study the basic materials available in the Arab countries, to determine the extent to which they were suitable for each of them and to lay down the necessary construction material specifications. These institutes or units should also study ways and means of

reducing manufacturing costs and the possibility of using the wastes of other industries in the production of construction materials. Other functions of these institutes would be to determine the bases of technical planning required by the different industries and to work for an increased exchange of professional skills between the Arab countries.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

49. The Symposium then passed the following recommendations :

- (1) That the Arab countries exploit their available iron ore supplies and study the possibility of utilizing natural gas and petroleum waste in the smelting of these ores (1);
- (2) That the Arab countries complete the geological surveys in their territories to permit study of the possibility of fully exploiting their raw materials for producing iron and steel, and other metals, in view of the importance of the latter; that they also keep each other posted on the results of their efforts (2);
- (3) That the Arab countries form small and large industrial units on their respective territories, giving due consideration to co-ordination and integration, based on the availability of raw materials and products in each, bearing in mind that such co-operation and integration should be in line with the development plans of the Arab nations (3);
- (4) That the Arab countries should arrange to have the government sectors finance the iron and steel industry and that the Governments themselves should ensure the development of these industries, should the private sector fail to do so because of the inability of these industries to yield immediate returns (4);
- (5) That the Arab countries establish assembly industries as a first step towards the creation of engineering industries, providing that manufacturing be done locally and in stages (5);
- (6) That the Arab countries study the possibility of establishing engineering projects in their respective territories for making complementary parts for the use of assembly operations in the area (6);
- (7) That the Arab countries set up permanent research centres and strengthen existing ones for studying building materials and their production or manufacture; also for laying down relevant specifications with regard to composition, production and bases of design particular to these materials for each country, in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the various development plans (7);
- (8) That the Arab countries exchange technical skills, information and advice on building production (8);
- (9) That the Arab countries strengthen and co-ordinate their building materials industry by utilizing local materials, such as limestone, sand,

gypsum etc., as well as various industrial and agricultural waste materials (9);

- (10) That the Arab countries establish and support organizations for executing huge construction works (10).

II. The food industries and non-food agricultural industries

50. The Symposium observed that the food industries were of great interest to the Arab countries in general, particularly to those possessing a high density of population and suffering from a shortage of agricultural land. The Symposium suggested that the Arab markets should form an integrated, self-sufficient unit and should co-operate in producing food for export to countries that could not meet their own requirements.

51. The Symposium observed that the quantity of fish hauled by the Arab region constituted only 1 per cent of total world production, which had amounted to 46 million tons in 1963, and that the average annual consumption *per capita* was only 4 kilogrammes, as against an average of 30 kilogrammes for the developed countries. The Arab region's current share of fish production was very low, considering the excellent opportunities offered them, in being so close to the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the Arabian Gulf, and the lakes, rivers and marshes which abound with this natural wealth.

51. The Symposium observed that world sugar production had attained 52.5 million tons in 1963, consumption *per capita* averaging 17.5 kilogrammes per annum. Sugar consumption in the Arab States has amounted to 1.8 million tons during the same year, or 18.6 kilogrammes *per capita*, while the current output ranged between 500 and 700 thousand tons, in spite of the immense potentialities for increasing it by devoting larger areas to planting sugar-cane and sugar-beet, and by exploiting the area's important date crop.

53. The Symposium noted that the Arab countries' production of vegetable oils extracted from olives, cotton seed, linseed, peanuts and sesame seed did not exceed a half-million tons per annum, which had amounted to approximately 2.5 per cent of world production, or 20 million tons, in 1963/64. The Symposium believed that increasing production of vegetable oil called for co-operation between farmers and industrialists in devoting larger areas for planting oil seeds and in choosing the quality of seeds capable of yielding crops with higher oil content.

54. The Symposium noted that in spite of the existence in the Arab countries of soft wood trees and short fibre-producing trees, and the abundant supplies of sugar-cane stalks, linseed plants, maize, wheat and rice straw etc., cotton stalks, palm and bamboo, which are all suitable for paper manufacture, these raw materials were not being utilized economically, as the total annual production of paper in the region had been only 183,000 tons in 1963, while the Arab countries had consumed 450,000 tons that year - an average of 5.1 kilogrammes *per capita*, as compared with an average world *per capita* consumption of 25.1 kilogrammes.

55. The Symposium deliberations also covered the following subjects :

- (1) The role of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in promoting industrialization of agricultural and food products and what FAO could offer the Arab countries in this field;
- (2) The importance of forming planning units and supervising the setting up and developing of food industries and other non-food agricultural industries;
- (3) Cultivation of the area's fish wealth and the importance of freedom of Arab fleets to fish in Arab territorial waters and a study of the possibility of reserving a portion of international waters for the fishing fleets of the Arab countries;
- (4) Strengthening current committees and machinery within the framework of the Arab League so that they might be in line with the needs of the Arab countries for expanding industrialization of agricultural products;
- (5) The obstacles facing the Arab countries in developing the exchange of manufactured food products and the measures needed for overcoming them.

56. Having studied the above-mentioned subjects, the Symposium passed the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to draw up legislation, regulations and instructions defining fishing methods and the season for exploiting marine resources in general and to organize fishing in Arab territorial waters so that the Arab fleets may have the liberty of operating there (11);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to organize and co-ordinate studies of marine wealth and to exploit their fishing waters within the framework of the Arab League (12);
- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to increase their exchange of food products and processed foods by overcoming transport difficulties, facilitating administrative procedures and unifying technical specifications etc. (13);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to endeavour to profit to a larger extent from agricultural wastes in the area — from soft-wood trees or hardwood forests — and of trees suitable for industrial purposes, in order to make available the necessary timber for building and furniture making. The Symposium also recommends to the Arab States the need to extend the planting of forests, in order to make up for the current and expected future deficiencies in timber and in the paper manufacturing industry (14);
- (5) In view of the Symposium's desire to achieve Arab regional industrial integration (free of competition) in the food industries and in the agricultural non-food industries, as well as in marine wealth, the Symposium recommends to the Arab States the necessity of undertaking comparative economic studies to determine the agricultural productivity of each crop separately in the Arab countries (15);

- (6) The Symposium invites the Arab League to strengthen its organizations currently connected with the food industries and the non-food agricultural industries and to profit from the United Nations commissions and the specialized agencies (16);
- (7) The Symposium invites the industrially-developed countries, particularly those parties to regional agreements, or those who are bloc members, to increase their imports of processed food products from the Arab countries within the framework of collaboration with them, in order to help these countries build their economies (17).

III. The textile industry

57. The Symposium stressed its concern with the textile industry in the Arab countries and noted that it considered this one of the old and important industries, as it relied primarily on cotton, which was in abundant supply in the area. It was noted that the importance of cotton increased at a high rate with the increase in local demand for consumer goods — cotton products being considered articles of prime necessity in a constantly developing society. This had led to a rapid advance of the textile industry and to the introduction of a great variety of fibres and textiles.

58. The Symposium noted that the textile industry, because of its peculiar nature, absorbed a considerable amount of manpower and that it was possible to ensure the necessary labour by giving textile workers only a little training in the production stages : carding, spinning, weaving and preparation. Textile workers had required no particular skills in the beginning, but with constantly increasing scientific and technological developments in the manufacture of textiles, the acquisition of higher skills had become necessary. There was now a definite need for the scientific planning and designing of modern textile machinery and of improving manufacturing methods, in order to reduce costs and to compete more successfully in foreign markets.

59. Expanding the textile industry would enable the Arab States to attain many of their objectives through absorbing labour and profiting more fully from unemployed manpower. This would, in turn, bring about an increase in national income and satisfy the demand of the population for certain essential consumer goods. At the same time, it would expand and promote a great number of small, complementary industries, such as textile and clothes manufacturing, embroidery and other handwork, in addition to creating industries for making the machinery and equipment necessary for these complementary industries.

60. It was noted that some Arab countries were considered among the most important cotton-producing nations in the world and that their combined annual production of raw cotton was approximately 7 per cent of total world output. Cotton was a main source of income for the Arab countries, but their total annual production of cotton textiles barely covered one-half of the needs of their populations.

61. It was not considered necessary that these industries be set up in cotton-producing countries, as there were nations, e.g. Japan and the United Kingdom, who specialized in textile manufactures but which did not grow any cotton. Japan was currently considered the most important exporter of cotton textiles in the world, as it exported about 225,000 tons of cotton textiles annually.

62. It was pointed out that wool and silk weaving industries also existed in certain Arab countries, but that these were based on the importation of good quality yarns. However, in view of the availability of large areas of pasture land in the region, it was possible to obtain good quality raw wool in abundant quantities by cultivating animal wealth, conducting experiments and developing model pastures.

63. Industrial plants producing textiles from artificial fibres (e.g., rayon, fibron or nylon) actually existed in certain Arab countries, although they relied on the importation of the requisite raw materials, such as wool-pulp and carbolectum, from abroad.

64. It was noted that raw materials for textile manufactures (cotton, wool and flax for natural fibres, and natural gas and petroleum for artificial yarns) were found in abundance in Arab countries. The Arab countries possibly could establish large plants capable of meeting their own requirements and could export their surplus production. In order to keep pace with scientific developments in this field, it would be possible to create research centres to provide the necessary know-how for improving production and to study the possibility of exploiting the area's raw materials and natural resources. This would permit the Arab textile industry to face world competition in the textile field.

65. The Symposium noted that large quantities of surplus cotton were exported annually by the Arab countries. This called for expanding the textile industry with the understanding that co-ordination should be achieved between industrial units in the area on the basis of specialization and availability of the necessary raw materials. Furthermore, the various industries must constitute an integrated whole.

66. In view of the rapid evolution in the manufacture of industrial fibres and the importation of large quantities thereof by Arab countries (nylon, fibron, etc.) the Symposium pointed to the need for creating projects for the manufacture of industrial fibres from petrochemicals, in order to keep up with progress and to ensure the necessary supply of industrial fibres for the textile industry.

67. The Symposium also observed the necessity of sharing experience and exchanging technical studies and industrial statistics, with a view to profiting from specialized Arab skills and establishing industries that would harmonize with existing operations. The Symposium observed the necessity of ensuring the availability of spare parts for the textile industry and of endeavouring to make these locally as a step towards the production of the machinery and equipment itself in future.

68. The Symposium noted the extent to which special technical experience was needed by the textile industry

to make new kinds of fibres and to produce textile designs, which could only be made possible by the establishment of a research centre for textiles in the Arab States, to provide the necessary information and technical advisory services to those engaged in the industry.

69. The Symposium passed the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need for expansion in the textile industry in their respective territories, with the understanding that this be undertaken on the basis of specialization and, as much as possible, on the basis of availability of raw materials. The Symposium also recommends the establishment of industrial units of economical size, both with respect to type and to quantity of production, including the manufacture of clothing (18);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States enlarging the area of their grazing lands and the more careful cultivation of animal wealth which helps to obtain good varieties of raw wool (19);
- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to increase their output of resins and industrial fibres derived from petrochemicals, by using the most modern methods, because of the rapid development of this industry (20);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to establish the technical institutes necessary for the training of textile technicians (21);
- (5) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to encourage the exchange of studies on and technical experience in respect of the textile industry (22);
- (6) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the necessity of giving due importance to the production of machinery, equipment and spare parts used in the textile industry (23);
- (7) The Symposium recommends to the United Nations and its specialized agencies the need to help create a textile industrial research centre that could be relied upon to study production improvement methods and the possibilities of exploiting basic materials on sound bases, and, to provide, on request, industrial units in the Arab countries with technical advice (24).

IV. Chemical, petrochemical and pharmaceutical industries

70. The Symposium reviewed the studies submitted to it on the chemical industries and noted that most of these were based on chemicals derived from petroleum and natural gas — fundamental natural resources in Arab oil-producing countries.

71. The Symposium also noted that the Arab oil-producing countries had recently devoted considerable attention to natural gas in their industrial projects and that it was only normal that their efforts in this regard should result in the establishment of nitrogenous fertilizer plants, which was an important element of agricultural development. Furthermore, the demand for

chemical fertilizers was constantly increasing as a result of the rise in the standard of living and in the population of the Arab States.

72. It became apparent to the Symposium that the centres of consumption of chemical fertilizers were shifting from the industrially-developed countries to the developing areas. In 1950/51, the share of the western European countries, North America and Japan had been about 70 per cent of total world production of nitrogenous fertilizers, but this ratio had fallen to 56 per cent in 1960/61 and was not expected to exceed 50 per cent in 1967/68. Total world consumption of these fertilizers had increased by 24.5 per cent during the decade ending in 1960/61, while the rise in the world consumption of phosphate and potassium fertilizers had amounted to 157 per cent and 188 per cent, respectively, for the same period.

73. The Symposium paid attention to the petrochemical industries and to the plastics derived from petrochemicals (calathylene, polyvinyl-chloride, pyrtadbin, carbolactum and others for manufacturing synthetic rubber, fibres, tires and packaging and wrapping materials) and noted the efforts of some of the Arab countries in establishing industries for producing these items.

74. The Symposium noted that it was possible to benefit from concentrated sea water and from water resulting from desalinization plants for producing chemicals. In this connexion, the Symposium could not overlook the importance of potassium production, which the Jordanian Government intended to undertake by utilizing the huge Dead Sea resources. (The quantity of potash available in the Dead Sea is estimated at 2,000 million tons; current world consumption averages 10 million tons per annum.) It was noted that potash was a basic chemical in the manufacture of nitrogenous and integral fertilizers.

75. With regard to the pharmaceuticals industry, the Symposium noted that the production of pharmaceuticals constituted only a small percentage of Arab development programmes, in spite of the abundance of raw material in the area, e.g., glycerine, alcohols, acids and alkalis, and the increased *per capita* consumption of pharmaceuticals, owing to the advances made in preventive medicine and modern medical treatment, and to the higher level of health consciousness in the area. All these factors offered a good opportunity for establishing economical pharmaceutical industries in the Arab countries.

76. The Symposium observed that small pharmaceutical products industries had been established in most of the Arab countries. It was only natural that costs of production there should be high. And while some of the raw materials that go into pharmaceuticals were abundantly available in the Arab countries, in addition to a rapidly growing pharmaceuticals market, it was advisable that the Arab States co-operate in expanding existing and establishing large economical pharmaceutical plants, in order to satisfy the demand of the Arab States and to provide the public with cheap medicines.

77. The Symposium noted, after considering the situation of the chemical and petrochemical industries in the

Arab countries, that it would be preferable to plan these industries on the basis of specialization, according to economic considerations and marketing possibilities. In so doing, it would be advisable for the Arab States to take into consideration the possibility of producing integral fertilizers composed of nitrogenous ingredients, phosphates and potash, in view of the abundance of the latter two chemicals in many of the Arab countries.

78. The Symposium approved the following recommendations:

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States that, on formulating development plans, they take into account the co-ordination of their fertilizer industry on the basis of specialization, based on economic principles, marketing possibilities and the availability of raw materials (25);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to those of the Arab States who are able to establish chemical fertilizer industries on their territory the need to consider the possibility of benefiting from the ammonia resources of Arab countries that produce natural gas in large quantities, in case the establishment of such industries on their soil should prove economical (26);
- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States that they endeavour to assist the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in extracting potash from the Dead Sea waters and help finance such a huge project (27);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States interested in the establishment of fertilizer industries in the area to study the manufacture and marketing of complete (integral) chemical fertilizers (28);
- (5) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to co-ordinate their efforts with a view to facilitating the exchange between them of chemical products of petroleum and non-petroleum origin and of semi-finished products and pharmaceuticals (29);
- (6) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to encourage the establishment of large Arab pharmaceutical plants in the area whenever possible for the sake of self-sufficiency, and that the Arab League, in collaboration with the World Health Organization, undertake the preparation of a comprehensive report for submission to the International Symposium on Industrial Development in 1967 on the pharmaceuticals production situation in the various Arab countries and the methods of developing this industry, its integration, industrialization possibilities and the guaranteed foreign aid the industry could obtain (30);
- (7) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to co-ordinate in training technical engineers at existing industries, including oil refineries (31);
- (8) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to undertake studies and research, compile statistics on industry and exchange information between them in collaboration with regional and international organizations, with a view to the eventual co-ordination of these projects in their own interest (32);

(9) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States benefiting from the phosphates, potash and sulphur produced on their territory, with the understanding that preference be accorded to the products of the various Arab nations when importing chemical fertilizers (33).

V. The small-scale industries

79. The Symposium realized the importance of small industries in the Arab countries and the need to promote and study the possibilities of developing them. This applied to all branches of industry in the various Arab countries, in view of the limited market for most and the need for setting up modern industries relying on automatic production — a step which would absorb a considerable amount of manpower. The Symposium observed the way these industries were defined, which varied considerably between one country and another, as these industries included handicrafts, household and traditional industries in the case of some Arab countries, while in others they comprised small-scale modern industries.

80. Some countries defined small-scale industries as establishments using machinery and employing not more than a given number of people (fifty or one hundred). The Symposium observed that the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development had recommended differentiation between crafts and household industries, on the one hand, and the above-mentioned small industries, on the other, in order to permit dealing with them according to their structure and influence on national economy.

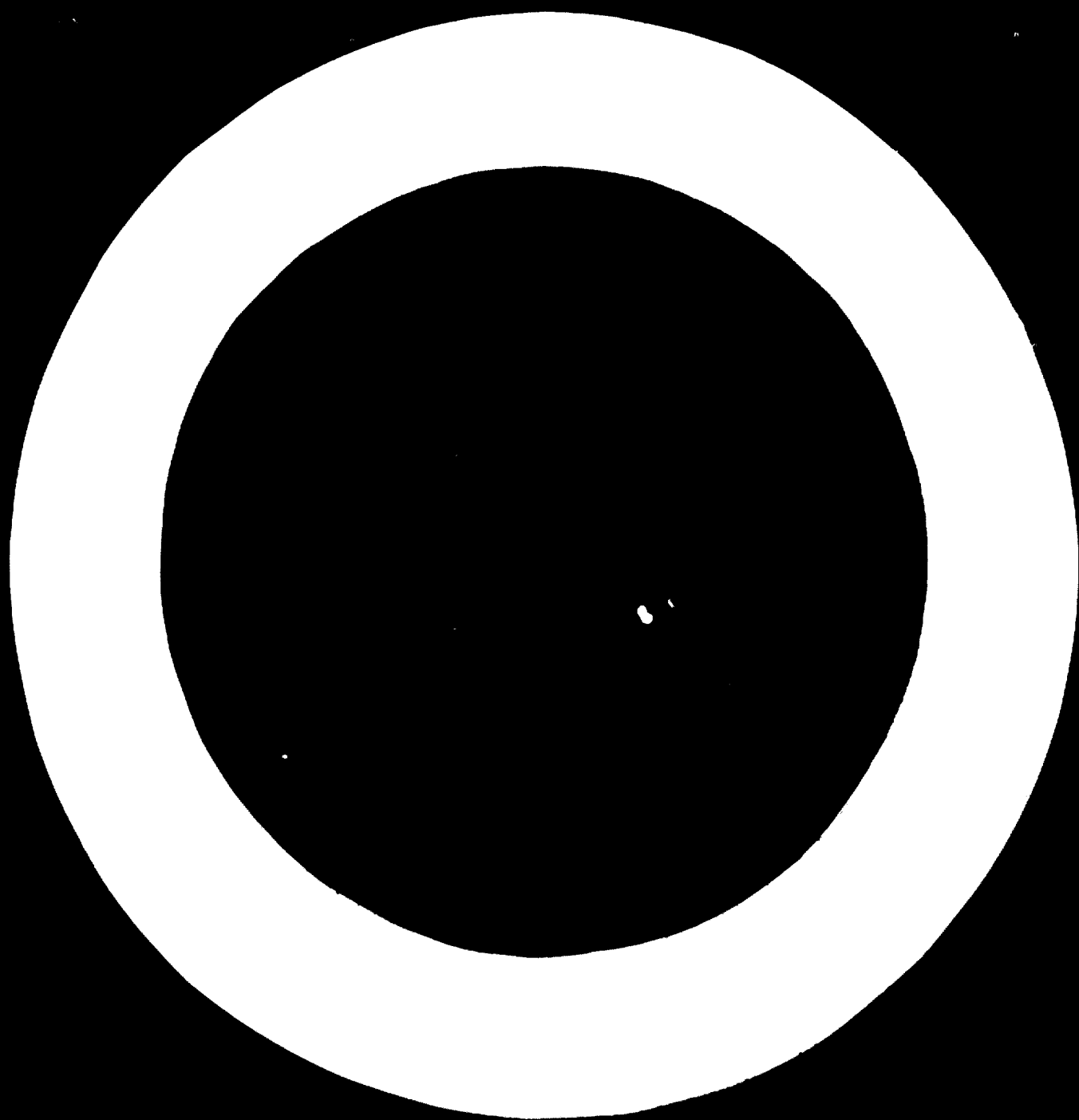
81. The Symposium observed that the small non-traditional industries had their own particular problems, in addition to those from which industry in general usually suffered. It also noted the various efforts which were being deployed in applying modern technological methods to industrial production on the small-scale industries level and the role which these industries could play in a number of auxiliary industries which strengthened and supplied high and medium-output industries, and which supported the main pillars of local establishments by producing replacement parts for the goods manufactured by the assembly industries. This was apart from those small industries devoted to the manufacture of such consumer goods as clothing, foot-wear and furniture, to say nothing of the maintenance and repair industries and others.

82. The Symposium stressed the need to define new, small-scale industries, in view of the importance of a

precise definition when drawing up legislation and specifying the aid services necessary for promoting these industries and strengthening them in order to help achieve development of industries based on mass and medium production.

83. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to agree on a precise definition of small-scale industries, in order to permit differentiation between these and the large and medium-scale industries, and the crafts and household industries, in accordance with international practice (34);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to encourage the exchange of industrial statistics and technical experience related to small-scale industries, as well as the legislation and measures adopted by each of the Arab States for promoting and developing small-scale industries and raising the level of their production (35);
- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to grant the small industries various types of aid including :
 - (a) Establishment of industrial zones for these industries and providing them with the necessary services and public facilities;
 - (b) Facilitating the granting of loans and offering various credit facilities on reasonable terms;
 - (c) The training of workers, technicians, accountants and managers in a manner suitable for the types of small-scale industries;
 - (d) Offering small-scale industries the necessary technical advisory services; assisting them in applying technical specifications, and in maintaining organized financial registers and accounts;
 - (e) Helping small-scale industries in securing the basic materials needed and in marketing their products at home and abroad (36);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States taking into consideration the position of small-scale industries when preparing industrial programmes, and endeavouring to establish rules and bases for co-ordinating and integrating them with the large-scale and medium-scale industries (37);
- (5) The Symposium recommends to the United Nations and its specialized agencies the need to assist the Arab States in laying down the bases for developing small-scale industries, raising their level of production, and preparing the training programmes pertaining to these industries (38).



PART THREE. INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

I. Industrial planning and evaluation of industrial programmes and projects

84. Having reviewed the subject of industrial planning and the evaluation of industrial projects and programmes, both prior to adoption and during the execution stages, the Symposium discussed the importance of setting priorities and of making available statistics and other quantitative and qualitative data required for industrial and general planning and the periodic availability of other statistical information and data pertaining to the local industrial sector as a whole and its subsectors on the Arab and international levels.

85. Having also reviewed the aggregate and industrial planning machinery and its reinforcement, the execution machinery and its reinforcement, and the follow-up of project execution and their evaluation — bearing in mind that planning is a continuous operation — the Symposium stressed the importance of over-all planning as a basis for formulating general development policy and preparing industrial programmes. The Symposium pointed out the importance of adopting objective standards for the selection of projects in the establishment of priorities with regard to time and value. The Symposium also discussed the considerations usually adopted for the purpose, namely, the profitability and labour absorptive capacity of the project, and the extent to which the project used local raw materials and participated in expanding local production and in raising the level of exports of locally manufactured goods. The Symposium observed that the relative importance of each of these considerations depended on the circumstances of each country, its special requirements and the stage of its development. The relative importance of these considerations was linked to the general objectives which the plan was striving to attain.

86. The Symposium concluded that a sound evaluation of projects should take into consideration the direct and indirect effects of each; and that in order to be able to gauge these effects properly, the project must be considered an integral and indivisible part of a comprehensive programme.

87. In view of the fact that the question of defining priorities usually arose from considerations prevailing prior to the execution of the project, it was of prime importance that the planning machinery should review the studies made, re-evaluate the project concerned with a view to modifying it in the light of the new circumstances and determine possibilities realistically to ensure effective public participation for its execution. The Symposium drew the attention of the Member States and those of other developing countries to the importance of seeking the participation of various private and public machinery in the drawing up of development plans.

88. The Symposium arrived at the following results :

- (1) The need to adopt comprehensive planning comprising, among others, programmes for industrial development;
- (2) The need to co-ordinate industrial development programmes in the Arab countries;
- (3) Establishing and supporting statistical machinery, in view of its importance in comprehensive objective planning;
- (4) The need to link local planning bodies with execution and follow-up machinery;
- (5) The necessity of adopting objective standards in selecting projects and defining their priorities with regard to time and value.

89. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) It recommends to the Arab States the need to create and organize institutional planning systems in each of them, comprising a special entity for formulating plans, studying industrial projects and setting time and value priorities for their execution (39);
- (2) The Symposium recommends that the United Nations publish statistics and undertake periodic and continuous studies on matters connected with the types of industrial projects, be they of a consumption, intermediate or capital nature. These studies should include the sources of supply of these goods, their prices, conditions of exchange and modifications thereto, in view of the need of the Arab States for this information when formulating their industrial plans, programmes and projects (40).

II. Industrial financing

90. The Symposium reviewed the subject of industrial financing in the Arab States and the role of domestic savings in financing. It dealt with the low level of savings in many of the Arab countries, the question of mobilizing all resources for industrial development, the importance of availability and growth of savings, and of expanding investment and the development of national and *per capita* income — which called for encouraging savings, creating an investment climate and establishing an institutional framework for the mobilization of savings and canalizing them into desired investment. The Symposium reviewed the foreign sources of finance, including the international and regional institutions, the United Nations aid programmes, the industrial nations and the Arab development financing institutions.

91. The study revealed the inability of industrial finance to meet the requirements of industrial projects and the defect in the distribution of industrial credits between fixed capital and working requirements. The study

also revealed the importance of establishing money markets in the Arab countries for attracting capital, providing guarantees to ensure the right of private ownership and the right to repatriate capital and profits. The study dwelt on the importance of organizing the publication of financial information on the projects to be financed by public subscription or loans, on raising the level of effective financial management of industrial projects and on improving financial planning and financial controls in such a manner as to ensure proper utilization of scarce financial resources.

92. The Symposium also dealt with the role of foreign capital in financing Arab industry, the problems of attracting such capital and the fields of Arab collaboration for finding solutions to the problems of finance and the necessity of establishing the Arab financial institution. The Symposium discussed the means by which development banks in the different Arab countries could collaborate in among other things, the exchange of information and technical experience, and the possibility of profiting from the services and resources of the international organizations on a large scale.

93. The Symposium discussed the problems resulting from conditional loans, which faced the Arab countries in executing their programmes, and the burdens involved that prevented those countries from fully achieving the objectives of their industrial programmes. The Symposium arrived at the conclusion that new bases, more appropriate for meeting the requirements of the Arab States, must be found in order to overcome these obstacles and to permit the Arab nations to accelerate the rate of their industrial development, thereby narrowing the gap between them and the developed countries.

94. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends that the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development assist the nations concerned, on request, by assigning a group of experts to help the Arab States and other developing countries in examining and evaluating the machinery and equipment needed in order to ensure that the value requested for such machinery and equipment is reasonable (41);
- (2) The Symposium recommends that the United Nations appeal to the exporting nations to assist the Arab States by improving their terms, including the methods of payment and interest charged for this type of credit (42).

III. The labour force

95. The Symposium discussed the problems of the labour force necessary for industrial development and arrived at the following conclusions :

- (1) The necessity of surveying the labour force and manpower and of estimating the requirements for development purposes;
- (2) The need for a change of attitude towards manual labour by the Arab workers;
- (3) The importance of management and the necessity of training for it;

- (4) The necessity of paying attention to education and to scientific thinking in educational programmes so that the vocational training programmes adopted will respond to the theoretical education programmes enforced;
- (5) The need to raise the standard of technical proficiency of supervisors and vocational workers;
- (6) Establishing vocational training centres and arranging for training in factories;
- (7) The need to profit from the experience of Arab countries, international organizations and industrially developed nations;
- (8) The possibility of using foreign experience when needed and of providing the necessary facilities for this purpose.

96. The Symposium reviewed the experience which had been acquired by the Arab countries in the field of technical and vocational training and the steps which had been taken in order to solve the problems resulting from shortages of skilled technical workers. The Symposium also discussed the type of aid which the United Nations and its specialized agencies could offer in this field.

97. Furthermore, as human resources were considered the creative factor and the real wealth of nations, and in view of the primary role they played in economic development, the Symposium saw the necessity of laying down a general policy for preparing personnel and setting up the requisite machinery for training proficiency and productive efficiency, particularly in so far as they concerned management — a basic element of success in carrying out any industrial project.

98. The Symposium stressed the necessity for the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the industrially-developed countries to establish training centres in the Arab countries and, in particular, to strengthen existing ones, in order to ensure that these countries should be with the experience and training machinery needed and to form a class of leaders for uplifting industry in the area.

99. The Symposium deemed it necessary to form a generation of trained people for drawing up training programmes in Arabic and teaching them at Arab institutes and establishments; it also called for the standardization of all terms and bases for the classification of the labour force and of technical skills in the Arab countries.

100. While the Symposium was of the opinion that the Arab States should continue to invite experts for undertaking special technical tasks, it deemed necessary the allocation of counterparts for working with them and increasing their technical and practical knowledge of these tasks, with a view to taking over from these experts in the future.

101. The Symposium discussed the role played by health services in creating a favourable climate for industrial development, safeguarding human resources and raising productive efficiency. At the same time, the Symposium saw the need for taking the necessary steps to ensure a high level of health services within the frame-

work of the economic and social development programmes.

102. The Symposium then approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to examine the question of the labour force comprehensively, with a view to providing the necessary training facilities and improving its skills, and to profit to the fullest extent from its employment, providing that a central organization specially created by the State for this purpose undertakes the co-ordination and supervision of these efforts (43);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to carry out general surveys of human resources under the supervision of the State, in order to ascertain the portion of the labour force capable of participating in industrial development, with a view to drawing up the necessary training plans and programmes on scientific bases (44);
- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States that they assist each other in overcoming and compensating for deficiencies that may occur in their supply of trained labour and specialized skills with those more available in some other Arab country. The Symposium also recommends the exchange of experts, technicians, data and experience in vocational training and productive efficiency (45);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to concentrate their efforts on strengthening and supporting training institutions and machinery at all levels, including their relations with other developing countries, particularly with respect to the exchange of students and teachers (46);
- (5) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to endeavour to seek the assistance of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, and that of the other developed nations in establishing training centres and in supporting existing training centres in the Arab countries, in particular, and the developing countries, in general, and providing them with the skills and training equipment needed (47);
- (6) The Symposium recommends to the International Labour Organisation, on request of the country concerned, to assist in establishing or strengthening vocational organizations in the Arab countries, in order to make possible the greatest number of opportunities for training workers and supervisors and raising the level of their technical standard and establishing or supporting the management centres and production efficiency for graduating experts of the calibre found in industrially-developed countries; the Symposium also recommends increasing the number of missions sent abroad for practical training (48);
- (7) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need, with the help of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to ensure training of the higher echelons for uplifting industry, by undertaking the following :
 - (a) Training industrial plant managers;
 - (b) Training of government staff responsible for laying down industrial policy, supervising its execution and follow-up on industrial progress;
 - (c) Training of experts in industrial planning, advisory services, production and industrial research;
 - (d) Creating the opportunity for persons experienced in the various branches of industry to review and apply the latest developments in their fields, taking local conditions into consideration;
 - (e) Profiting fully from training opportunities available in the area;
 - (f) Holding periodic conferences on administrative development in the Arab countries, and studying administrative problems in industry and the methods of solving them (49);
- (8) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to take the necessary measures to ensure the participation of health authorities in the planning and execution of industrialization programmes at all levels, and creating the health environment required to ensure proper medical treatment, the adoption of preventive measures, and providing healthy living conditions and adequate public facilities (50);
- (9) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the introduction of vocational health services in a comprehensive health service programme, in order to achieve integration between the preventive measures to be taken and actual treatment to avoid duplication of effort in this field (51);
- (10) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the promulgation of health legislation, endeavour, at the early stages of industrial development, to take into consideration social and cultural conditions, arouse health consciousness in the citizens and adapt the population to the pace of the new industrial life (52);
- (11) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to train the technical people engaged in medicine and public health and to establish regional training centres for this purpose (53).

IV. Research, design and industrial standardization

103. The Symposium discussed the subjects of research, design and industrial standardization, and reached the following conclusions :

- (1) That industrial development was an integral and dynamic process which required designing and planning on a scientific basis at all stages, so that prosperity in all economic sectors might be possible;
- (2) The Arab countries gave their full attention to these scientific principles and considered them an indispensable and fundamental condition for developing the industrial sector;

- (3) The application of these scientific principles began when the resources and unexploited wealth of the country were defined. After those were evaluated and analysed, their properties and specifications were determined for deciding how best to profit from those materials. All this, however, called for scientific research centres adequately stocked with machinery, equipment, experts and technicians:
- (4) On completing this stage and studying the results of the analyses, market, engineering and economic research were required in order to determine economic feasibility and profitability. After economic profitability was assured, it was necessary to proceed with the preparation of the international conditions of tender for acquiring machinery and equipment, and setting up branches in accordance with the principles of sound industrial productivity.

104. With regard to quality of production, technical specifications and standardization, however, it was noted that those were matters of no less importance than the initial steps explained earlier, as it was on these three points that the success and continuation of the project on a scientific basis would eventually depend.

105. Quality of production and compliance with technical specifications was a basic factor in marketing, because consumers, irrespective of where they happened to be, were careful to profit from all technological progress — which called for the establishment of scientific centres for controlling technical specifications and weights and measurements, in the light of domestic and foreign market demand.

106. It was observed that the Arab countries had concerned themselves with specifications and measurements centres, as the members of the Arab League had, in principle, approved a draft agreement on the establishment of an Arab organization for specifications and measurements.

107. The Symposium pointed to the most important problems which the Arab countries faced in this connexion, namely :

- (1) The necessity of providing scientific research centres for the evaluation of projects and laying down the bases and elements of economic and industrial studies;
- (2) The creation of specifications, weights and measurements centres, in order to make possible the standardization of the bases for ensuring the introduction of Arab products into the Arab States and into foreign markets;
- (3) Finding methods of collaboration for standardizing the bases of protecting intellectual production, so that there would be orderly and scientific co-operation between all the Arab States.

108. The Symposium emphasized that finding solutions to these and other problems was a vital matter dictated by the will of the Arab States to achieve progress on scientific, well-studied grounds.

109. The Symposium was convinced that the availability of scientific research possibilities in the area would

facilitate for the Arab States the search for sub-soil wealth, the process assessing and analysing it to determine its characteristics and, subsequently, the determination of the fields in which it could best be utilized.

110. Furthermore, the Symposium emphasized that by popularizing general awareness in industrial dexterity and designing, the Arab States could benefit from the use of local raw materials in the production of Arab goods, on the one hand, and from the resultant popularity of Arab products among consumers here and abroad, on the other.

111. In addition, the application of standard specifications and measurements in production and packing would ensure good marketing outlets for Arab commodities and would promote sales both domestically and abroad.

112. The Symposium reviewed the results and recommendations of the Beirut Seminar organized by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development which were related to finding new means of providing additional services for the developing countries. Included in those services were the publication of bi-annual pamphlets embodying results of important industrial research work undertaken and the organization of a seminar composed of experts to draw up a report to guide the developing countries in defining and determining the role which the auxiliary institutions should undertake in the field of industrial production. The Symposium found it necessary that the Arab States should be provided with these pamphlets when published.

113. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to strengthen and increase collaboration between research centres in their territories and co-ordinate the exchange of information and specialists between themselves. The Symposium also recommends to the Arab States the need to give special consideration to applied research, with a view to benefiting in the shortest possible time from the capital invested in industrial research (54);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the adoption of the report and suggestions of the United Nations Interregional Seminar on Industrial Research and Development Institutes in Developing Countries, which was held in Beirut in 1964, particularly with regard to the following :
 - (a) The Seminar stressed the importance of industrial research in formulating policies and plans for the execution of projects;
 - (b) The seminar emphasized that spending on research was of equal importance to that of investment in industry;
 - (c) The necessity of adapting local research work to imported technology in the shortest possible time and strengthening this adaptation in such a way as to attain the desired objective and accomplish increased self-reliance;
 - (d) Give careful attention to applied research, problems of patents, exempting equipment and

research materials from customs duties and other fees, adopting the principle of financial and administrative independence for these research centres, extending long-term state aid to research centres and providing them with the opportunity to gain the greatest amount of experience, generalizing the benefits that might result from these research centres, caring for the documentation centres and the exchange of information, establishing a centre at the United Nations for exchanging information on the research centres themselves and information interesting those engaged in industrial research and industry (55);

- (3) The industrial designs obtained by the developing countries from the industrially developed nations often need modification in order to simplify components of products to be manufactured and the equipment necessary for factories to make them more suitable and less costly to industry in the developing countries. The Symposium, therefore, recommends to the Arab States to modify their educational programmes, with a view to devoting more time and attention to the art of designing in order to prepare a generation well-trained and versed in designing (56);
- (4) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to pay attention to the aspects of technical inspection of equipment imported from abroad, the standardization of the bases of inspections, the need to secure the highest possible degree of collaboration in inspecting equipment, benefiting fully from the exporters' experience and making sure of the good quality of the equipment and that it conforms with technical specifications (57);
- (5) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States to co-operate with the United Nations and its specialized agencies in establishing and supporting machinery for designing and advisory engineering, and classifying the latter on a standardized basis in the Arab States in conformity with the internationally recognized basis. Furthermore, this machinery must be given the opportunity to acquire experience by participating in the study of Arab industrial and construction projects and technical control of their execution. Endeavour must also be made to secure the highest possible degree of

co-operation between these Arab organizations in this field (58);

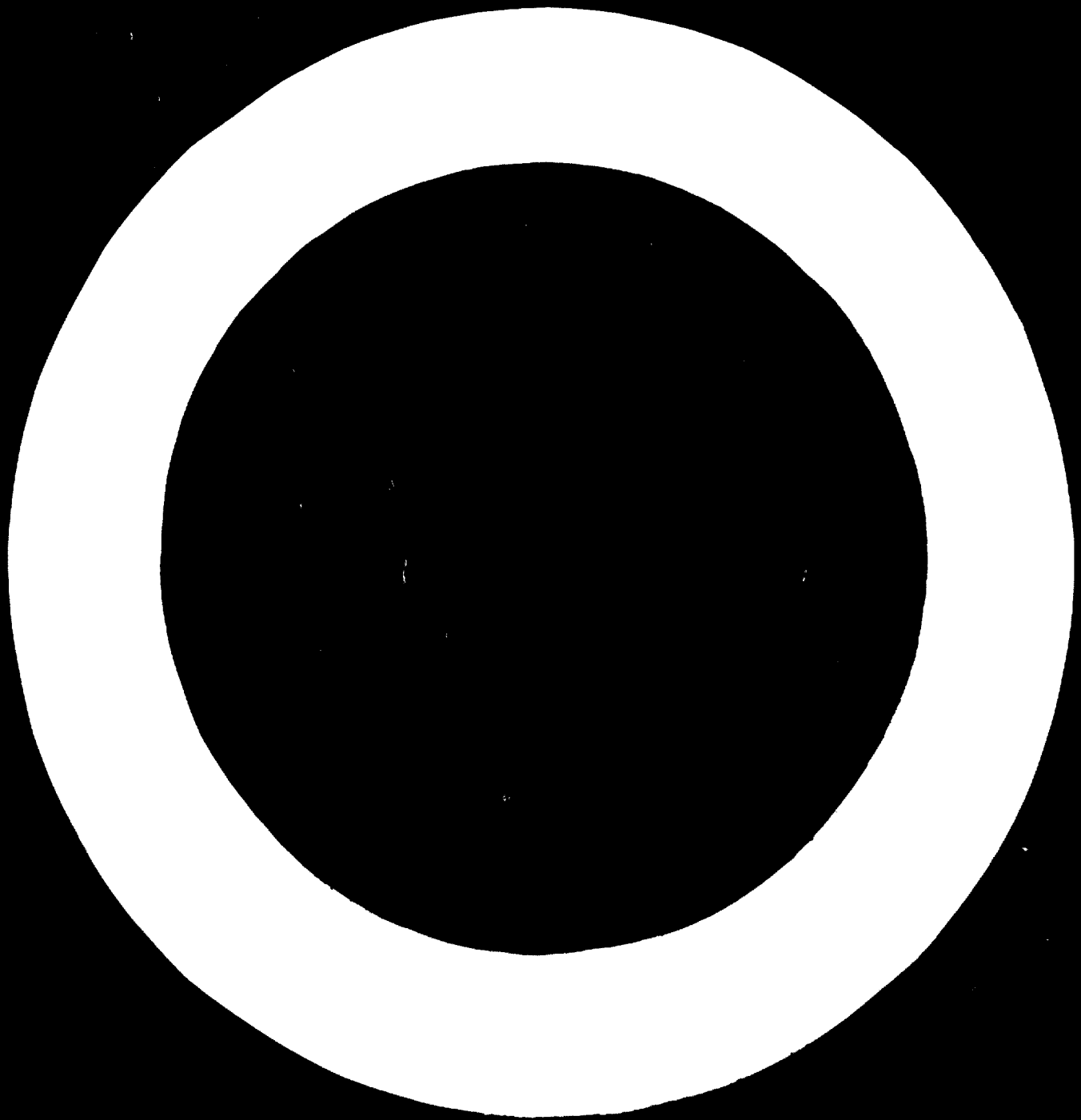
- (6) In view of the importance of and the benefit expected from applying the principle of standardization in accelerating industrial development, improving the quality of production and reducing costs, particularly in the initial stages of development, the Symposium recommends the following :

(a) That the Arab States, which have not developed organizations for standardization, undertake to establish, either individually or in collaboration with other Arab countries, authorities for the unification of standards and specifications, adopt methods of application and regulate quality control in respect of industrial production;

(b) That the Arab States should expedite ratification of the agreement pertaining to the establishment of the Arab organization for specifications and measurements, participate in the activities of this organization through their national specialized authorities and take early measures to join the international organizations for specifications and measurements, in support of Arab entity in this very important international field;

(c) That the United Nations and its specialized agencies collaborate with the Arab organization for specifications and measurements and the Arab countries signatories to the agreement of this organization, with a view to providing the latter with experts, grants-in-aid and equipment needed in the field of standardization, as well as with the necessary assistance for establishing a regional Arab centre for measurements, calibrations and testing;

(d) That the United Nations increase its assistance to the Arab States in applying standardization methods and study the possibility of converting the International Organization for Standardization the International Electrotechnical Commission in Geneva, the International Organization for legal Metrology, and the International Bureau of Weights and Measures in Paris into specialized machinery attached to the United Nations and reinforce these organizations materially and technically through increased efforts and positive action, for the sake of promoting industry and economic activity on the regional and international levels (59).



PART FOUR. CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

I. Arab co-operation

114. The Symposium referred to the Arab League's concern with Arab co-operation in the economic, social and construction fields, as reflected in a number of agreements which had been made by the Arab League countries, either collectively or bilaterally. The importance of industrial co-operation had become apparent by the formation of an industrial co-ordination committee within the Arab League.

115. It was noteworthy that most Arab countries had turned to industrial development with intensive effort during the last few years. However, these efforts required considerable co-operation and co-ordination, which was particularly important in view of the need to accelerate the rate of industrial development, on the one hand; and the scarcity of technical resources and specialists and market limitations in each of them which set severe limits to large-scale production, on the other.

116. There was a pressing need to consolidate the scattered efforts in the field of planning, designing and execution of industrial programmes and projects in the area. There was also a great need to profit fully and on a large scale from the local human and financial resources, as well as from the exchange of skills and information on existing industrial development and its programmes, in order to permit co-ordination and consultation with a view to strengthening collaboration.

117. The Arab countries needed to undertake collective research on the problems of existing industries and on possibilities for the future. These were technical, economic and financial studies necessary for supporting and planning industry. Combined efforts should be exerted to establish research centres in the region, with the existing centres undertaking to serve the Arab States on the basis of scientific applied research related to the problems of production, organization and marketing in the various important branches of industry.

118. A number of suggestions had been made with regard to the co-ordination of specific industries in many of the Arab countries, which permitted co-operation in executing collective projects with the help of more than one country. These collective projects would be a good starting point for co-ordination and collaboration in the industrial field in general.

119. Examples of these similar industries were: the basic chemical industries, the petrochemical, iron and steel, transportation, fishing and certain food industries.

120. The Symposium noted the benefits that could be expected from industrial co-ordination between the Arab States, including the achievement of economic integration, industrial specialization, the mobilization of Arab resources for accelerating the rate of growth, increasing

the volume of trade between the Arab States and raising their capacity to market their exports on the international markets.

121. The Symposium realized the importance of industrial co-ordination between the Arab States, the necessity of collaboration in this field and the benefits that could be derived on both the Arab and the international levels. It also commended the efforts being exerted within the Arab League for arriving at this objective and noted the steps which the North African Arab States and the member States of the Economic Unity Council had taken in this regard.

122. The Symposium discussed the best means of encouraging the mobility of Arab capital and of attracting foreign funds for investment in development projects, with a view to mitigating the difficulties of financing faced by certain Arab countries and bolstering economic and social development in the Arab region as a whole.

123. The Symposium approved the following recommendations:

(1) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the establishment of a centre for industrial development, with a view to accelerating industrialization, developing industry and co-ordinating efforts in this field. The functions of this centre will be to:

(a) Undertake and support studies and research pertaining to the position and development of industrialization in the Arab States;

(b) Offer advisory services and technical aid to the Arab States in the field of industrial development and industrial planning, and in the general support of industrialization;

(c) Co-ordinate efforts in the field of industrial development in the Arab States by way of exchanging information and experience, and by standardizing industrial classification and terminology;

(d) Establish, co-ordinate and help execute research and training programmes on an Arab regional basis;

The Symposium also recommends to the United Nations and its specialized agencies, particularly the Centre for Industrial Development and the regional organizations, to co-operate with the Arab States and assist in the creation and operation of this centre, taking into consideration other regional centres already existing in the Arab States or proposed for establishment in the future (60);

(2) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the holding of specialized periodic seminars restricted to those working in specific industries for the purpose of acquainting themselves with plans proposed for execution, and exchanging points of

view, with a view to encouraging co-ordination and collaboration between Arab States in the different fields of industry (61):

- (3) The Symposium recommends to the Arab States the need to study the possibility of creating a collective Arab institution for guaranteeing Arab and foreign capital invested in development projects (62).

II. International co-operation

124. One of the most important objectives of holding the Symposium on Industrial Development in Arab Countries, other similar symposia and the International Symposium on Industrial Development was the achievement of international co-operation in the various fields of industry and acquaintance with the efforts which were currently being exerted by the Arab countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the international and regional organizations and the industrially-developed countries.

125. The following were the fields suggested for international co-operation :

- (1) Preliminary studies on industrial potentialities and the requirements for economic and financial information, including the setting-up of the necessary apparatus for the preparation and distribution of this information on a permanent basis;
- (2) Studies pertaining to the planning, evaluation and execution of programmes and projects, and the need for international assistance during these stages and the linking of these stages with that of financing.
- (3) International aid, including aid from the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the industrially developed countries in respect of the requirements of industrial development for specialized labour and other skills of various levels, and in respect of co-ordinating educational and training programmes to meet these requirements;
- (4) Aid related to research centres; to technical, engineering, economic and financial studies; and the need for the nations to join efforts in establishing and managing these centres and undertaking these studies for both the Arab nations and the region; also the necessary technical and financial aid of the United Nations, its specialized agencies and the industrially developed nations;
- (5) The need of the Arab countries to co-operate in the establishment of organizations for the execution of projects, as well as in the establishment of organizations for collaboration with the industrially developed countries in respect of such matters as the acquisition of designs and patents, and obtaining, on reasonable terms, machinery, equipment and technical experience. Noted also was the role which the United Nations and its specialized agencies could play in securing these services;
- (6) The observed insufficiency of the technical and financial aid which the United Nations had extended to the Arab States, as compared with their actual needs, and the smallness of this aid in relation to

that which the United Nations had extended to other areas of the world. This was in addition to the fact that the efforts extended by the United Nations in the industrial field were obviously limited, while those extended by the various specialized agencies were not only modest in magnitude, but also dispersed, inconsistent and unco-ordinated;

- (7) It was observed that considerable duplication existed in the type of aid extended by the various specialized agencies, a fact which minimized the effectiveness of this aid;
- (8) It was considered important to note the absence of a unified United Nations centre to undertake, in the Arab countries as a whole, the different economic and industrial studies which the development of the region required, and the fact that the modest and scattered efforts of both the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut and the Regional Office of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Tangiers needed to be strengthened and linked as a step towards the establishment of a complementary entity within the framework and under the supervision of the United Nations, so that the United Nations might keep abreast of the responsibilities connected with the research work, studies, consultations and industrial experience, all of which constituted essentially the requirements of development of the Arab States;
- (9) Of particular importance was the raising of the volume of commercial and technical exchanges between the Arab countries in support of the common effort, through which it was hoped to realize industrial development not only in the establishment of import substitute industries, but also in the establishment of the absolutely necessary export industries. It was noted that this was a field which required United Nations assistance in preparing the necessary studies and creating the requisite apparatus for expanding commercial transactions in exportable industrial goods, on the one hand; and expanding commercial transactions between the Arab States and the industrially developed nations, on the other. The latter particularly applied to the region's imports of goods essential for industrial development, such as machinery, tools, equipment and industrial experience, including the organization of trade in industrial products and facilitating the procurement of essential information and data on a periodic and permanent basis, covering industrial goods entering into international trade and their prices in accordance with the recommendations which had already been adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

126. The Symposium observed that the region's share of international aid had not been comparable to that of other regions and had not been commensurate with the needs and objectives of the industrial and development plans in the Arab States, a fact which confirmed the

necessity of creating an institutional organization to promote their interests on the international level.

127. The Symposium also invited the industrialized countries, the United Nations and its specialized agencies to participate in creating the necessary project execution machinery and centres for industrial development in the Arab States.

128. The Symposium observed the extent to which the Food and Agricultural Organization could help in supplying advisers and providing industries related to agriculture with training and other services, and the extent to which it was prepared to co-operate with the Arab regional organizations and other international organizations concerned with industrial development in the Arab States.

129. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the United Nations to take the necessary steps to expand the activities of its Tangiers and Beirut offices; to strengthen these two offices with the various technical experiences and to study the possibility of establishing an Arab regional commission to serve the area and to fill the huge gap existing at present in the studies, information and technical experience from which the Arab States are now suffering. The Symposium also recommends to the Tangiers and Beirut offices the need to co-ordinate their work and effort under the supervision of the United Nations and in collaboration with the existing machinery at the Arab League (63);
- (2) The Symposium recommends to the United Nations to assist the Arab States financially and technically for the completion of their geological surveys (64);
- (3) The Symposium recommends that the State of Kuwait undertake, until the time when the next International Industrial Symposium is held, to follow up the activities of this symposium in collaboration with the Arab States, the Arab League, the Arab Economic Unity Council, the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation and the United Nations. The Symposium also recommends that each State appoint a liaison officer to follow up and co-ordinate matters between his country and the authorities concerned in the State of Kuwait (65).

III. Proposals in connexion with the International Symposium on Industrial Development

130. The Symposium reviewed the subjects contained in the proposed agenda of the International Symposium on Industrial Development to be held in 1967, and the results achieved by the Asian Conference on Industrialization held in Manila, and the Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa, held in Cairo, with the objective of :

- (1) Creating the opportunity for the developing countries to acquaint themselves with each other's

efforts and experiences in the field of industrial development;

- (2) Becoming acquainted with the efforts that were being exerted by the developed countries for accelerating the rate of industrial growth in the developing countries;
- (3) Creating the opportunity for the developing countries to become acquainted with various types of aid which were provided by the United Nations and its specialized agencies;
- (4) Giving the developing countries the opportunity to put forward proposals for raising the level of international aid and collaboration.

131. The foregoing is in addition to the favourable climate which these conferences have created for the co-ordination of industrial development policies and the undertaking of collective studies on a regional level.

132. The Symposium then approved the following recommendation :

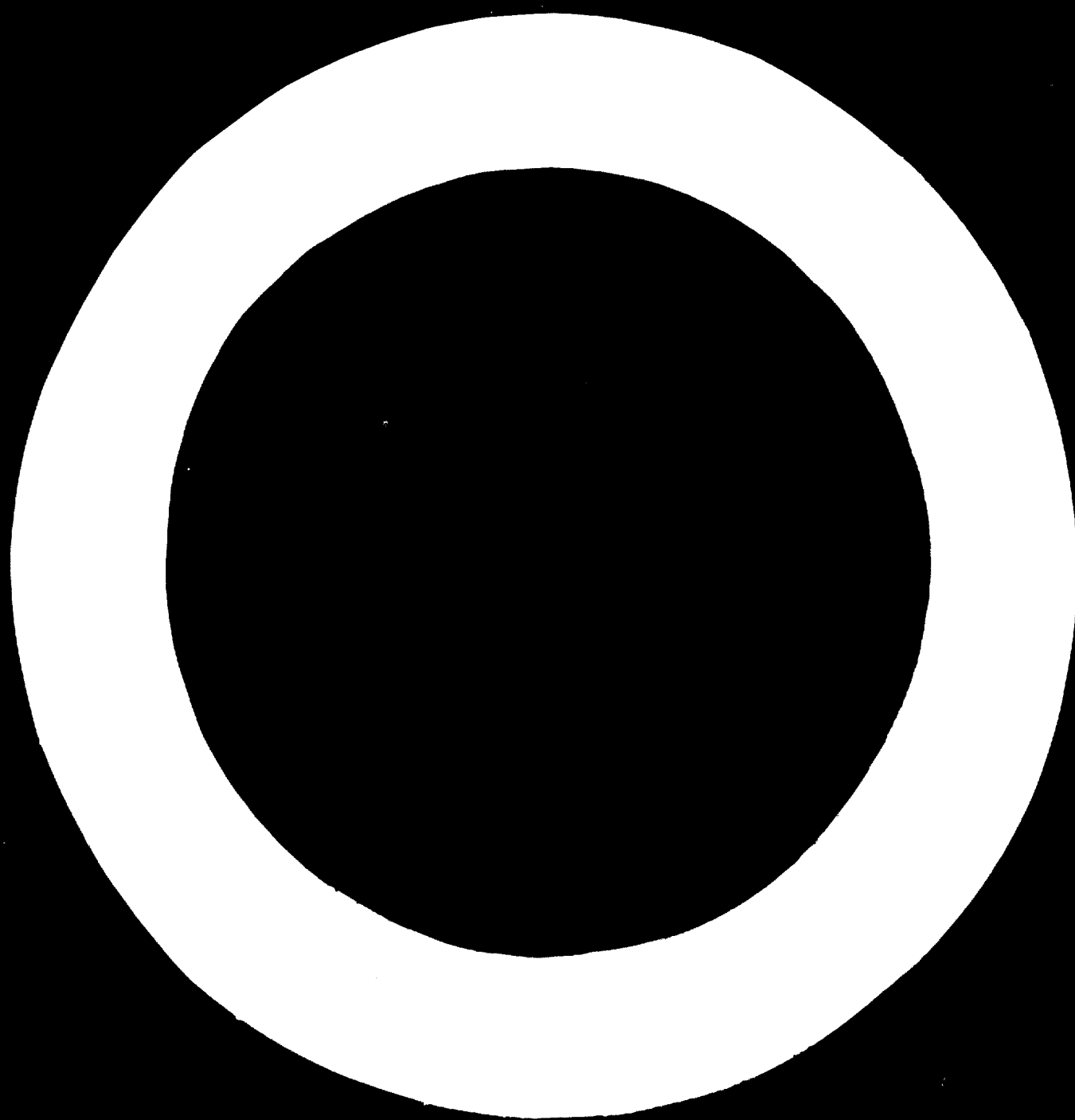
- (1) The Symposium supports the commendable efforts which the United Nations is exerting for the holding of the first International Symposium on Industrial Development and recommends to the Arab States to approve the memorandum submitted by the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development in connexion with the topics proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

The Symposium further recommends that the Arab States should view the International Symposium with seriousness, participate in its activities and ensure Arab co-operation in the preparation for this symposium, with a view to reaping the benefits which the developing nations hope for (66).

IV. General recommendations and decisions

133. The Symposium approved the following recommendations :

- (1) The Symposium recommends to the secretariat to express the Symposium's best wishes for the success of the Latin American Symposium on Industrial Development, which is to be held in Santiago this year. The Symposium also requests the secretariat to extend its thanks to the United Nations Secretariat for its role in preparing for and organizing and facilitating the holding of this Symposium and to express its best wishes for the success of the International Symposium on Industrial Development expected to be held next year (67);
- (2) The Symposium expresses its appreciation and thanks to His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, the Government and people of Kuwait for the positive and constructive role played by the State of Kuwait in extending invitations to attend this Symposium, and the work which Kuwait has done to organize and make it a success (68).



Annexes

Annex I

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* The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

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Mr. K. Abul-Jabeen

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS *

I. Discussion papers

<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
1/Sau-1	The industrial situation in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2/Eng-3	Creation of iron and steel industries in the Arab countries
1/Iraq-2	The industrial situation in Iraq	2/Eng-4	The industry of sodium bicarbonate and caustic soda
1/Kuw-3	The industrial situation in Kuwait	2/Kuw-12	Chemicals from wastes of sea-water distillation plant
1/UAR-4	The industrial situation in the United Arab Republic	11/FAO-11	Fisheries industries
1/Sud-5	The industrial situation in the Sudan	2/Kuw-13	Small-scale industries in Kuwait
1/Syr-6	The industrial situation in Syria	2/Jor-20	Potash industry in Jordan
1/Tun-7	The industrial situation in Tunisia	2/Syr-21	The textile and weaving industry in Syria
1/Jor-9	The industrial situation in Jordan	2/Syr-22	The food industries in Syria
1/Lib-10	The industrial situation in Libya	2/AEC-23	Prospects of petro-chemical industries in the Arab world
1/Yem-11	The industrial situation in Yemen	2/Iraq-25	Small-scale industries in Iraq
2/Eng-1	Problems of fisheries industries in the Arab countries	2/UN-26	Issues and policies in the promotion of small-scale industries
		2/Kuw-27	Industrialization of fish resources in Kuwait

* Many of these documents were presented in Arabic; these titles have been translated into English for presentation in this annex.

<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
II/UN-30	The industry of construction materials in the Arab countries	II/FAO-9	Industries processing agricultural products other than food
II/UN-31	Basic chemicals and fertilizer industries in the Arab countries	II/FAO-10	Forestry and forestry products industries
II/UN-32	Textile industries in the Arab countries	II/UN-15	Report on the processing and recommendations of interregional seminars on the production of fertilizers
II/UN-33	Metal and engineering industries in the Arab countries	2/KUW-24	Petrochemicals : A practical start for Arab industrial co-operation
3/Sau-2	The role of public institutional oil and minerals in economic development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	II/UN-28	Textile industries in developing countries
3/Eng-3	A vocational training system for the developing countries	II/OPEC-29	Petrochemical industries development in the OPEC and other Arab countries
3/Eng-5	Management development in the Arab industry	2/Iraq-34	Projects of petrochemical industries
3/Eng-6	Standardization : A main factor in promoting industrial development in developing countries	2/Iraq-35	Pharmaceuticals
3/Eng-7	Factors affecting the selection of areas of industrial projects	2/Lib-36	Small-scale industries in Libya
3/Kuw-11	Industrial areas in Kuwait	III/IFC/FIN-1	Some experiences of the International Finance Corporation in industrial project appraisal
3/UAR-12	Industrial planning with regard to local industrialization	3/Eng-8	The responsibility of universities in the field of industrial development
3/UAR-13	Institute of small industries	3/Eng-9	Standardization : A prerequisite for industrial co-ordination and economic integration between the Arab States
3/UAR-14	Joint producers and the industrial development in the United Arab Republic	3/U.N-10	Private development finance companies
3/UAR-15	Co-ordination between agricultural and industrial sectors and its results in developing food and agricultural industries in the Arab countries	3/Eng-16	The planning of the United Arab Republic petrochemical complex in Alexandria : A case history in developing countries
3/UAR-17	Labour policy and the industrial development programme	III/UN-19	The promotion of industrial standardization in developing countries
3/UAR-18	Unification of testing and calibration methods and its importance for the co-ordination of industrial and economic co-operation among the Arab States	3/U.N-21	Training of technical personnel for industrialization in the developing countries
3/Kuw-20	Health aspects	III/UN-22	Training of economic administrators of the developing countries in industrial development
3/Iraq-25	Manpower problems of industrialization	III/UN-23	Industrial policies including policies for the promotion for export oriented industries
3/Iraq-26	Industrial planning in Iraq as included in the general plan of social and economic development	III/IAEA-24	Radioisotopes in industrial development
3/Kuw-27	Industrial planning as included in the general pattern of the economic and social plan in Kuwait	3/KUW-28	The savings and credit bank and industrial financing in Kuwait
4/AL-1	Industrial co-ordination between Arab countries	III/UN-30	Financing of economic development
4/AL-2	Industrial development planning in Arab countries	III/UN-31	Issues in the finance of industrial development
4/AL-3	The Arab Fund for Economic Development and its role in the financing programme of economic development in the Arab countries	II/WHO-32	Occupational health for developing countries
4/Eng-4	Integration of industrial development in the Arab countries	II/WHO-33	Report of the Interregional Seminar on the Health Aspects of Industrialization
IV3UN-6	Industrial planning, programming and policies in the countries of the Middle East	III/WHO-34	Report of the Interregional Travelling Seminar on Occupational Health
IV/UN-7	Industrial financing in the countries of the Middle East	3/U.N-35	Industrial project evaluation
4/AUC-13	Problems of industrial regional co-ordination	III/ILO-36	ILO and management development in Arab countries
5/EPTA-1	Projects in the field of industrial development under the expanded programme of technical assistance in the Arab countries	III/ILO-37	The role of small enterprises in the industrialization of the Arab countries
WP/6/Sec-1	Institutional set-up	IV/U.N-5	A compendium of selected statistical tables on manufacturing industries in six countries of the Middle East
International Symposium on industrial development :		3/Iraq-38	The use of technological evaluation in industrial projects
VII/CID-1	Tentative list of agenda topics	3/Leb-39	Urgent vocational training in Lebanon
4/Sec-15	Regional co-operative fields in industrial development	3/Leb-40	The Lebanese experience in industrial research and studies and the provision of basic technological services for industrial development
5/Sec-6	Fields of international co-operation	IV/AEC-8	Co-ordination of sugar and paper industries among the Arab countries
II. Background papers		4/AEC-9	Standardization and industrial development
2/Eng-2	The textile industry in the Arab countries	IV/FAO-12	Interregional co-operation
2/Eng-6	Utilization of agricultural and forestry wastes for fabricating timber boards in Arab countries	V/FAO-2	Economic significance and accelerated development of industries based on renewable natural resources policies and institutional supply and manufacture of essential requisites
II/FAO-8	Food and food products industries		

<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Symbol No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
V/KUW-3	Co-operation with the great industrial firms in the world for establishment of industrial projects in Kuwait	2/ENG-7	The industrial development in the pharmaceutical sector
	III. Information papers	3/Eng-4	Role of technical inspection in solving the problems of concrete industry
2/UAR-7	Petroleum and natural gas as substitutes for coke in the iron and steel industry	4/AEC-11	Cost uniformity in service of Arab economics
		V/UN-4	United Nations technical co-operation activities

Annex III

AGENDA

Agenda Item

- 1 Opening address
- 2 Election of the President, the two Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur
- 3 Adoption of the agenda
- 4 Establishment of Committees and election of their Chairmen
- 5 Adoption of rules of procedure
- 6 Brief statements by Heads of Delegations
- 7 *Sectoral studies* :
 - (a) Metallurgical, engineering and construction industries (iron and steel, engineering and construction industries)
 - (b) Food processing industry and agricultural products industries other than food
 - (c) Textile industries
 - (d) Chemical industries (petrochemicals, fertilizers, basic chemicals and pharmaceutical industries)
 - (e) Small-scale industries
- 8 Problems of Industrialization :
 - (a) Planning (statistics, private and public sectors, co-operatives)
 - (b) Financing (financial problems and institutions)

Agenda Item

- (c) Manpower (training, management and health aspects)
- (d) Researches (research centres, design and standardization)
- 9 Co-operation in Arab world to enhance programme of industrial development :
 - (a) Integration and industrial co-ordination
 - (b) Industrial financing on regional level
 - (c) Planning and industrial programming
 - (d) Exchange of experts and of technical assistance
- 10 International co-operation :
 - (a) Activities of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in industrial development in the Arab and developing countries
 - (b) Joint ventures in the field of industry
 - (c) Exchange of technical experience between developed and developing countries
 - (d) Establishment of centres for industrial researches
- 11 Institutional set-up
- 12 Suggestions concerning the tentative agenda of international industrial symposium
- 13 Adoption of recommendations and conference report

Annex IV

RULES OF PROCEDURE

I. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

1. Each Arab member State in the Conference shall be represented by a delegation consisting of representatives nominated in accordance with its constitutional rules.

2. The credentials of representatives, and alternate representatives shall be submitted to the Secretary-General before the opening of the Conference. The credentials shall be issued by the competent authorities of each State.

II. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

3. The Conference shall elect a President, a first Vice-President and a Second Vice-President, and a Rapporteur.

4. The President shall preside over the general session of the Conference. If he is absent, the first Vice-President — or the second Vice-President if the first is absent — will replace him as President with the same powers and duties.

5. The Conference shall establish its Committees and elect the Chairmen thereof. Each Committee shall elect its own Chairman and Rapporteur.

6. The Drafting Committee shall be composed of the Conference Rapporteur, the Committee Rapporteurs and two members elected by the Conference in plenary session.

III. SECRETARIAT

7. The Secretary-General of the Conference shall direct the staff required by the Conference, its Committees and the working groups; and he may designate an official to replace him at any meeting in case of his absence.

8. The Secretary-General shall be responsible for organizing meetings of the Conference and its Committees, and for preparation of documents and the distribution thereof.

IV

9. A majority of the representatives participating in the Conference shall constitute a quorum.

10. The President shall declare the opening and closing of each plenary session of the Conference; he shall direct the discussions at such sessions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right

to speak, put questions to the vote and announce recommendations of the Conference, and he shall rule on points of order in cases where objections are raised thereto.

(a) The President, in the course of discussion, can make proposals as to the limitation of time to be allowed to members to express their points of view and the limitation of the number of times each representative may speak on any certain question:

(b) The President shall have the right to close the list of speakers or the closure of the debate and to propose the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting.

11. The President or a Vice-President acting as President shall not vote and may appoint another member of the delegation to vote in his place.

12. No speaker may address the Conference without having previously obtained the permission of the President.

(a) The President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.

13. The Conference secretariat may make either oral or written statements to clarify or summarize any question under consideration or discussion.

14. During the discussion of any subject under the agenda, a representative may raise a point of order applying in the Conference, and the point of order shall be immediately decided upon by the President in accordance with the rules of procedure.

15. Proposals shall normally be introduced in writing and handed to the Secretary-General of the Conference, who shall circulate copies to delegations before the meeting; the members have the right to make oral comments during the discussions.

16. A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any other representative.

17. When a proposal has been adopted or rejected it may not be reconsidered unless the Conference, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides.

18. Each delegation at the Conference shall have one vote and, subject to rule 19, the decisions of the Conference shall be made by a majority of the representatives present and voting.

19. The Conference shall vote by show of hands.

20. If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Conference shall vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The President may, after a proposal has been voted upon, decide whether a vote should be taken on another proposal.

21. If, when one delegation is to be elected to an office, no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, which shall be restricted to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the President shall decide between the two candidates by drawing lots.

22. All elections shall be decided by unanimous vote, unless decided by secret ballot, by the Conference.

23. Arabic and English shall be the working languages of the Conference, and speeches made in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

24. Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the official languages. In this case, he shall himself provide for interpretation into any of the two working languages, and interpretation into the other language by interpreters of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given by the representative.

25. Conference documentation shall be issued in both working languages. Such Conference papers as working papers, summaries, reports, resolutions and minutes of meetings and of Committees shall be submitted to all representatives by the secretariat.

26. Representatives of Arab countries, Arab League General Secretariat, the Arab Council of Arab Economic Unity, Palestine Liberation Organization, International and Regional Bodies of the United Nations and its agencies who are invited to the Conference as observers, may participate, without the right of vote in the deliberations of the Conference, and in any other Committee.

27. Governments of non-Arab countries may be represented as observers and make their speeches at the plenary meeting after approval by the President, but without the right to take part in the discussion and voting at the Conference.

28. These rules of procedure shall be applicable by decision of the Conference.

Annex V

MEMBERS OF THE DRAFTING COMMITTEE

Mr. Abdul-Aziz Kamal, *Chairman*
 Mr. Al-Amir Youssef, *Member*
 Dr. Hanna Oudeh, *Member*
 Mr. Abdullah Al-Darwish, *Member*
 Mr. Ahmad Al-Doeg, *Member*

Annex VI

POLICY STATEMENTS

A. OPENING ADDRESSES

1. Message from His Highness the Emir of the State of Kuwait *

In the name of God and on behalf of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait, I open the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab countries and heartily welcome you to the land of Kuwait.

* Read by H.E. Sheikh Abdallah Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Kuwait.

This important Symposium which is being held in our country is an event which we shall remember with great pride. It reflects the Arab States' determination to co-ordinate their creative efforts and to study the problems of industrial development which our nation is facing on its way towards building up a better life for the Arab individual.

By sponsoring this Symposium and doing all it can, with your co-operation, to help it attain its aims of projecting the problems of industrialization in the whole Arab region, Kuwait hopes that

you will succeed in throwing light on the causes of these problems and recommending suitable solutions. We firmly believe that co-operation in tackling problems is the best means of overcoming them.

I sincerely hope that this meeting will pave the way for the Arab States to play their desired role at the International Symposium on Industrial Development, which the United Nations is preparing to hold next year, by conveying to the Symposium a vivid picture of their economic situation, industrial problems and development requirements.

In this connexion, it pleases me to pay tribute to the League of Arab States and to the Arab Economic Council for the efforts they are making to provide co-ordination and harmony between the development and industrial plans of the Arab States. A word of tribute is also due to the United Nations for the role it is playing to facilitate the exchange of views, experience and knowledge between the industrial and the developing countries in the service of international co-operation and world peace.

Once more I welcome you in the name of the Government and people of Kuwait and wish you continued success.

2. Message from the Secretary-General of the United Nations^b

The hopes of the peoples of the less developed areas of the world for a better life which is commensurate with the development of modern technology are based, to a large extent, on the creation of a modern, efficient, industrial sector. The convening of an international gathering of Arab States on industrial development is a tangible evidence of their concern with the need to advance this basic sector of the economy in their efforts to raise the living standards of their populations. Because of the important aims of this meeting, I wish to express my deep regret at the fact that pressing business on hand prevents me from participating personally in your deliberations. I wish to assure you, however, that the efforts of the United Nations, which have been marked in recent years by an increasing concern with the need to promote and accelerate industrial development, will be further strengthened for the benefit of all the developing countries. As you are aware, the General Assembly decided at its last session to set up a new United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, in response to the long-cherished desire by the developing countries for an international machinery capable of assisting effectively their effort towards greater industrialization.

Your meeting is an important reflection of these efforts, and the Governments of the area should be congratulated for their decision to undertake mutual deliberations on problems of common interest in the field of industrialization. In particular, the initiative of the Government of Kuwait in organizing and sponsoring this Symposium deserves to be highly commended as a genuine expression of international good will and understanding. This has certainly not been the first time that Kuwait has taken such an initiative and also given liberal support to important international undertakings. As is well known, the Government of Kuwait has contributed generously to many United Nations programmes. It has also provided basic support for the establishment of a development planning institute in your region.

The United Nations has been happy to co-operate in the preparation of your Symposium and has submitted for consideration by the Symposium basic documentation on the development of industry in the Arab countries. We regard this Symposium as one of the preparatory meetings for the International Symposium on Industrial Development, which will be convened by the United Nations in 1967, and hope that your deliberations and conclusions will bring to the international meeting a true sense of the aspirations which inspire the efforts of the Arab countries in the field of indus-

trialization, as well as of the problems and requirements that must be faced in the process.

Our world is becoming increasingly interdependent and meaningful solutions to existing problems have to be worked out through ever broader international agreement and understanding. It is my hope that your deliberations will lead not only to a broader appreciation of the mutual problems of the participating countries, but also to fuller co-operation among them and with other countries in a broader international context. I wish your Symposium every success.

3. Address by the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development

It gives me pleasure to join the previous speakers, in extending through you, Mr. Chairman, to His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, the Government and people of Kuwait our thanks and high appreciation for the hospitality and excellent arrangements given to all of us here in this first Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries. Just a year ago, I was here in Kuwait to pursue with the Kuwaiti authorities the initial idea of holding this Symposium. Throughout last year, I had many occasions for discussions and consultations about this Symposium and its programme of work. Whether in New York, Beirut, Cairo or Kuwait, I found always nothing but keen interest, serious effort, generous help and excellent co-operation. I witnessed the idea of holding the Symposium first discussed here and subsequently built up to the current level by the preparatory committee in Kuwait, with the support of the Government, and in the hands of our distinguished Secretary-General of this Symposium and his colleagues, knowing, I am sure, that the Kuwaiti authorities will continue with their support and interest, so as to bring fully to fruition the results of this Symposium.

It is also gratifying to note that the initiative of Kuwait found its echo with the other Arab countries, who responded with enthusiasm to the invitation to this Symposium. The documentation submitted to the Symposium from the participating countries, as well as the high-level distinguished delegations sitting round this table, stand witness to the interest shown in this Symposium, and give us every hope for a continuous and serious follow up to the conclusions and recommendations of this meeting. I would like also to note that the Council of the Arab League endorsed the holding of this meeting, and that the many intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in the Arab countries, present with us, have, and will continue, to support the objectives of this meeting.

We in the United Nations and its specialized agencies have been only too happy to co-operate with the Kuwaiti Government in this undertaking and, as mentioned by the Secretary-General, U Thant, we pledge our support and increasing efforts towards the industrialization of the developing countries, as a prerequisite for their economic growth and social development, as well as the sure road towards building a world peace and order.

* * *

This Symposium is the third in a series of four regional symposia dealing with the industrialization of the developing countries. Almost one month ago, a meeting was held in Cairo for all of the African countries. I am happy to see present amongst the participants in this meeting many who were also present in Cairo, particularly from the Arab countries of Africa. Two months ago, the first Asian Conference on Industrialization terminated its discussions in Manila in the Philippines. I have witnessed the three meetings, in Asia, in Africa and now for the Arab countries. I have met, heard and talked to more than sixty representatives of developing countries in Asia, Africa and the Middle East. I could not fail to recognize certain common features, which I may be allowed to dwell upon for a while, with your permission, Mr. Chairman.

^b Read by Mr. I. H. Abdel-Rahman, the United Nations Commissioner for Industrial Development.

Invariably, it has been recognized that the preparations for these meetings stirred interest and gave opportunity for many a review and a reflection in all countries. The documents submitted put together, mostly for the first time, information which was not either available or easily accessible. Granted some of the documents leave much to be desired by way of improvement, but nevertheless, the totality of documentation effort created a massive process of stocktaking in the participating countries. This is in itself a useful result and a necessary first step towards a careful and systematic assessment of the industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

In drafting the agenda of these regional meetings, the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development established a basic outline, which was modified to suit the conditions of each case. In Asia, a region where very large countries are found side by side together with very small countries, and highly industrialized countries find themselves partners in meetings with some of the least developed countries of the world, the contrast was clear. Yet the divergency of situations between the countries called for an exploitation of the potentialities of industrial co-operation. Thus, an Asian Development Bank was established and an Asian Industrial Development Council proposed. The first is to help financing development and the latter to promote joint industrial projects and harmonized planning of industry in the region. The participating countries in the Manila meeting recognized also that they should meet regularly in similar symposia every three years.

In Africa, geography and history made most of the African countries look outwards towards the sea and not towards each other. Throughout the centuries they were separated by distances and alienated from each other economically and culturally. Now they find themselves facing an ever-developing world community, with little means of communication, and an economic structure not best suited to assimilate the fruits of modern technology or supply the necessary support for their political and social aspirations. Because of all these reasons and others, the Cairo meeting found the African countries discussing the potentialities of industrialization, not only as separate political entities, but also in subregional groupings aimed at creating a wider market for an increasing volume of their industrial goods. Yet, in the pursuit of subregional co-operation in Africa, a number of harsh facts had to be recognized and should be eventually dealt with. The suggested solutions to some of the recognized difficulties were discussed in Cairo and thus contributed towards a fuller understanding and better appreciation of the efforts required for African industrialization.

In the Latin American industrial meeting, to start in a fortnight in Chile, an interesting case of regional industrial co-operation will be examined, namely, the case of the Central American countries, which have formed possibly the best economic integration system in the recent years. Yet, the most important problem that undoubtedly will dominate the discussion in Santiago, will be the industrial integration of the countries of Latin America, which will, according to some learnt opinions, become both an economic necessity and a political expediency.

I need not anticipate your conclusions in this meeting, but if what was said so far give a clue, you will naturally examine the needs and instruments for closer industrial harmonization.

It is clear thus, that the developing countries across three continents are facing a challenge. They live in a world in which science and technology have created in the advanced countries an ever-growing industrial movement, which contributes towards an ever-expanding economy. The developing countries face the challenge to join this movement of industrialization, so as not to be squeezed out by the large, and left with a steadily decreasing share of world trade and income, while they have on hand a steadily increasing crushing burden of population growth.

This situation was fully manifested in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in 1964. It finds expression

also in the above-mentioned schemes of regional industrial co-operation in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Yet it may be observed that trade is a consequence of supply and demand. Whatever the irregularities that may be corrected for the benefit of the developing countries in the current system of international trade, these countries will benefit fully, if they produce more goods to the world market, basically through proper industrialization and promotion of exports. It may be also observed that regional co-operation will be the nearer to realization, if the co-operating countries themselves take the necessary steps to diversify their production, employ their available labour and develop their industries. In short, what is needed is a set of measures on the national level, on the regional level and on the international level. The set of regional industrial meetings, one of which is this meeting in Kuwait, together with the International Symposium on Industrial Development to follow next year, have as a main objective to help the developing countries in three continents to develop their policies and programmes of industrialization, drawing all possible advantage from the potentialities of regional and international co-operation, as a supplement and support to their national actions.

The International Symposium and the regional industrial meetings preceding it are but one of the activities of the United Nations in the field of industrial development. These activities, as mentioned by Secretary-General U Thant, "have been marked in recent years by an increasing concern with the need to promote and accelerate Industrial Development".

The United Nations has established four years ago the Centre for Industrial Development as part of its Secretariat in New York, to develop a programme in industry and to serve the Committee for Industrial Development which was established one year earlier by the Economic and Social Council. In the last five years, the work of the United Nations in the field of industry has been steadily increasing, but not to the satisfaction of the developing countries, who have shown particular concern and expressed repeatedly the need for the establishment of a new specialized agency for industrial development. It was only in the Twentieth General Assembly, in December 1965, that a resolution was passed establishing an autonomous United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), which will be referred to shortly.

During the last three years in particular, the United Nations activities in industry developed both in research and in technical co-operation and international meetings. As regards research, it became evident that "industrialization" should be viewed in a comprehensive manner in its own right, and not as a residual or marginal discussion of economic development. The comprehensive approach would include :

(1) Discussion of the development of the many specific branches of industry, such as iron, steel, chemical industries, engineering industries, textiles, fertilizers, building materials, pharmaceuticals, food industries etc., as regards growth, technology and management.

(2) Discussion of public policies in financing, taxation, credit, incentives, wages, incomes, labour and education, which must be viewed together and harmonized to lead to the appropriate industrial development, through the projects, programmes and plans of industrialization undertaken by the public and private sectors.

(3) The establishment of the necessary supporting institutions and infrastructural activities needed to supply the growing industrial sector with trained personnel, research facilities, standardization and design services, technological and market information and the like.

I am happy to observe that your Symposium has adopted an agenda which covers fully all of these aspects, which seem to be essential for a proper examination of the process of industrialization in your countries.

The United Nations Centre for Industrial Development conducted and published studies in many of these topics, in co-operation

with the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Thus, many regional and interregional meetings have been held to examine some of these specific items. The documentation of your Symposium includes summaries of the results of some of those meetings, including those about training, standardization, fertilizers and others.

Parallel to these efforts in studies, the United Nations system has been increasing the progress of technical assistance and Special Fund activities in the field of industry financed by voluntary contributions. These two programmes have been recently merged into a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which is represented here in this Symposium. Some technical co-operation activities were also financed from the regular budget of the United Nations. All of these activities are essentially not "investment" aid, but rather studies in the "pre-investment" stages. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and its affiliated bodies, the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation (which is also represented in this meeting) worked in the field of direct investment. The technical co-operation programmes were developed as advisory and survey services to the developing countries in all branches of economic and social development. With increasing attention given to industry in these programmes, it became clear that the aid of the United Nations should not stop at the stage of preparing facility studies about industrial projects and giving advice about what should be done. In industry, particularly, a promotion effort is needed to help the developing countries, to seek financing for industrial projects, to finalize the feasibility studies in bankable projects, to negotiate with perspective investors, as well as with public authorities, the measures both legal, financial and technological, needed to establish the projects and to give direct help in calling for foregoing bids, examination of offers and negotiation of final agreements of financing, construction and management.

Realizing the great need for help in all these aspects, the United Nations is establishing now a "trust fund" financed by voluntary contributions to give these services, which are being known as "Special Industries Services". The Government of the Netherlands was the first to contribute 3 million Dutch guilders last December to this purpose, and additional contributions were successively offered by the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and Sweden. Other contributing countries may follow. The funds available thus far stand at more than \$5 million yearly, and may be expected to reach twice as much.

The purpose of the new Special Industrial Services of the United Nations are essentially to bridge the "action gap" between feasibility of studies of industrial projects and their financing, and help in "trouble-shooting" activities designed to solve the operational difficulties of existing industrial establishments and bringing them to an acceptable level of efficiency. In all these cases, the procedure of rendering help should be flexible enough to cope with the usual urgency of the request and the frequently required confidentiality. In short, these activities will be handled more in a "business" approach, rather than in a slow programming approach. The approval of requests will rest jointly with the Administrator of the UNDP and the Commissioner for Industrial Development, who will report later to the appropriate bodies.

Though this new programme of Special Industrial Services is still in the initial stages of being established yet, I would like to announce here that some requests are already under discussion in New York. The representatives of the UNDP here and I will be glad to discuss with any of the delegations present here, some suggestions to make use of these new services for the industrial development in their countries.

On 28 March 1966, a committee of thirty-six countries will meet in New York to draw up the statute, structure and procedures for the United Nations Organization for Industrial Development, according to the resolution of the General Assembly of December 1965. The new organization, which will be autonomous within the United Nations, like UNCTAD, will be governed by an Industrial Development Board, and its executive machinery will be headed by an executive director appointed by the General Assembly. It will most likely supersede the current Committee for Industrial Development and the Centre, and will assume co-ordinating responsibilities for the totality of activities in industry conducted by the various organizations in the United Nations system.

The resolution establishing the new organization was accepted unanimously and by acclamation, without dissent. A fact of great significance, which shows full agreement between the advanced industrial countries and the developing countries, in supporting the objectives and programmes of the new organization. It was immediately after their unanimous resolution that contributions were offered by some advanced countries to finance the Special Industrial Services, which I have just referred to. The new organization, which will be fully in operation before the end of this year, can look forward to support and co-operation from many quarters. Its success, however, depends essentially on you, the developing countries.

The efforts and resources of the United Nations, however great, can only be a catalytic and supplemental support to the efforts of the developing countries themselves, and no substitute or alternative to them.

For the first time, the developing countries are coming forward in the regional industrial meetings thus held, with reports and statements reviewing their past efforts in industrialization, indicating their success and failures, and outlining their requirements and perspective development. Through these country-by-country studies, a real and complete picture could be unfolded for the benefit of all. Each country can compare experience with others, and possibilities of co-operation, bilaterally and multilaterally, can be established.

The forthcoming International Symposium on Industrialization Development, in 1967 will bring together all of these country reports and statements, and will afford, for the first time, an international forum to develop working relations and practical confrontation, by the advanced and the developing countries alike, to meet the main challenge of our times, namely, the challenge of creating a world peace and prosperity through justice and development.

The United Nations, on its part, is preparing a number of basic documents for the International Symposium. We have sent to your Governments two notes, one last August and the second in December, requesting your opinion and inviting your observations on the agenda of the International Symposium, and we have received some valuable comments from you. In particular, we hope to present to the International Symposium a "World survey of industrial development", which draws on the information gathered in this and in other regional meetings, and which can be periodically published as a summation of the experiences of the developing countries as you move forward along the difficult road of industrialization.

Lastly, Mr. Chairman, allow me, as an Arab, to express my thanks to you and to your Government, and to the people of Kuwait, for your most generous co-operation and overwhelming hospitality, and to assure you that, with the collaboration of all delegations and participants present and in particular, with the co-operation of the offices of this Symposium and its staff, this meeting will be long remembered as a landmark and turning-point for the growth and development of the Arab countries.

B. STATEMENTS OF DELEGATIONS OF ARAB COUNTRIES

Statement of the Delegation of Algeria^c

On behalf of the Algerian delegation, I have the pleasure of greeting His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and of expressing my thanks to the Kuwaiti Government and organizations, to H.E. Shaikh Abdullah Al-Jaber Al Salah, Minister of Commerce and Industry, for the warm welcome given to us, and to the Preparatory Committee for the efforts that have been exerted in preparation for this Symposium. As you will have noticed, the Symposium has been organized on an international scale, which permits all delegation members to study thoroughly all points and draw conclusions in the best manner regarding what is required in both the economic and technical fields.

Industrial development is doubtless the main problem of every growing country and that of its responsible statesmen. Having gone through our bitter struggle for freedom, which led to our independence, we must now prove to the world that we are worthy of this freedom and independence for which we fought.

It is only through freedom and independence that we can know the capacities of the Arab countries which have lived under the tyranny and oppression of colonialism. The cause of the backwardness from which the Arab world suffers is not the Arabs themselves, nor is this backwardness owing to our inability to live with our times. This is why it is our duty to prove that we are able to lead our country to prosperity and progress.

Algeria, which gained independence only four years ago, has not been able to reach the stage of industrial and economic development hoped for, as these terms imply the existence of complete organization which needs stable and quiet conditions for economic planning, in addition to important national resources.

During the last few years, after our fight for political independence, which lasted seven full years, we have had to face many economic problems and found ourselves up against a new type of struggle for achieving true independence. All types of economic activity, industrial, agricultural and commercial, were concentrated in the hands of the colonizers. More than a million colonialists controlled the Algerian economy.

Now that we have attained freedom, our economic policy aims at retrieving our economic wealth. We adopted socialist decisions for repossessing the cultivable agricultural land which was owned by the colonialists.

With regard to the industrial sector, the Government's efforts were aimed at repossessing the companies and factories which were then owned by foreigners.

On the other hand, the Government exerted all efforts to promote and increase production in all fields. We paid special attention to education, for which there was a hard-felt need in the country. The result is that we now have a great number of students in our universities and primary and secondary schools — more than we ever had prior to independence. At that time, it was difficult to find more than 500 to 600 Algerian students registered in the universities, whereas the present enrolment exceeds 8,000. A new technical college has been established for the training of engineers and technicians to meet the country's over-growing need for this kind of manpower. More than one-fourth of the state budget is devoted to education, because real independence can only be achieved through economic freedom supported by a generation of skilled technicians. This gives you an idea of the huge efforts which the Algerian Government is deploying in the field of education. We have come to the conclusion that sound economic policy must be based on education and specialization.

The Algerian Government shouldered heavy responsibilities after independence because, as we all know, during the years of struggle,

many Algerian lives were lost. Consequently, a large number of widows and orphans had to live at the expense of the State — which represented a heavy burden on the budget.

This expense, however, is a duty which we must pay to the families of those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of their country, and many of our economic resources are now being used to fulfil these social duties and to fulfil the responsibilities resulting from the losses we inherited from our struggle. This is indeed a great drawback, but in spite of all this, the Algerian Government spares no effort to rebuild the economy, with a view to promoting development and prosperity and guaranteeing social justice under a socialist régime.

The current trend of economic and industrial policy is the setting up of industries capable of producing commodities for which the necessary raw material exists locally. Those raw materials are minerals, oil, gas or agricultural products now being exported mainly on a barter basis. This practice was instituted by colonialism. History has taught us that should a country which gained independence neglect production and rely on policies introduced by colonialism, its independence will fail to be based on strong foundations.

Concerning our mineral wealth, those are extracted under government supervision through State-owned companies. As regards oil and gas, Algeria started prospecting for and extracting oil soon after independence. During all those years, national companies were being formed for prospecting and extracting oil, with Algerian means. With regard to oil transport, the country now has the right to transport oil and gas through national companies. The industrialization of oil and gas, however, has become a government monopoly and many projects are now under consideration. All are confined to Algeria itself, the purpose being that all our projects, particularly the large ones, must remain under our own control, away from foreign supervision.

Many new projects are being studied. God willing, these will enter the execution stage during the current year. They are of an agricultural, industrial and mineral nature. Petroleum products, too are receiving consideration in our economic plans. Other projects that are under study and will soon take shape consist of medium-size industries which will supply the immediate needs of the country for consumer goods, which, so far, have been imported from abroad. This undertaking is part of a government plan which aims at attaining a standard of economic freedom from foreign interference — an era in which our natural resources will be exploited for the good of our own people.

In our time, no country or Government can afford to work without taking into consideration the activities of its neighbours or sister countries, who are forging ahead at the expense of history and of nature itself. This is why the Algerian Government is paying special attention to all the efforts being exerted within the Arab League, the Organization for African Unity, the Maghreb States' organizations and, in general, all organizations concerned with planning for neighbouring or sister countries. These efforts are similar, and, in future, will guarantee the solution of all problems facing us. In order to create a base for co-operation between Arab, Maghreb and African countries during this period of struggle for economic advancement, this co-operation must be as it was during our old fighting days. Our meeting here today and the discussions which we are having on all subjects are of benefit to all, especially to the Algerian delegation, as at this stage we need to know about the experiences gained by sister countries in order to overcome our own difficulties or avoid committing errors, and in order to be *au courant* of each other's problems and to help solve them in the mutual interest of all.

This is the message I have wanted to convey to the Symposium, and may I be excused for my Algerian accent as, under the circumstances, we must choose between offering what we have, although it may be insufficient, or abstain from participating altogether ... But I chose to address you in our own dialect, however unclear it

^c Read by H.E. Mr. B. Abdul Salam, the Minister of Industry and Power.

may seem. We are now in a stage of combat of a different kind, in which we must rely on ourselves. I am confident that faith and confidence will bring good results.

Thank you.

Statement of the Delegation of Iraq⁴

I am pleased and honoured to be at the head of the delegation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to this important Symposium. I greet you with Arab warmth and express my deep thanks and gratitude to the Government of the sister State of Kuwait for the warm reception and welcome we have received in this true Arab country. I also extend a sincere greeting to the honourable members of this Symposium and pray God to continue His Blessing, and to help our Symposium to achieve the aims it has set before it and grant us wisdom and guidance.

Our Government is deeply interested in the affairs of industry and has always welcomed the initiative taken by the United Nations to hold regional symposia to study industrial development.

The idea of holding the Symposium on Industrial Development in Arab Countries in the sister State of Kuwait has received full support and welcome in Iraq, in view of the results which we hope it will achieve. We trust that the Symposium will be instrumental in promoting industry in this area.

The best indication of the significance of this Symposium is the participation of a large number of international organizations in addition to Arab organizations, since the subjects to be discussed by the Symposium will combine discussions on an individual country level, on an Arab level and on an international level.

We shall be able to attain the best results from the exchange of knowledge and experience and from acquainting ourselves with the most important developments in the preparation of industrialization plans and programmes.

The national economy of any Arab country is, no doubt, today in need of increased efforts in plan preparation and development on well-studied economic bases. Industry occupies an important place in the structure of the Arab economy, in view of its direct and indirect effect on the various other economic sectors.

The Iraqi economy is now in close contact with the world economic forces, in view of the country's steadily growing foreign trade, which has contributed towards increasing agricultural production. Some small-scale economic developments took place during the mandate period, such as the establishment of railways, some electrical and other projects. The early 1930s witnessed the growth of certain industries, such as cotton ginning, textiles, cigarettes and building materials.

The most important step which the Government of Iraq took in the field of industrial and agricultural development was the establishment of the Agricultural Bank in 1936.

With the end of the Second World War, some revival in industrial activity took place when individuals began to realize that during the war period industry was a profitable activity. This revival prompted the Government to raise the level of its support to industry by increasing the facilities provided by the Industrial Bank, introducing legislation to help industrialization and promulgating more encouraging customs regulations.

Nevertheless, the industrial sector constituted only a comparatively small portion of the total Iraqi economic structure at the time, and industrial projects were often characterized by the employment of agricultural resources. Although industrial expansion depended on general economic development, which itself was somewhat retarded, there were additional specific factors which contributed to the retardation of industrial growth. Chief among these were the scarcity of capital and skilled labour, a generally prevailing

weakness of technical and administrative experience and a certain degree of reluctance to this kind of investment.

The beginning of the 1950s is considered an important development stage in the growth of industrial activity in Iraq, since the State started to take an active role in this field. That period may, in fact, be considered as the beginning of the growth of the public industrial sector, which had already been preceded by a period of growth in the private sector.

The increase in income from oil royalties in 1950 has caused one of the most important factors which retarded industrialization to be solved, i.e. the scarcity of capital. The State had at its disposal the money needed for industrialization. Naturally, the position of other sectors was also improved.

In order to organize the manner in which these resources were to be invested, the Government established in 1950 the Development Board and entrusted it with studying the country's potentialities, its productive and natural resources, and with the laying down of a general programme for the utilization and co-ordination of these resources with the help of certain foreign economic organizations and experts.

The industrial policy which the Development Board followed was a conservative one. Only 20 per cent of the budget was allocated to industry in the first programme, and this ratio was lowered to 13 per cent of the budget in the last programme prepared by the Board. In the current Plan, which was formulated by the Planning Board, the budget allocation for industry was raised to 30 per cent.

At the close of the 1950s, progress in industrial development was accelerated. The Revolution of 14 July 1958 laid special emphasis on Iraqi economic development, in general, and on industrial development in particular. Ministries for Planning and Industries were established and laws were amended to suit development needs.

Statistics indicate that the changes which accompanied industrial activity during the 1950s kept pace with the normal trend of economic growth.

Industrial projects were distinguished by an increase in projects using machine and motive power and by the disappearance of certain minor projects. They were also characterized by a 30 per cent increase in the number of industrial workers and a corresponding increase in wages. Income increased fourfold and the *per capita* value added in this sector was doubled.

In short, during this period the industrial sector was leading other growing economic sectors. While the rate of growth of the net national income at constant prices amounted to 6.4 per cent per annum during the years 1953-1963, the growth of the industrial sector continued at an annual rate of more than 11.5 per cent.

The attitude of the Governments that succeeded the Revolution of 14 July 1958 changed towards industrialization. A Ministry of Industry was established, combining all departments, services and organizations connected with industry, including the Departments of Industrial Development and Planning, Industrial Design and Construction, the National Electricity, the Industrial Bank and the public industrial institutions, including all Government-owned industrial installations and companies.

The Ministry of Industry formulates and applies the general industrial policy and supervises the progress of work in the public, mixed and private sectors, using the best administrative, technical and economic methods.

As regards the public sector — which constitutes part of the economic plan — the Ministry prepares the necessary studies for industrial projects and draws the plans for their implementation and operation.

The projects that are now under implementation include: artificial silk, extraction of sulphur, drugs, glass, ceramics, agricultural machinery, cotton textiles, silk textiles and paper.

⁴ Read by H.E. Mr. A. Al-Hafidh, the Head of the Delegation.

The total cost of these projects amounts to about 85 million dinars. They are expected to be completed within the course of the next five years.

Those that are now under study include : fertilizers, expansion of the Mosul textile factory, expansion of the sugar factory, a steel factory etc., in addition to the extensive electrical works that are being undertaken for the generation, transformation and distribution of power to complete the national power network. The total cost of these projects is estimated at over 88 million dinars. When these projects are completed, the Ministry will form public corporations to undertake the responsibility of running and operating these projects on commercial and economic bases and will attach the completed industrial projects to the Public Industrial Organization. This Organization currently combines thirty-four industrial companies and establishments, all operated by Iraqi and Arab workers.

The Ministry of Industry thus lays down the industrialization policy and takes care of the implementation and operation of industrial projects.

At the beginning, the Iraqi industry was part of the private sector, having been started by private individuals and groups. Later it passed to the public and mixed sectors.

In the private sector, industry failed to grow on a proper planning basis. Profit-making was the chief aim and desire of individual industrialists and *entrepreneurs*. In other words, there was no guiding policy for this sector at the time. Such a policy began to emerge immediately after the promulgation of industrial legislation, following the development of the industrial sector. It aimed at giving preferences and privileges to projects employing Iraqi capital, raw materials and labour.

These privileges included a number of exemptions from customs and other duties. They were, however, changed later to meet the continuing needs of development. The establishment of industrial projects is now subject to the procedures set by the Directorate of Public Industrial Development, which conducts economic studies for the evaluation of projects intended for establishment. All the organs of the Ministry participated in these studies.

The private sector is currently represented in many of the industrial projects, totalling about 1,000, all of which are members of the Federation of Industries, an organization with a juridical personality, which looks after the affairs of industry in all sectors. A project may be admitted to the union when the amount invested in its machines and equipment (excluding power plants) exceeds 3,000 dinars. Besides these, there are about 800 industrial projects registered with the Federation (the value of those machines is less than this limit). There are a considerable number of minor industrial projects spread among the different towns and villages, which are not yet registered with the Federation.

As already stated, the public sector emerged during the 1950s, when the Development Board allocated certain funds in its investment programmes to industry. The current Five-Year Plan laid down by the Development Board, however, differs from the previous investment programmes.

In this Plan, serious attempts were made to make use of certain modern planning techniques. The Plan had as its target the growth of the industrial sector at an annual rate of 12 per cent, calculated on the basis of expectations in this sector in relation to the base year, on calculating the growth of demand for industrial products and on the basis of the average calculated by the United Nations, i.e., by making use of the standard equation based on the assumption that industrial growth in Iraq is equal to that of other countries having similar *per capita* income.

The current Industrial Plan of the public sector includes seventeen projects selected on the basis of their impact on national income, on the balance of payments and on the basis of their indirect effects.

The mixed sector in the Iraqi industry came into existence following the establishment of the Industrial Bank. It was the result of one of two factors. The first was that some major private projects

required strong financial backing which the private sector could not provide. Resort had to be had to the Industrial Bank, to provide the required funds by subscribing to the project's capital. The second factor was the Bank's desire to establish, in collaboration with the private sector, some projects of certain benefit to the country's economy.

The Industrial Bank currently subscribes to the capital of a number of companies engaged in the production of heating and cooking stoves, assembly of television and radio sets, molasses products, sponge and artificial leather, bricks, plywood, refrigerators, automobile springs etc.

The capital of these companies amounts to 1,750 million Iraqi dinars (ID), of which the Bank has subscribed to between 20 and 49 per cent.

The following two companies are now under establishment in co-operation with the Bank : the Bicycle Manufacturing Company, and the Karbala Date Products Company, with a capital of a quarter of a million dinars each. The Bank subscribed to 51 per cent of the capital of the first and to 20 per cent of the second.

I would like to emphasize here that the mixed sector is subject to the same procedural measures as those applicable to the private sector, and its growth is considered among the aims of the industrialization policy of our national Government since it is based on the expansion of the sphere of co-operation between the public and private sectors.

Our industrial legislation in Iraq treats Arab capital and labour on exactly the same footing as Iraqi capital and labour, i.e., we allow our Arab brothers who are working in industry the same facilities and exemptions that are granted to Iraqi industrialists. This is a fact of which we do not boast, since Iraq is part of the Arab nation.

In concentrating its attention on describing the state of industry in Iraq and attempting to benefit from the solutions and experience of other countries, the Iraqi delegation is of the opinion that the Symposium should, on the other hand, concentrate on studying questions related to the co-ordination of industrialization policies between the Arab countries with a view to promoting the structures of our economies.

I wish to emphasize in this connexion, the need for co-ordination in the marketing of industrial products between the different Arab countries, and for the enhancement of Arab economic complementarity.

Economic unity and the Arab Common Market are among the measures that should be taken towards that end, and we sincerely hope that the result of the discussions and deliberations of this Symposium will be crowned with success since the results of these discussions will strengthen the economies of the Arab homeland in general and the industrial sectors in particular.

In closing I wish, in the name of Iraq, both Government and people, to express our deep appreciation and gratitude for the generous attitude which hospitable Kuwait has taken in sponsoring this Symposium.

Statement of the Delegation of Jordan*

We are very pleased to have the opportunity of participating in the vital Symposium, which will tackle an important aspect of economic development in the developing countries, in general, and the Arab countries, in particular. I am very happy to join my colleagues, the heads of the delegations represented in this Symposium, in expressing our thanks to the sister State of Kuwait, which has, in co-operation with the United Nations and its specialized agencies, organized this Symposium and made every endeavour to make it a success. Perhaps the best indication of the interest of the Arab sister countries in industrialization programmes, techniques and aims, is the participation of this *élite* group of

* Read by Mr. Hanna Odeh, Head of the Delegation.

experts, who are entrusted with the preparation, implementation and supervision of these programmes in their respective countries.

The scientific studies to be discussed by this Symposium, covering the different aspects of industrial development, whether from the standpoint of planning and implementation, or from the standpoint of methods for encouraging industrialization and tackling its problems, will add to the experience of those participating in the Symposium and acquaint them with the experience of their colleagues in the sister Arab States and in other countries.

What makes this Symposium specially important is its expected contribution to the laying down of the solid bases for industrial co-ordination in the Arab world. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan considers that the undertaking of immediate measures for the laying down of these bases is of the utmost importance. It also believes that the developing countries are in need of industrialization to enhance their development and that such industrialization will not have the desired results if it is not carried out on a regional basis. That is why Jordan joined the Arab Economic Unity Pact and participated actively in the attainment of its objectives, foremost of which is the establishment of the Arab Common Market. We are of the opinion that the studies being undertaken by the Arab Economic Unity Council and its specialized committees will standardize legislation and provide the bases for industrial co-ordination that will be of benefit to all member States and result in creating an integrated Arab economy in which commodities and products will move freely, and will react with other economic groups in such a way as to increase economic co-operation on an international level.

Such co-ordination will be of general benefit to Arab economy since it will eliminate the duplication of investment and the squandering of capital on similar industrial projects and will contribute to the acceleration of the rates of growth and to taking advantage of the economies of scale. Co-ordination will increase the ability to meet foreign competition and will facilitate the flow of national savings and Arab capital required for investment in the different fields of economic and social development.

This Symposium, which might be viewed as a platform from which the Arab States can present their development programmes and industrialization projects for discussion, deserves to be held periodically, so that the developments taking place in the Arab States in this field may be followed up regularly, and close contact may be maintained among those responsible for industrialization in those countries.

Jordan, like any other developing country which has newly entered the field of industrialization, faces a number of difficulties and obstacles which obstruct its rapid industrial development. Foremost of these is a very limited local market, scarcity of raw materials, shortage of funds and the insufficiency of technical and administrative experience to meet the requirements of industrial development.

The effect of these and other factors on the rate of industrial activity in Jordan appeared in the early 1950s, and was clearly reflected in the reluctant attitude of investors to adopt industrialization projects and to invest their savings in such enterprises.

As the Jordanian Government attaches special importance to economic development, within the framework of the over-all economic and social development, it took certain constructive steps aimed at creating suitable conditions and environment under which industrial activity might flourish. Among these are the following :

1. Realizing that the creation of the right atmosphere for industrialization depends largely on the establishment of an adequate legislative basis which would safeguard the rights of the investor and provide facilities that would give him a feeling of reassurance and security, and, at the same time, clearly define his duties and responsibilities, the Government of Jordan introduced the following regulations and rules :

encouragement and control of industry and foreign capital, a general companies law, import and export regulations aimed at granting industries facilities and exemptions from customs and other duties as well as exemptions from income tax for several years, repatriation of annual profits and capital of foreign investors in the currency in which it had been brought into the country, and procedures for the establishment and management of limited liability and private companies, the sale and transfer of shares etc. Furthermore, the import and export regulations, as well as the customs laws, are sufficiently flexible in Jordan to allow industrialists to recover customs and other duties paid on imported raw materials used in industry when those are re-exported in the form of manufactured products.

2. As the availability of technical and administrative skill and experience is a basic factor for the success of any industrial project, the Jordanian Government gave this subject special attention. Under a strict system of priorities and on the basis of the need of the different sectors of the general economic development programme, hundreds of workers in economic development, both in the public and in the private sectors, have, during the past ten years, been sent on training and educational scholarships to the different countries of the world, for specialization in the various fields and for the acquirement of the necessary practical experience.

In addition, a number of vocational training institutions and schools have been established for the training of a sufficient number of skilled workers in order to fill the gap created by industrialization. The Government also invited, through the different international and foreign organizations, a considerable number of experts and advisers to provide the necessary technical advice in the different industrial fields. An industrial development centre will soon be established to provide technical, administrative and financial advice to existing and future industries, and to train labour on the modern operational and administrative techniques of their respective industries.

3. As the success of any industry depends largely on the production of goods according to established specifications and measures, in order to maintain suitable standards of quality and, at the same time, safeguard the interest of consumers, Jordan had to think seriously about establishing a specialized institution to lay down standard specifications for the Jordanian industry and to ensure adherence to these specifications. Legislative measures are now being taken to establish this institution.
4. Since capital is a basic factor in the establishment of industry — and I have already referred at the beginning of my message to the reluctance of private capital to invest in industrial development — the Government of Jordan had to provide the financial resources which would help industrialists in the financing of their projects. The following measures were taken :

- (a) An industrial development fund was established to provide the necessary loans to industrial enterprises at reasonable terms. It appeared, however, that the resources of this fund were too limited to meet the increasing need for industrial loans. This prompted the Government of Jordan to establish, with the participation of the private sector, an industrial development bank with a capital of three million dinars. The bank aims at expanding industrial loan facilities on modern and scientific lines.
- (b) In order to inspire more confidence among the citizens and encourage the investment of savings in industry, more especially in major projects, the Jordanian Government subscribed in varying degrees to the capital of these projects, which both facilitated their establishment

and enabled the Government, through participation in their boards of directors, to exercise proper control over their operation and management.

- (c) In order to provide additional security measures to certain major industrial enterprises and facilitate their implementation, the Government provided these projects with the necessary financial guarantees *vis à vis* the different international organizations and banks.

The different measures I have enumerated above have greatly contributed towards changing the features of Jordanian economy during the last decade and have permitted it to make large strides towards overcoming the problems and difficulties encountered during the early 1950s. It also helped in creating the environment in which economic activity might flourish and which would inspire confidence and encourage the investment of savings. Co-operation between the public and private sectors resulted in considerable increase in national income. Industrial income rose from 4.2 million Jordanian dinars (JD) in 1954 to JD 13.6 million in 1964, i.e., an increase of approximately 224 per cent, while gross domestic product registered an increase of about 177 per cent, having risen from JD 47.7 million in 1954 to JD 132.1 million in 1964. The share of industry in gross domestic product thus rose from 8.8 per cent to 10.3 per cent, respectively. This basic change in the structure of the Jordanian economy, small as it may seem, indicates that industry now represents an important activity. It is the intention to increase still further the role of this sector in national economy.

Since 1954, a large cement factory, an oil refinery, a tanning factory, phosphate factories, marble factories, tobacco and cigarette companies, vegetable oil factories and many other industries have been established. Industrial statistics for 1963 indicate that there were in Jordan, 5,258 industrial establishments employing about 30,000 workers, including the owners of these establishments and members of their families employed in them. The total value of the output of these establishments amounted to JD 28.3 million, and the *per capita* output amounted to JD 958. This rate rises to JD 1,272 per worker in establishments employing ten or more workers and to JD 2,380 in major establishment with a total output value of JD 50,000 and above.

Jordan is now engaged in the implementation of a comprehensive economic plan aimed at accelerating the rates of growth and the attainment of self-sufficiency. The plan emphasizes the productive sectors of the economy with a view to increasing the volume of domestic production and exportable products. These sectors are agriculture, industry and tourism. At the same time, the plan calls for the implementation of auxiliary projects which support development, both social or basic development, and which provide human resources and other necessary facilities for these sectors.

It gives me great pleasure to take the opportunity once more of expressing a word of appreciation to the sister State of Kuwait, under the leadership of His Highness, Emir Sabah As-Salem As-Sabah, for sponsoring this Symposium and giving us the opportunity to witness the great progress achieved by the sister State in all fields during this short period of time. I should also like to express our deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and members of the secretariat of the Symposium for their efforts in preparing for and organizing this Symposium.

Statement of the Delegation of Kuwait †

In the name of Kuwait, its Emir, Government and people, I welcome the delegations of our sister Arab countries and all the honourable guests, and thank them for accepting our invitation to attend this industrial Symposium. I wish them a very pleasant stay in their homeland, the State of Kuwait.

We are happy for the honour of holding this Symposium here in Kuwait to discuss the means of attaining better industrial growth,

exchange views on how to overcome the various difficulties that obstruct development and economic progress, and to familiarize ourselves with the experiences which some of us have had in the various industrial fields. Our aim in doing this is to raise the standard of living of the Arab people and to make use of our natural and human resources in the best possible manner.

Certain traditional industries were established in Kuwait some time ago, like shipbuilding, for instance. This industry was the result of a pressing need of the country for small craft at the time, but the new social and economic developments have created a demand for new kinds of services and goods more in line with the exigencies of modern times. The reason for the concern of the State of Kuwait with industrialization is that we realize the importance of diversification of the sources of national income, so as not to rely too much on the main source, namely oil. We wish to create a balanced economy in which industry will contribute an appreciable share to national income and help avoid the instability that might result by relying on a single source, as this might adversely affect our economy should the world cease to rely on oil as a main source of power for industry or should prices of oil fall. We are convinced that industrialization is the main pillar of real economic development, and it is on this basis that the State of Kuwait is concentrating its efforts to profit from its natural resources by creating industries capable of ensuring stability of income through a well-defined industrial framework.

On reviewing the question of natural resources in Kuwait, we find that oil and gas are our two main sources of wealth. It was, therefore, necessary to concentrate our efforts on these resources. For this purpose, three corporations have been formed :

1. The National Petroleum Company, with a capital of 7.5 million Kuwaiti dinars (KD) (60 per cent owned by the Kuwaiti Government) intends to prospect for oil in various parts of the country and to build a refinery at Shuaiba with a production capacity of 95,000 barrels a day;
2. The Petrochemicals Company, with a capital of KD 16 million (87 per cent Government-owned), together with a subsidiary company, the Chemical Fertilizer Company, is now building four plants for producing daily : 400 metric tons of ammonia, 550 tons of urea, 500 tons of ammonium sulphate and 400 tons of sulphuric acid. This company will also expand its production capacity of semi-finished petrochemicals for future export and will shortly effect its first shipment of ammonia, valued at approximately KD 7.5 million. Petrochemicals are considered the foundation of Kuwaiti industry;
3. The Kuwait Oil Transport Co. has a fleet of three tankers with a total capacity of 161,000 metric tons. This is a private company also engaged in the bottling of natural gas for domestic use.

Second in importance is our marine wealth. You surely know that Kuwait is a maritime country, owing to its location on the Arabian Gulf. Kuwait used to be a centre for building sailboats and owned the largest fleet of this type of craft, some of which had a capacity of 500 tons. The Kuwaiti fleet used to transport goods from the Indian coast in the east to Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa. This is in addition to the vessels used in diving for pearls.

But with the development of shipping, the use of propellers and post-Second World War circumstances, the importance of this fleet gradually diminished.

Nonetheless, convinced that this important source of wealth should be exploited, the State of Kuwait took the following steps in this connexion :

1. Created a National Kuwait Fishing Company with a capital of KD 1 million. This is a company owned by the private sector and is concerned with fishing and fish processing. It owns a fleet of nine ships, including a floating factory. Kuwait also

† Read by Mr. A. A. H. Al-Sagar, Deputy Head of the Delegation.

has another privately-owned fishing company with a fleet of thirty-three ships, including a floating fish-processing plant;

2. A Kuwait Shipping Company capitalized at KD 2 million with 80 per cent government participation is engaged in buying, operating and managing ships and other types of vessels and owns, at the current time, two ships. This, of course, is apart from the Kuwait Tanker Company previously mentioned.

The construction industry is third in importance in Kuwait. It comprises :

1. The National Industries Company, with a capital of KD 1.5 million (51 per cent Government-owned) turns out approximately 50 million bricks and 64,000 tons of lime a year and has a subsidiary that produces cement pipe and other cement products. The National Industries Company, in participation with the Kuwait Investment Co., founded a subsidiary for the manufacture of prefabricated houses, which is a pioneer in the area;
2. The Kuwait Asbestos Products Company, with a paid-up capital of KD 360,000, is 40 per cent Government-owned and produces asbestos pipe for conducting water and for drainage purposes. We also have another privately owned company for the production of steel pipes. This company, shortly after going into production, was able to export a good part of its output to other Arab countries;
3. The Government has completed studies for constructing a cement factory in the Shouaiba area, capable of producing 150,000 tons of cement a year;
4. We also find in Kuwait a privately-owned compressed-wood industry, various other wood industries, iron-works establishments for the building industry and an industry for making felt and insulation products;

The fourth main group of industries in Kuwait is the food-stuffs industry which includes the following :

1. The Kuwait Flour Mills Company, with a capital of KD 2 million (50 per cent Government-owned) is capable of producing 45,000 tons of various grades of flour and their derivatives per year;
2. There are a number of companies producing soft drinks, dairy and other food products.

There are also wood furniture industries, oxygen and compressed-air plants, small ship and boatbuilding yards, as well as poultry fodder and other small industries.

In order to profit more from the water-desalination plants in Kuwait, chemical industries have been created for producing chlorine, caustic soda and table salt. These works are under the supervision of the Kuwait Ministry of Electricity and Water.

The public sector has never been isolated from this industrial activity. On the contrary, it has been the leader in every one of its phases. The interest and encouragement which the public sector has shown in the field could easily be seen through its co-operation with the private sector in a number of industrial joint ventures. The Government has created a favourable climate for encouraging and building national industries by establishing a special industrial zone at Shouaiba, where water, electricity and fuel are abundantly available at nominal cost. On the other hand, appropriate industrial legislation was enacted with a view to encouraging industry. This legislation stipulated that industrial machinery, equipment and raw materials are to be exempted from payment of customs duties, and ensured government protection of local industries from foreign competition through the imposition of high tariffs on imported goods similar to those manufactured locally.

Industry was given a large share of the total investment allocation in our first Five-Year Plan for Economic and Social Development. One hundred million dinars will be spent on industry during the period, constituting about 14.3 per cent of the investment allocation

of the plan. The mixed sector will shoulder the greater part of the responsibility of financing industrial development by contributing 62 per cent of the total cost. The expected addition to national income resulting from the execution of the industrial projects contained in this plan is estimated at KD 25 million at the initial stage and KD 48 million at the final stage of execution.

One of the main problems which was given careful attention is the provision of skilled manpower at various levels, for which measures have been taken to establish training centres and various industrial institutes.

The Government of Kuwait has established the Savings and Credit Bank with a capital of KD 20 million for extending loans to industry and agriculture at a low interest rate, as part of the government effort to overcome the difficulties encountered in these fields.

Kuwait not only participated in the development of its domestic industries, but also encouraged its sister Arab countries to proceed with their development plans in which industry plays a prominent part. Kuwait has extended loans to these countries from the General Reserve Fund or from the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, whose capital is KD 100 million.

On 1 January of last year, the Kuwaiti Commercial, Contracting and External Investment Company was formed with a capital of KD 20 million. One of the principal objectives of this company is to construct, participate in and operate industrial enterprises. It will commence operations outside the country, and we are determined to continue on this path in service of the Arab nation.

One of the objectives of this Symposium is to study the problems that face us in the process of industrialization, and I have no doubt we all suffer from these problems in various degrees. Examples of these problems are the scarcity of skilled labour, marketing of locally produced goods and financial and other problems which could be solved by co-operation and combined efforts. This, however, requires additional measures of co-ordination in development planning, as well as sacrifices, without which we would be unable to attain our desired goals, namely, raising the standard of living of our peoples. I propose, in this connexion, that a committee, composed of Arab industrialists, economists, businessmen and financiers, should be created and meet periodically for the purpose of co-ordinating and studying business and industrial operations, and giving advice to Arab *entrepreneurs* in the industrial field.

The State of Kuwait believes that the shortest effective method of solving the economic problems and, especially, problems of industrialization in our Arab region, is to introduce industrial co-ordination based on scientific, logical and fair bases, so that production may be achieved in the light of comparative specialization and the existence of factors of production. Realizing the importance of industrialization to the development of our countries and the need for a regional industrial development symposium to discuss problems of industrialization and the means of solving these problems, we have exerted our maximum effort to convene this Symposium and to contribute to its success in order to complement the series of regional symposia in preparation for the International Symposium, which is to be held early next year.

We wish, on this occasion, to thank all those who helped us hold this Symposium in Kuwait, and the United Nations for its appreciation of the need of this region for such a Symposium. We also thank our guests for the honour they conferred upon us in accepting our invitation.

The Kuwaiti delegation would like to thank the secretariat of the Arab League for its efforts in trying to develop and increase Arab economic co-operation and the United Nations for adopting the proposal to develop the present United Nations Centre for Industrial Development into an independent specialized international agency for industry. We believe that such an agency will render the developing countries badly needed services, particularly at the early stages of industrialization.

In closing, I wish this Symposium success, and you all a happy stay in Kuwait.

Statement of the Delegation of Lebanon ^a

On behalf of the Lebanese delegation, I greet you and wish this Symposium success. I am happy to express my gratitude to His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait and to the Government and people of Kuwait for sponsoring this Symposium and for their kind reception and unequalled hospitality, and wish their country progress and well-being. I would also like to express my thanks to the United Nations Secretariat for organizing this Symposium, from which, I hope, we shall reap positive results for the benefit of the Arab economy.

INDUSTRY IN LEBANON

1. Lebanon is not an industrial country, but compared with the developing countries, it may be considered as one of the more industrialized ones. Ever since the end of the Second World War, Lebanon has developed to a great extent and has surmounted numerous difficulties and factors hindering industrial expansion, such as the scarcity of raw materials, a limited market, and a low level of skills, etc. The industrial sector of Lebanon produces today between 12 and 15 per cent of the national income, using only about 13 per cent of its labour force. It is expanding constantly, although at a slower rate than other sectors, such as the building sector and other services.

2. Economic development in Lebanon and in countries with which Lebanon is closely related have influenced the process of industrialization in this country and the composition of industrial production. Some industries have, in fact, evolved to satisfy the demands of the rapidly expanding local sectors, thus increasing the production of consumer goods, such as furniture, domestic appliances, food products and clothing, and of intermediates, such as iron, cement, different kinds of pipe, taps, sanitary wares etc., used in the construction industry. A determinant factor in the expansion of some of these products has been the rapid growth in demand of neighbouring markets. Furthermore, some industries had relied to a large extent on the local market and on the Lebanon-Syrian customs unity agreement. The situation of some of these industries, namely, textiles and soap, however, weakened in the post-war period and following the dissolution of the customs agreement with Syria.

3. Industry in Lebanon does not, in general, benefit from strong tariff protection, as industries in most developing countries do. This can be explained by the fact that the other sectors had expanded much earlier and had consolidated their position and interests in the economic structure. As the authorities began to feel the need for encouraging the industrial sector, they began, a few years ago, to provide strong tariff protection for many industries capable of surviving or even expanding. In addition to this, the authorities appreciably increased the granting of certain facilities and incentives, such as medium and long-term loans, income-tax exemptions and customs duties, exemptions on imports of raw materials, intermediate goods and industrial equipment. There is also a tendency for enhancing industrial expansion geographically, in order that the relatively under-developed areas may benefit from such expansion.

4. Most industries in Lebanon are small-scale enterprises, producing mainly consumer goods. A further characteristic of the Lebanese industry is its being in the hands of the private sector, where ownership is mostly of an individual or family nature, despite the growing role that companies have been playing in that sector for the last few years. It is worth noting, however, that foreign capital invested in industry, particularly in oil refining and iron production, is highly important.

5. If we analyse the structure of Lebanon's foreign trade, we will realize that the industrial sector relies to a great extent on the importation of raw materials, intermediate goods and industrial equipment. It is estimated that the sector imports 60 to 65 per cent of its needs of such goods and relies on the local market for the balance. In contrast, the Lebanese industrial sector relies only to a very small extent (50 million Lebanese pounds (£L) per year, or a maximum of 14 per cent of total value of production for that sector) on foreign markets for the marketing of its production. It is noteworthy that Lebanon imports each year very large quantities of industrial goods, the value of which amounts to approximately £L 800 million, or nearly two-thirds the value of its imports.

6. The importance of the industrial sector in Lebanon is not judged only by its share of the national product, but also by the extent to which it provides employment opportunities and helps ensure a degree of stability in national income, as compared with the services sectors producing the larger part of the national income and which suffer fundamentally from some of the elements of instability. The current growth trend of the Lebanese economy indicates a greater dependence on services. And inasmuch as the services sectors provide less employment opportunities than the agricultural and industrial sectors, it becomes necessary to resort to a wider industrial activity that creates more employment opportunities and absorbs a greater portion of the Lebanese labour force, which has been increasing at a relatively high rate.

7. Bearing this fact in mind, the authorities in Lebanon have adopted a special policy for encouraging industrial growth, solving all problems and surmounting obstacles that hinder industry as explained. In that respect, these authorities have established an Industrial Research Institute for providing reliable scientific studies on the possibility of launching industrial projects or expanding them. The authorities have, also, established a Specifications, Weights and Measurements Council to promote quality of products and ensure better markets for national production. They have also set up, with the help of the private sector, a bank for extending medium and long-term credit, with a special budget for the industrial sector. Furthermore, the Ministry of National Economy comprises a special department for organizing and planning industrial activity, and preparing a favourable atmosphere for its growth. The authorities aim, through professional and technical education and offering brief professional training courses to workmen, at raising the standard of skills. On the legislation side, a draft law has been prepared for the purpose of granting facilities and exemptions to industry. The honourable symposium members have in hand a detailed study of these facilities and exemptions, of the most serious problems facing industry in Lebanon and of industrial policy in general. We hope to study and discuss these matters connected with industrial development and to arrive, together, at a deeper understanding of our industrial problems, to find the best solutions for these problems, and to co-operate closely and fruitfully in that respect for the benefit of Arab economy.

Statement of the Delegation of Libya ^b

On behalf of myself and in the name of the members of the delegation of the Kingdom of Libya, I am pleased and honoured to express my sincere greetings and respects to His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, the members of his Government and the people of sister Kuwait on this good occasion, which has brought us together to discuss one of the problems of development in our vast Arab homeland. It is also an honour for me to greet the venerable heads and members of the Arab delegations to this Symposium, wishing them every success in this great mission.

I also feel it my duty to express our deep thanks and appreciation for the welcome and reception we have received from His Highness, the Emir, and members of his Government in this true Arab country where we have been met with great welcome and hospitality,

^a Read by Mr. Mustapha El-Nsouli, Member of the Delegation.

^b Read by H.E. Mr. Abdallah Sikta, Head of the Delegation.

qualities which inspire confidence and optimism for the success of the conference and the attainment of its objectives.

We fully realize and appreciate the efforts of the Arab League and the United Nations in their serious and continuous endeavours to help raise the standards of living and production in the developing countries, and which have been instrumental in the holding of this important international symposium. These organizations are aware of their great responsibilities in providing the means of prosperity and security, spreading social justice among nations and leading them along the road of happiness and comfort on solid bases of co-operation, understanding and mutual respect.

I appreciate the importance of time and order and will not therefore take more time than the agenda allows. I shall not attempt to mention more than what may be described as the broad lines of the Libyan economy in the field of industrial development, which occupies a fundamental and ever-increasing position in the Libyan Five-Year Plan, in view of the increase in the volume of state income from the petroleum resources, the progressive growth in the living standards of the Libyan citizens and the objectives of the Plan in the field of industry and industrialization. These objectives may be summarized as follows :

1. To raise the current level of production, both quantitatively and qualitatively;
2. To spread industrial consciousness and encourage the establishment of industrial projects especially for the industrialization of agricultural products;
3. To diversify the Libyan economy, avoid the risk of having an economy based on a single product and prepare the way for providing a balanced economical growth where citizens will enjoy greater employment opportunities, general comfort and prosperity;
4. To utilize the natural resources and potentials of Libya to the maximum extent, especially the petroleum and gas resources;
5. To take into account the basic advantages derived from the existence of an economically independent and flourishing industry that responds to a rise in demand in the country which may result from a rise in income and in the living standards of its citizens.

The methods which have been adopted by the Libyan Government for the attainment of these objectives include :

1. Provision, through the Real Estate Industrial Bank, of loans to organizations and individuals engaged in industry, whose programmes of activity fall under the Development Plan, by providing long-term financial facilities at very low interest rates not exceeding 4 per cent. The interest rate charged to low-income groups, small industries and trades does not exceed 2 per cent;
2. Contribution by the Government of funds for the development of industrial projects which the private sector is unable, whether totally or partially, to finance, establish or operate, on the understanding that the public sector would withdraw gradually at a rate compatible with the ability of the private sector to replace it. This is in conformity with the constitutional, economic and social structure of our country, which requires state encouragement rather than competition with the private sector, so long that this serves the public interest and does not, in any way, conflict with the established policies and aims of development;
3. Provision of facilities in cash and kind to national and foreign capital, whether by the allocation of public land or property, or by the granting of customs exemptions on capital installations and raw materials, income-tax exemptions and other forms of assistance and encouragement, provided that the purpose of this private capital is the establishment of industrial projects which will contribute to the acceleration of agricul-

tural or industrial development, and provided that the owners possess experience and abilities which are lacking or which are compatible with our needs for them. These facilities are granted in strict accordance with our laws and regulations and on the condition that these projects will be subject to the control, guidance and supervision of the State:

4. Respect for the freedom of the citizen who, within the limits of our constitution and laws, is encouraged to make use of his capital, talents and intelligence in deriving the maximum benefit from his work and efforts in a vast and thinly-populated country like ours and under economic conditions which provide, within the framework of social justice and equality, all the means of increased income and prosperity for all sincere hard-working citizens;
5. Respect for the freedom of the producer, who is encouraged to work and produce as much as he can and derive the maximum profit from his work, especially in the field of agriculture, to which the State pays the greatest care and attention. This attention is reflected in the villages and farms which the State establishes and supplies with machines and tools, in the funds it contributes towards the cost of labour and maintenance, in the reductions it makes in the cost of electricity, water and fuel, and in the multitude of other services it provides, such as workshops, loans provided by the Agricultural Bank and agricultural projects implemented by the Agricultural Settlement Organization. All these are major projects, without which the raw materials needed for industry cannot be provided locally and without which industry cannot survive in a developing country;
6. Expansion of education at all levels, including the expansion of the Libyan University, where a new faculty of a higher technical studies has been added, the introduction of an intensive and long-range training programme, the establishment of a public administration institute to train managers and civil servants, the awarding of scholarships, the provision of free vocational training in factories and industrial schools, and the granting of additional individual incentives for encouragement;
7. Strengthening of Social Security projects to provide social and health security and free medical treatment for workers and their families, both during employment and after the termination of their service for all stages of disability, sickness, unemployment and old age;
8. Provision of the conditions and foundations on which industrial development should be based. This includes the maintenance of stability and security for citizens in general and workers in particular, the elimination of financial and social distinctions among individuals and such other factors as are likely to widen the gap between production and consumption or obstruct co-ordination and harmony between them. An example of this is the Libyan Government's project known as the Idries Housing Project whose estimated cost is 400 million Libyan pounds (£L), to be spent over a period of five years, and to include all outlying regions that are agriculturally, industrially and socially under-developed. This project, together with those included in the first Development Plan, 1963-1968, whose estimated cost exceeds £L 200 million, will provide proper accommodation to every Libyan citizen and the means to a decent living in his own environment, whether in his farm, land, or trade and industry, as well as roads and communications, agricultural, health, social and other basic services which are indispensable to any effective industrial development and are an integral part of economic development.

We realize that it is not sufficient to set targets and allocate funds. More important are the means and the efforts adopted for the attainment of these targets and the manner in which these funds are spent. When the Libyan Government set these targets and

allocated substantial funds from its rising petroleum revenues, it did not overlook the importance and magnitude of the problems lying ahead, which may be summarized as follows :

1. With an area of approximately 1,750,000 square kilometres, i.e., four times that of France or five times that of Italy, and a population of not more than 1.5 million, compared with a population of over 50 million in France and Italy, respectively, Libya faces great difficulties in implementing throughout the Kingdom its agricultural and industrial projects in a co-ordinated and integrated manner;
2. The increase in national income and the rise in the standard of services and costs of production constitute difficulties with regard to the maintenance of price stability and the elimination of competition for goods and services between *entrepreneurs* and capital, whether in the field of production and consumption or in other walks of life;
3. The standard of living has risen so high that individual citizens now prefer employment in public institutions from which they derive the maximum of profit with minimum effort, with the result that the ability of the agricultural sector to produce or provide the raw materials needed for industry has declined, while high-quality, expensive manufactured products are imported in order to satisfy the demand of those whose income has risen as evidenced by the state of prosperity which prevails throughout the country;
4. The increasing mobility of population from rural to urban areas and the reluctance to remain in rural and agricultural areas, owing to the attractions that city life offers in the way of work and high income;
5. The rise in the demand for superior technical services, commodities and materials, and the sharp competition for this acquisition has disturbed the balance of supply and demand, and the stability of currency and prices. This situation was brought about by the increase in income, the large number of agricultural, industrial and social development projects that have to be implemented and the basic services — communications, harbours, airports, highways, rural roads etc. — that have to be provided within the period prescribed by the Plan;
6. The increasing need for technicians, skilled labour, administrative staff and operators for installations and services, despite the Government's efforts to accelerate education and culture among the citizens, and to establish training schools, award scholarships and seek the assistance of experts and engineering organizations and the services of international contractors.

Considering that the Libyan Government is bound by its constitution and laws to allocate 70 per cent of the petroleum revenues to development projects, the magnitude of the problems faced by our country in the implementation of these projects becomes more pronounced. This entails the establishment of factories for the production of essential commodities to meet the country's needs, the use of machines and equipment in all fields to meet the increasing shortage of manpower, the establishment of more educational and training schools, and the award of scholarships. This further requires the adoption of measures designed for the encouragement of agriculture, regardless of the cost to the government, even if the public sector has to bear all the expense and responsibility, since agriculture provides man with the means of livelihood and is the basis of every industrial, social and any other type of development.

These are the main problems that confront our Libyan economy and I hope I have not taken too much of your time in describing them. I also beg to apologize if I have not made myself sufficiently clear in describing the industrial projects undertaken by the Government or by the private sector. I very much hope, however, that you will find in the reports, data and illustrations that my country's delegation has presented or will present to the Symposium and its

working committees sufficient information to enable researches to take a deeper view of our situation.

In closing, may I say that my country deeply feels the honour of being a member of this important and vital Symposium, from whose results and recommendations it hopes to derive great benefit. We in Libya always welcome any form of assistance, advice, co-operation or co-ordination that will help in the attainment of our common goals, since our country had suffered untold poverty and had gained its independence at the cost of great sacrifices and shedding of blood. We thank God for granting us full freedom and real democracy and for crowning our struggle with increasing prosperity, despite the fact that the existence of this prosperity presents as many problems and requires as much struggle as does the lack of it. It will be appropriate, in this connexion, to quote the words of the lord of our land, our beloved King Idris the First, when he gave his faithful people his valuable advice in the historical message given on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of our country's independence, when he said, God protect him, "The struggle from now on will not be less than that of the past ten years, for wealth presents problems which we all have to face and solve so that the entire people of Libya may enjoy happiness and prosperity".

In closing, I wish our Arab peoples everywhere all happiness and prosperity, and the world at large security, happiness and peace.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Statement of the Delegation of Morocco¹

The Moroccan delegation, which is participating in the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries immediately after having attended the Cairo Symposium together with other African and Arab States, takes pleasure in expressing its appreciation and gratitude to the State of Kuwait, the Emir, Government and people of Kuwait, for this generous reception and to the Kuwaiti authorities who have the success of our Symposium at heart.

On behalf of the delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco, His Majesty King Hasan II, the members of his Government and the people of Morocco, we have the honour to express with great respect and admiration from this platform our greetings to His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and to extend our sincere thanks to the host Government of Kuwait and the honourable Kuwaiti people, for whom our peoples bear warm love and friendship and appreciate in them the true Arab qualities of gallantry, chivalry, mobility and generosity, of which proof was given in the past and is being given now by their determination to build and develop this dear country and the rest of the Arab world. This is not surprising, for generosity and nobility are characteristic of the Arab countries.

Our meeting on this level and in this part of the Arab homeland is the best proof of our strong determination to lift our homeland to glorious heights in the near future and of our current solidarity and co-operation.

If we review the economic position and growth of Morocco and recall to mind the characteristics of this country, its geographical and economic resources and the aspirations of the Moroccan people in the field of economic development in general and industrial progress in particular, we will find proof and justification for economic co-operation, on the level of the great Arab Maghreb States, for the current objective of integration and trade, and the future development of the Arab homeland.

In order to assist this Symposium in achieving its aims and in formulating recommendations calculated to strengthen the position of the Arab homeland *vis-à-vis* the international organizations, and especially the International Symposium on Industrial Development to be held next year, we would like to present a brief description of our country's economy and the position which it

¹ Read by Mr. A. Bennani, member of the Delegation.

occupies in modern industry, and to discuss the difficulties we have encountered in the development of our industry. We wish also to talk about the efforts that are being exerted to overcome these difficulties and the measures taken to support capital and investment to expand the market for industrial products and to encourage economic activity by providing all forms of assistance calculated to raise national income and to enable the country to support new industries on the basis of comprehensive studies undertaken by the State. Finally, we would like to present our views on co-operation, both on the Arab and on the international levels. The following figures may illustrate some of the most important elements the current Moroccan economy.

Area of Morocco	4,300,000 sq. km.
Cultivated land	7,792,000 hectares
Horticultural land	521,000 hectares
State-owned forest land	6,550,000 hectares
Cultivable land	7,750,000 hectares

TOTAL AREA OF LAND 22,613,000 hectares

Population. In 1965, Morocco had a population of about 13,320,000, of whom 3,750,000 were urban population and 9,350,000 were rural and nomadic population. The difference constitutes the number of foreigners, totalling 220,000. From these figures, we can draw the important conclusion that Morocco is primarily a country of peasants, since about 70 per cent of its inhabitants live in the desert and on the farms.

The value of the domestic product was as follows, in millions of dirhams (DM) :

1960	1962	1963	1964
8,200	8,700	9,100	9,400

National income registered the following figures :

1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
6,000	9,720	7,620	8,920	9,900	10,300

If we consider the position of industry in so far as the value of production is concerned, we find that it represents about 22 per cent, while industry, including buildings and public works, represents about 26 per cent of the national production and employs a labour force of about 120,000 workers and labourers. In Morocco, it is difficult to speak about a strict balance between the different economic sectors; it is more appropriate in the present circumstances to talk about sectoral harmony matter than about balance. Moroccan industry is distinguished by its diversification. It mostly uses modern and modernized machines. The distribution of production among the different sectors is as follows :

Food industries, 49; textiles and leather, 20; minerals, 31.

Industrial output was as follows (1964 output) :

- Food-stuffs.** Refined sugar, 336,800 tons; yeast, 5,000 tons; chocolates, 1,000 tons; sardines, 2,750,000 boxes; other canned fish, 13,000; fruit, citrus and tomato juice, 11,500; preserved fruit and vegetables : vegetables, 4,000 tons; fruits, 14,000 tons; tomato powder, 3,500; fish powder for animal feeding, 20,000 tons; fish powder for human consumption, 1,500 tons; seed-oil, 80,000 tons; refinement of edible oils, 60,000 tons; beer, 310,000 hectolitres; soft drinks, 500,000 hectolitres; and cement, 832,000 tons.
- Mineral industries.** Nails, wires etc., 4,000 tons; windows and sheet metal, 976 tons; aluminium, 550 tons; refinement of minerals, 4,647,000 tons; iron structures, 9,830 tons; blacksmith and iron-works, 469 tons; railway equipment, production and repair, 154 carriages; manufacture and assemblage of tractors, 600 units; manufacture and assemblage of agricultural equipment, 1,800 tons; keys and small iron articles, 2,000 tons; electrical wiring, 2,500 tons; electric

motors and transformers; manufacture and assemblage of cars, bicycles and trucks, 2,354; tourist cars, 6,272; motorcycles, 20,251, free-wheel drive vehicles (jeep), 350; large trucks and tankers, 327.

Output and assembly consumption goods in 1963 was as follows : refrigerators, 1,000 units; domestic utensils, 1,522 tons; steel furniture, 1,098 tons; heating and lighting equipment, 163 tons; radio and television sets, 5,000; house electrical and other utensils, 103 tons and dry batteries, 295,000 units.

Basic chemical industries. It should be noted that in the Laasfi chemical complex, which began production last June on the basis of transforming pirotine and phosphates which are produced in Morocco, 500,000 tons of pirotine and 580 tons of phosphates will be treated annually, in order to produce 200,000 tons of high-grade phosphate, 150,000 tons of ammonium phosphate and sulphuric acid, 40,000 tons of first-class phosphate; 100,000 tons of fertilizers; 64,000 tons of artificial rubber; 2,500 tons of motor-car and truck tires; 189,000 units of plastic materials; 12,857 tons of washing and maintenance materials; 7,040 tons of dyeing and polishing materials; 1,450 tons of insecticides; alcoholic oils amounting to 7,500,000 dirhams; 700,000 dirhams of perfumes; 25,500 tons of soap; 9,700 tons of textiles and fibres; 7,000 tons of fibrous cotton yarn; 2,000 tons of woollen yarn; 500 tons of woollen textiles; and 1,500 tons of rayon textiles.

Output of electrical power in 1964 amounted to 1,000,220,000 kWh. Mineral output during 1964 was : iron, 887,500 tons; lead, 100,400 tons; mineral manganese, 266,400 tons; chemical manganese, 75,000 tons; cobalt, 15,000 tons; zinc, 80,000 tons; and phosphate, 10 million tons. In addition, a number of industries are being established under the Three-Year Plan, 1964-1967. Although Morocco has the basic requirements for industrialization, there are obstacles which obstruct its industrial progress. In this field, the availability of an adequate network of roads and communications, power-generation potential, national organizations and facilities for receiving capital and furnishing it with the necessary information are considered an adequate basis and a primary condition for the development of industry. Morocco has important potentialities, and its natural resources constitute an additional factor for the encouragement of all forms of industrial activity. The country has actually gained, by virtue of its diversified industry, sufficient experience to enable it to make progress at a more rapid pace. The availability of these suitable conditions was, nevertheless, not decisive, for there were certain permanent factors that contributed towards limiting industrial expansion. We can attribute these factors in their general broad picture to two basic phenomena which characterize our economy : narrow outlets and scarcity of factors of production. There is no doubt that these drawbacks and the relatively high cost of power are, in many respects, typical of the current stage through which the country's development is passing. The narrow internal market, compared with the large variety of products, scarcity of savings and the people's reluctance to invest in industry because they do not possess the necessary technical knowledge and experience, as well as the rigidity of investment, are all obstacles which cannot be overcome at one and the same time. Our industrialization policy aims at gradually overcoming these obstacles, which should not, however, be exaggerated. Mention should also be made of the difficulties faced by existing industries, which have to put up with great competition from foreign industries which are trying to penetrate deep into the home market and to prevent, at any cost, the country from being industrialized.

To overcome these difficulties, the Moroccan Government has adopted a co-ordinated policy based on the development of the economy as a whole, with special emphasis on the agricultural sector, which is considered a decisive factor in the economic development of the country. The following is a brief description of this policy :

1. The laying down of an economic development plan for the period 1964-1967 in the light of the benefits and experience

¹ One dirham equals one-fifth \$US1, equals 1 French franc.

gained from the Five-Year Plan 1960-1964. The Plan aims at :

- (a) Increasing agricultural production;
- (b) Formation of infrastructure;
- (c) Development of tourism and building enough hotels to receive tourists. During the past year a total of 500,000 tourists visited the country;
- (d) Industrialization, especially in the following fields :
 - (i) Completion of the chemical complex at Laaafi, including the conversion of between 1 million and 5 million tons of phosphate to high-grade phosphoric acid;
 - (ii) Establishment of two medium new chloride factories; establishment of another soap factory.

II. Establishment of a half pastry factory, with a productive capacity of 30,000 tons a year.

III. Construction of a steel factory compatible with the needs of Morocco. There are other projects which I will not mention in order to save time.

IV. Protection of the local market, since it represents the first outlet for local industry. A tariff protection policy has been laid down, based on the following :

1. Introduction of an import quota compatible with local consumption and productive capacity;
2. Imposition of customs duties which will strengthen the position of locally manufactured products. Should this protection prove inadequate, the administration will prohibit imports for a specific period, during which the local industries concerned will be given a chance to grow and flourish and somewhat combat foreign competition. The ban would then be lifted and the import quota and customs tariffs would be revised;
3. The formation of a federal committee to control local prices, taking into consideration customs tariffs.

V. Comprehensive investigation of foreign competition :

This is reflected in the contracts covering the exchange of commodities and products. Morocco is determined not to export its resources except in the form of locally manufactured products, especially those affecting national income. Accordingly, the Government has found it necessary, having discovered that a substantial part of the proceeds of these exports did not enter the country and remained in foreign banks, to nationalize its exports of food, hunting and the traditional industries. This nationalization was resorted to for purely financial considerations.

Certain agreements have been concluded between the countries of Maghreb (North-west Africa) concerning the export of halva, citrus fruits, olive oil and grape-vine products.

Morocco is very particular about establishing trade relations with the other countries of the Arab world, with which it has made special agreements.

VI. The Government established special offices for economic development, including :

- (a) The National Phosphate Office, which caters to the production, manufacture and sale of this mineral;
- (b) The Mineral Research Office, which is entrusted with conducting studies and research concerning the manufacture of minerals before exportation, the establishment of metal factories and subscription to their capital, and oil prospecting;
- (c) The Industrial Research Office, which played an important part in the industrialization of the country at the dawn of independence and has subscribed to the capital of the oil refinery, the tire company and two companies for the assemblage of motor-cars and trucks;
- (d) The National Bank for Economic Development, which grants loans to companies operating in the field of

industry, especially those concerned with the development of tourism and hotel construction.

All these offices are at the disposal of the citizens and foreigners, and are ready to undertake the study of any industrial, agricultural or touristic project which contributes towards the country's development. The Government grants these offices financial assistance to enable them to undertake studies in order to help investors, both local and foreign. They are not profit-making offices.

VII. Legislation :

The Moroccan Government promulgated a law for capital investment in order to enhance economic development. Under this law capital invested in industrial, touristic or agricultural projects enjoys the following privileges :

1. Exemption of machines and equipment from customs duties;
2. Reduction of registration fees on newly established companies;
3. Allowing companies approved by the Investments Committee to apply for the increase in their capital to the extent of double the ordinary size;
4. Exemption from buildings tax for a period of five years;
5. Payment to approved companies under this heading of an equipment grant amounting to 20 per cent of the cost of installations and production equipment;
6. Allowing investors to repatriate the proceeds of the sale of the whole or part of their investments and their profits;
7. Under the Finance Law of 1966, stability of taxes is guaranteed for industrial companies approved by the Investments Committee for a period of five years;
8. The Moroccan Government is ready to negotiate with investors, whether individuals or groups, with a view to granting them special privileges to encourage them to establish important industrial projects, whether agricultural or touristic, as it has done in the case of certain foreign companies like the American General Tire Corporation, an Italian company and two French and Italian companies, Simca and Fiat.

The Moroccan Government particularly welcomes Arab capital and is ready to grant it adequate guarantees.

As already stated, especially with regard to the difficulties we have encountered in the industrialization of our country, Morocco, as a member of the great Arab Maghreb, with its sister States, the Kingdom of Libya and the Republics of Algeria and Tunisia, congratulates itself on the achievements it has accomplished in this field and in the field of pan-Arab co-operation.

It is gratifying to say that within a short period, a permanent advisory council was established, which appointed committees to undertake a gradual study of problems relating to economic co-operation. It suggested solutions and measures, some of which were found suitable and were approved by our Ministers of Economy. I would like to mention, in particular, that the four Ministers agreed on the procedures for the co-ordination of development plans, the achievement of industrial harmony and the preparation of the necessary technical studies to bring about this harmonization. They also agreed on the establishment of a centre for industrial studies in Tripoli, which has actually completed a number of such studies. The four Ministers met in Algiers last month and agreed upon the co-ordination of certain industrial activities.

It is important that continued study and work in this field should enhance co-operation and harmony on the Arab level since this activity reflects real determination on the part of the Maghreb States to establish an Economic Maghreb Unit as a first step to a strongly based area. We deeply and sincerely feel that it is vitally important to build a great Maghreb if we are to occupy a proper place among the peoples of the world and achieve happiness and prosperity.

We should like to stress, in this connexion, that the efforts which we have made were, and still are, based on a deeply felt necessity, namely, the creation of a mentality that seeks to tackle problems in a reasonable and realistic manner and with the mutual interest at heart.

The experience gained by those responsible in our countries makes them approach their common problems wisely and discreetly, and in a constructive spirit. We can say without hesitation that we are satisfied with the work we have done and are optimistic about the future, since the future we are preparing for will be based on serious and careful thinking, on truthfulness and frankness in everything that we say and do and in all our dealings. We, therefore, have the right to be optimistic about the future.

It is gratifying that our Symposium should meet on an Arab States' level and that we should be given the opportunity to exchange views and discuss the achievements we have accomplished, the difficulties we have encountered, and the experience we have gained in the field of industrialization and the development of our economies. We have faith in our potentialities and human resources and would like, as matter of priority, to see the surplus capital in some Arab countries used for the financing of economic projects in other sister countries where full guarantees are provided. We would like, in this connexion, to refer to the decisive step taken by the State of Kuwait, which has established a special fund for assisting the Arab countries to develop their economies.

Lastly, we would like to express our happiness at being able to meet in this beautiful city. We have come full of hope, expectation and determination to work for the happiness and prosperity of the Arab countries.

We reiterate our thanks and appreciation to his Excellency, the Emir, and to the people of sister Kuwait.

We pray God to crown our endeavours with success and grant that all the Arab peoples may enjoy happiness and prosperity.

Statement of the Delegation of Saudi Arabia ¹

I have the honour to deliver this speech in the name of the Saudi Arabian Government, and to begin by expressing our deep gratitude to his Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, and his Government for the holding of this Symposium in their hospitable country, and for all the attention which the Kuwaiti Government has given to the Symposium, and which is commensurate with the importance of the subject on which we are to exchange views, namely industrial development in the developing countries.

I also wish to express our thanks to the Arab League and the United Nations Secretariat, which called for the holding of these regional symposia and for co-ordinating the views of developing countries on industrial development in preparation for the International Symposium which will be held next year, where the developing countries will be able to make their voices heard by the industrially advanced countries and the world, and to set up collective plans to foster co-operation with the industrialized nations in order to attain the highest possible level of self-sufficiency and of economic and industrial progress.

It is our belief that the main motive behind the United Nations desire to hold these regional symposia, in preparation for the International Symposium of next year, is the realization of the importance of the industrial sector to the developing countries in general, and to countries which depend on a single source of income, such as oil, cotton, cocoa, coffee, etc., in particular. The emergence of an active industrial sector in Saudi Arabia, for example, is a vital matter dictated by the almost total reliance of our country on oil whose production is subject to several external factors which we might not be able to control and, therefore, directly affect the economic growth of the Kingdom.

Unless Saudi Arabia endeavours to diversify production in the various sectors, particularly the industrial sector, it cannot ensure continued economic growth at a level sufficient to safeguard the economic and social gains achieved in the last few years.

For all these reasons, the Saudi Arabian Government has decided to accord special attention to the industrial sector. This has enabled it in the last few years to make noticeable progress, despite the many obstacles, which will be summarized below, that have faced the Kingdom, as well as most other developing countries engaged in this battle.

Apart from the oil industry, Saudi Arabia is new in the industrial field, as industrial activity in the country did not begin until only a few years ago. Up to 1954 (1374 H) the number of industrial organizations operating in the Kingdom did not exceed five, four of which operated with Saudi capital, and one with mixed Saudi-foreign capital. The capital invested in all five companies amounted to only 42 million Saudi rials (SR). In 1964 (1384 H) the number of industrial enterprises established in Saudi Arabia amounted to sixty-seven, of which twenty were established with Saudi capital and forty with combined Saudi-foreign capital, and the total capital invested amounted to SR 211 million.

Studies recently made indicate that the annual rate of industrial growth in the last five years ranges between 4.75 and 6.88 per cent of national income.

Allow me, on this occasion, to name some of the major industries that are now in existence or that are being established in the Kingdom. The private sector, for example, has put up three cement plants with a total daily output of 2,000 tons, one gypsum plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day, two detergent plants with an output of ten tons per day, a tanning and leather products plant, two date processing and packing plants, five dairy products factories, a shrimp and fish canning factory, a macaroni factory, three textile and wearing apparel factories, five plastic manufacturing plants, two oxygen, acetylene and carbon-dioxide plants, several wood, metal furniture and aluminium household utensils industries and several paper products factories (bags, notebooks, envelopes and toilet paper). This is in addition to brick-making, marble, alabaster, paint and other items.

I have reviewed the Saudi industries which have been set up by the private sector. I would now like to review for the meeting the industrial achievements of the public sector, which were realized by the General Petroleum and Minerals Institute (known as Petromin), established by the Government as an autonomous body for exploiting natural resources and for creating and developing basic industries which rely on petroleum, minerals and other industries related to these resources.

I do not intend to explain the nature of Petromin's work nor its role in the industrial development of the Kingdom since this is fully explained in the study which Saudi Arabia has submitted, entitled "The role of Petromin in economic development". But I do wish to note that the main purpose for the creation of Petromin was the desire on the part of the State to participate effectively in promoting industry and encouraging the investment of domestic and foreign capital in large-scale vital industries that serve as a basis for the establishment of numerous auxiliary industries.

Despite the fact that Petromin has been only recently established, this organization has made several achievements in the industrialization field in the Kingdom, ensuring at the same time, the participation of private domestic capital in several of the projects, which it carefully establishes on sound financial and economic bases, supported by economic feasibility studies. Through these measures, Petromin hopes to protect public capital investment and guide it toward the creation of basic industries, upon which light industries could be based, considering that these basic industries constitute the backbone of future development projects.

Perhaps the most outstanding industrial achievement of Petromin was the building of an integrated steel industry in the country,

¹ Read by Sheikh Ayed M. Saleh, the Head of the Delegation.

the first stage of which was the creation of a plant for producing steel bars for the construction industry. This is currently under construction and work on it will be terminated this year at a cost of about SR 30 million. This plant is designed to satisfy local demand and is the first step towards the establishment of the other integrated stages of this vital project, whose estimated capital requirement, including the subsidiary projects deriving from it, is SR 200 million. The project is designed to satisfy the market requirements, particularly those of oil companies operating in the Kingdom and neighbouring countries, for pipelines for conveying oil and oil products.

Furthermore, Petromin now has several other projects under study. These are designed to make use of available mineral resources as new sources of national income. They represent an investment of about SR 300 million and include the exploitation of barite, silver, phosphate, magnesium, salt and iron-ore deposits.

It is noteworthy that Petromin accords special attention to the exploitation of natural gas, which is abundantly available in the Kingdom, and to the establishment of petrochemical industries, with a view to building up exports. Perhaps the most outstanding step taken so far has been the establishment of an Arab nitrogenous fertilizer company (SAFCO) with a capital of SR 100 million, in which the private domestic sector is expected to invest a good part of it. The company will utilize a portion of the country's natural gas supply to produce 1,025 metric tons of urea per day at a total investment of SR 180 million.

Furthermore, special studies on the use of natural gas in the production of synthetic resins have reached the final stage. This project is to have an annual output of 60,000 tons of goods, commonly known as P. V. C. It is estimated that the investment required for this project will be about SR 200 million.

Petromin has nearly completed plans for higher utilization of natural gas in the establishment of an integrated petrochemical industry, the estimated total cost of which is SR 150 million. It is expected that the production of crude sulphur, at the rate of 300 tons a day, will be the first step to be undertaken under this plan.

In addition to its efforts to utilize natural gas in the petrochemical industries, to exploit mineral resources and to establish an integrated steel industry in the Kingdom, Petromin is striving to promote and develop the oil industry in the country. With this end in view, it has made large strides in implementing a number of oil projects and preparing for the establishment of others. The total estimated investment required for the execution of petroleum projects is SR 450 million.

With regard to the marketing of oil products, Petromin is currently undertaking the distribution of petroleum in the western region and is planning similar distribution in other parts of the Kingdom.

In the exploration, prospection and transportation fields, however, Petromin has organized two subsidiary companies. The first is the Arab Drilling Company and the second is the Arab Geophysics and Surveys Company. Petromin is also in the process of forming a tanker company in partnership with domestic private capital.

In the refining field, Petromin will begin the construction of a refinery in Jeddah with a total capacity of 12,000 barrels per day, for meeting the requirements of the western region. It is also studying a project for the construction of another refinery in Riyadh with an output of 50,000 barrels per day, to meet the needs of the central and eastern regions. In addition, Petromin will soon start building a plant in Jeddah for producing lubricating oils now being imported from abroad.

By undertaking all these projects, Petromin aims at preparing itself for participation in new oil concessions and in all other aspects of the oil industry, since this industry has been and still is the backbone of our national economy and which will continue to play a leading role in the industrialization of the country.

Perhaps one of the outstanding activities is the expected participation of Petromin in the various activities of the oil industry

as soon as prospection for oil on the Red Sea Coast begins in accordance with the new agreement concluded with the French company "OXIRAB".

The motive power behind this relatively rapid advance was the Government's industrial development policy, which may be summed up as follows:

1. Creating the opportunity in the field of industrial development to the private sector, which owns the necessary financial means for creating light and medium industries, and which has lately shown increased interest in investing in this field.
2. State initiative in establishing, either individually or in participation with Saudi or non-Saudi capital, basic industries considered vital to the country's economy, which the private sector will not develop in the near future, either because of their size or technical nature, with the intention of turning these industries over to the private sector once they have been successfully developed.
3. Overcome the serious obstacles that hamper the development of domestic industries and create the proper climate conducive to their growth.

I now wish to review with you the major obstacles that face industrial development in the Kingdom.

1. *Survey of natural resources*

All Saudi departments concerned are currently engaged in studies, experiments and prospection work in all sectors for the completion of a survey of resources, but in this field we are facing such obstacles as shortages of experts and technicians, and the large area which has to be covered, which is approximately 2,240,000 square kilometres.

2. *Threat of competition to the locally produced goods*

Naturally, certain newly established industries in the Kingdom, which have not yet attained full maturity, cannot produce, in their early stages, high-quality goods at competitive prices and, as such, can neither compete with the imports of high-quality goods nor can they compete with the low prices of imports of lower quality goods. This is due to the limited domestic markets and to the distances that separate these markets from the centres of production. The Government has sought to lessen the sharpness of this competition by adopting measures aimed at protecting and encouraging domestic industries.

3. *Labour problems*

Labour is abundantly available in the Kingdom, but the number of skilled workmen is limited. This compels local industries to utilize foreign technicians at high wages, leading to a rise in production costs. In addition to the problem of shortage of skilled labour, domestic industries have to deal with a certain class of labour which is unsettled and has a strong tendency to seasonal migration. A considerable portion of this labour comes from the interior and is not yet accustomed to urban life or to the discipline required for industrial work.

The Government has lately established a number of vocational training centres in most major cities to overcome these difficulties. It has also endeavoured to execute projects for the settlement of nomadic tribes in various parts of the Kingdom.

4. *Completion of the communications network*

The fact that the communications network which connects local markets to each other and to foreign markets has not been completed checks the desired progress and growth of industrial activity in the Kingdom.

The Government has given special attention to this field. It constructed in the last three years about 3,000 kilometres of asphalted highways. This is in addition to the efforts to connect the Kingdom with neighbouring countries by means of a network of asphalted roads and railways, such as the

northern highway connecting Saudi Arabia with Kuwait and Jordan, the western highway which connects Saudi Arabia with Jordan and the Hejaz Railway. But the vast area of the country, its topography and climate call for continued extensive and intensive efforts, and for the expenditure of huge capital for the implementation of such a modern network of communications.

5. *Sufficiency of water resources for expected future industrial growth*

The already known and tapped water resources of the Kingdom are insufficient to most the requirements of expected industrial expansion, and it is feared that this may hamper desired industrial activities.

The State is, however, doing its utmost to correct the situation through the large-scale prospecting operations that are being undertaken in all parts of the Kingdom to locate new sources of water suitable for irrigation and industrial purposes. A huge water desalination plant is also under construction for obtaining water needed for different purposes at the lowest possible cost.

6. *Availability of hydroelectric power at reasonable prices*

In some cases, adequate electric power is not available, and its cost is somewhat high, due to the fact that some of the power-generating plants face technical and administrative problems, while certain power distribution networks are old and need overhauling.

The Government has, therefore, contracted with a specialized firm of international consultants for undertaking studies necessary to the solution of this problem. Until a final solution is found, the Government has resorted to the granting of subsidies to electric power companies to enable them to reduce the price to a reasonable level to consumers, and especially to industry.

Despite the rapid progress made, which was the result of the various government policies adopted, we still believe that there is considerable scope for improvement if the efforts of the developing countries are consolidated on two levels :

- (a) Co-operation among developing countries; and
- (b) Co-operation with the industrially developed nations.

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has opened the door for all kinds of fruitful co-operation with the developing countries, and, particularly, with the Arab States. It has allowed Arab and foreign capital to flow in and out of the country with absolute freedom and has put it on an equal footing with Saudi capital invested in economic and industrial development fields.

Under the Foreign Capital Investment Act, foreign capital invested in development projects enjoys all the prerogative that are accorded to local capital under the "Protection and Encouragement of National Industries Act". The most important of these are :

1. Exemption of machinery, equipment and relevant spare parts, and imported packing material for use in new industrial projects or for expansion of already existing industries from the payment of customs duties;
2. Exemption of raw materials, semi-manufactured goods and all kinds of bags, boxes and gas cylinders, not available or that do not exist in sufficient quantities in the Kingdom, from the payment of customs duties;
3. Making available at nominal cost, the necessary land for the building of factories and housing units in industrial centres outside city limits;
4. The adoption of the following measures, or part of them, for the protection of local production :
 - (a) Prohibiting or limiting the volume of foreign imports, similar to those produced locally;
 - (b) Raising customs duties on foreign imports that compete with local products;

(c) *Offering various financial subsidies to industrial establishments.*

The Saudi Arabian Government has, in addition, permitted Saudi capital to flow out of Saudi Arabia at any time and without conditions into any other country which is believed to have a suitable investment climate.

Furthermore, the markets of Saudi Arabia are open to all other countries, and particularly to the Arab sister countries, which are accorded specific privileges in accordance with the Kingdom's policy of co-operation with Arab countries.

As far as concerns co-operation on the international level, we believe we should not fail to take full advantage of this opportunity. It is our duty, therefore, to stress this important point and lay the necessary foundations for increasing co-operation between the industrially advanced and developing countries, either through the United Nations machinery or directly.

In the short run, co-operation with the industrially developed countries is more advantageous than other forms of co-operation, especially in view of the fact that most developing countries lack many of the basic and essential elements of industrial development, such as capital and technical and administrative know-how. These elements are available only in the industrially developed countries.

I would like to point out, in this connexion, that the Saudi Arabian Government has, with the collaboration of the United Nations Special Fund, established an industrial research and development centre, the purpose of which is to undertake studies on the economic usefulness of industrial projects under contemplation, to improve the conditions of existing industries and to extend advice in the field of industry in general.

Having reviewed the stages and problems of industrial development in Saudi Arabia and the Government's efforts in this regard, I wish to close by expressing my thanks again to His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, and his Government, to the Arab Governments for their interest in this Symposium, and to the Arab delegations here for their co-operation in helping attain the objectives of the Symposium and to all those who participated in it with us. I should not, however, forget to mention the valuable efforts exerted by the secretariat general of the Symposium, wishing all present luck and success.

Statement of the Delegation of Sudan¹

I take the liberty at the beginning of my message to express my sincere thanks and great appreciation to His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and to the Government and people of Kuwait for extending the invitation to hold this conference in sister Kuwait. This is indicative of the concern of Kuwait for the development of the resources of its sister Arab States and the happiness of their peoples. I wish further to express my deep gratitude for the generous reception and hospitality we have received and for the spirit of friendship and brotherhood we have witnessed since we set foot on its good soil. I am also happy to take the opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks and gratitude to the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the secretariat of the Symposium for their successful efforts in organizing the Symposium in this magnificent way and hope that its results will be fruitful.

The Sudan is a vast country with an area of about 1 million square miles, of which about 20 million acres are suitable for cultivation. Most of its 12 million inhabitants rely on agriculture and cattle breeding. It has vast mineral resources, most of which have not yet been tapped.

Cotton was and still is considered the chief crop of the Sudan. Long-staple cotton is grown in the Gezira project, extending over an area of about 2.5 million acres. We have endeavoured to expand production by starting a new project in Khashm el Girba over an

¹ Read by H.E. Mr. M. A. El-Mardy, Head of the Delegation.

area of 500,000 acres and in Roseires over an area of 2 million acres. Cotton is also grown on vast areas of land extending over 1 million acres, under special projects irrigated by pumping on both banks of the White and Blue Nile. However, with the completion of the Khashm el Girba and Roseires Dam, it is planned to cultivate vast areas with different kinds of crops.

There are large areas in the Kordofan, Gezira, Kassala and southern Sudan which are irrigated by rain, and the crops grown here include corn and oil-seeds. As the main crop of the Sudan is cotton, and as reliance on one kind of crop might expose the country to economic crises if for one reason or another its prices slump, the Government has considered the possibility of producing other crops, such as wheat, sugar-cane, fruits and vegetables, and has begun the expansion of mechanized agriculture on rain-irrigated land in order to increase the areas planted with corn, oil-seeds and short-staple cotton. In the southern Sudan, the growing of rice, coffee, tea and tobacco has begun.

In the Sudan, there are vast areas of forest land in which different kinds of trees grow. Sawing machines have been installed to cut the timber. Although we have not exported any quantity yet, we have produced sufficient timber to enable us to dispense with the importation of several varieties of timber. We have made use of our local production of this commodity in the manufacture of furniture, the building of carriages, railway sleepers and telephone and telegraph poles throughout the country. These forests also produce substantial quantities of Arabic gum, amounting to 88 per cent of the world output.

Although the Sudan has mineral resources, the mineral industry has not developed as a source of national income, nor has knowledge and experience in this field developed, except in a small measure in the mining of gold, copper and lead. Since the independence of the Sudan in 1956, however, geological activity has grown and increasing emphasis has been laid on mineral research. Several varieties of minerals have been discovered, some of which are now in the stage of exploitation and others are awaiting utilization.

A. MINERALS NOW UNDER EXPLOITATION

1. Iron

Iron is extracted from the area north of the Red Sea by a Sudanese-Yugoslav company. Production began early in 1965 and is expected to expand considerably this year.

2. Crude chrome

Chrome is extracted by a local company from the area of the Ankasna Mountains in the south-west of the Blue Nile Province near the town of Roseires, and is exported to foreign countries.

3. Table salt

Table salt is obtained by the evaporation of Red Sea water in the Port Sudan area. Production has been going on for a period of over twenty years. Sixty thousand tons of salt are produced each year from this source.

4. Mica

Mica has been extracted in small quantities in the Northern Province since 1958. The Geological Survey Department is now engaged in developing the extraction of this metal by conducting further research on its availability and the method of extracting and preparing it for marketing.

5. Quarries

Large quantities of quarry products are being extracted for building purposes, the production of cement, tiles, the building of roads etc. Among these products are: (a) marble; (b) granite; (c) basalt; and (d) silica.

These materials are being produced in very large quantities and their extraction is increasing from year to year.

6. Gold

Some ancient gold-mines have been reopened in the Red Sea area and are now being prospected by local companies.

B. MINERALS DISCOVERED AND AWAITING UTILIZATION

1. Iron

Huge veins of rough iron lie in the Foula area in the Kodofan Province, containing approximately 30 million tons of good iron-ore.

2. Copper

Approximately 10 million tons of crude copper is found in the Darfour Province.

3. Lead

Crude lead is found in the north of the Darfour Province and is currently the subject of a detailed study. Its extraction is expected to start soon.

4. Asbestos

Rough asbestos can be found in the Kassala Province, and an Italian firm has been authorized to undertake a detailed study of it with a view to its extraction.

5. Magnesium

Rough magnesium is found in the Ankasna Mountains and in the area north of the Red Sea.

6. Wallastonite

Rough wallastonite is found in the Red Sea Mountains and is awaiting extraction.

7. Manganese

Rough manganese is found in many areas of the Red Sea Mountains. Small quantities have been extracted during the past few years and this small-scale production continues.

Oil prospecting is currently going on in eastern and western Sudan.

The Geological Survey Department has published studies on many of these raw materials.

There was hardly any industry in the Sudan before it obtained its independence in 1956. It was considered that in order to achieve a rapid increase in national income, emphasis should be laid on industry, as well as on agriculture. The first obstacle, however, was that of financing, since the financial resources of the Sudan are too limited to enable it to attain its ambitions in this field. It had to find the means of attracting private capital and encourage its investment in industrialization. To achieve this aim, it started in 1956 by introducing a law under which approved projects were granted many privileges and facilities, such as exemption from customs duty on imported machines, equipment and raw materials, income-tax exemptions, facilities for the flow of foreign experts, the granting of land at nominal prices, and the provision of technical and economic advice etc. In addition, the Government grants new industries sufficient protection to enable them to grow and flourish by banning the importation of similar goods or by raising the customs duties on them, thus placing domestic products in a stronger competitive position. We have provided the secretariat of the Symposium with copies of this law for distribution to the different delegations.

These privileges and facilities are granted to both local and foreign capital without distinction. In addition, the law permits the unconditional repatriation of foreign capital and profits from the country. Among the facilities which the Government has provided for the encouragement of industry is the establishment of the Sudanese Industrial Bank to enhance industrialization by providing loans, technical and economic studies to both new and

expanding industries. In addition, the Government has, with the help of the United Nations, begun the establishment of an industrial research institute to lay down the bases for the promotion of industrial development by means of technical supervision of industry, the provision of scientific solutions to problems related to industrial planning, organization of operations, management of production, development of marketing, cost and quality control, apart from many useful services, such as the planning, study and utilization of natural resources and raw materials, and analysis of raw materials preparatory to their use in industry. The Government has, with the help of the United Nations, also begun the establishment of a Centre for Productive Efficiency, for the training of the administrative personnel needed for industry, and has expanded technical and vocational education by admitting more students into the Faculties of Science and Engineering of the University of Khartoum and the Khartoum Technical Institute. It has also expanded its programme for the opening of industrial schools and vocational training centres, and has sent a large number of graduates of the school of Science and Engineering abroad on scholarships for specialization, with a view to making use of their services in industrial and other fields.

Since the Sudan depends on the importation of petroleum and coal for the provision of power, it has resorted to the utilization of waterfalls for the provision of hydroelectric power needed for industry. The Sudan now obtains a considerable quantity of electric power from the Sennar and Khashm el Girba Dams and will shortly obtain power from the Roseires Dam.

By virtue of the facilities and privileges provided under the law I have referred to, the private sector was able to establish a number of factories which filled some of the needs of the Sudanese consumer. Among these were: four major shoe factories, four wool-knitting factories, two paint factories, two match factories, two large textile factories, three small textile factories, one compressed-wood factory, two cement factories, two cigarette factories, four large confectioneries, two plastic factories, two biscuit factories, forty oil-seed factories, one flour mill, eight soap factories, seven macaroni factories, one carbon dioxide gas factory, eleven perfume factories, three drug factories, three houseware factories, one refrigerator factory, one cooling equipment factory and an oil refinery. There are other factories producing different kinds of products.

Earlier in my speech, I said that government policy was based on opening industry to the private sector. It was discovered, however, that there were certain important industries which were indispensable to national economic development and self-sufficiency which the private sector was afraid to approach. In view of the country's need for these industries, the Industrial Development Organization was established in 1961. This is a public sector organization with an independent board of directors. Its capital consists of financial aid provided by the Government and of foreign loans. It has so far established two sugar-cane factories, a tanning factory, two fruit and vegetable canning factories, an onion drying factory, a milk-drying factory and a date-processing factory.

The Sudan has large animal resources of cattle, sheep and camels. The Government is now trying hard to provide increasing water-supplies, grazing fields and health care, and is making persistent efforts to improve the species in order to develop these resources.

It is evident from the brief account I have presented that these agricultural, animal and forest resources are all raw materials which can be manufactured and exported. However, since the Sudan is badly in need of the capital and technical experience required for the utilization of these raw materials, particularly those related to food-stuffs for which there is a world market, the Sudan has opened wide its doors to foreign capital. I wish to assure the members of the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries that the Sudan is ready to make use of Arab experience and to give preference to Arab capital and co-operate with it in the utilization of its resources, so that both the Sudan and the

Arabs, with their different companies and sectors might benefit from these potentialities. I should not leave this platform before stressing that if Arab capital, supported by Arab experience, contributes towards the utilization of the agricultural and animal resources of the Sudan, the latter will be able to provide the Arab States with its needs of the following products:

1. Meats and their by-products and leather;
2. Sugar and its by-products;
3. All kinds of textiles;
4. Timber and its by-products, including paper;
5. Vegetable oils and fodder;
6. Tropical fruits.

We hope that Arab capital and Arab know-how will not hesitate to take the leading part in the development and utilization of these resources.

In our opinion, co-operation and co-ordination in the industrial field should be based on the utilization of the natural resources of each Arab country in a manner that will make these resources complementary rather than competitive and without harming the conventional industries of any Arab country.

In closing, I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that it has been a good opportunity for all the Arab States to meet on this level in order to present a picture of the industrial progress they have achieved and the problems they have faced. We hope that this Symposium and similar future symposia will succeed in finding the necessary solutions to problems facing industry in the Arab States and in other developing countries, with a view to raising the living standards of their peoples.

Statement of the Delegation of Syria^a

I am happy to thank His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti Government and people, for kindly hosting the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries.

Holding this important Symposium in Kuwait between all brethren is definitely a good example of collaboration and co-operation in assuring our Arab nation strength and prosperity.

We have met here in order to study the bases of industrial development, exchange ideas, learn from the lessons of past experience and discuss our difficulties and industrial problems. I sincerely hope the efforts of the Syrian Arab Republic in this regard will result in collaboration with our brethren for the realization of comfort and prosperity for the nation at large.

Industry in the Syrian Arab Republic is of long standing, and Syria has been known for many years for the manufacture of beautiful Damask handwork, or the Damascene weaving industry, for its soap and wood industries, and the mosaics, silk, light metals and other traditional industries. The industrial sector of Syria remained independent of modern technology and relied on handwork until the dawn of independence, which arrived in the wake of the Second World War — that independence which Arab Syria seized by spilling the blood of her glorious martyrs.

With the dawn of independence came that of industrial renaissance. Modern mechanized industries grew up one after the other. Mechanized industries for the production of vegetable oils and sugar were set up, and industries for canning, milling, tanning, match, cement and glass manufacturing, and the production of rubber products and plastic articles came into existence, in addition to the metals, textiles and brocade industries. The Arab worker proved capable and efficient in this industrial battle and confirmed that he is a good producer and inventor.

The Syrian Government realized from the beginning of the industrial era in the country that organization and planning are the two indispensable elements for building a co-ordinated industrial sector. In 1952, it introduced for the first time industrial legislation

^a Read by Mr. A. A. Rifai, member of the Delegation.

comprising organizational measures so that the creation of industries became subject to the granting of licenses by the minister concerned, after consultation with the Industrial Licensing Committee on which both the public and private sectors are represented.

In 1955, the first economic plan was laid down, according to which the sum of 117 million Syrian pounds (£S) was devoted to the industrial sector, out of a total of £S 660 million for the whole plan.

A second economic plan was adopted at the beginning of 1958 covering five years (1960-1965), in which the sum of £S 600 million was earmarked for the industrial and petroleum sectors. The objectives of this economic plan were set as follows :

1. The doubling of national income in ten years, namely, the basic annual £S 2,400 million, to £S 4,800 million in the tenth year of the plan;
2. Ensuring stable development without economic disturbances or traces of inflation;
3. Ensuring a fair distribution of income between the inhabitants.

As for the third economic plan, this was made for five years, namely 1965-1970. It aims at raising national income from £S 3,695 million (basic annual figure) to £S 5,220 million in 1970, the last year of the plan. The third economic plan aims at increasing income at the rate of 7.2 per cent per year. The investments necessary for attaining this objective have been estimated at £S 4,955 million, of which £S 1,000 million has been devoted to the industrial sector. The current economic plan includes the creation of mining and petroleum industries on the basis of exploiting the resources discovered during the preceding plan; likewise, the building of chemical and petrochemical industries, in addition to engineering, electrical and alimentary products industries.

I wish to mention here the fact that this plan included the enforcement of the revolutionary measures which the Syrian Government took, consequent to the nationalization of its oil resources, by undertaking to exploit and market its mineral wealth with Arab hands.

This enormous plan is an obvious example of the importance which the Arab socialist revolution of the Syrian Arab Republic attaches to the development of the industrial sector and to strengthening and putting it on scientific, well-studied bases. The responsibility of industrial development has been given principally to the industrial sector for helping to create national income and in order that the Syrian economy may attain a high degree of co-ordination and prosperity.

My brief talk about the economic and industrial plans of the Syrian region demonstrates the importance that we attach to the industrial sector in our country. It also shows the continuous evolution that has taken place in the industrial sector in Syria.

The statistics and figures mentioned in the studies submitted to the secretariat of the Symposium explain in detail the evolution of each Syrian industry, as well as the improvement experienced in the industrial sector as a whole.

The problems and difficulties which have obstructed the progress of our industrial renaissance are not to be underestimated. We have had industrial finance problems, technical manpower problems and industrial production difficulties, and although the Syrian Arab Republic has solved most of its problems, we are convinced that there are problems that could be more easily solved on an Arab and international level.

I am optimistic about what this Symposium might provide by way of affording the opportunity to exchange points of view and to study the possibilities of profiting from our past experiences, in order to join efforts and collaborate in solving our industrial problems, the proper solutions and remedies of which will determine the level of future development and prosperity.

The Syrian Arab Republic in faithfulness to the conviction that our nation must unite, and to the need for working hard in all fields

for the fulfilment of this unity, sincerely hopes that Arab economic unity will become a reality and that the Arab market will, soon, be a common market for all the Arab countries, so that these economic grounds may be the firm foundation of Arab unity we all hope for.

In closing, I wish to thank the Kuwaiti Government once more on behalf of the Syrian Arab Republic for its kind hospitality and express to you, Mr. Chairman, and honorable members, my high esteem.

Statement of the Delegation of Tunisia *

I wish to begin by expressing our heartfelt thanks and gratitude to His Highness, the Honourable Emir of Kuwait, who has kindly placed our Symposium under his auspices and honoured us with his invitation, making it possible for us to visit this true and ancient Arab land, and meet its free and proud people, who have lavishly showered upon us their welcome and warm hospitality.

Holding our Symposium in Kuwait puts us at ease and fills our hearts with hope that our deliberations will be crowned with success and add another stone to building a prosperous Arab community. We ask God to direct our steps and favour us with success.

Our aim in getting together here is to unify our attitudes and consolidate our views with regard to the International Symposium on Industrial Development, which is to be held in 1967. Tunisia was given the opportunity to state its views and problems and to explain its outlook in a regional symposium, which was held on an African level in Cairo at the beginning of the year. Five other States participating with us at this Symposium did the same. It may be useful and desirable to have the secretariat of this Symposium furnish us with copies of the recommendations agreed upon in Cairo, which dealt with some of the problems contained on our agenda concerning developing countries in general. It is evident that our perusal of these recommendations may facilitate our work and help us avoid divergences of views and conflicting opinions, especially in matters concerning the six countries which participated in the African Symposium and which bound themselves by recommendations which they themselves proposed, or approved, Mr. Chairman.

Industrial development in Tunisia is only recent. If we wish to analyse it and define its basic elements, we should place it, for purposes of comparison, in the over-all economic picture and measure the progress made in the development field by comparing the situation as it exists now with that which prevailed when we first took over on gaining independence in 1956. In this manner, we will be able to understand fully the difficulties and obstacles which we ran across and the basic political lines we followed in the field of industrial development, and the general measures which we are undertaking in the field of regional and international co-operation.

During the early stages of independence, it was impossible for the Tunisian economy to attain a satisfactory level of development. Several obstacles, both general and particular, impeded our efforts in this direction. Most of these obstacles grew out of the dependence policy which was forced upon us at the time of independence in 1956. Political impediments could be more serious than natural obstacles because of their disruptive effects, which finally lead to economic dislocation and disturbance. These general obstacles consisted of the following :

1. The lack of administrative and technical personnel;
2. The scarcity of capital, due to the fact that the general level of incomes was low and savings, compared with incomes, were negligible or inadequately used;
3. Limited local markets, especially since income was low;
4. The exaggerated dependence of the Tunisian economy on other countries.

* Read by H.E. Mr. I. Khalil, Head of the Delegation.

As to the obstacles relevant to the industrial field, these resulted from the fact that the Tunisian industry had, for several years, been busy solely with the mining of lead, phosphates and iron-ore. After 1945, a small manufacturing industry grew up, but this was not well organized.

Thus, the Tunisian industry remained in its elementary stage, both as regards the development of such raw materials as iron, zinc, phosphates etc., and the transformation of raw materials into consumer goods which used to be imported from abroad, namely, machinery and farm tools, sugar and dairy products.

After independence, we started a process of reorganization and providing the means to accelerate growth by adopting planning as a policy aiming at :

1. Grouping related and unco-ordinated fields into one scheme to guarantee the rapid and continuous spread of development from one field to another, so that development may expand to the fullest possible extent;
2. Achieving a balanced economy consistent with progress which is bound to eradicate, as early as possible, all manifestations resulting or inherited from foreign domination;
3. Undertaking economic activities on the basis of collective effort in the service of society as a whole.

With this end in view, we devised a Ten-Year Economic Development Plan (1962-1972) with the following objectives :

1. Liberating the Tunisian economy from imperialist left-overs;
2. Raising the standard of living of the population;
3. Attaining self-sufficiency.

A preliminary plan was devised for the three years 1962-1965, within the framework of the Ten-Year Plan, to cover all phases of economic activity which had been subject to foreign influence. We reorganized all these and reconsidered our attitude towards them, thus paving the way for future economic plans.

The results were satisfactory, as we implemented about 90 per cent of the projects planned, in spite of the many difficulties that faced us in striving to reach our prime objective, namely, the liquidation of imperialism, which cost us huge sacrifices.

In 1965, we devised a Four-Year Plan (1965-1968) with the following objectives :

1. General reform;
2. Industrial development;
3. Raising the status of man;
4. International co-operation.

For the sake of brevity, I would like to review briefly the possible accomplishments of that part of the Plan which is of interest to us, namely, the industrial sector.

In the field of industrial reform, which constitutes to industrial development, our Government has encouraged private enterprise by opening up new and wide horizons with a view to ameliorating conditions in the country. It provided for exemption from customs duties and taxes, for repatriation of capital and profits, and for the extension of credit facilities. All these measures applied to Tunisian nationals and foreigners alike.

The Government then proceeded with helping to improve the quality of production so that Tunisian manufactures may be able to compete with other products on foreign markets. The Tunisian Government established an institute to assist producers in improving production and reducing costs. It also established a development bank, properly equipped for undertaking all kinds of studies. At the current time, the Government is trying to establish an institute for the training of top administrative personnel for the management of industry.

In the field of industrial development proper, one of the objectives of our Four-Year Plan, which is worth noting, is that we did not follow the customary method of choosing between heavy and light industries. Our planning covered all industries that could be encouraged or launched, taking into consideration the following points :

1. The existence of a tangible demand in the country for such an industry;
2. Availability of the necessary raw materials locally;
3. Possibility of complementarity between the new and already existing industries;
4. The presence of special factors which make production possible at reasonable prices;
5. Balanced development of the different regions of the country.

We sincerely hope that all these measures will contribute to enhancing and diversifying national income, to a considerable savings in imports and, especially, to creating employment opportunities for the labour force. Naturally, this will have a favourable effect on our foreign trade and, consequently, on our balance of payments.

The amount to be invested during the Four-Year Plan, 1965-1968, is estimated at 500 million Tunisian dinars, or approximately one billion United States American dollars. This is equal to 23 per cent of national income for the period. Of this sum, about one-third has been earmarked for industrialization in the public and private sectors.

The Plan provides for the following estimated investments :

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Tunisian dinars (millions)</i>
1. Locating production of phosphates, iron, lead, mercury and marble mines	17.0
2. Cotton industries	9.0
3. Wool industries	9.0
4. Nitrogenous fertilizer	20.0
5. Tourism projects, exploitation of mineral waters	13.0
6. Oil exploration	14.0
7. Exploitation of oil deposits in southern Tunisia (about four million tons annually)	2.0
8. Electric power generation and distribution	20.0
9. Wood and paper industries	3.0
10. Food industries (cereals, vegetables, sugar, oils, milk products)	4.0
11. Expansion of the oil refinery	1.5
12. Other projects	

It is expected that these projects will be financed 60 per cent from domestic savings and 40 per cent from foreign loans, and will create 57,000 new jobs.

This is what we have decided to accomplish in the next few years, realizing fully well the need to co-ordinate our work with what other developing countries, neighbouring or otherwise, may be doing. International co-operation has not only become a means of co-ordinating our efforts, but also one of the objectives of our Four-Year Plan. The plan is based as much on fruitful co-operation with developing countries as on free co-operation with the industrially advanced nations.

Tunisia is desirous of strengthening co-operative ties with the developing countries which face the same economic and development difficulties and problems. We have concluded agreements with several countries for exchanging experiences and co-ordinating views and attitudes toward other groups and blocs, in order that we may succeed, through co-operation, in our struggle for revival against backwardness.

In the Arab field, Tunisia has special ties with her Arab sister countries. In our Four-Year Plan, emphasis was made of the honest desire of Tunisia to co-operate economically and otherwise with Tunisia's sister countries in the interest of the Arab nation as a whole, its welfare and prosperity.

As a start towards the fulfilment of this desire, we have gone a long way together with our sister countries in the Arab Maghreb in co-operation and co-ordination. Every country in the Arab Maghreb is now fully conscious of the necessity of co-ordination in planning, production and marketing.

Keeping public interest and welfare in mind, we have joined efforts and united our ranks to form an economic bloc on an

extensive scale, based on firm foundations, and have worked for the advancement of our society and the realization of progress and comfort for our people.

The periodical meetings of the Ministers of Economy have led to the organization of a permanent advisory committee, with headquarters in Tunis, whose purpose is to strengthen co-operation in the economic field and, as far as possible, to unify efforts aimed at increasing production and expanding trade in foreign markets.

Among the decisions taken by the Ministers of Economy in the industrial field is the founding of an industrial research centre in Libya, entrusted with studies that may help achieve industrial unity. All these steps are in conformity with the efforts exerted on the general Arab level.

We hope that this Symposium will pave the way for inter-Arab co-operation by the opportunities it affords for comparing experiences and discussing the problems facing us in the fields of industrial development and economic and social advancement. We also hope it will reveal the complementarity of our potentialities and the unity of our interest. We shall, at the close of our deliberations and the work of the committees concerned, be able to delineate our common objectives and joint harmonious stands to be presented to the Symposium which will be held, as agreed upon, at the beginning of next year.

I wish to reiterate the Tunisian delegation's thanks and gratitude to His Highness, the Emir Al-Sheikh Sabah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, and to the Government and people of Kuwait for their welcome and the honour which they bestowed upon us. I also renew my wishes for the full success of our Symposium.

Statement of the Delegation of the United Arab Republic^a

I greet you all on behalf of the delegation of the United Arab Republic and wish our Symposium every success in its effort to strengthen positive Arab co-operation in the development and industrialization fields and in the realization of our peoples' hopes for prosperity through constructive work and fruitful struggle strongly founded on scientific and planning basis.

I am indeed happy that this first Symposium on Arab Industrial Development in the Arab Countries is being held in the Arab sister country of Kuwait, which has succeeded by force of organized purposeful work in changing the face of life on its land, building with its own resources a high edifice of civilization and making this small strip of Arab country a beacon of pride for all Arabs.

I also take this opportunity, in the name of the United Arab Republic, to thank His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, and to express our high esteem to the Government and people of Kuwait for convening this Symposium. We wish our sister country, Kuwait, progress and success.

This Symposium, which is being held with the collaboration of the United Nations, is the third of a series of regional symposia which pave the way for the coming meeting of the International Symposium on Industrial Development.

It was the good fortune of Cairo that the second of those Symposia, namely, the Symposium for Industrial Development in Africa, was held there last month and that six of the Arab nations participating in this Symposium took part in it. No doubt, the experience gained from the discussions, recommendations and decisions resulting from its deliberations will have considerable influence on the success of this Symposium and the attainment of its objectives.

The interest of the United Arab Republic in participating positively in the work of the African Symposium, and in this Arab Symposium, is a consequence of our firm conviction in the necessity of co-operating and exchanging experiences in the development fields, on a regional and international basis, with a view to executing the national plans stemming from the actual needs and resources

of nations, and to working for the co-ordination and integration of these plans whenever possible in such a way as to ensure the realization of mutual welfare and prosperity, which is the strongest guarantee for the preservation of world peace and the most important factor for eliminating exploitation and narrowing the enormous gap in the standard of living of the various nations.

In order that our country may play an important role in this field, it was necessary for us to begin with developing the Egyptian society itself, which had been suffering from stagnation and backwardness under colonialism and the exploitation that existed prior to the Revolution of 23 July 1952. The general picture at the beginning was bleak and bristled with the problem of economic backwardness, which was continuously worsening, due to the fact that population growth was not accompanied by a corresponding growth in national income, the problem of stagnation in the rate of expansion of agricultural land, and the problem of industrial backwardness and the negligible contribution of this sector to national product. This is apart from the fact that our national economy was entirely under the control of foreign monopolies and colonial centres.

It was only natural that the stage of socialist transformation in our country should go hand in hand with the revolutionary efforts exerted in the field of industrial development, in order that our economy may be freed from the narrow circle which surrounded it prior to the Revolution, and may gradually be liberated from complete reliance on agriculture.

This is why the national charter stressed that industry is the backbone of our national entity and that it is the field of activity which is capable of realizing the expectations for economic and social development. The industrial development is the activity which contributes the highest share to the generation of income and its fair distribution. By making possible diversification of production, the gaining of new markets and satisfying consumers preferences, industry clears the way for creative work and perfection, permits the utilization of agricultural surpluses and helps in the creation of a balanced economic structure and in the improvement of the country's balance of payments. Industrial development also creates employment opportunities for those who are willing and capable, thus leading to a rise in the standard of living.

The United Arab Republic has, therefore, paid special attention to industry, and I would like to request you, Gentlemen, to allow me the time and patience for the presentation of our figures in detail. We have come here to combine all our potentialities and experience in the service of the Arab people. For this reason, we have wanted to offer you all that we have, all the things that we have been able to achieve, and to put before you the difficulties which we faced.

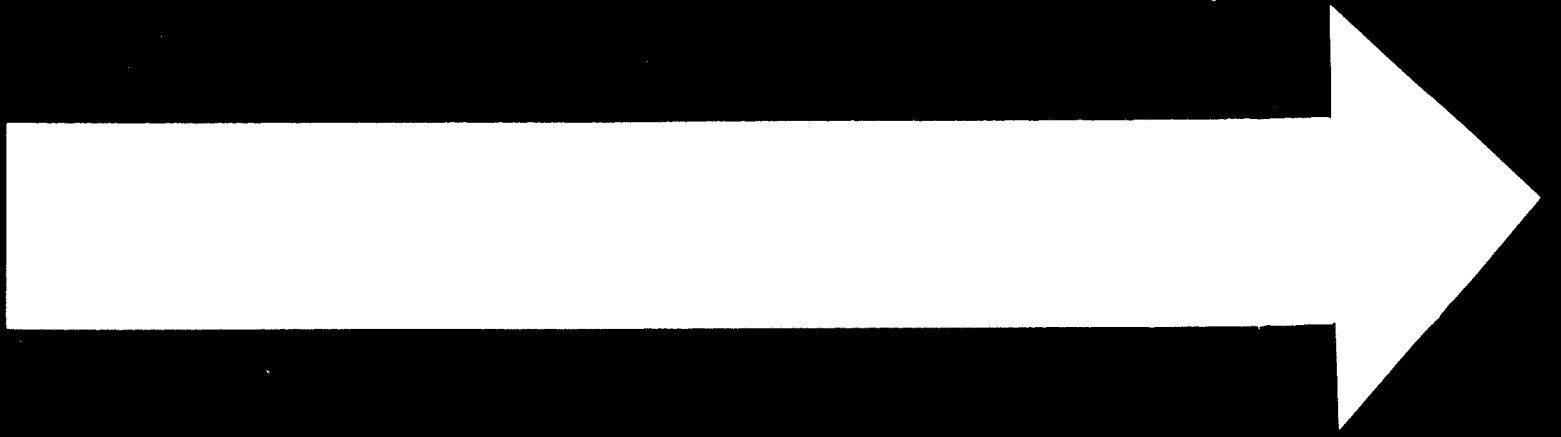
Prior to our First Five-Year Plan, we had set up an industrial programme with a total investment of 330 million Egyptian pounds (£E). A second industrial programme was included in the First Five-Year Plan, which was executed between 1960 and 1965.

The investments made in the industrial sector during the period of this Plan totalled about £E 403 million and the value of industrial production which resulted from the execution of this Plan increased from £E 1,086.7 million in 1959/60 to £E 1,469.9 million in 1964/65, calculated on the basis of 1959/60 prices, while total production in 1951/52, including that of the electrical sector, did not exceed £E 695.8 million.

Similarly, the income generated by the industrial sector increased from £E 256.3 million in 1959/60 to £E 385 million in 1964/65 at constant prices. In 1951/52, the income from this source did not exceed £E 127 million.

We not only realized increases in production and income in the industrial sector, but also succeeded in raising the ratio of total wages and salaries to total income, a fact which contributes to the strengthening of the bases of our socialist revolution and ensures workers their rightful share of the fruits of industrial growth.

^a Read by H.E. Mr. Amin Hilmy Kamel, Head of the Delegation.

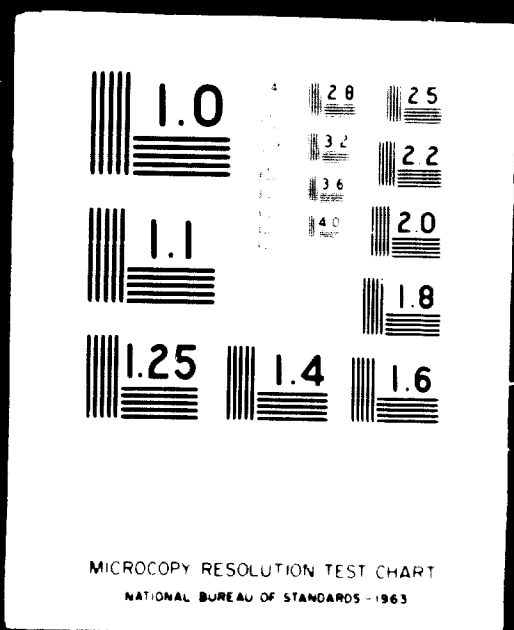


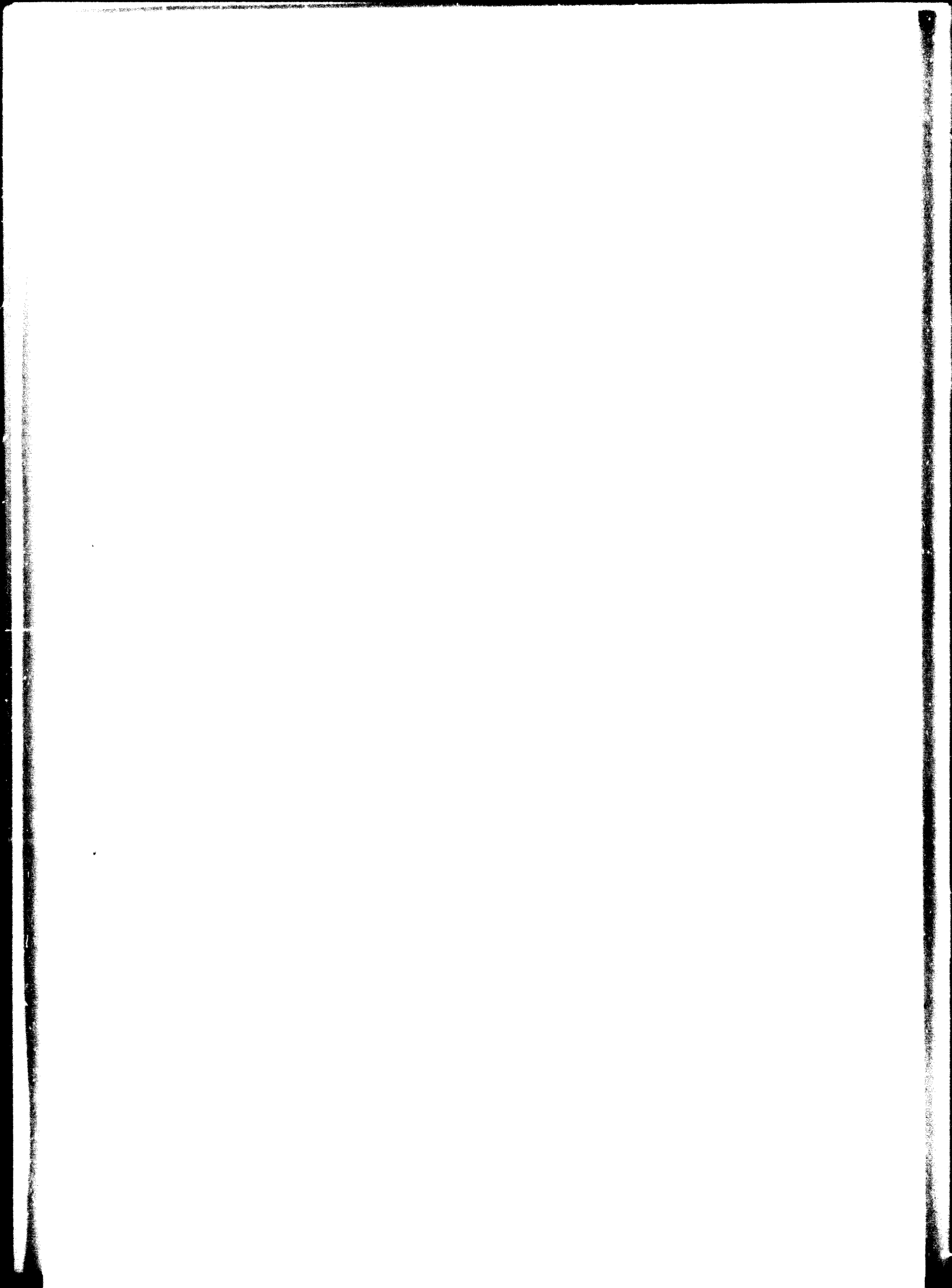
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Furthermore, the implementation of investment in the First Five-Year Plan resulted in a rise in the number of labourers engaged in industry from 601,800 in 1959/60 to approximately 825,000 in 1964/65, while the corresponding 1951/52 figure does not exceed 400,000 workers, or 9 per cent of the total manpower engaged in national economic activities that year. Likewise, the wages of industrial workers rose from £E 88.8 million in 1959/60 to about £E 149.6 million in 1964/65.

This increase in rate of wages is owing to the promulgation of socialist legislation stipulating a minimum wage rate and laying down progressive increases in pay for the majority of industrial workers.

I must mention here that the figures on wages and salaries given above do not include fringe benefits such as health services, free education and social and other services provided by the State at reduced or nominal cost, namely, increased social security of

various kinds, or labour's share in the profits of companies and organizations, amounting to 25 per cent of distributed profits.

The value of our exports of industrial products increased from £E 40.7 million pounds in 1959/60 to about £E 99 million in 1964/65. This appreciable increase indicates that our production is not only characterized by quality and quantity, but also by its ability to compete favourably with that of the industrially developed countries.

What the industrial sector has achieved can be seen in terms of the fact that national income from this source increased from 20 per cent of aggregate income in 1959/60 to 22 per cent in 1964/65, on the basis of 1959/60 prices, whereas in 1952/53, industrial income did not exceed 15.8 per cent.

As a result of the First Five-Year Plan, the production of certain commodities registered important increases of which the following are examples :

Commodity	Unit	1959/60	1964/65	Increase (percentage)
Refined sugar	Ton	336,000	404,000	20.2
Glucose	Ton	24,572	33,623	36.8
Carbonated water	Million bottles	392	751	91.0
Canned sardines	1,000 tins	100	7,045	6,945.0
Artificial butter	1,000 tons	16	44	175.0
Macaroni	1,000 tons	32.5	54.3	67.1
Cotton yarn	Ton	98,055	136,076	38.8
Cotton textiles	Ton	68,765	84,341	22.7
Woolen yarn	Ton	7,035	9,800	39.3
Woolen cloth	Ton	2,650	3,504	32.2
Silk yarn	Ton	12,500	15,326	22.6
Jute yarn	Ton	10,000	16,370	63.7
Raw iron	Ton	391,338	510,888	3.6
Crude oil	1,000 tons	3,150	6,280	99.4
Caustic soda	Ton	4,000	16,954	323.9
Sulphuric acid	Ton	98,000	199,797	103.9
Nitrogenous fertilizer	Ton	277,017	945,000	241.1
Superphosphates	Ton	178,300	265,630	49.0
Industrial detergents	Ton	2,000	3,211	60.6
Soap	Ton	80,000	115,500	44.4
Pharmaceuticals	1,000 L.E.	3,080	19,366	528.8
Paper	Ton	40,000	105,704	164.3
Porcelain, China	Ton	1,280	8,806	588.0
Cement pipe	Ton	80,000	185,625	132.0
Rubber tires	Number	237,300	303,960	28.0
Cement	1,000 tons	1,844	2,402	30.3
Steel rails	Ton	29,886	87,928	194.2
Steel bars	Ton	145,000	174,000	20.0
Steel sheets	Ton	20,513	30,781	50.1
Butane cylinders	Number	21,863	115,000	426.0
Butagas heaters	Number	750	16,160	2,054.7
Butagas ranges	Number	32,875	78,662	139.3
Nails	Ton	8,290	16,000	93.9
Steel furniture	1,000 L.E.	1,905	2,775	45.7
Water pumps	Number	1,225	1,885	53.9
Trucks	Number	307	984	208.8
Buses	Number	126	400	217.5
Passenger motor-cars	Number	120	4,386	3,555.0
Bicycles	Number	2,000	39,604	1,880.2
Sewing-machines	Number	1,945	9,500	388.0
Radios	Number	32,243	175,541	461.9
Electric refrigerators	Number	9,500	42,861	351.2
Electric washing machines	Number	2,828	17,202	508.3
Electric motors	Number	35,500	107,650	203.2

The increase in production was not limited to these important commodities; new products such as coke, welded pipe, television sets etc., which had not been produced in the United Arab Republic prior to the adoption of the Plan, were produced.

Inasmuch as electric power is vital for industrial development, being the prime mover of machinery and a fundamental element in certain chemical industries, the Plan aimed at increasing appreciably the production of electric power. At the time of the Revolution, on 23 July 1952, the annual electric power output did not exceed

1,371.5 million kWh and the average *per capita* consumption of electricity was estimated at 60 kWh per year. Electric power output increased in 1959/60 to 2,245 million kWh and the average *per capita* consumption rose to 87 kWh per year. In 1964/65, these figures amounted to 5,200 million kWh and 176 kWh, respectively. The corresponding figures expected to be reached in 1969/70 are 14,000 kWh and about 423 kWh, respectively.

This concise survey of our achievements indicates that the Arab individual has been capable of executing and operating huge indus-

trial projects efficiently. It also indicates that through development in general and industrial development in particular, we have been able to meet the challenge of the tremendous growth in population and to create employment opportunities for absorbing willing and capable labour. This great rise in our industrial productive capacity lays down a strong and firm basis for the establishment of heavy industries.

The level of production which we have attained constituted a force driving us to proceed more vigorously with industrial development and to increase the level of investment in the industrial sector in order to ensure a progressive rise in the rate of its growth.

Within the framework of industrial development, as outlined in the Second Five-Year Plan, whose implementation was begun in July 1965, concentration on the development of heavy industries became necessary since these constitute the backbone of later industrial development. These provides consumers and other industries with their requirements of machinery and equipment, intermediate goods, spare parts etc. This is particularly true for the engineering, chemical and building industries. Furthermore, the development of those industries would help to solve the problem of balance of payments, since they contribute to increasing exports and reducing imports. This is apart from the fact that the value added in the heavy industries is higher than that in the consumer goods industry. The value added in the chemical industry, as given in the first Five-Year Plan, amounted to 45 per cent, whereas in the food industry, the value added did not exceed 16 per cent.

The Second Five-Year Plan of the United Arab Republic aims at fulfilling the objective outlined in the First Five-Year Plan, namely, doubling national income within the ten years ending in 1969/70.

In the process of preparing the industrialization programme included in this national Plan, due regard was given to the necessity of increasing the share of the lower income groups of essential goods, so that the annual rate of consumption of these goods may increase more proportionately than that of population, and in such a manner as not to adversely affect the generation of savings necessary for development. The Second Five-Year Plan of the United Arab Republic aims at establishing an integrated industrial structure that will ensure a balanced relationship between capital and consumer requirements, maintaining, at the same time, a balanced development of urban and rural centres, and providing increased employment opportunities to absorb the whole of the available and expected manpower.

In selecting the projects included in this Plan, we bore in mind a number of considerations, the most important of which are summarized as follows :

1. Linkage or complementarity of the project with an already existing one to ensure an improvement in its economic operation, or a reduction in the cost of production;
2. The extent to which the project is capable of satisfying domestic consumption demand, of reducing imports or increasing exports;
3. The project's contribution to national income;
4. The foreign exchange requirement of the project in both stages of construction and operation, bearing in mind that foreign exchange is one of our scarce resources;
5. Direct economic profitability of the project;
6. To extent to which the project will utilize local resources;
7. Its contribution to employment objectives;
8. Its importance from a strategic point of view;
9. The size of investment required, particularly the foreign portion of it;
10. The maturation period of the project.

The industrial sector has been generously allocated with investment funds in the Second Five-Year Plan to enable it to fulfil the objectives of raising production income, exports and manpower employment. Another highlight of the Second Five-Year Plan is

its concentration on heavy industries, considering that in our current economic circumstances these industries are vital to the great launching of what may be described as the "heavy industries plan", due to the fact that a large percentage of the investment allocations were devoted to the chemical, basic metals and engineering industries.

The industrial projects of the Second Five-Year Plan aim at a considerable increase in the production of certain important commodities, shown in the following schedule :

Commodity	Unit	Production capacity in 1964/65	Production capacity in 1969/70
Sugar	1,000 tons	405	835
Cotton yarn	1,000 tons	146	199
Shipbuilding	Tons	48,000	100,000
Electric bulbs	Million bulbs	12	42
Electric transformers	1,000 kVA	240	720
Cement (Portland)	1,000 tons	2,400	4,650
Coke	1,000 tons	340	680
Superphosphate fertilizers	1,000 tons	300	1,000
Nitrogenous fertilize.	1,000 tons	1,020	5,600
Iron-ore	1,000 tons	510	3,310
Phosphates	1,000 tons	750	3,680
Coal	1,000 tons	—	300
Steel ingots	1,000 tons	450	1,527
Reinforcing bars	1,000 tons	220	380
Steel bands	1,000 tons	75	375
Worked metals	1,000 tons	—	6.6
Welded pipes	1,000 tons	15	135
Wire	1,000 tons	10	17

The United Arab Republic takes pleasure in putting its experience in the field of industrial development at the disposal of its Arab sister countries, as an example of what a developing, newly independent nation with limited resources is capable of accomplishing in terms of raising its productive capacity, laying down the foundations for a start in the production of heavy industries and in the diversification of its products with a view to ensuring a high degree of self-sufficiency and exports promotion.

We have succeeded in converting our agricultural society into one in which agriculture and industry complement one another, and, for the first time in our history, caused income to grow at a rate twice as fast as that of population growth. Furthermore, our ability to implement large industrial projects, such as iron, steel and fertilizers, has been proved at Aswan, as well as in the development of the petroleum extraction, refining, and processing industries.

In presenting our experience in the field of industrialization, we take pleasure in listening to any constructive criticism that may lead to the strengthening of our potentialities, accelerate our country's development and strengthen the basis of co-operation between our country and those of the other Arab sister nations in the economic and industrial fields.

The success that was achieved under the First Five-Year Plan was accompanied by various kinds of difficulties. We had to solve the greater part of these difficulties during the first plan period, and to give them our prime attention during the preparation of the framework of the Second Five-Year Plan.

In addition to the need for co-ordination in the execution of related projects and the necessity for raising the productive efficiency of those engaged in production through the development of administrative and organizational awareness, training, and giving the proper attention to incentives, we have had to face the problem of shortage of technicians, so badly needed for the operation and management of projects.

The Revolution paid special attention to this problem and developed educational programmes that guarantee the teaching of technical subjects, limit theoretical teaching and introduce new educational fields consistent with our economic and social growth. At the same time, the socialist transformation ensured the provision of free education at all levels. Under this system, every citizen

enjoys the right to education up to the maximum limit set by his capabilities and talents.

The following figures indicate clearly our achievements during the First Five-Year Plan in the field of education, which has direct bearing on the industrial sector :

	Number of registered students		Increase (percentage)
	1959/60	1964/65	
Primary industrial education	18,633	25,812	
Secondary industrial education	15,722	30,286	
Secondary commercial education	28,130	45,159	
Commerce colleges	19,641	24,020	22.3
Economic colleges	—	961	New
Engineering colleges	9,454	17,022	80.1
Higher commercial institutes	1,093	3,680	
Higher industrial institutes	1,304	5,360	

With regard to the Second Five-Year Plan, the following table gives the number of registered students and graduates during the plan period :

	Accepted	Graduates
Commerce colleges	15,000	18,287
Economic colleges	1,000	1,219
Engineering colleges	19,750	13,466
Higher industrial institutes	13,400	4,960
Higher commercial institutes	11,600	5,320

Despite the effort exerted by most Arab countries for the promotion of industry, the percentage contribution of income from this source to total national income is rather small, as it does not exceed 15 per cent in the majority of the Arab countries. Further, the industries of most countries of the region are, on the whole, small and medium-sized enterprises, whether judged by the number of workers employed or by the amount of invested capital. These are mostly consumer goods manufacturing industries rather than capital goods industries. No doubt, this type of industrial structure was imposed on the Arab countries by the different circumstances prevailing in the various Arab countries. The limited domestic market, the lack of skilled labour, the dearth of capital in most of these countries and colonialism — which oppressed the area for so long — no doubt were responsible for the establishment of only small industries, compared with the size of similar enterprises in the industrially developed countries.

Similarly, the dearth of basic facilities, such as the absence of adequate transportation and the high freight rates, the lack of sufficient electric power and other prime movers, inadequate water-supplies necessary for industrial use and, in some cases, insufficient surveys of natural resources and the scarcity of administrative and organizational experience, all militated against the establishment of large, integrated and complementary industries in the Arab region.

Nevertheless, it is the pleasure of every Arab to note an increased concern with and support of industrial development in the Arab countries and to see the launching of programmes and plans for promoting industry in the area — events which foretell comfort and prosperity for all the inhabitants of the region.

It is, however, observed that this increased activity in industrial development has been going on independently of similar work undertaken in the other Arab countries and that the industrial policies of those Arab countries are being formulated without giving sufficient thought to the industrial resources and potentialities of other Arab countries.

In spite of the existence of certain differences in points of view between us with regard to our economic, social and political programmes, and the differences in the degree of industrial development, it would be useful, for the following reasons, if some sort of co-ordination in industrial development emerges :

1. The varying degree of availability of manpower, capital, potentialities and natural resources in the Arab countries affords complementarity between these economies through co-ordination, which would permit the establishment of integrated industries;

2. One of the most important factors for the success of a large-scale industry is the availability of a market capable of absorbing a good portion of its output. This imposes on us the need to define our objectives in planning for large industrial projects, so that the industry in question may cater to the whole of the Arab market rather than confining it to that country on whose soil the project is established;
3. Co-ordination leads to the division of labour between the Arab countries, and is based on the size and quality of natural and human resources which each country can offer to the Arab community as a whole, whether in the form of better quality, lower cost of production or the ability to compete in the foreign markets;
4. The absence of such co-ordination may deprive Arab sister countries, which possess only part of the potentialities for development while lacking others, from the opportunity of achieving higher levels of progress. The existence of industrial co-ordination permits these countries to establish large-scale industries on the Arab level as a whole;
5. Industrial co-ordination between the Arab countries is justified by the creation of interdependence and complementarity between various Arab industries, in that certain industrial products of some of them may become the import of industries in the others, a fact which strengthens the Arab economic structure as a whole;
6. This desired inter-Arab co-ordination will, no doubt, lead to the flourishing of industries, to increases in the national income of the Arab countries and, consequently, to a faster rise in Arab standard of living;
7. Such co-ordination will create opportunities for increased trade between the Arab countries and will facilitate the means of transportation and communication which support industrial development, leading, in turn, to the strengthening of brotherly ties between the Arab countries;
8. It will also ensure the proper use of Arab resources in that it will prevent the emergence of bottle-necks or of shortages in the production of certain goods, thus ensuring that no Arab resources will be squandered uselessly at a time when these could be utilized for the greatest benefit of Arab economies.

It is needless to say that industrial co-ordination is meant to cover only the large projects, for whose products the domestic demand of any one Arab country is not sufficient. It also covers large-scale industries that may, for economic or market reasons, be established in more than one Arab country.

The emergence of the Arab Institution for Economic Development, which was approved by the Economic Council of the member States of the Arab League for helping to finance productive projects and to participate in the development of Arab economies, supports the invitation and need for industrial co-ordination. The establishment of the Economic Council itself and the Economic Unity Council of the Arab League were important steps taken in the direction of co-ordination. The existence of the Arab Common Market has also ensured preferential treatment in the exchange of Arab industrial products.

I wish to refer here to the valuable studies discussed in Kuwait in November 1965, during the meeting of the Arab League Committee on Economic Planning and Industrial Co-ordination which showed clearly that, in view of the difficulty of creating a strong unified Arab economy and in view of the smallness of Arab economic units acting independently in development, the ideal way of profiting from the productive capacities and resources that are distributed among the Arab countries is only possible if based on co-ordination, taking into consideration the specific interests of the individual countries and the interests of the Arab homeland as a whole.

These studies emphasized the necessity of co-ordination in stages, by creating a permanent apparatus under the Arab League sec-

ariat to supervise directly the basic steps for economic and industrial co-ordination, such as the undertaking of basic economies research related to Arab economies, evaluation of available resources and potentialities, and the unification of terminology and technical definitions in the field of economic and social development planning and unification of planning principles. In addition, the studies emphasized the necessity of adopting a unified national accounting and basic statistics system which, together with the exchange of information and documents on development plans in the Arab countries, are necessary for the successful undertaking of economic and social planning.

We sincerely trust that this Symposium of ours will discuss carefully the results of these studies, in the light of its current deliberations and crystalize these results in the form of recommendations, in view of the importance of proceeding immediately, at this important stage of Arab development, with the establishment of an Arab specialized apparatus for achieving industrial development in the Arab countries, and with setting up the bases for strengthening the foundations for co-ordination of economic and social plans, on the one hand, and for acceleration of the rates of growth to the maximum possible limits without restricting the freedom of decision of any one country in light of its own circumstances and considerations on the other.

The items on the agenda and studies submitted are of great importance to us, both as Arab nations and as developing countries. We trust that the deliberations and studies on these items will result in the formulation of constructive resolutions and recommendations supporting Arab co-operation in the various fields of industrial development, and will furnish the forthcoming International Symposium with resolutions and recommendations of benefit to all developing countries.

We also trust that this Symposium will support the efforts exerted by the United Nations for holding the International Symposium on Industrial Development in 1967, since we sincerely believe that this International Symposium will constitute a turning-point in the relations and mutual co-operation between the developing and the industrially developed countries, and in the possibility of recasting these relations on new bases of understanding and constructive co-operation for building a new world society in which equality, love and peace shall prevail.

We ask God to crown the efforts of this Symposium with success and bestow upon the Arab homeland honour and prosperity.

C. OTHER STATEMENTS

Statement of the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation*

It is a great pleasure for me to express to the State of Kuwait, its Government and people, my sincere thanks for the preparations undertaken to make this Symposium a success and for the means of comfort provided for its members. I wish also to extend to them my congratulations on the occasion of Kuwait's national day and to extend to the Chairman and members of the Symposium the greetings of the secretariat of the Afro-Asian Organization, wishing the symposium every success. This symposium is a clear evidence that the Arab countries today are seeking to build and establish their economies on the basis of sound and organized co-operation on the international level.

Indeed, one of the distinguishing features of modern economic development in the countries of the world, as a whole, is a strong tendency for coalition, at least on the regional level.

This trend indicates, first of all, that no country in the world, however great its economic resources, can live in isolation of a family of nations to which it is bound by geographical and national ties. The relationship which binds the Arab countries together

and which is sure to lead them to success are even greater than those ties.

The symposium is scheduled to discuss a number of selected industrial subjects, four of which have been studied by the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation at the request of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, and the Organization has the honour to present its report on these studies to the symposium. I wish, however, to point to an important aspect which has not been touched upon, owing to lack of time. This aspect is the extent of the service which the organization can render to the Arab countries in the co-ordination of their economic development.

An important factor which the Arab countries can benefit from in this field is their membership in the international organizations for economic co-operation, and especially the Afro-Asian Organization.

It is known that this organization includes among its members the chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture, and similar institutions in Africa and Asia. It has established itself firmly in international circles as a non-governmental organization which has gained wide experience in the economies of two continents and whose assistance is sought by all institutions that are tackling certain aspects of the international economy or are interested in problems of economic development, especially in the developing countries. Then it became the spokesman of Africa and Asia, expressing their needs and forming a long-desired link between the Afro-Asian countries and the outside world. By virtue of its constitution and the area of its activities, the organization possesses, apart from the position which it occupies in international economic circles, especially those of the United Nations, a great capacity for extending to its members effective assistance to supplement the external assistance sought by these countries for the acceleration of their economic development.

External co-operation is based on the organized exchange of information and points of view which should exceed the exchange of practical aid, as this paves the way for the conclusion of fruitful agreements based on mutual interest.

Co-operation stimulates individual effort and opens for it new spheres. For example, in the study of an industrial sector, co-operation is not confined to making a comprehensive study of the problems related to the industrial side, but goes further to the study of important closely related matters, such as marketing, the stimulation of trade exchange and foreign payments.

International co-operation between States which are part of an economically integrated geographical area aims, first of all, at creating careful co-ordination between development programmes, necessitating permanent contact between the countries concerned. In this sphere, in particular, non-governmental institutions like the Afro-Asian organization perform an important mission. The fact that these are non-governmental institutions qualifies them to take the part of intermediary with great efficacy, since the personal approach that these organizations adopt has often proved highly successful where political negotiations have failed because of the rigid formalities that have to be observed.

Added to its non-governmental character is another factor which has been instrumental in the success of the Afro-Asian Organization, namely, that its members come from different African and Asian States which exercise full moral independence in the formulation of their policies.

It is obvious that the internal market of any country is too narrow to enable it to formulate for itself an independent policy for industrial diversification. The Arab countries must, therefore, co-ordinate their industrial policy so as to provide for the establishment of wider markets for the products of new industries.

The Afro-Asian Organization is always ready to undertake the role of intermediary to obviate administrative and other difficulties

* Read by Mr. N. E. Rateb, member of the Delegation.

that obstruct direct contact between the countries concerned and retard agreement on a common plan.

Reliance on commercial, industrial and agricultural institutions for the preparation and implementation of economic development plans undoubtedly gives special importance to the endeavours of the organization, since it is entrusted with the co-ordination of work between its members who, as already stated, are among the largest commercial, industrial and agricultural institutions in Africa and Asia. It has in particular, organized co-operation in a number of economic sectors.

A recent practical policy adopted by the organization in this respect is to call upon industrialists in each sector to mobilize their efforts through a union which would bring them together, study their conditions as well as the requirements of their respective sectors and co-ordinate co-operation between them for their own good and that of their countries.

Co-ordination of co-operation in this manner is obviously the best means of paving the way for the Afro-Asian Common Market, the establishment of which is a highly desirable aim. Needless to say, co-operation in one field leads to over-all co-operation. The organization started its co-ordination activity in the insurance sector, and this led to the establishment of an Afro-Asian Union for this sector. Later on, the organization undertook preparatory and reconnaissance studies for the holding of a conference for co-ordinating qualitative co-operation in the other sectors, such as shipping, banking and tourism, to be followed by industry and commerce.

It would be well for the Arab countries to resort to this form of external co-operation in each of the industries which the Symposium wishes to study and make plans for. The organization believes that it can contribute substantially to the common efforts in this field, in view of the wide experience it has gained.

There is no need to describe the moral and material benefits which this kind of qualitative co-operation provides, for, apart from safeguarding the mutual interests of the parties concerned, it fosters the spirit of professional solidarity which is the basis of any economic activity. Experience has proved, ever since the promotion of co-operation was thought of, that the success of the efforts made in the implementation of any kind of programme depends on the promotion of the spirit of co-operation. This is apart from the fact that co-operation in the manner in which the organization desires it, directs efforts towards the achievement of a single objective on the basis of concord and harmony, as well as on the existence of lawful competition among the countries concerned.

There remains the role of the organization as the spokesman for the Afro-Asian countries at international conferences. The organization is in constant touch with the international or regional organizations which the developing countries have joined and attends all international meetings in which questions concerning the developing countries are discussed, especially those relating to Africa and Asia. It is almost the only non-governmental organization which represents the points of view of the developing countries. It is fully qualified to defend the interests of these countries and especially those which are unable, for one reason or another, to make their voices heard at international conferences. It is sufficient to mention, in this connexion, the part it played on behalf of the group of the seventy-seven member States which was established within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1963, when the American proposals for the liberalization of international trade were discussed, and the manner in which the organization strengthened their position at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which was held in the following year. The Afro-Asian Organization had contributed appreciably to the efforts which resulted in the establishment of this group. There is no doubt that its activity in such a field would be greater if it is restricted to the Arab countries. The latest contacts which its Secretary-General has made with international economic circles are his meeting with

the Industrial Committee of the Trade and Development Board to present the case of the developing countries. This Committee had invited the Secretary-General to present the viewpoint of the members of the organization on the various questions that were being discussed by the committee.

These are some of the services which the organization can render to a group of its members with which it shares common aims and aspirations. It can render these services in co-operation with the international organizations of which these countries are members, and especially the Arab League. The organization presents this with the hope that it will not be thought of as an intruder and is confident that co-operation is bound to lead to success.

Statement of the Delegation of the Arab Economic Unity Council^a

I am happy, in the name of the Arab Economic Unity Council, to thank His Highness, the Emir of Kuwait, his respectable Government and the glorious people of Kuwait, for the generous hospitality we are being accorded and the warm reception extended to us.

Our meeting here is considered one of the most important economic events in the Arab world. We must all give it our attention because the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries is convened for considering questions of industrialization, which is the pillar of industrial and social development. Industrialization leads to a constant increase in national income and value added, which increases the resources of the region and creates opportunities of productive work for the labour force. It also leads to increased expansion in all economic fields and improved conditions of trade with the developing countries, thereby increasing profits from this source — a fact which makes the external economic structure itself more stable and raises the standard of living.

All these considerations make industry a measuring stick of economic and social development. It is from here that concern with industrialization of the developing countries emerged and industry has become an important factor in economic planning. And since growth in the various economic sectors of a country must always be in a state of equilibrium, agricultural growth itself is possible only if industrial development is assured, as already mentioned by the head of the Food and Agriculture Organization at the Symposium.

Apart from this important point, the Symposium is of particular value in that it is considered a regional symposium in an important developing region of the world comprising the Arab countries. Worthy of note is that the need for regional collaboration has become one of the accepted principles in the international industrial field. The reason for this is that after many studies, consultations and deliberations in various international economic conferences, it became apparent that the developing countries, in order to be able to establish and strengthen important national industries, to meet competition from the developed countries and to ensure markets for their national products, must necessarily co-operate together if the desired objectives are to be fulfilled. It is no wonder, therefore, that the recommendations of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and other international and regional organizations have been forthcoming in this regard, confirming that industrial and economic planning becomes more effective when carried out on a regional basis. And if we notice a tendency for forming economic blocs on the part of the economically developed countries, this method of collaboration is all the more desirable in the case of developing countries.

The Arab Economic Unity Agreement is an economic development agreement in which industrialization has a very important place. It is a plan for economic and industrial co-ordination between member countries, of benefit to them all without exception, that does not conflict with the economic sovereignty of any member

^a Read by Mr. Abdel Mouniem A. El-Banna.

country over its national resources and methods of exploiting them. While the agreement stipulates that its objectives must be attained as soon as possible, it has taken into consideration the necessity of gradual economic application. It, therefore, proceeded in well-thought-out stages, taking into consideration the particular circumstances and economic conditions of each member and allowed the granting of protection to infant industries, to special financial resources and other important economic interests. Industrialization was given an important place in the agreement, in view of the weight it carries in economic revival and in the requirements for close regional co-operation between member countries. The Arab Economic Unity Council, which represents the five Arab countries that signed the agreement, namely, Kuwait, Jordan, Iraq, Syria and the United Arab Republic, is a new and positive endeavour for regional economic grouping in the area. We trust that its work will be followed with more interest and concern, that it will be given the encouragement it deserves and, one day, will comprise other Arab countries.

It is noteworthy that the Arab Economic Unity Agreement does not conflict with any commercial or economic arrangements concluded between two or more members of the Council. It represents a much stronger stage than the current one under which individual agreements are concluded, such as the one signed between the United Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq, and between the North African Arab States. Neither does it conflict with the desire of any member to join other international economic groups such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It pleases me to point out that the committee which was appointed by this organization for looking into this agreement welcomed this type of Arab economic co-operation and failed to notice any conflict between adhering to the Economic Unity Agreement and being a party to GATT.

The investigations of the Council's secretariat also show that there is no conflict between the Agreement and the commercial and economic arrangements entered into by certain Arab countries with other blocs, such as the European Common Market. This is a matter which deserves more consideration and study because economic ties and powerful blocs must not prevent economic co-operation among the developing countries or hinder their economic grouping.

I wish to emphasize that the Arab Economic Unity Council, while representing a group of developing economies, does not aim at isolating this group economically, nor does it intend to wage commercial war against the economic blocs of the developed countries. On the contrary, the Arab Economic Unity Council endeavours to work within the framework of international economic co-operation on the basis of mutual benefit, rather than on the basis of exploitation. No doubt, while the continued development which results from Arab Economic Unity supports the economies of the member countries and increases the volume of their trade, it increases, at the same time, trade relations with other countries and strengthens their national economies.

Of the most important manifestations of the Arab Economic Unity Council with regard to industrialization has been the appointment of a permanent industrial co-ordination committee, which actually began studying economic planning in general and industrial planning in particular. The objectives of this committee include: complementarity of industries, harmony of costs, exploitation of unused resources, preventing speculation, increasing the degree of integration, mitigating competition, bolstering existing industries, protecting new industries and enabling members to establish industries of a size commensurate with a large market. In addition to its efforts in the field of industrial co-ordination, the Council publishes a programme of study of co-ordination matters related to the principal industries in the area, such as the spinning and weaving, petrochemical, sugar, paper, cement and food-stuffs industries. The Council relies on Arab experience in the field and is guided by the research and studies undertaken by the Food and

Agriculture Organization, the Centre for Industrial Development and various regional and international economic conferences. I wish to thank, on this occasion, in the name of the Council, the Head of the Food and Agriculture Organization delegation, as well as the Commissioner of the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, for their promise to render the Council the necessary technical assistance in this field.

In response to the invitation of the Kuwait Government, the Council has prepared certain studies which show the importance of regional co-operation in the field of industry, which is one of the most important objectives for which the present Symposium has been convened to discuss. The first of our studies reviewed the question of organizing industry under various systems, one in which the private sector predominates, another in which both the public and private sectors participate together and a third in which the public sector predominates in industrial investment. These are the various systems that are applied in the Arab countries striving for industrial complementarity. The second study dealt with the possibility of setting up a unified system of industrial costs in the Arab countries, which is very important, to permit industrial co-ordination on sound accounting bases.

The third study deals with the possibility of establishing an integrated Arab petrochemical industry capable of satisfying the needs of Arab markets and of finding other export markets for intermediate or manufactured goods. The study showed that in order for the productive capacity to compare favourably with the developed countries, the petrochemical industry in the Arab countries must be planned on a regional basis. The fourth study deals with the possibility of complementarity in the Arab countries of the sugar and paper industries, on the basis that these manufacturing industries employ local agricultural raw materials of which the Arab countries are capable of increasing its production to meet consumption requirements, estimated to double once in every ten years.

The study in question shows that the co-ordination of these two industries in the Arab countries will dispense with imports of sugar and paper to the value of 175 million pounds sterling in 1970, reaching £400 million in 1980. As to the fifth and last study on standardization of measurements in the Arab countries and its influence on industrial development in an Arab Common Market, it discussed measurement units, their terms, the definition of the characteristics of Arab industrial products, the methods of choosing, measuring, specifying and controlling quality and other matters which ensure the production of goods which conform to given specifications.

I close my talk by wishing this important Symposium success and hope that our discussions and exchange of views will lead to definite and effective recommendations demonstrating the importance which the world attaches to the necessity of regional industrial complementarity. I hope these discussions will show clearly what the heads of delegations to this Symposium have already emphasized in connexion with the importance of Arab economic unity to industrial revival in the region.

Statement of the Delegation of the Arab League¹

On behalf of the Arab League, I am happy to express to His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, and to the Government and people of Kuwait our deep gratitude for their generous hospitality and for sponsoring the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries.

I am also happy to register with appreciation the efforts made by the United Nations, the Industrial Development Centre and all those who have participated in preparing for this Symposium and helping to make it a success.

¹ Read by H.E. Mr. Aref Zaher, Assistant Secretary-General, Head of the Arab League Delegation.

Economic development is a basic aim which all developing countries strive to achieve in order to raise the living standard of their peoples and provide a better life for them. It is the yardstick by which a nation's ability to attain this objective is measured.

Industrial development is undoubtedly capable of fulfilling the hopes of developing countries to achieve rapid rates of economic growth and of developing backward communities and leading them to prosperity. The industrial revolution has thus become the mark of the time: the industrially advanced countries try to achieve more progress and the developing countries strive to step up industrialization and make up for time lost through long years of under-development.

The problems of industrial development are known and are tangibly felt; it is not difficult to identify or define them, whether on the national, regional or international level. There may, however, be some disagreement or difference of opinion with regard to industrial development policies and methods in the light of the priorities and the conditions prevailing in each country, region or international group. Industrial development problems on the national level are generally reflected in the difficulties that a country may face in the efficient utilization and development of its natural resources, the availability of skilled manpower, technical and administrative experience, financing, the organization of production and the external marketing of its raw materials, semi-manufactured and fully-manufactured products. These problems are not difficult to solve if proper planning is made to ensure a balanced growth and achieve an export surplus, and if national savings are largely used for investment with the support of foreign aid provided on reasonable economic terms.

Industrial development problems on the regional level stem from harmful competition between countries producing similar commodities or from barriers obstructing the movement of capital, labour, raw materials and products between adjacent countries whose similar natural conditions make it imperative that there should be some form of economic co-ordination or economic unity between them, or at least economic co-operation in its simplest forms. Such barriers might also be attributable to political or geographical considerations.

Development problems on the international level arise from the barriers and restrictions placed by economic blocs of industrially advanced countries on the manufactured products of the developing countries, the fluctuation of prices of raw materials, the inadequacy of financial and technical aid provided to the developing countries, whether by the advanced countries or by the specialized international organizations and agencies. There is even a sort of competition, or at least a lack of co-ordination and balance, between the bilateral agreement method for the provision of grants, loans, technical aid and other credit facilities in the fields of research and training — a method which is preferred by many of the advanced countries — and the method of placing funds, largely derived from the advanced countries, at the disposal of international financing and technical assistance organizations for the provision of assistance to developing countries.

This, of course, is not a political Symposium. Nevertheless, we cannot overlook an important fact: the division of the international community into an economically and industrially well-developed group, and a developing or under-developed group. It is a deep mark of the policy of conquest and invasion from which many peoples of Asia, Africa and South America have suffered and from the social and economic effects of which most of them are struggling to free themselves after having achieved political independence.

Needless to say, the United Nations' interest in studying the problems of developing countries, as reflected in the Cairo Declaration of 1962, the Geneva Trade and Development Conference held in March 1964 and the series of regional symposia of the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America held preparatory to the expected International Symposium on Industrial Development

for Developing Countries, is in full accord and harmony with its sublime mission for the promotion of world peace through the provision of a decent standard of living for the millions who still lack the basic necessities of life and the finding of remedies to the harmful effects occasioned by the lack of balance between the geographical distribution of world resources and the just needs of the nations.

On the Arab States regional level, the Arab League has gone far in promoting economic co-operation between the Arab countries and in giving prominence to economic affairs, both in the Arab League Charter and in the Joint Defence and Economic Co-operation Pact concluded between the Arab League member States in 1950. Under Article 8 of the Pact, the Arab League Economic Council was established and the League has, through this Council and other organs, persistently endeavoured to promote economic co-operation between its member States, whether by encouraging trade exchange and facilitating the movement of persons and capital, or by promoting co-operation in special sectors, such as petroleum, navigation, air transport, labour and social welfare. In 1964, an economic unity agreement was concluded between a number of Arab countries, followed in 1965 by the establishment of a Common Arab Market which we hope will, in future, spread and expand to include all Arab member States.

Mention should be made here, even if briefly, of what the Arab League has done in the field of economic development. It has prepared an agreement for the establishment of a banking organization for the financing of development projects in the Arab countries, and it is hoped that this organization will start operations soon, co-operating with similar organizations which have already begun work in this field.

The technical committees of the Arab League have recently begun to hold meetings to study economic planning. The first of these committees concentrated on studying the possibility of co-ordinating the economic plans of the different Arab countries, with a view to enhancing the rates of growth to the greatest possible extent.

The Arab League has also completed the preparation of an agreement for the establishment of an Arab organization for standard specifications. This organization will be concerned with laying down standard international specifications for Arab production, with a view to raising it to the highest world standards and to controlling its quality.

In addition, efforts are being made to expand the scope of the multilateral trade agreement between the Arab States, which aims at creating a wide market for Arab products.

It might be useful to mention, in this connexion, that the experience which the League of Arab States and its specialized organs have had in promoting economic co-operation between the Arab countries proved conclusively that economic development, which is a vital matter to every country, can be achieved under better conditions and with less squandering of resources if it grows within the framework of a regional entity which joins such country with its neighbours and ensures consistency between the funds, experience and other resources available, on the one hand, and development needs, on the other.

The same experience also proves that reliance on national resources, whether natural or human, and on national savings is the only means of enhancing development in a manner that serves both the national aims and interests of each individual Arab State and of the Arab States as a whole.

The Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa, which was held in Cairo from 27 January to 10 February 1966, and whose recommendations were announced on 9 February 1966, confirmed the importance of this trend. While stressing the necessity and importance of general planning on the national level as a basic condition for rapid, harmonious and balanced economic development in each country, the Symposium highlighted the importance

of laying down an inter-African development plan combining trade and financing in order to meet the needs of industrialization.

We earnestly hope that this Symposium will be as successful as its predecessor and that all the symposia will contribute towards the laying down of practical solutions for the industrial development problems of the developing countries through the joint and co-ordinated efforts of all the international organizations and agencies.

Statement of the Federation of Arab Engineers^a

I am happy to greet you. In the name of the Federation of Arab Engineers, I have the honour to express our thanks and gratitude to His Highness, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, the Government and people of Kuwait for their warm reception and kind hospitality to the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries.

I also thank them and the United Nations for their kind attention in providing the Federation of Arab Engineers with the opportunity to attend the present Symposium and participate in its deliberations and meetings.

I congratulate, in the name of the Federation, the secretariat general of the Symposium and all those who contributed to the preparation and organization of this Symposium with such meticulous and commendable efforts, which foretell success — God willing.

No sooner had the Second World War ended, when a group of loyal engineers in the Arab countries formed a technical committee, including representatives of engineering authorities and organizations, and scientific societies and vocational syndicates, for co-ordinating all efforts and activities, which they called the "Committee for Arab Engineering Conferences".

The first engineering conference was held at Alexandria in 1945 and was followed by seven others, which took place in Cairo, Baghdad, Beirut and Damascus, during which various important engineering projects in different fields in the Arab countries were constructively and thoroughly discussed. The recommendations and decisions of these conferences were submitted at the time to the Governments and regions concerned.

I would not be exaggerating if I affirmed here that the majority of the large engineering projects executed in the Arab countries during the last twenty years were the result and direct consequence of these recommendations.

During the period of unceasing, fruitful activity, the minds of all the Arab engineers were preoccupied with the idea of forming a union between them by creating a federation to include all members of the engineering organizations throughout the Arab world.

This idea matured and crystallized, and the Federation was announced during the Eighth Arab Engineering Conference, which was held in Cairo in the spring of 1963.

The Federation of Arab Engineers comprised the engineering organizations of Jordan, Syria, the Sudan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Iraq, the United Arab Republic and Palestine. The Secretariat of the Arab League is also represented in the Federation and it is hoped that the engineering bodies in the other Arab countries will follow suit and form local engineering organizations worthy of joining it.

The Arab engineers, in their capacity as the responsible group for planning and executing all projects related to the extraction and exploitation of the natural resources abundantly found in the Arab countries, are proud of the opportunity of taking part in the present Symposium in order to express their views on the practical requirements of the Arab countries.

The Federation of Arab Engineers follows very closely, with all the means at its disposal, the industrial activity in the Arab countries and its development. Upon receipt of the invitation to attend this Symposium, the Federation mobilized its members — engineers, technicians and specialists — to prepare studies consistent

with the objectives of this symposium, and succeeded in submitting fifteen reports on different subjects, most of which are under discussion by the committee, while the rest are for consideration.

The Federation will always be happy to contribute to industrial activity and development in all Arab countries, placing the experience of its members in the various fields of industrial development at the disposal of the Arab Governments in complete faithfulness to the right of the Arab nation thereto. The Federation is also ready to give technical advice and arrange for consultations with its members on different projects whenever it is called upon to do so.

D. STATEMENTS OF UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Statement of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations¹

It gives me very great pleasure to be present here and to express, on behalf of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the keen interest of FAO in the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries. The convening of this Symposium reflects the importance attached by these countries to industrialization as one of the major goals of development, and FAO is very glad to have been invited to participate.

I would like to thank the Kuwait Government for providing this excellent opportunity, and for the generous hospitality with which it has arranged this Symposium.

FAO has long been aware of the steps being taken to promote industrial development in the predominantly agriculture economics of the region. It is happy that its programme has enabled it to help meet this need.

FAO has always tried to view agricultural development in the context of the entire process of economic growth. We have always stressed the importance of industrialization, not only as part of general economic development, but also as an essential factor for agricultural development itself. Similarly, we have paid much attention to the role of agriculture in industrial development, in supplying food for the industrial population, providing agricultural, fishery and forest products as raw materials for processing, and in other ways. Because of the close interdependence of agricultural and industrial development, what is needed is not to give priority to either agriculture or industry at the expense of the other, but rather to ensure a balanced and integrated development of the farm and non-farm sectors, in which neither runs too far ahead nor falls too far behind the other. It is in accordance with this philosophy that FAO specifically engages in planning for industrialization in specific areas or regions of a predominantly agriculture nature. Thus, it is taking part in the joint ECA/FAO study of the scope for closer economic integration of the Maghreb countries — Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya — by analysing the bases for the establishment of processing or similar industries in terms of the probable over-all market for the products and sources of supply. Analytical work (both macro- and micro-analytical) on agriculture-based industries forms an integral part of several Special Fund projects carried out by FAO, since development plans in a mainly rural area should cover all aspects of economy and their interrelation. For instance, in the Sebou project in Morocco, an over-all study is being made of the region's potential for development, not only in respect of agriculture, but also of agriculture-based industries and indeed, of other industries as well, in order to obtain a complete picture of the region's potential. The processing industries which have been, or are to be, the subject of detailed study include sugar, olive oil, pulp and paper, and textiles.

^a Read by Mr. Hamed Soleiman, deputy head of the Delegation.

¹ Read by Mr. A. R. Sidky, Assistant Director-General for Near East Affairs.

For the development of specific areas of industry related to agriculture, fishing and forestry, FAO has had a specific role and responsibility since its inception and in line with its Constitution. The development of such industries is now receiving high priority in FAO's programmes, including the Indicative World Plan for Agricultural Development that is now in preparation. The next issue of our annual review, *The State of Food and Agriculture*, will feature a major study of the establishment and role in economic development of industries related to food, agriculture, fisheries and forestry. This will be a basic text that will also be published separately for the convenience of FAO member Governments. For the UNCTAD Conference, FAO's contribution included an extensive survey of trade in processed agricultural products. Specific detailed studies are being made of the economic problems of processing industries in developing countries and the factors involved in their successful establishment. These include, for example, studies of processing in developing countries of the economics of rice milling, and of the economics of the location of oil-seed crushing industries. The report of the FAO Conference on Marketing and Refrigeration of Perishable Produce, held at Beirut in September 1965, contains detailed economic and technical information on the establishment and operation of refrigerated storage and transport enterprises that will be vitally important for this region. I might mention, Mr. Chairman, that this meeting recommended the establishment of a Commission on Agricultural Marketing for the Near East, which would, among other things, co-ordinate national progress in the field of refrigeration and promote developments in the marketing of refrigerated produce. This recommendation was subsequently endorsed by the FAO Conference of member Governments.

FAO publications on technological methods and processes includes the series of FAO Agricultural Studies, which deal with such subjects as milk-plant layout; milk sterilization; milk pasteurization; advances in cheese technology; meat processing and the manufacture of rinderpest vaccines. The FAO Agricultural Development Papers series covers such subjects as the processing of rice; of olive oil; of dates; tanning, curing, tanning and leather development; the processing of animal by-products; the design, equipment and management of agricultural machinery workshops; farm implements for arid and subtropical regions; waterlifting devices for irrigation; etc. Concerning fisheries industries, there are many publications dealing with such technical questions as fishing craft, gear and harbours in the FAO Fisheries Studies. The FAO Forestry and Forest Products Studies deal with subjects such as pulp and paper, wood-based panel products, timber trends and prospects, requisites for logging and saw-milling. The Forestry Equipment Notes cover the various forestry requisites.

Thus, Mr. Chairman, FAO has already available a rich source of information and analysis on important sectors of industrial development, a source which the Governments of the Arab countries have not failed to draw upon intensively both in planning and in implementation. This is further evidenced by the field action projects in which Governments have requested FAO's assistance. An indication of the number of field action projects for which FAO is responsible is that, out of a total of 208 United Nations Special Fund Projects dealing with industrial development that were in operation in 1965, FAO was executing agency for fifty-one, or almost a quarter.

In the Arab countries, these projects deal with a great variety of activities. A project for the development of food industries, food processing and research is in operation in the Sudan; an industrial cotton research project is operating in the United Arab Republics and hides, skins and leather industry development projects in the Sudan. I should also mention a project concerning agricultural requisites (namely, pesticides) in the United Arab Republics. Many similar projects are in preparation and will soon be in operation. As an indication of the development that can result from such projects, I should like to point to the Food Pro-

cessing Project in the Syrian Arab Republic, in which three pilot mills for olive oil processing were introduced in selected areas. Within three years, this stimulated the establishment of a further thirty commercial plants, representing an investment of around \$1 million.

Arab Governments have also received help from FAO in the development of their industries under what was formerly known as the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. Some of the main activities in which assistance has been given include the processing of fish, boat design and building and the mechanization of fishing operations, in forestry, assistance was in the field of saw-milling, woodworking industries and research in timber utilization.

An indication of the value attached by Governments to FAO's experience in this area is that trust funds have been provided from national sources to FAO to carry out activities such as the establishment of a pilot tannery, a date syrup plant, construction of abattoirs and other food-processing pilot units, including fruit juice processing, the design and building of commercial fishing vessels etc.

The number of small projects carried out with resource made available under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is also increasing. In Arab countries, these projects deal with such activities as sugar processing, rice milling, the mechanization of fishing boats and improvement of other essential requisites, such as farm implements and the mechanization of agricultural productions.

In all these projects, training and practical demonstrations play a very important part. These are given both on the spot, by means of national or regional training centres, and by providing fellowships permitting travel to other countries.

A serious drawback in FAO's capacity to help its Member Governments was formerly that, while we could study, train, demonstrate and advise, we could not provide finance to implement our recommendations. FAO still cannot provide investment finance, and it is not within its terms of reference to do so. However, with the establishment in April 1965 of the FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme, a close and extremely valuable link has been forged between the technical experience and competence of FAO and the financial resources of the Bank. The needs of Governments for investment funds can now be studied along with technical and other problems by combined teams working on a programme jointly agreed to by both organizations. This is a great step forward in FAO's effectiveness in assisting member countries in their agricultural development. The joint programme is already beginning to yield tangible results, and a similar agreement was recently concluded with the Inter-American Development Bank. It is hoped that an agreement of this kind can also be reached between FAO and the Arab Development Banks.

The FAO/IBRD Co-operative Programme is a striking example of the way in which FAO has changed in the last few years from a primarily technical advisory organization to become a development agency, concentrating more and more on operational work. Out of some \$85 million to be spent this year through FAO, about \$45 million will be devoted to development operations. FAO is always ready, Mr. Chairman, to collaborate with other agencies in the furtherance of projects bearing on food and agricultural development. If you will permit me, I should like to take a few more minutes to refer to work on which we are already engaged in collaboration with other international agencies, and with industrial and other groups under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

The Conference on Pulp and Paper Development in Africa and the Near East, held in Cairo in March, 1965, was jointly sponsored by FAO and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. Most of the Arab countries contributed to and attended this meeting. Subsequently a joint Forest Industries Advisory Group for Africa and the Near East was established at ECA Headquarters, whose services would be available to all Arab countries. Reference should

also be made to a number of UNICEF-sponsored FAO projects which are concerned with the development of protein-rich foods from locally available raw materials. For some time, FAO has supported programmes designed to assist member Governments to solve their particular problems in grain, flour and bread quality. A regional conference was recently held in Cairo to discuss the improvement of local bread-making methods and the establishment of the necessary training centres and laboratories. The joint FAO/UNICEF projects also include the management, establishment and development of dairy industries, and a special issue of a descriptive paper donated to FAO by a private industrial firm under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is available to show delegates how UNICEF, FAO and industry are working together.

The main aim of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, which was launched by the Director-General of FAO on 1 July 1960, is to stimulate the interest and participations of populations throughout the world in the struggle against hunger and malnutrition. Its appeal is to the general public, and industrial enterprises are increasingly playing a role. An *ad hoc* meeting convened in Rome on 22-23 September 1965, at the invitation of FAO's Director-General, was attended by twenty-two leaders of important industrial firms from North America and Europe. The purpose of the meeting was to study and identify the more promising and fruitful areas of co-operation, such as investment needs and prospects, planning for raw material supplies, pre-investment surveys, joint support for applied research through field and pilot-plant demonstrations and so on. It was, of course, clearly understood that while industrial initiatives from Europe and North America were bound to be based on the interest and support of private business, it would be left to Governments whether, and in what form, they wished to take advantage of these possibilities. This development may well become of great usefulness in the acceleration of industrialization.

More details on all of these subjects will be found in the papers that FAO has prepared for this Symposium. They will be introduced by my colleagues later, and I must express our appreciation for the inclusion of all these studies in your very important agenda. My colleagues and I, Mr. Chairman, are at the disposal of any delegations who may wish to discuss specific problems or have more detailed information.

I look forward to a stimulating and fruitful discussion of the many problems of industrial development that are of concern to Arab countries. Let me, in conclusion, on behalf of the Director-General of FAO, wish the Symposium all success.

Thank you.

Statement of the International Labour Office*

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) represents the interests of Governments, employers and labour, who work in partnership to advance the cause of social justice and in so doing, to contribute to the establishment of universal and lasting peace. It has been concerned, since its inception, with the social and labour problems concomitant with industrialization and, in particular, with questions relating to the development and utilization of human resources.

The Preamble to the Constitution and the Declaration of Philadelphia set out clearly the responsibilities of the ILO in this field. Since the Second World War, the ILO has increased its efforts and experience in this connexion, particularly through action for the benefit of the developing countries. More recently, the importance of human resources in economic and social development has been further recognized, and this has stimulated greater efforts by the ILO in this field, the reasons for which have been stressed at recent sessions of the International Labour Conference, the Industrial Committees and other meetings of the various organs of the ILO.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

National development does not depend only on the existence of national resources and on an ample supply of capital and equipment. If people do not have the skills needed to exploit these resources fully, if they are not productively employed, if they do not participate actively, freely and in a reasonable manner in the various tasks of development, it would be very difficult to achieve economic and social progress. This is particularly true of developing countries in which human resources are abundant but where the skill potential of such resources, if inadequately developed, and the opportunities for productive employment are insufficient. In short, it is increasingly recognized in the theory and practice of development that the development and utilization of human resources are decisive factors in economic expansion and, in consequence, in social progress.

The role which human beings can play in the process of development will be enhanced if living and working conditions are improved, if standards of living are made more satisfactory and if a great degree of social justice is attained. This makes it necessary to stress the other fundamental aspect of human resources policy, namely the ultimate objective of development is human fulfilment. A policy for the development and utilization of human resources therefore implies recognition of the right of each person to obtain employment, to enjoy the fruits of the production to which he has contributed and to develop his faculties to the fullest extent.

As a world-wide agency with special responsibilities in the fields of social and labour policy, it is not surprising that the ILO should have engaged in a whole series of activities relating to the development and utilization of human resources. The effectiveness of its action in this field is strengthened by three factors. First its tripartite structure, which enables those representing the essential sectors of economic and social life to participate in the drawing up and implementation of policies and programmes in this field; secondly, the technical competence which it has acquired; and, thirdly, its universality, owing to which it benefits from the very diverse experience of its member States and from the comparison of the different solutions which have been found for the many complex problems which arise in the fields of human resources. In this regard, the ILO is concentrating on the following objectives, which have been proposed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the United Nations Development Decade:

1. Better utilization of the labour force by creating higher levels of productive employment;
2. Improving the quality of the labour force by vocational education and training;
3. Enlisting popular support for the tasks of national development and the participation of broad social groups in them.

In pursuance of its specific objectives, the ILO continues to define principles of universal application and develop policies which are suited to the situation in countries at various stages of development. It must then develop programmes and techniques which enable effect to be given to the principles and policies thus defined, paying particular attention to the speed at which technological, economic, social and institutional change is taking place in each country and throughout the world. It is called upon to encourage the adoption of the principles and policies which it recommends in this field and the implementation of appropriate programmes; in so doing, it must stress the need for making the adjustments called for by changing needs and by the lessons of experience. The participation of the three constituent groups of the ILO in the human resources programmes undertaken by the Organization at the national and international levels, is an essential factor in the success of these programmes.

In terms of human resources development, the last ten years have witnessed many developments, most important of which are the following:

1. Recognition that speeding up the process of economic development is basic to progress in developing countries. Not only has the gap between industrialized and developing

* Read by Mr. I. A. R. Ibrahim.

countries widened, but in a number of the latter countries, there has been more hunger and misery because of the slow increase – if any – in national incomes *per capita*. Much effort has therefore been devoted to the identification of key factors in the process of economic development: searching for improved or new methods of action; reviewing of economic, social and institutional structures; and systematic planning for full and effective use of all resources;

2. Increased recognition that human resources are a key factor in economic development and that economic development is depending upon: (a) accumulation of knowledge, particularly men's aptitude to discover the ways to progress; (b) fuller and more effective deployment and utilization of manpower at all levels and in all sectors, through employment promotion, better training of manpower and better management of productive resources; (c) the extent of popular mass support to development policies, particularly through participation in the determination of these policies and equitable share of the fruits of development;
3. Growing appreciation in a number of countries that human resources policies and programmes should be better integrated with, and geared to, economic planning in order to ensure: (a) that economic plans are drawn up with due regard to availability of trained personnel, requirements for higher levels of productive employment and need for improving living and working conditions to the extent compatible with the requirements of rapid economic development; (b) that these plans make the necessary allowance for investment in human resources development; (c) that human resources policies and programmes are geared to the needs of speeding up economic development;
4. Growing realization that rapid economic development cannot take place in most developing countries without drastic measures to increase employment opportunities, particularly in rural areas, to raise the contribution of the rural sector to national income and to improve the living conditions and prospects of rural people. Increased attention has also been given to the development, on an economically sound basis, of handicrafts and small-scale industries, which often occupy a larger number of workers than modern industry in countries in early stages of development and constitute a transitional sector through which workers' adaptation from traditional to modern forms of activity is facilitated, as well as a first phase in the development of entrepreneurship;
5. In all countries, widening of a continuing concern with certain categories, such as women, young workers, older workers, disabled people and other special groups, from social protection only to encompass all measures designed to enable their full contribution to economic activity. Of these, young people have tended to be singled out as deserving special attention, not only because they are "tomorrow's world", but because of the serious consequences of youth unemployment;
6. In the industrialized world, increasing recognition of the value of investment in human resources. This is due, in particular, to the spread of automation and technical change, and their repercussions on employment, job qualification and labour mobility, persistent unemployment in some countries and problems linked with full employment in others.

Thus, the development and utilization of human resources, the ILO concentrates specifically on assessment and forecasting of manpower requirements and resources; manpower planning and organization; employment promotion; organization of placement, vocational guidance and employment counselling; occupational classification; vocational training; vocational rehabilitation; management development; and a promotion of small industries and improvement of conditions for workers engaged in them. It covers all sectors of the economy, including agriculture.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Concerning management development, there is no one class of people who has more influence on the economic and social life of a nation and the raising of its standard of living than its managers, whether in industry or commerce, in the public sector or the private, in public administration or in managing their own small enterprises. They have control over the utilization of the major part of the nation's wealth, including most of its assets in foreign exchange. On their knowledge of their jobs and the efficiency with which they perform them depends the productivity of the material and human resources of the country. They are directly responsible for the large part of happiness and well-being of those, numbering from hundreds of thousands in some countries to many millions in others, who work under their direct control, and for that of millions who are affected by the result of their activities. Managers have the power of decision.

It is therefore important that all those carrying out managerial functions, whatever their formal titles, should be well trained in their profession and conscious of their wide responsibilities. It is relatively easy to create enterprises; much more difficult to develop the men to manage them efficiently. It is incumbent upon Governments to ensure that adequate facilities for the development and training of managers at all levels and of specialists in management techniques should be set up in their respective countries and should receive ample and continuing support.

The development of practicing managers is comparatively new even in the most highly industrialized countries. The last years of the War and the immediate post-war years saw a very rapid increase in the number of post-experience programmes for managers. Today, it is becoming widely accepted that management is a profession with its own body of academic knowledge and that a manager, like any other professional man, should continue to improve his professional knowledge during his working life. In twenty years, there has been an almost complete change from the attitude, formerly prevalent everywhere, that it is impossible to train managers and that they must learn by experience.

While ILO action in this field, at its early stage, was confined to matters affecting labour productivity and rationalization, it was later possible, with the establishment of the Special Fund, to concentrate on the creation of centres of integrated management development programmes with qualified staff who could carry on the work after the end of the project.

Management development and training are essential if industry is to operate effectively, but, as experience in all industrialized countries has proved, it is impossible through training alone, however good, to implement really major reorganizations in industry, especially in large firms. For this it is necessary to have specialists who can stay, if necessary, for months or even years in an enterprise until the reorganization is complete. These specialists are management consultants. This does not mean that consultancy will supersede training. Any experienced management consultant knows that he can do a far more effective job, for many reasons, in an enterprise where the management understands contemporary management practices and techniques than he can in one where the management does not. It is noteworthy that in highly industrialized countries, management consulting organizations have increased very greatly in numbers and size since management development and training facilities became widely available.

At the beginning of this year, the ILO has management development projects approved or operating in thirty-seven countries. The technical paper, already in distribution, describes projects in Arab countries.

The ILO's International Centre for Advanced and Technical and Vocational Training, in Turin, was established to serve developing countries by providing training for persons at the right level in an industrial setting. It has already been in operation since last year.

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES AND HANDICRAFTS

As for the programme and small industries, it was initiated by making, at the request of a number of Governments, surveys and studies on the development aspects of small industries, more in particular, artisan enterprises, handicraft establishments and rural small industries.

This first phase of the programme completed, the ILO became increasingly engaged in the execution of technical co-operation projects designed to assist Governments in implementing public policies and promotional schemes for small-scale industrialization.

Projects which may be particularly mentioned are those concerning the establishment of the Institute of Small Industry in Cairo and the Institute for Instructor Training for Leather and Textile Workers in Morocco; they are being developed under arrangements with the Special Fund for which the ILO operates as executing agency. Other projects are described in the technical paper on this subject, which has been submitted to the Symposium. These Institutes are designed to provide an integrated system of services in the field of technical and market research, training in technical, organizational and managerial skills, and advisory and consulting services to solve day-to-day problems as they occur in the operation of small units, including the provision of common facilities to meet the needs of groups of similar enterprises which the single undertaking is unable to provide.

The raising of living standards and social and economic progress in general, if measures are taken simultaneously to modernize the small establishments, raise their levels of applied technology and management, and thereby increase their earning capacity; and partly by the contribution which an expanding small industrial sector can make to solving the problem of un- and underemployment in developing countries.

Besides arranging for suitable institutional credit schemes, particular attention will have to be paid to entrepreneurial development and managerial training in order to accelerate the emergency of a class of small workshop owners.

The need for accelerated management training so as to create, in the shortest period possible, the managerial cadre for the emerging small-scale industries, will require the application of advanced training methods, including programmed learning, which is recognized as an increasingly advantageous method for the rapid acquisition of certain skills. There is further, a need to design management training programmes which will be tailored to the specific needs of selected manufacturing activities and which will be trimmed of information and skills not directly related to the management of such small-scale manufacturing branches. The ILO is examining these questions so as to contribute to the organization of effective management training programmes for small enterprises: it is also preparing textbooks for programmed learning of managerial skills common to all small enterprises.

Concomitant with the establishment of small undertakings, a need will arise for services to help small *entrepreneurs* in the day-to-day operations of their enterprises, solving problems on the spot and in general assisting them, particularly in the early formative years of the enterprise, in adjusting the manufacturing process to the ever-changing market forces and to the progressing social-economic environment in the country of operation. While the small workshop owner in industrialized countries is surrounded and supported by infrastructural facilities, the small *entrepreneur* in developing countries will have to operate for years to come without having recourse to a variety of basic services which form part and parcel of an industrialized economy.

As we all know, the process of industrialization gives rise to labour problems. If the ground was not well prepared, workers may not commit themselves to the new mode of industrial life. This is one of the reasons why the ILO has embarked on a workers' education, so that trade unions and workers will appreciate the

foreseen problems and take a positive role in enhancing industrialization.

In 1958, an agreement was signed between the League of Arab States and the ILO, strengthening co-operation between the two organizations. The League has done an excellent job in publishing the International Labour Code in Arabic, as well as other ILO documents, thus bringing them to the reach of the greatest majority of Governments, employers and workers' organizations in the national language. Close relationship is maintained between the League and the ILO.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, in assisting in such national, regional and international efforts related to industrial development, the ILO works closely and in co-operation with the United Nations and other specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and bilateral and multilateral programmes. Some projects are planned jointly with the competent agencies, as in the case with the United Nations Centre for Industrial Development, so that the maximum benefits could be accrued by the countries concerned. Because of the vital importance of labour and social problems posed by industrial development, both in developed and developing countries, it may be appropriate here to mention that the Director-General of the ILO is devoting his report to the coming session of the International Labour Conference of June 1966 to industrialization.

Statement of the World Health Organization

It is a great pleasure and privilege to participate, on behalf of the World Health Organization (WHO), in the work of the Symposium on Industrial Development in the Arab Countries, as the Symposium offers an opportunity for discussing the impact of industrialization on health with an eminent group of industrialists, economist and planners from the Arab world.

Before going any further, I would like, Mr. Chairman, to explain why the World Health Organization is interested in this Symposium and in similar meetings, as I am afraid that some may feel that this is not the place for a physician to talk, and I would look like an intruder in this important gathering.

The constitution of the World Health Organization, which is the intergovernmental agency for health in the United Nations family, stipulates that the objective of the organization is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health, health being defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. Hence, the organization is concerned with all factors of life which have an impact on health, and industrialization figures prominently among them.

In the World Health Organization, we believe that health depends not only on sanitary measures but also on national production and on a fair distribution of the product of labour. Thus, national health and national wealth are inevitably interwoven, but wealth alone is not enough for health. Consequently, we are of the firm conviction that health authorities at local national and international levels have an important role to play in trying to help countries to break out of this vicious circle by formulating a practical method to cope with the many challenging health problems imposed by rapid industrialization.

Therefore, the World Health Organization Executive Board decided in 1958 that the organization should take part, to the greatest extent possible, in concerted action for industrialization and the 15th World Health Assembly recommended that member States undertake a ten-year health plan within the Development Decade. Thus, the World Health Organization is taking part in the work of the regional development institutes sponsored by the United Nations Economic Commission, in view of its responsibility for providing assistance to Governments in preparing development planning.

* Read by Dr. M. O. Shoib.

WHO has for long assisted Governments in formulating their national health plans. Teams of health planners have visited a number of developing countries to assist them in establishing national health plans within the economic development plan. Here, I would like to add that such a team is currently in Libya.

WHO has also assisted Governments in developing their occupational health services and following the recommendations of the joint ILO/WHO Committee on occupational health that the establishment of institutes of occupational health represent an effective way in promoting occupational health service. The WHO assisted the Government of the United Arab Republic in the establishment of the first institute of that type in Alexandria.

WHO is the executive agency for a number of Special Fund projects in the field of community water supply and sewage disposal. The organization, in collaboration with its sister organizations, implements the health component of a number of other projects.

I could go on enumerating the activities of WHO relating to the health aspects of industrialization, but I would be safe to say that the work of almost every unit and division in the organization is related in one way or another to the health aspects of industrialization.

It is generally accepted that many health problems will arise out of unplanned and uncontrolled growth of industry and its associated urbanizations.

These will include hazards to the health of the workers engaged directly in the process of industrialization and hazards related to the repercussion of industrialization on the community health as a whole. Both undoubtedly will affect the degree to which industrialization can contribute to the economic and social development of a country.

In order to mitigate the harm which can be caused by these influences, it is important to identify as many of these influences as possible. Experience in industrialized countries indicates that the process of industrialization creates a number of fundamental health problems, of which the following deserve special mention:

1. Large groups of the rural population migrate to towns and new industrial centres seeking employment in factories and mines. The exposure of these workers at the places of employment to adverse environmental conditions — mechanical, chemical, physical or biological — created by the various industrial processes and techniques, will constitute a hazard to their health. It has been demonstrated repeatedly that peasants unused to work in industry are more liable to suffer from accidents and occupational diseases than old experienced workers;
2. The urbanization associated with industrialization will usually lead to conditions of overcrowding, poor housing and inadequate environmental sanitation in towns and new industrial centres. Slums will be created and shanty towns will tend to grow rapidly. In addition, industrial waste, in the gaseous, liquid or solid state, can contaminate man's environment. The atmospheric, riverine and marine pollution with chemical industrial waste and the like may have a seriously noxious effect on health. Therefore, air pollution and stream pollution are becoming more and more a community health problem of major importance in many parts of the world.

These factors, coupled with the inadequacy of the available health and medical care services, which become overtaxed by the influx of the people will increase the possibility of spreading certain communicable diseases;

3. The impact of urban life on the diets of rural immigrants varies considerably. It would be expected that the rise in the national income associated with industrialization would lead to a general increase in food consumption, especially of the more expensive protective foods. But this is not always the case, and there are several incidences to indicate that the diet of rural people can quickly deteriorate when they move

to urban centres, with a subsequent detrimental effect on their health. This may be attributed to a variety of factors, among which are an urban food shortage aggravated by transport and storage difficulties, or the non-availability of foods to which the rural immigrants are accustomed, or due to the fact that rural immigrants save more on food in order to enjoy the various amenities and facilities of modern life or to spend more on their own personal appearances.

4. The rapid and extensive cultural changes associated with the process of industrialization provoke considerable stress. The traditional social forces and moral values which formerly exercised a stabilizing influence on the peasant culture are weakened. The result may be social disorganization, which can have a far-reaching effect on community health and lead to behavioural disorders. Mental health depends largely on the "mental climate" provided for by the family in the first place. Rapid industrialization in a largely rural society tends to disrupt the traditional family life with its stable and congenial mental climate; thus, all kinds of mental disorders, from comparatively mild cases of neurosis to serious mental disorders, could constitute a serious problem. The entry of women and adolescents into industry as wage earners seems to be associated with an increase in divorce, alcoholism, gambling, prostitution and juvenile delinquency.

These are some of the unfavourable influences of industrialization on community health; in addition, I would like to try to give you a rough idea about the health conditions in industry in a number of developing countries, based on my personal observations during my visit to a large number of factories and mines in these countries.

Factories are built without due consideration to site or prevailing climatic conditions.

Housekeeping, maintenance and sanitary conditions tend to be on the poor side. Overcrowding is common, there is marked need for a potable source of drinking water and a safe method for the disposal of refuse, sewage and industrial waste.

Machines and equipment are installed without attention to safety rules. There is noticeable lack of machine guarding and shielding.

Good personal protective equipments are deficient and, when available, are either of poor quality or improperly used.

Health education programmes are lacking and, when present, are limited to a few posters.

First aid equipment is often of a rather low standard, and there is marked scarcity of trained first-aid workers.

Medical services at places of employment, when present, leave much to be desired, because emphasis is placed on curative services at the expense of preventive ones. Also, very few physicians visit the places of employment, and pre-placement medical examinations are only carried out occasionally. Occupational diseases and accidents are poorly notified, and there is marked lack of national surveys to assess the nature and extent of health problems in the major industries.

Industrial feeding, important as it is, is often lacking and, when provided, is of a poor quality, both from the nutrition and from the sanitary points of view.

Labour legislations, though present in most countries, are poorly enforced and are usually borrowed from other countries without consideration to local, social and cultural conditions. Last but not least, there is marked shortage of trained personnel in the manifold disciplines with which occupational health is associated.

However, I must add that there are exceptions to these observations, since well-built, healthy factories and excellent services do exist, but they are not as common as one would have liked.

Unfortunately, many of the developing countries, on account of the formidable health problems they have to face, are reluctant

to divert any of their scarce material and human resources to cope with the health problems created by rapid industrialization.

However, if it is realized that a country can be no stronger than the vigour of its people and that human beings are the most important single resource, and if it is recognized that modern public health now has the tools required to achieve a marked improvement in the health of the people during the transition from an agrarian economy to an industrial one, it becomes abundantly evident that any country wishing to achieve rapid industrialization without paying an excessive price in human values should accord a very high priority to measures for the protection and promotion of the health of the gainfully employed segment of the population and their families, and should consider health an essential element in the social and economic development programmes and ensure the participation of the health authorities in the planning and implementation of the industrialization programme at all levels.

Mr. Chairman, I will not discuss now the planning and organization of health services to cope with the impact of industrialization on health, as this will be discussed in Committee II. I will limit myself to discussing some planning considerations.

1. RECOGNITION OF THE DIFFICULTIES

It should be realized from the beginning that the organization of health services in many developing countries may be expected to encounter a number of difficulties, due to the shortage of trained personnel, material and money. It is important to realize, therefore, that some type of organized programme is better than nothing at all, and that it is often easier to build up from a small beginning than to try to start with an elaborate programme.

2. ESTABLISHING A POLICY

Before any health programme is undertaken by a country, it is important that a basic policy be adopted to establish motives and objectives and, in a general way, the methods to be used. This basic policy should give consideration to such points as the reason for initiating the programme, designation of the responsible branch or branches of the Government, delineation of the extent of authority and responsibility of these branches and their administrative relationship, over-all short-range and long-range objectives of the programme, priorities in relation to other programmes and the financial implications of the programme.

Conditions within different countries may necessitate or dictate other policy considerations, but the important point is that a policy be established at an early stage.

3. DEFINING THE PROBLEM

No practical approach to the solution of a problem can be made unless the nature and extent of the problem has been defined. It follows, therefore, that any country, when considering the initiation or expansion of its health services, must evaluate its current position regarding the existing health situation.

4. ESTABLISHING PRIORITIES

It is a matter for individual countries to decide what proportion of their resources should be devoted to economic development or to education, health services, housing and other social services. Likewise, health authorities will have to advise on what proportion of their budget should be devoted to sanitary services, hospitals, occupational health or other health services.

It is essential, however, for developing countries to accord a reasonably high priority to the provision of occupational health services, since the maintenance and improvement of the health of the worker is an essential need for increased production.

5. PATTERN AND SCOPE OF THE PROGRAMME

The ways in which health services can be organized to meet the needs of industrializing countries will vary extensively, depending on the social, cultural and economic conditions of the country. They will also depend on the pattern of governmental machinery. There can, therefore, be no simple single blue print for universal application, and the final decision concerning the pattern of health services and the scope of their activities can only be made by individual countries in the light of existing circumstances.

6. DEMARCATION OF RESPONSIBILITY

Whilst there can be no dispute about the fact that industry is responsible for the health, safety and welfare of its employees within the factory confines, the responsibility in relation to non-occupational health needs of the worker and his family and to the surrounding community, particularly in connexion with the provision of such services as housing, water supplies, sewage and refuse disposal, remains a controversial issue. It is not advisable, therefore, to recommend a sharp demarcation of responsibility for providing the various components of a comprehensive health programme, because the most important thing is that these services should be provided, particularly as this may be the only way of making a start in meeting the health needs of the community. Also, advantages may be gained by including occupational health services as part of a comprehensive public health programme rather than providing *ad hoc* services. This will facilitate the integration of preventive and curative health services and help to avoid overlapping and duplication of effort, which is wasteful of skilled personnel.

7. LEGISLATION

It is necessary to emphasize that no health programme can function properly without legal provisions to safeguard the health of the people. In addition, legal provisions have to be made to safeguard the safety and health of the worker, in the form of labour codes and regulations for the control of the working environment, because if it is possible for the employer to exploit the labour of women and children, to demand excessively long working hours, to operate unsafe and unsanitary workplaces and to pay the workers little more than a subsistence wage, then health can never be a reality. But we should always remember that the mere enactment of health and labour legislation is not adequate for the protection and promotion of the health of the people.

8. TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

It is obvious that no country can hope to establish or maintain a satisfactory health service without personnel trained in this type of work. This should not mean that no programme can be undertaken unless there is a large corps of highly trained and experienced personnel, because, as pointed out before, it is possible and often necessary to start in a modest way with only a nucleus of trained personnel. In addition, careful consideration should be given to the proper use of auxiliary health personnel to relieve professional workers from unskilled tasks.

It is not expected that all developing countries could have the necessary training facilities for all types of health personnel. They should, therefore, make use of existing training facilities outside their countries. Regional training centres could be instrumental in this direction.

9. TEAM WORK

I should mention here that the success of any health programme depends largely on team-work between a number of professions working in government, industry and voluntary organizations. All have to work in close association for the attainment of the highest possible standard of health for the gainfully employed segment of the population and their families. It is also important that there

should be co-operation between those concerned with health and those whose primary concern is production. Health must be the concern of everyone in an industrializing community and, in particular, interest must be encouraged among both management and workers, individually and collectively, through their respective organizations, which must play their part in full if success is to be achieved.

10. HEALTH EDUCATION

Last but not least, it should be remembered that the success of any health programme cannot be achieved solely on a mandatory basis from higher authorities, however necessary it may be to enforce legislation. Hence, the importance of health education of the public. The health education programme should be designed to encourage people to adapt themselves to the new way of life imposed by industrialization, to place value on health and to ensure the proper use of health services and other measures provided to promote health. It is through the willing and active co-operation of the people that change will be most solidly accomplished.

Before concluding, I would like to add that it is gratifying to note that the health aspect of industrialization has been included in the agenda of the regional symposia, which clearly indicates that health is increasingly being considered as an essential element in the social and economic development programme. I have no doubt that this Symposium will give due consideration to this important aspect of industrialization because of the far-reaching effect it could have on the future development of the Arab world. It is sincerely hoped that this Symposium will adopt some positive recommendation in this field and endorse the inclusive of this aspect in the agenda of the International Symposium.

E. CLOSING STATEMENTS

Address by the President of the Conference, H.E. Sheikh Abdallah Al-Jaber Al-Sabbah, Minister of Commerce and Industry of Kuwait, at the closing ceremony of the Symposium

I am happy to meet you again as I did at the opening ceremony. In greeting you on this occasion, I feel that our short Symposium has accomplished what was planned for it. The satisfactory result which you have achieved springs no doubt from the brotherly spirit which has characterized our discussions, while the sincerity to the cause which has brought us together at this Symposium has greatly lightened the burden of our task.

The importance of our gathering at this Symposium is reflected in the recommendations which you have formulated and agreed upon. All we hope and wish for is that these recommendations will materialize so that their good results may be enjoyed by the masses of our Arab people.

This Symposium has given us the rare opportunity of closely acquainting ourselves with the characteristics and problems of our economies and of endeavouring to find the best solutions to

these problems. It has opened the way before us to co-ordinate our plans for facing the different world blocs at the international conference due to be held next year.

Our participation in the International Symposium on Industrial Development to be held in 1967 makes it imperative that we form a solid front, since other countries of the world will form fronts at that conference, according to the dictates of their economic interests. The Arab States must therefore co-ordinate their efforts and present to that Symposium proposals that will serve their best interests.

Perhaps we all agree that this Symposium has provided the best opportunity towards that end.

Allow me to express to you all, in the name of the Kuwaiti delegation, our deep gratitude for your serious participation in this Symposium.

I am also pleased to express on your behalf our deep appreciation and gratitude to all those who have contributed towards the success of the Symposium: organizations, committees, secretaries and staff at all levels.

Until we meet again, may God grant us success in the service of our nation.

Message of Sheikh Ayed M. Saleh, the Head of the Saudi Arabian Delegation

Delivered on behalf of the Heads of all the Delegations

On behalf of all the delegations, I am very pleased and honoured to express to His Highness, the Emir of the sister State of Kuwait, and to the honourable Government and people of Kuwait our gratitude for their hospitality and for the great efforts they have made to make this Symposium a success. In this connexion, I cannot but extend our thanks also to the United Nations Secretariat and to the secretariat of the Symposium for sparing no effort to discharge their duties in the best possible way.

I am also happy to refer to the fine spirit shown by the heads and members of the various delegations, which has greatly facilitated the formulation of many important and constructive recommendations.

We believe that this Symposium has succeeded in achieving many of its aims, not only because it resulted in the laying down of specific recommendations, but also because it enabled us to exchange views on this vital subject, which will no doubt be very helpful in our future co-operation in promoting industrial development in the Arab countries in order to raise the living standard of our peoples and provide the maximum prosperity for our great nation. This is a hard process, which must react with economic and social conditions if it is to bear the desired fruit.

I should not forget here to mention the very welcome participation in this Symposium of the delegations of the Arab Gulf Emirates.

In closing, I pray that our efforts will be crowned with success, especially at the International Symposium to be held next year, so that the Arab countries and humanity as a whole may reap the benefits of its results.



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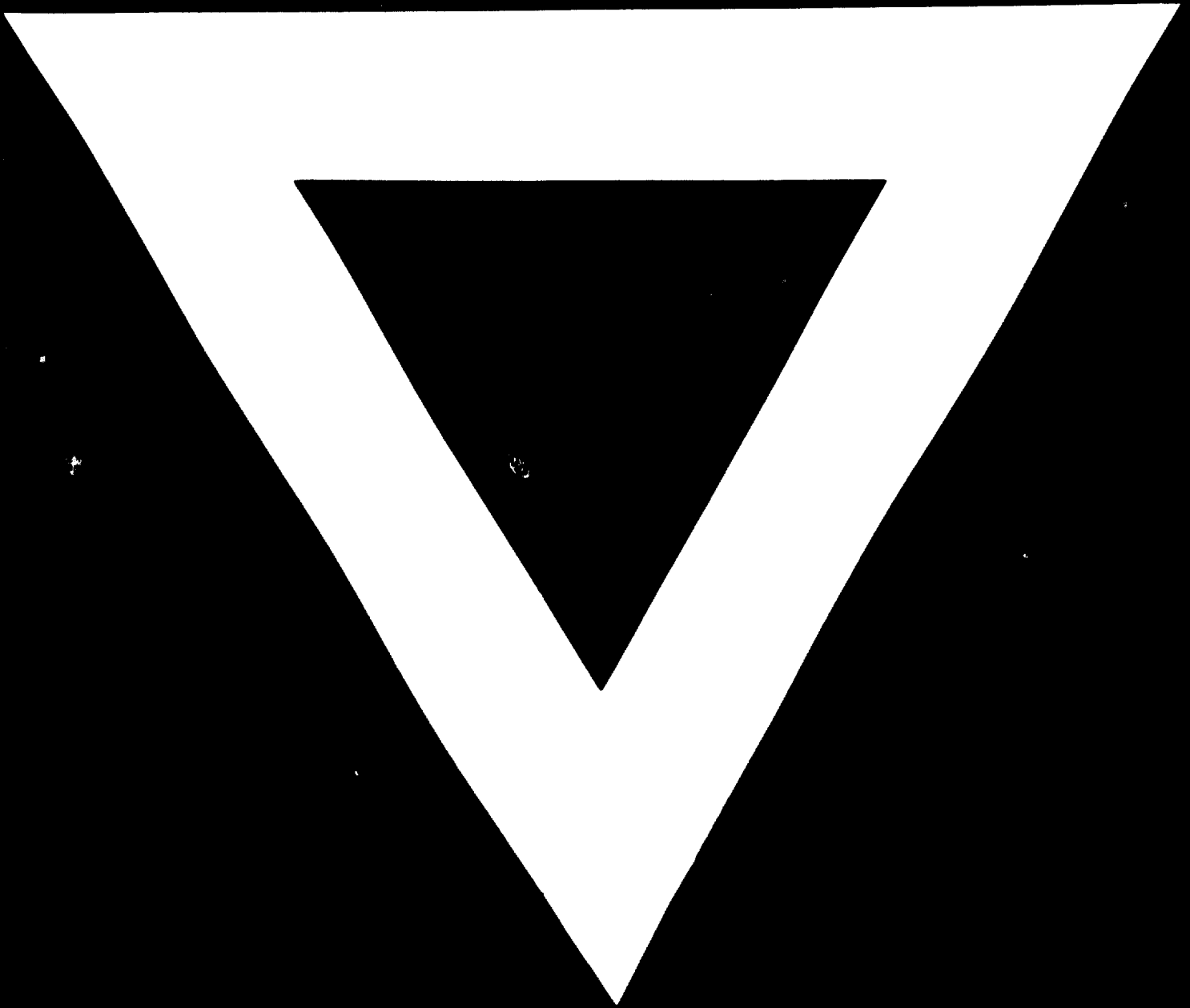
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