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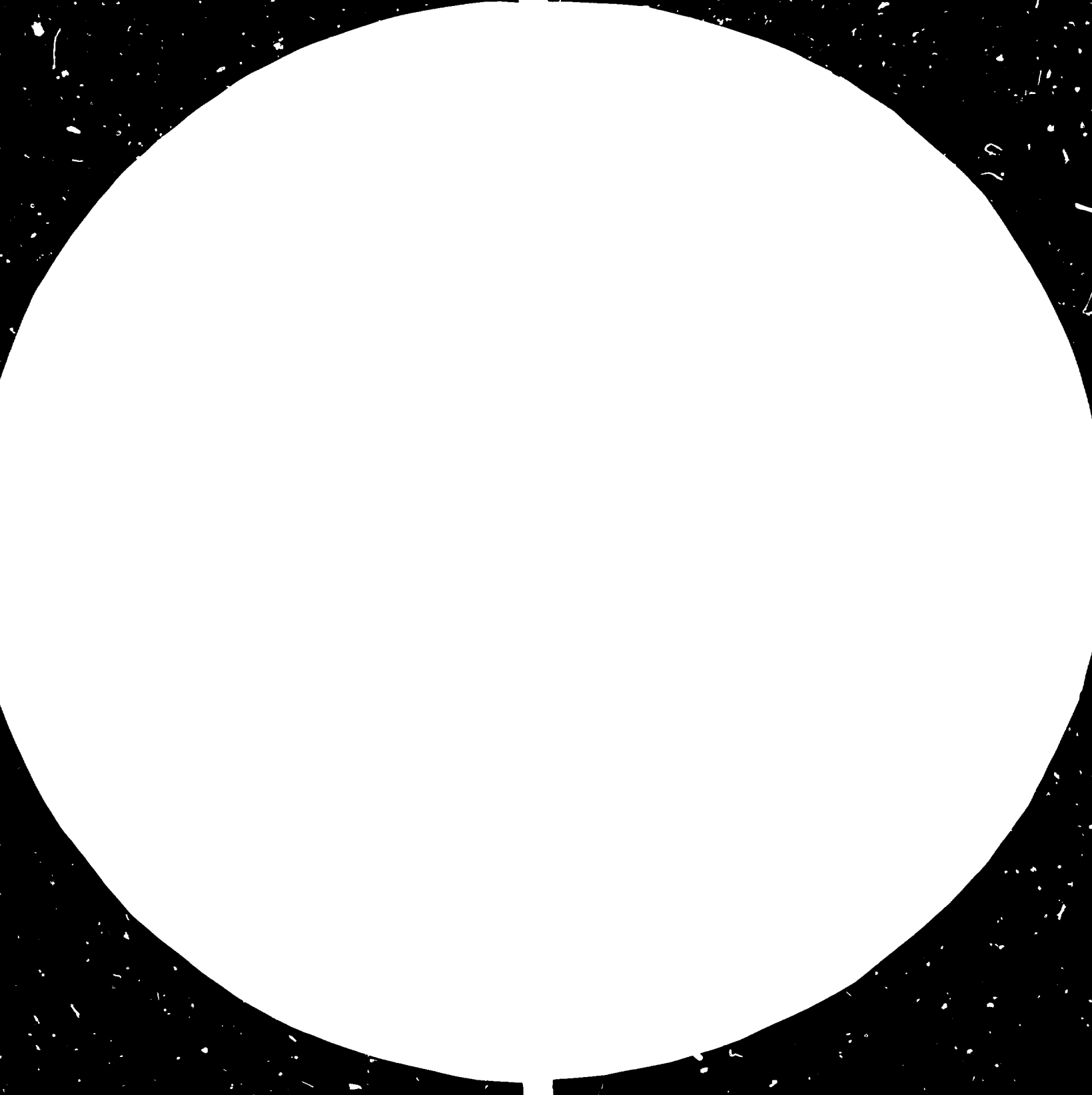
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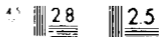
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ENGLISH

PROGRESS AFTER SOLIDARITY MINISTERIAL MEETINGS *

Prepared by

the Section for Economic Co-operation among
Developing Countries
Division of Policy Co-ordination

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I. GENERAL OUTLINE

Within the framework of the Programme of Co-operation among Developing Countries, UNIDO has been organizing, since 1979 Solidarity Ministerial Meetings which provide a new venue for assisting the economic and industrial development of the least developed countries. The main objective of the Solidarity Meetings is to identify means of co-operation whereby the participating developing countries can help in implementing specific industrial projects in the host least developed countries. In addition to enhancing the spirit of collective self reliance, these Meetings serve to develop practical mechanisms to facilitate the progress of technical and financial development of the host country. The mechanisms of co-operation agreed upon take various forms, such as loans or grants for purchase of machinery and equipment, joint ventures, exchange of technology and know-how, training, industrial research and experts services.

In order to facilitate the identification of concrete co-operation possibilities, before each Meeting is held, the host country, with the assistance of UNIDO, prepares a portfolio of project proposals, indicating crucial areas and the type and volume of assistance required for accelerating its industrialization. The project portfolio is then submitted to a number of countries which are invited to the Meeting. Invited countries are given ample time to review projects and to determine the type and extent of assistance they can provide for implementing designated projects. During the Meetings, group conferences are organized where the host and the co-operating countries engage in negotiating and eventually drafting of concrete agreements. After each Meeting, the agreements reached and other results of the Meeting are monitored by the Section for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) of UNIDO.

UNIDO has, so far, organized ten Solidarity Ministerial Meetings in the following countries: Afghanistan (14-17 May 1979); Tanzania (23-26 July 1979); Haiti (5-9 November 1979); Bangladesh (2-5 December 1980); Sudan (23-26 March 1981); Burkina Faso (1-4 December 1981); Lesotho (7-11 June 1982); Nepal (29 November - 3 December 1982), Yemen Arab Republic (25-30 March 1984) and Rwanda (5-8 June 1984).

A Meeting with similar objectives was also organized in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (18-20 January 1982); however, since Mauritania is not classified as a least developed country, the participation was confined to countries and organizations of the Arab region.

In 1985, there will be a Solidarity Ministerial Meeting held in Burundi from 12 to 15 March. Another Meeting is planned to be held in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen from 7 to 11 December.

In-depth Review of Solidarity Ministerial Meetings

A systematic in-depth review of the follow-up of Solidarity Ministerial Meetings was launched in 1983. As part of this review, a mission visited Haiti in October 1983, the first country to host a Solidarity Ministerial Meeting in Latin America, to ascertain ways and means to improve the effectiveness of these Meetings and to strengthen the mechanism to implement the

decisions taken. The review assessed the programme from the preparation of the project portfolios through participation in the Meeting to subsequent follow-up.

Discussions were held with a group of the most active participating countries in the Solidarity Ministerial Meetings, such as Yugoslavia, India and Turkey, and the countries such as Tanzania and Sudan, which had hosted similar Solidarity Ministerial Meetings. During these meetings, different matters relating to the follow-up mechanism and possibilities for improving the exercise and their impact on the effectiveness of the follow-up mechanism were discussed. With the senior officials from the countries mentioned above, concrete steps were agreed upon in order to achieve the results as marked in the conclusions and reports of the Meetings.

II. PROGRESS AFTER SOLIDARITY MINISTERIAL MEETINGS

1. Host Country - Rwanda
2. Date - 5 to 8 June 1984
3. Number of projects discussed - 22
4. Value of projects - US\$ 194 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Brazil, China, Democratic People's Rep. of Korea, Egypt, Greece, Mexico, Romania, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia; India and Philippines could not attend the meeting, but co-operate in the implementation of projects; Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), African Development Bank, World Bank.

Follow-up

1) By the Government

The responsibility for the follow-up to agreements reached during the meeting was assigned to the Director-General for Industry in the Ministry of Industry, Mining and Artisanry.

Letters of thanks were sent to the Governments of the participating countries and to the participating Institutions, in which steps for the implementation of co-operation projects were proposed and complementary information was provided. These contacts are being maintained by the Government.

2) By UNIDO

Since both India and the Philippines could not send delegations to the meeting, but expressed their wish to participate in the implementation of projects, arrangements were made for the visit of a high-level Indian official to Rwanda and for the visit of a Rwandese official to the Philippines.

The Outcome So Far

A report on the status of bilateral agreements has been promised by the Rwandese Government and is expected shortly.

In early January 1985, the Deputy Secretary of Department of Industrial Development of India, visited Rwanda to select priority projects for co-operation and agree upon concrete modalities.

Also in January 1985, the Rwandese Director for Agro-Industries visited the Philippines to discuss possible co-operation in the implementation of two projects ("Ramie Spinning" and "Banana fibres processing").

1. Host Country - Yemen Arab Republic
2. Date - 25 to 30 March 1984
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 34
4. Value of Projects - Total of all projects rounded to US\$ 11 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Turkey, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia;
Abu Dhabi Fund for Economic Development; Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Industrial Development Organization, Arab Industrial Investment Company, Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, World Bank, Economic Commission for Western Asia.

Follow-up

The meeting was concluded on 30 March and the period from then until now was utilized for the following activities:

- The report of the meeting was finalized and dispatched to the participating countries, organizations and funds.
- UNIDO prepared an analysis of the assistance offered at the meeting and sent it to the Government of the YAR for consideration and further perusal.
- The Government of the YAR also prepared an analysis of the assistance offered and sent it to UNIDO. UNIDO prepared its comments thereto and communicated them to the Government of the YAR.
- UNIDO made a proposal regarding the follow-up mechanism for the consideration of the Government of the YAR. The YAR appreciated the UNIDO initiative and set up a focal point mainly responsible for the implementation of the results of the meeting at the decision-making level.
- The Government of the YAR approached all participating countries and financial institutions requesting them to indicate their resource person(s) and/or institutions for co-ordinating and implementing their promises made at the meeting.

The Outcome So Far

China offered the YAR technical assistance for project no. 11 entitled "Consultancy services and executing the necessary changes to complete the oil factory which belongs to the Cotton Company at Hodeidah". Five Chinese experts

arrived in Sana'a in mid-September 1984 to implement the first stage of this project. Another eight experts will also arrive in due time in 1985 to complete the work as agreed at the Meeting.

A principle agreement was reached between Oman and the Yemeni side that Oman will provide US\$ 444,600. The agreement covers the following:

(a) Oman will contribute to finance a building required for the quality control unit. The design of the building was prepared by the Arab Organization for Standardization and Meteorology (ASMO).

(b) Oman will contribute to finance the completion of the oil factory at Hodeidah by contributing US\$ 50,000.

(c) Oman will provide a fund amounting to US\$ 75,000 to finance the training of Yemenis. This fund may be used fully at the discretion of the YAR Government.

(d) Oman will provide US\$ 25,000 to finance a feasibility study for an animal feed factory.

Yugoslavia expressed interest in providing assistance to the project entitled "Assistance in support of the tanning industry in the YAR", and this assistance would include the supply of equipment and machinery for the project of Yugoslav origin only. The feasibility study for this project has been established and was sent to Yugoslavia in order to determine what kind of equipment is required for the tannery.

Saudi Arabia informed the Government of the YAR in September 1984 that all Saudi promises made during the Solidarity Meeting would be discussed during the next session of the Joint Saudi/Yemeni Council for Co-operation. It is expected that implementation of these promises will begin in 1985.

The Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAIGC) promised to train Yemeni counterparts in the field of investment promotion through the organization of training programmes. The IAIGC approached the Government of the YAR and informed of its readiness to meet its commitments during 1985. The Government of the YAR is expected to decide soon upon utilization of this offer.

1. Host Country - Nepal
2. Date - 29 November to 3 December 1982
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 63
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 411.69 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Bangladesh, Chile, China, Egypt, India, Kuwait, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia; ESCAP, UNDP, UNCTAD, ILO, ITC, APO.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government
 - Establishment of the "Solidarity Follow-up Cell".
2. By UNIDO
 - Revision of the project document with the main aim to assist the host country and some of the participating countries in areas which are highly sensitive.

The Outcome So Far

INDIA - An Indian delegation visited Kathmandu and worked out priority projects and informed that the sum of 10 million India rupees would be available for the implementation of their commitment.

PAKISTAN - An eight member team visited Kathmandu and signed a "Pre-Arrangement" document underlining their readiness to assist Nepal in the field of cotton development and textiles, and development of leather products industries. A second Pakistani delegation, represented by the private and state sectors, visited the country to finalize this proposal. The parties concerned have agreed that a team of top level experts will visit Kathmandu once again for the signing of an agreement concerning the establishment of the leather industries. A senior team from Nepal visited Pakistan and discussed some details with regard to the Pakistan commitment to Nepal.

CHINA - A delegation, headed by the Secretary of Industry, from Nepal visited China and signed an agreement concerning China's commitment made during the Solidarity Meeting that China supplies a complete set of cotton spinning equipment on the basis of deferred payment. A team from China will visit Kathmandu in order to discuss possibilities for further assistance in the construction of an industrial glove and apron manufacturing unit.

ROMANIA - Delegations have been exchanged between the two countries, which agreed to execute the projects agreed upon during the Solidarity Meeting, to be carried out within the bilateral agreement.

YUGOSLAVIA - Yugoslavian authorities informed the Nepalese Government that funds of 3 million Yugoslav dinars will be available for the establishment of a tannery in the country, for which purpose they will send a team for preparation of the study.

BANGLADESH - Both sides agreed to discuss the follow-up matters as an item of agenda of the forthcoming Joint Nepal-Bangladesh Commission.

CHILE - Chile sent an expert to Nepal to prepare a pre-feasibility study on Thuligad hydro-electric project.

VENEZUELA - Venezuela will receive a team from Nepal to discuss, in concrete terms, possibilities for executing the agreement reached during the Solidarity Meeting.

NEPAL - Nepal sent a team in 1984 to some of the participating countries in order to accelerate the implementation of their commitments to Nepal.

1. Host Country - Lesotho
2. Date - 7 to 11 June 1982
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 28
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 4 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Egypt, India, Iraq, Kenya, Philippines, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe.
Brazil, Burundi, Saudi Fund for Development (as observers).

The Follow-up

1. By the Government
 - Establishment of a follow-up committee within the Ministry of Commerce Industry and Tourism.
2. By UNIDO
 - Reminder letters to the participating countries and financial institutions were sent by UNIDO in order to start implementation arrangements. UNIDO organized the visit of the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Industry of Lesotho to Vienna, Yugoslavia and Turkey.
 - Three review meetings. (April, November 1983 and July 1984), were held with representatives of the follow-up committee, UNDP and UNIDO.

The Outcome So Far

- An agreement has been signed between UNIDO, YUGOSLAVIA and LESOTHO for implementing project no. 11 (Hammer mills). The mills were delivered with a set of spare parts. Two experts of Yugoslavia visited Lesotho and assisted in the installation of the mills and training in local people. Total cost: US\$ 150,000.
- ALGERIA agreed to receive a project proposal from Lesotho amounting to US\$ 200,000 for their financial support, for the project "Establishment of Rural Tanning Units". The Lesotho authorities prepared the necessary documentation and submitted it to the Algerian Government in July 1984. Algeria is studying the proposals.
- The PHILIPPINES agreed in principle to receive four trainees from Lesotho. Cost: US\$ 50,000.
- INDIA informed UNIDO that it is ready to start implementing its commitment. Lesotho submitted the proposal in July 1984.
- The Government of TURKEY is ready to meet its commitment to Lesotho. Cost: US\$ 200,000. Terms of implementation are to be discussed.

1. Host Country - Islamic Republic of Mauritania *
2. Date - 18 to 20 January 1982
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 16
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 65 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Tunisia, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Libyan, Arab Jamahiriya; Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Libyan Arab Foreign Investment Company, Saudi Fund for Development, Islamic Development Bank.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government

- Establishment of a follow-up committee composed of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of National Economy and Development, and the Fund for National Development.
- Letters were sent to the participating countries and financial institutions to establish the implementation of co-operation agreements. Follow-up on these letters.

2. By UNIDO

- Two missions by a staff member of the ECDC Section have been concluded in April and September 1982, the objectives of which were to elaborate, in consultation with the Government, a follow-up programme to implement rapidly and effectively the co-operation agreements reached at the Meeting.
- As part of the follow-up of the Mauritania Solidarity Meeting, the Mauritanian Minister of Commerce and Industry and two of his assistants, together with a UNIDO staff member, undertook a mission in May 1983 to some of the Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait) which participated in the Meeting. The objective of the mission was to explore the interest of these countries in projects presented at the Meeting.

The Outcome So Far

- The period from January until May 1982 was utilized to finalize the report which was despatched to all participating countries and organizations.
- The results of the UNIDO follow-up mission are: establishment of a follow-up committee within the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for implementing co-operation agreements; finalization of letters to be sent to the co-operating countries and organizations regarding their commitments.

*According to the UN criteria, the Islamic Republic of Mauritania is not at least developed country. This Solidarity Meeting was not an interregional one and the invited countries and organizations were confined only to the Arab region

Despite the efforts of UNIDO and AIDO, particularly during the second mission, no tangible results could be recorded. However, UNIDO and AIDO are continuing their follow-up efforts together with the Government of Mauritania in contacting the countries and financial institutions for the implementation of the co-operation agreements. Thus, during the mission to the Gulf countries in May 1983, the Islamic Development Bank approved the financing of two feasibility studies for two projects: (1) livestock feed production and (2) dairy. Furthermore, the Bank is considering financing other feasibility studies from this year's budget. A communication on this subject is awaited. The Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation is in contact with the Arab Bank to secure a loan for Mauritania to be used for the development of a small-scale fishing industry and the purchase of a Boeing 737. The Corporation agreed to conduct an investment promotion meeting for Mauritania in co-operation with the Arab Union of Chambers of Commerce, after the investment promotion meeting in Morocco in November 1983. The Corporation is preparing an investment code on Mauritania and would be finished very soon. The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development is undertaking two feasibility studies on (1) development of the planting of palm trees and (2) Arabic gum. Two other feasibility studies were submitted to the Arab Fund for consideration: (1) slaughterhouse and (2) cattle raising. The Fund also expressed its readiness to consider the pre-feasibility study for the fertilizer plant, once it is finalized. Four projects were presented to the Kuwait Fund for financing: (1) fertilizer plant, and (2) sugar plant, for which no feasibility studies are available, but with supportive information and (3) slaughterhouse, (4) cattle raising, both with feasibility studies. The Kuwait Fund would examine all these projects together with the supportive information and the studies where available, and would inform Mauritania in due course.

1. Host Country - Burkina Faso
2. Date - 1 to 4 December 1981
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 40
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 165 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria , Brazil, China, Egypt, Greece India, Kenya, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia; Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation (ACCT), West African Development Bank (BOAD), West African Economic Community (CEAO), Fonds du Conseil de l'Entente. Fonds de Garantie et de Co-operation de l'OCAM, World Bank, FAO, OAU and UNDP.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government

- a) The responsibility for co-ordination of follow-up activities was originally assigned to the General Directorate of Industry and Artisanry in the Ministry of Commerce, Industrial Development and Mines, and the following steps were initially taken:
 - A plan of action was established in January 1982 to co-ordinate the follow-up of the results of the Solidarity Meeting;
 - Letters of thanks were sent to all countries and organizations attending the Meeting. In these letters, actions for the pursuit of the bilateral co-operation were proposed and complementary information to certain projects, as requested during the Meeting was provided.
- b) In the course of 1983/1984, a series of reorganizations took place in the country. The responsibility for the follow-up activities rests now with the General Directorate for Industry and Artisanry in the Ministry for Economic Promotion. In line with the newly established development priorities of the country, contacts with co-operating countries are being reinforced since November 1984.

2. By UNIDO

- UNIDO supported the visit of a Burkinabé delegation to Pakistan in February 1982, to discuss the modalities for the establishment of the Sourou sugar complex.
- UNIDO financed the visit of a Burkinabé geologist to Tunisia in June 1982, to attend the testing of samples in relation to the project of underground phosphate extraction.

- UNIDO financed a two-week mission of three Pakistani technical experts to Burkina Faso in June 1983 who examined technical and financial aspects in relation to the planned establishment of a sugar complex in the Sourou Valley, a clinker grinding plant and mini hydro-power stations.
- UNIDO agreed to finance the cost of international travel and 50 percent of the daily subsistence allowance for three Indian experts, who will carry out feasibility studies in malt production, stabilized bricks production and particle board production. Implementation was scheduled for early 1984, but had to be postponed in view of changes in the development plans for the country.

The Outcome So Far

- The establishment of the Sourou sugar complex was discussed between the Burkinabé delegation and the Pakistani authorities during the Islamic Conference in February 1982. The project was also considered during a meeting between the President of Pakistan and the Minister of Commerce, Industrial Development and Mines of Burkina Faso. The basic principles for co-operation with the Islamic Development Bank for financing the project were under preparation and a visit of a Pakistani delegation to Burkina Faso was planned for fall 1982 but could not take place because of a change in Government. It was implemented in June 1983 and preliminary recommendations concerning the establishment of a sugar mill in Sourou, a clinker grinding plant and mini hydro-power stations were forwarded to Burkina Faso. The Government has now asked for Pakistan's co-operation in the establishment of mini-hydro power stations. The establishment of a sugar refinery is now longer pursued and the establishment of a clinker grinding plant is being studied within the context of another larger-scale project.
- As a result of discussions held during the 1982 mission to Pakistan, the Islamic Development Bank agreed to finance certain rural development projects (outside the scope of the Solidarity Meeting and UNIDO's field of competence).
- Tunisia and Burkina Faso have examined in detail the project of underground phosphate extraction. In June 1982, samples were tested free of charge in a Tunisian laboratory. A Burkinabé geologist attended the tests, whereby UNIDO financed the cost of international travel and the Government of Tunisia covered the local expenses. The outcome of these tests has been received; further co-operation in the implementation of the project will be considered.
- The Governments of Burkina Faso and India had agreed that a three-man mission from India should visit Burkina Faso for a period of three months to carry out feasibility studies for the following projects: (a) establishment of a malt manufacturing plant, (b) establishment of a particle board plant, (c) production of stabilized bricks. For financing, it was proposed that the Government of India pays the salaries of the experts, the Government of Burkina Faso pays the lodging expenses and UNIDO would pay the cost of international travel and boarding expenses.

In view of changes in the development orientation of the country, the implementation of the programme was suspended in January 1984. A decision of the Government of Burkina Faso concerning the revival of the co-operation programme with India is still awaited.

- The Government of Algeria had offered assistance valued at US\$ 200,000 for the implementation of feasibility studies. The study on "Cattle Feed Manufacture" is presently in an early stage of implementation. UNIDO's involvement has not been requested.
- The Government of Brazil was provided with all the supplementary information requested during the Solidarity Meeting, and during a visit of the Burkinabé Minister for Rural Development to Brazil in April 1982, interest was expressed for a project on "Sorgho Transformation". No concrete proposals have yet been received from the concerned Brazilian enterprise.
- A mission to China by the Burkinabé Chamber of Commerce and Industry is scheduled to take place shortly. It is planned to renegotiate China's possible co-operation in the area of bio-gaz manufacture.
- The Government of Yugoslavia had offered co-operation for the production of ball-point pens. However, the Government of Burkina Faso would prefer to receive assistance for the establishment of a tannery. Bilateral contacts have been established.

Position of Remaining Projects

- On several occasions, UNIDO has offered to the Government of Burkina Faso to assist in reactivating certain offers made during the Solidarity Meeting. Since the Government has not established its new development orientations, comprehensive actions can be expected for 1985.

1. Host Country - Sudan
2. Date - 23 to 26 March 1981
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 54
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 102 million
5. Countries and Financial Institutions attending the Meeting - Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Greece, India, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia;
Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID), Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Inter-Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation (IAIGC), Islamic Development Bank (IDB), OPEC Fund for International Development.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government and UNIDO

- Review meetings were held in November 1981 and July 1982, between the Government, UNIDO and UNDP in Khartoum. Twenty-five projects were selected for immediate follow-up in order to start implementation in 1981/1982.
- A UNIDO consultant (1.5 m/m) financed by UNDP was commissioned to assist the Government in various follow-up actions to be taken, including correspondence with co-operating countries and contacts with their Embassies in Khartoum.
- A second review meeting between the Government of Sudan and UNIDO took place in July 1982, in Vienna. The projects were reviewed individually and the necessary actions were determined.
- UNIDO has provided assistance in the preparation of the feasibility study for a brick production plant to be established through a Yugoslav grant. The study has been completed.
- UNIDO has established contacts with India, China, Morocco, Oman and Turkey to initiate action towards implementing some of the co-operation projects agreed upon.

2. By UNDP

- UNDP authorized 3 m/m consultancy for follow-up visits to donor countries of which 1.5 m/m were utilized for the above-mentioned consultant's services in November 1981.

The Outcome So Far

- Yugoslavia offered to supply machinery and equipment as a grant (totalling to 26 million dinars, equivalent to approximately US\$ 900,000), for the establishment of a pilot plant for the production of bricks. The project has now been implemented.
- The Government of Algeria offered a grant of US\$ 400,000 for the purchase of equipment. With the assistance of UNIDO, a Sudanese official visited Algeria in 1984 and as a result of that visit, Algeria agreed to make the grant available to purchase equipment for a workshop of spare parts. Further, Algeria offered to train five Sudanese trainees in the maintenance and operation of the workshop equipment.
- China earmarked US\$ 100,000 from its country IPF to finance the procurement of equipment and living expenses of Chinese experts to assist the Khartoum ready-made clothes factory. The project has now been completed.
- The Indian Government offered a grant of 2 million Rupees (approximately US\$ 250,000) for technical assistance in the preparation of feasibility studies for expert services and training in India. Contact has been established between the two countries to commence utilization of this assistance. With the support of UNIDO, 25 Sudanese tannery trainees were trained in India in February 1983.
- The Moroccan Government agreed to train 25 trainees in the field of cement industries. UNIDO is now exploring the possibilities of financing the international travel and the local costs will be met by Morocco. Confirmation from Morocco is still expected to this effect.
- Turkey offered training for Sudanese engineers in the field of cement as well as sugar industries. As of today, eight trainees were trained.
- The International Trade Centre (ITC) agreed to undertake a feasibility study on the project entitled "Edible Gelatine and Glue Factory". This study has now been completed and forwarded to the Sudan Government for exploring investment opportunities. UNIDO is also exploring financing possibilities for the study through its investment promotion offices.
- With UNIDO financial support, the Director of the Industrial Research and Consultancy Institute of Sudan visited India to exchange experience, and bilateral co-operation agreements were reached between the two countries.
- With the assistance of UNIDO, a Sudanese expert attended a training course in China for six weeks in biogas technology.
- A study/promotion tour to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and financial institutions located there will be conducted in 1985, with a view to exploring interest in some projects presented at the Meeting, as well as presenting some completed feasibility studies for financing.

1. Host Country - Bangladesh
2. Date - 2 to 5 December 1980
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 77
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 88 million
5. Countries attending the Meeting - Algeria, China, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Romania, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yugoslavia.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government
 - Establishment of a National Co-ordinating Committee comprised of concerned Ministries and Agencies.
 - Letters sent to some participating countries, including: India, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines and the Republic of Korea, to initiate the implementation of co-operation projects.
2. By UNIDO
 - A review of the meeting was held between Bangladesh Government and UNIDO in Vienna. Nineteen priority projects were selected for quick implementation by the review meeting.
 - UNIDO supported the visit of a high-level Bangladesh Government mission to Pakistan to discuss the establishment of a sugar mill.
 - A UNIDO staff member's mission to India and China took place to discuss the implementation of co-operation projects. Simultaneously, the Bangladesh Government approached the respective Embassies in Dhaka to expedite implementation.
 - Negotiations took place regarding the utilization of UNCDF to ensure the implementation of the project "Establishment of a Rice Bran Oil Extraction Plant" (in co-operation with the People's Republic of China).

The Outcome So Far

- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed by Pakistan and Bangladesh on 15 September 1981. Pakistan supplied machinery and equipment in the form of a soft loan of approximately US\$ 8 million for setting up a sugar mill in Bangladesh and provided supervisory services for the plant construction and start-up.
- A Memorandum of Understanding was signed in December 1981, between India and Bangladesh for using Takas 10 million, which were offered by India during the Solidarity Meeting for technical co-operation projects. The departments concerned in the Government of India are preparing concrete project proposals for financing partly from their offer in Rupees and partly from the country IPF earmarked for TCDC in convertible currency.

- China provided assistance to Sundarban Textile Mills and Potash Urea Fertilizer Factory, as per CPR/80/075. Textile experts have completed their activities.
- China provided a Rice Bran Oil Extraction Plant through UNIDF and UNCDF. Chinese experts completed the final design for the plant and its civil engineering construction requirements. The project is under implementation.

1. Host Country - Haiti
2. Date - 5 to 9 November 1979
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 33
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 33 million
5. Countries attending the Meeting - Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast, Mexico, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela.

The Follow-up

1. By UNIDO and the Government

- Organization of a joint follow-up mission by the Government of Haiti/UNIDO in July 1981, to Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela to discuss possibilities of co-operation and follow-up on agreements reached during the Meeting. A mission to review the follow-up measures on the progress was organized by UNIDO in January 1984.

The Outcome So Far

The most tangible results were reached with Brazil and the co-operation will include the following projects:

- Brazil's assistance to Haiti in the agro-industrial sector (RP/HAI/82/005 US\$ 5,500): Experts from the Brazilian Institute ITAL assisted in carrying out a field study in Haiti on the possibilities of fruit processing; implementation completed.
- Assistance to study and implement the setting up of a flour from manioc plant under an ECDC/TCDC scheme between Brazil and Haiti (RP/HAI/82/001 US\$ 44,050): Experts from the Brazilian Institute ITAL have assisted in designing a manioc flour processing plant in Haiti, including a detailed outline for the establishment of the plant; implementation terminated.
- Elaboration of a vocational training scheme in Haiti with Brazil's assistance (RP/HAI/82/006 - US\$ 3,800): The Brazilian Training Institute SENAI assisted in setting up a training scheme to educate skilled labour in Haiti. Implementation completed.

1. Host Country - United Republic of Tanzania
2. Date - 23 to 26 July 1979
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 21
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 11,4 million
5. Countries attending the Meeting - Algeria, Brazil, Egypt, India, Mexico, Romania, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

The Follow-up

1. By the Government

- Establishment of a National Co-ordinating Committee composed of concerned Ministries and Agencies.
- A number of letters sent to the participating countries to initiate the implementation of co-operation projects.
- The participating countries have been contacted through the diplomatic channels.

2. By UNIDO

- Review meetings were held (October 1979, November 1983, March 1984) between the Government of Tanzania and UNIDO in Vienna and Dar-es-Salaam respectively. During the meeting in Dar-es-Salaam discussions were held with the Ambassadors of Egypt, Turkey and Yugoslavia, and a review of the commitments of these countries to Tanzania was carried out. At the meeting in March 1984, concrete steps were agreed upon with senior officials from the Government.
- UNIDO supported the visit of senior officials from Tanzania to Brazil and Yugoslavia to discuss the projects agreed upon during the Meeting in Arusha.
- UNIDO financed missions of Yugoslav experts and Turkish consultants to Tanzania to finalize the terms of implementation.
- A second visit of three Turkish experts had been organized to Tanzania in December 1982. An agreement was signed between Turkey and Tanzania to begin implementation of Turkish commitments to Tanzania.

Outcome So Far

- The Government of Yugoslavia, in co-operation with the United Republic of Tanzania and UNIDO started the implementation of a project "Establishment of a foundry with integrated mechanical workshops", in Mwanza, with a cost of US\$ 1,250,00 and the project will be executed during 1982-1985. The equipment from Yugoslavia reached Dar-es-Salaam in June 1983. Due to some internal difficulties, the implementation has been prolonged by 18 months, up to the first half on 1985.

- The Egyptian Government started the implementation of a training programme including 51 fellowships. Egypt is covering all the related expenses. Up until now, 36 trainees visited Egypt. A new, improved time table is now under preparation, allowing for the possibilities of continuing the training programme.
- India set aside an amount of Rs 5,000,000 of its IPF as aid to Tanzania to be allocated in accordance with the country's priorities during 1982-1983. India has implemented its commitment within the agreement India/Tanzania.
- The Government of Turkey has decided to provide four carpentry and four exercise book workshops in Tanzania in the form of a soft loan. An additional sum of about US\$ 308,000 in foreign exchange is requested for the implementation of the Turkish commitment. The technical report is ready. Two parties signed an agreement.

Position of Remaining Projects

A review meeting is planned to be held in 1985 to discuss the implementation of the projects agreed upon at the Meeting.

1. Host Country - Democratic Republic of Afghanistan
2. Date - 14 to 17 May 1979
3. Number of Projects Discussed - 34
4. Value of Projects - US\$ 43 million
5. Countries attending the Meeting - Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

The Follow-up

1. By the Governments
 - Establishment of a follow-up committee within the Ministry of Industry and Mines.
 - Letters regarding the implementation of co-operation agreements were despatched to the participating countries.
2. By UNIDO
 - The follow-up programme to implement rapidly and effectively the co-operation agreements reached at the Meeting was elaborated by UNIDO in close consultation with the host government.

The Outcome So Far

Although after a short period of concluding the Meeting positive reaction had been received from some participating countries regarding the details of implementation of the co-operation agreements, so far no concrete outcome can be reported due to the prevailing conditions in the country.

- At the request of the Government, UNIDO has established contact with co-operating countries on case-by-case approach.
- Yugoslavia prepared and sent the equipment for food testing and control laboratories. An expert from Yugoslavia will visit Kabul in March 1985 for the installation of the equipment and training.

ANNEX I. LIST OF LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

* Afghanistan	Laos
* Bangladesh	* Lesotho
Benin	Malawi
*** Botswana	Maldives
Bhutan	*** Mali
** Burundi	* Nepal
* Burkina Faso	Niger
Cape Verde	* Rwanda
Central Africar Republic	Samoa
Chad	Sao Tomé and Príncipe
Comoros	Sierra Leone
** Democratic Republic of Yemen	Somalia
Equatorial Guinea	* Sudan
*** Ethiopia	* Tanzania
Djibouti	Togo
Gambia	Uganda
Guinea	* Yemen Arab Republic
Guinea-Bissau	
* Haiti	

* Solidarity Meetings have already been held

** Solidarity Meetings are scheduled to take place in 1985

*** Solidarity Meetings are scheduled to take place in 1986

A meeting with similar objectives was also organized in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; however, since Mauritania is not classified as a least developed country, the participation was confined to countries and organizations of the Arab region.

Participating Countries	Host Countries									
	Afg.	Tanz.	Haiti	Bangl.	Sudan	B.Faso	Les.	Nepal	YAR	Rwanda
Algeria (9)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yugoslavia (9)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
India (8)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Turkey (8)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Brazil (7)		X	X		X	X	X		X	X
People's Republic of China (6)				X	X	X		X	X	X
Pakistan (6)	X			X	X	X		X	X	
Romania (6)	X	X		X	X			X		X
Egypt (5)		X				X	X	X		X
Sri Lanka (5)	X			X		X		X		X
Iraq (4)				X	X		X		X	
Kenya (4)				X	X	X	X			
Philippines (4)	X			X			X	X		
Republic of Korea (4)				X	X	X		X		
Senegal (4)	X		X		X	X				
Bangladesh (3)	X							X	X	

Participating Countries		Host Countries									
		Afg.	Tanz.	Haiti	Bangl.	Sudan	B.Faso	Les.	Nepal	YAR	Rwanda
Greece	(3)					X	X				X
Indonesia	(3)	X			X					X	
Malaysia	(3)				X	X			X		
Mexico	(3)		X	X							X
Argentina	(2)			X		X					
Kuwait	(2)					X			X		
Morocco	(2)					X	X				
Nigeria	(2)	X					X				
Oman	(2)					X				X	
Peru	(2)			X	X						
Qatar	(2)					X				X	
Saudia Arabia	(2)					X				X	
Thailand	(2)	X							X		
United Arab Emirates	(2)				X	X					
Venezuela	(2)			X					X		
Barbados	(1)			X							
Burundi	(1)							X			
Burkino Faso	(1)					X					
Chile	(1)								X		

Participating Countries	Host Countries									
	Afg.	Tanz.	Haiti	Bangl.	Sudan	B.Faso	Les.	Nepal	YAR	Rwanda
Colombia (1)			X							
Cuba (1)	X									
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1)										X
Dominican Republic (1)			X							
Ivory Coast (1)			X							
Jordan (1)									X	
Libya (1)	X									
Nepal (1)						X				
People's Dem. Republic of Yemen (1)									X	
Singapore (1)								X		
Sudan (1)									X	
Tunisia (1)						X				
Zimbabwe (1)							X			
Total number of participating countries	15	8	10	16	22	17	11	18	16	10

