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R E P O R T

First follow-up subregional
meeting on the implementation of
the subregional programme for
the Second Industrial
Development Decade for
Africa (IDDA) for
North Africa*

Tunis, Tunisia,
22-26 November 1993

* This document is a translation of an unedited original.

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Introduction

1. The first follow-up meeting on implementation of the subregional programme for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa for North Africa, jointly organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with the Government of Tunisia and the Arab Maghreb Union (AMU), was held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 22 to 26 November 1993.

2. The meeting was organized at the request of the tenth Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), to examine the programme of the second IDDA for North Africa, to identify subregional and national priorities and to formulate a strategic plan of implementation comprising an integrated series of high-priority measures to be put into effect on a phased basis over the Decade.

I. PARTICIPATION

3. The following countries were represented at the meeting by delegates from the public and private sectors: Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Sudan and Tunisia.

4. Representatives of the following subregional intergovernmental organizations also took part in the meeting: AMU and the Arab Iron and Steel Union (UAFA).

5. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was represented.

6. The list of participants is contained in Annex 1.

II. Agenda item 1: OPENING OF THE MEETING

7. The opening session was chaired by His Excellency, Mr Salah Hamdi, Secretary of State for Trade to the Minister for Economic Affairs. The first speech was delivered by the Coordinator for the IDDA at UNIDO. On behalf of the Director-General of UNIDO, he expressed his sincere thanks to the Tunisian Government for the warm welcome extended to the UNIDO delegation and all the participants on their arrival in Tunisia.

8. In particular, he thanked the Minister for Economic Affairs for having agreed on behalf of the Tunisian Government to hold the first follow-up subregional meeting on implementation of the subregional programme for North Africa for the second IDDA in Tunisia.

9. The meeting, he said, was being held at the very start of the new period of the IDDA covering the years 1993-2002, and came just after the eleventh meeting of CAMI, which had taken place in the Republic of Mauritius from 31 May to 3 June 1993. That Conference had adopted resolutions and taken concrete measures - which were summarized in what was now known as the Mauritius Declaration on Africa's accelerated industrial recovery in the context of the second IDDA.

10. As the century and the millennium were drawing to a close, the world in general, and Africa in particular, were experiencing a period of unprecedented economic, social and political upheaval. He highlighted the implications of the fundamental changes that had taken place in the world and were taking place in Africa industrialization efforts of the African countries. Those included the formation throughout the world of major economic groupings, i.e. the extension of the European Community, the establishment of the free-trade area in North America and the creation of the Asia-Pacific trading zone. One of the major consequences of those upheavals was the fact that capital that had formerly been available for investment in Africa was being diverted to other locations, especially in Eastern Europe and South-East Asia; what was true of investment capital was also true of technical assistance.

11. Faced as they were with very serious economic problems, the African countries had launched structural adjustment programmes and the majority of donors were making their assistance conditional upon an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF)/World Bank group on such programmes. Even though those programmes were being implemented at the country level, they were inevitably influencing efforts towards subregional and regional economic integration in Africa.

12. Those problems, which were always at the forefront of his Organization's concerns, had been taken into account in preparing the documentation for the meeting. The subjects proposed for discussion at the meeting had been chosen on the basis of data and information collected on missions to member countries of the subregion and from subregional organizations.

13. The approach proposed for the work of the meeting centered on two themes. The first related to the respective roles of the State and the private sector in industrial development and regional integration. The definition of the role of the State and that of economic operators - promoters, investors, enterprises, professional associations, financial institutions - had taken on vital importance because of the almost total withdrawal of the State from the functions of directly productive investment and enterprise management. The disengagement of the State from those particular functions did not mean that its role had diminished. On the contrary, the State should continue to play a major part in seeking and setting up the conditions that were essential for establishing new enterprises and imparting dynamism to the industrial sector.

14. The role of the private sector had hitherto been rather limited, not only because of a poorly adapted environment but also because of internal weaknesses. That sector should now be given the support necessary to enable it to play a prime role in industrial development. There would be concrete results from that redefinition of roles only if there were close and candid cooperation, well-concerted and constantly maintained, between the partners in the same economic development effort. UNIDO was contributing to that cooperation by its assistance to the African countries under its programme for the strategic management of industrial development. Subregional economic cooperation, which had hitherto been dependent on the political will of States, should now be based on subregional professional associations already in existence or to be established, serving as focal points for a network of economic operators capable of contributing to the rationalization of production in the subregion.

15. The second theme concerned the priority that should be given in the immediate future, as part of the implementation of the subregional programme for North Africa for the second IDDA, to all the measures necessary to improve the legal, statutory, institutional and physical environment in which the enterprises operated. Those measures should aim at making better use of the existing industrial fabric by rectifying deficiencies in areas such as the harmonization of economic and industrial policies, in particular, the competitiveness of products, the exploitation of long-term development prospects, industrial information, the operation of professional organizations, subcontracting, maintenance and standardization.

16. In view of the limited possibilities of States and subregional organizations and the thrust of the economic reforms that had been started, the success of the second IDDA programme would depend on the level of involvement of industrial operators and private investment.

17. The UNIDO representative concluded his remarks by pointing out that, in the present state of economic globalization, Africa was facing a fundamental challenge that it had to meet if it was not to miss the "development train". Africa was being called on to achieve a threefold transition: a transition towards political democracy that would allow development-oriented institutions to be set up; an organized transition to the market economy; and a transition to international competitiveness through technological mastery and innovation.

18. The representative of ECA read out a message from Mr Layashi Yaker, Under Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of ECA.

19. In his message, the Executive Secretary of ECA welcomed those attending the meeting and thanked the Government of Tunisia for its kindness in hosting the meeting. He pointed out that resolution 1(X) adopted by the tenth meeting of CAMI appealed to the African countries, intergovernmental organizations and international institutions for bilateral and multilateral cooperation to take suitable steps to ensure the implementation of the programme for the second IDDA and to give priority to mobilizing their own financial resources for the purpose of carrying out, monitoring and evaluating subregional and multinational projects.

20. He noted, furthermore, the priority areas identified by the countries of the North African subregion, in collaboration with the subregional organizations, and acknowledged the failure of the first Decade, especially as concerned industrial integration.

21. He also pointed out the adverse effects of the socio-economic crisis and the over-indebtedness of the African economies, which called for the implementation of promotional measures and mechanisms by which the private sector could play its full part in subregional and regional industrial cooperation.

22. In conclusion, the Executive Secretary of ECA urged the participants to formulate proposals for Member States and subregional organizations aimed at strengthening subregional and regional cooperation and wished them every success in their endeavours.

23. The UNDP Resident Representative in Tunis thanked the organizers for having kindly included him in the follow-up subregional meeting on the implementation of the programme for the second IDDA and expressed his sincere appreciation to the Government of Tunisia for organizing the event.

24. Having pointed out the difficulties entailed in identifying priorities and planning subregional cooperation, he requested participants to bear it in mind that, in the realm of development, all energy had to be channelled into searching for and devising solutions that were most suited to local, regional and international realities. He also reminded participants that they would have to reconsider ways and means of improving the international competitiveness of products from the subregion; define more accurately the role of the State and the private sector as partners in the same development efforts; to approach the programme for the second IDDA within an integrated framework comprising the numerous other priorities and programmes adopted by Member States, and to provide for measures involving safeguards and protection.

25. Before concluding, the UNDP Resident Representative reminded participants once again that their task would be to draw up a strategic plan of implementation for the programme that identified the priorities and established their hierarchic sequence.

26. In his address, the representative of the Tunisian Union for Industry, Trade and Handicrafts (UTICA) thanked UNIDO, ECA and AMU for having chosen the city of Tunis to host such an important meeting, which was being held at a time when the world economy was experiencing major upheavals and when the countries of North Africa were in the midst of great changes marked by the liberalization of their economies, the encouragement of private initiative and the establishment of the initial structures of AMU.

27. Recalling that the opening up of the Tunisian economy, which had begun in the early 1970s, had become firmly entrenched by 1986/1987 through the introduction of a structural adjustment programme, he added that the public sector had decided to that end, not to invest any longer in certain areas, but to reassign some of its assets.

28. He indicated that those measures, together with the complete remodelling of the economic and financial legislation, had enabled private investment to become within a few years the true driving force of the Tunisian economy. He also outlined the historical background of the industrialization process in Tunisia, which had begun in the 1960s with the construction of the basic branches of industry.

29. He felt that the implementation of the programme for the second IDDA would enable complementarity and economic integration to grow stronger at subregional and regional levels. In conclusion, he wished the meeting every success in its work.

30. Having welcomed the participants, the Secretary of State for Trade to the Ministry of Industry, Mr Salah Hamdi, pointed out the problems and challenges which were facing the African countries as a whole and those of the North African subregion in particular. He also referred to the reasons for the failure of the

first IDDA, namely, the external problems, especially the effects of the debt, the results of the drought prevailing during the Decade, and the low level of intercountry trade.

31. The industrial restructuring programmes which had been introduced had produced varying results according to the country. It would be necessary, however, to continue efforts to strengthen the available means of action since some countries had gained encouraging results.

32. At the subregional level, he pointed out that it was necessary to strengthen cooperation so that the second IDDA would not fail, but would permit self-sufficiency to be attained on the economic plane and enable the industrial fabric and intercountry trade to be consolidated.

33. In order to step up trade and to achieve industrial integration, increased importance had to be accorded to industrial and economic information. It was also useful to promote meetings between producers and marketers, exchange of experience and horizontal (South-South) cooperation, without neglecting international cooperation within the framework of the new economic order, for example, under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and in the Uruguay Round.

34. In conclusion, he wished participants every success in the work of the meeting and a pleasant stay in Tunisia.

III. Agenda item 2: Organization of the meeting

35. Under this item of the agenda, the meeting dealt with the following points:

(a) Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur

36. The meeting unanimously elected the following Bureau:

Chairman:	Tunisia Mr M'Hammed Chaouch Director General for industry Ministry for the National Economy
Vice-Chairman:	Egypt Mr Abdel Latif Mahmoud Under-Secretary at the Ministry for Industry in charge of Industrial Cooperation with Foreign Countries
Rapporteur:	Algeria Mr Ourdane Rachid Director for Industrial Cooperation Ministry for Industry and Mining

(b) Adoption of the agenda

37. The meeting adopted the following agenda:

i. Opening of the meeting.

2. Organization of the meeting:
 - Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur;
 - Adoption of the agenda;
 - Organization of work.
3. Presentation and discussion of the document entitled: "Implementation of the Subregional Programme for North Africa for the second IDDA (document PPD.252(SPEC.))".
 - (a) Situation of the manufacturing sector (Chapter I);
 - (b) Adaptation of the subregional programme and proposals for an action programme (Chapter II);
 - (c) Implementation plan (Chapter III);
 - (d) Promotion, coordination, monitoring and evaluation (Chapter IV).
4. Presentation and discussion of the document entitled: "Priorities and subregional cooperation in the context of the second IDDA (document ECA/IHSD/IPPIS/027/93)".
5. Any other business.
6. Date and place of the second follow-up meeting.
7. Adoption of the report of the meeting.
8. Closure of the meeting.

38. The Chairman thanked the participants for their confidence in him and hoped the results of the work would be the outcome of active participation by all. He pointed out that the meeting was of great importance for the development of a realistic subregional programme and asked for recommendations to be formulated and adopted so that the work of the meeting should not remain a dead letter. He stressed the need to handle the various questions submitted to the meeting with maximum frankness.

(c) Organization of the meeting

39. The meeting adopted the work programme as contained in Annex 2.

IV. Agenda item 3: Presentation of the subregional programme for the second IDDA for North Africa

40. The IDDA Coordinator described the working document and its scope in general terms. He outlined the implementation plan for the programme, specific measures for which would be decided on at the end of the meeting.

V. Agenda item 3(a): Situation of the manufacturing sector

41. This item was presented by the UNIDO consultant on the basis of Chapter I of the working document. He placed emphasis on the structure and performance of the sector as well as the constraints to which it was exposed. He also pointed out the advantages of the subregion.

42. With regard to the performance of the sector, he analysed its various constituent subsectors, namely:

- agro-food;
- textile and leather;
- iron and steel and metallurgy;
- metal construction, mechanical engineering and electrical products;
- building materials;
- chemicals and plastics;
- pharmaceuticals.

43. During the discussion which followed, the participants thanked UNIDO for the quality of the document and proposed the following improvements:

- (i) to incorporate constraints
 - external, in particular those relating to the implications of the GATT negotiations and relations between the countries of the subregion and the European Community (EC);
 - internal, in particular factor costs (energy, development of industrial zones,); development of human resources, lack of financial resources, the high cost of credit for small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs), and the burden of taxation:
- (ii) to place more emphasis on development of the private sector and the specific constraints which it faces, in particular:
 - difficulty of acquiring land for investment;
 - bureaucratic complications and unwieldiness;
 - high interest rates;
 - difficulties in obtaining funding;
 - high cost of energy especially electricity and petrol and imported raw materials;
- (iii) to collect and exchange information on the subregional market, which is currently inadequate, and to evaluate that market;

- (iv) to propose a method of evaluating the performance of the sector, underscoring physical flows;
- (v) to use statistics enabling comparison of situation and development of the industrial sector in the subregion with those of other subregions and countries;
- (vi) to stress quality control of products according to international standards;
- (vii) to harmonize norms and standards used by the countries of the subregion;
- (viii) to provide solutions to the problem of financing trade between the countries of the subregion;
- (ix) to point out the low level of the transfer and mastery of technology in the subregion;
- (x) to stress the lack of freedom in the circulation of goods, capital and persons between countries, which hampers trade and which persists despite the existence of texts adopted to resolve the problem;
- (xi) to include the building materials subsector, the importance of which is well known in the subregion.
- (xii) to stress the relationship between industrialization and debt;
- (xiii) to emphasize the problems connected with industrial concentration;
- (xiv) to make a detailed breakdown of the utilization of installed capacity by subsectors, for a better understanding of their weaknesses; countries were therefore requested to transmit to UNIDO the information of physical output per subsector, and in particular installed capacity and its utilization.

VI. Agenda item 3(b): Adaptation of the subregional programme and proposals for an action programme

44. This item was presented by the UNIDO consultant on the basis of Chapter II of the working document.

45. He recalled the link between the first and second IDDA, briefly analysed the results of the first IDDA and stressed the critical analysis of the programme contained in the report of 7 October 1990, as well as the climate for subregional cooperation. Briefly recalling the strategy of the second IDDA, he continued his presentation of the adaptation and consolidation of the subregional programme for North Africa (SPNA) and also the detailed action programme, which specifies for each of the 21 proposed activities, the objectives, outputs, responsibility, beneficiaries and duration.

46. The presentation was followed by a lively and fruitful discussion, which gave rise to the following proposals and improvements:

- (i) publicizing at subregional level of the different methods of approach developed by UNIDO, in particular the method for:
 - analysis of the industrial sector;
 - the programme approach, the micro/macro approach; and
 - the strategic management of industrial development.
- (ii) to include the synthetic fibre industry among the new openings to be promoted, as the raw material for this industry existed in the subregion and was among the principal inputs imported;
- (iii) to revise the part of the text regarding AMU structures and institutions on the basis of information provided by its representative;
- (iv) to underscore the strengthening and development of the private sector, which was one of the mainstays of industrial development at the present time; in this connection, it was recommended to encourage the contact among representatives of businessmen associations and chambers of commerce and industry with the aim to intensify their cooperation and partnership;
- (v) to strengthen and develop the export sector, which was vital for the countries, since it generated foreign currency and helped to relieve the burden of debt;
- (vi) to identify other openings in the market for stimulating exports and to facilitate the integration of the countries of the subregion into the world economy under competitive conditions;
- (vii) to develop technological data banks and to set up a network of industrial and technological data banks to increase the exchange of information among member countries;
- (viii) to develop product marketing in the subregion, especially by organizing subregional fairs and exhibitions;
- (ix) if appropriate, to rearrange the activities proposed in the programme, according to area of interest and priorities;
- (x) to include in the priorities of the action programme the building materials industry, the textile, leather and footwear industry as well as the agro-industries, which make it possible to satisfy the needs of the population;
- (xi) to harmonize industrial policies so as to strengthen subregional cooperation and integration.

47. Furthermore, the meeting was informed by the representative of the Arab Iron and Steel Union (UAFA) of the activities undertaken by his organization in the Arab countries.

48. The meeting was also informed of Tunisian experience in promoting the private sector, in particular by simplifying administrative procedures.

49. The participants also requested the strengthening and development of direct relations between UNIDO and the private sector.

VII. Item 3(-): Implementation plan

50. This item, which was also presented by the consultant, corresponds to Chapter III of the working document. It deals with the following aspects:

- the methodological approach advocated;
- the course of proposed action in the three-phase programme (preparation, consolidation and expansion);
- the modalities for implementing by the countries, subregional organizations, international organizations and economic operators.

51. During the discussion of this item, some participants expressed reservations regarding the viability of the investment projects which had not even been started and proposed their deletion.

52. After a long discussion, the meeting decided that ongoing investment projects have to be continued by updating their respective feasibility studies. For other investment projects which have not been started yet, the governments have to be consulted whether they want to maintain or delete them. With regard to the support projects, the meeting recommended to maintain them.

53. Furthermore, the meeting made the following observations:

- (i) the following should be included in III 3A:
 - research and development
 - cooperation between countries of the subregion;
- (ii) as regards III 3C, since the fifth UNDP programme cycle (1992-1996) had already started and it was no longer possible to obtain funds from it, there would be need to plan these resources in the next cycle in order to finance the programme for the second IDDA.

54. The participants stressed the need for the countries of the subregion to take concrete steps to translate into greater reality their political will to promote and strengthen cooperation and economic integration.

55. They also stressed the need to seek other sources of funds for this programme - in addition to the United Nations. In that respect, they suggested that UNIDO should act as a catalyst for the mobilization of such resources.

56. The meeting emphasized the need for countries to set up the national committees in accordance with the CAMI decisions as soon as possible.

VIII. Item 3(d): Promotion, coordination, monitoring and evaluation

57. This item, which corresponds to Chapter IV of the working document presented by the consultant, deals with the following subjects:

- promotion and publicizing action for the purpose of mobilizing the resources necessary for its implementation;
- the coordinating and follow-up of the activities provided for in the programme at national, subregional and international levels;
- the means for evaluation of the results of the activities to be undertaken.

58. After the discussion of this point, the following remarks and proposals were made:

- (i) in order to facilitate follow-up and coordination of the programme at the national level, it would be necessary to review the proposed structures existing in the countries;
- (ii) to explore all sources of funding, in particular the European Development Fund (EDF, the various Arab funds, various development banks, bilateral development aid agencies, and local savings. In this context, mention was made of the initiative constituted by the Tokyo Conference on the development of Africa;
- (iii) it was proposed UNIDO send brochures publicizing the second IDDA to the different countries of the subregion;
- (iv) UNIDO was also requested to propose to the countries, for the use of the national committees, a model plan for the preparation of evaluation and consolidation reports in order to standardize presentation and facilitate utilization.

IX. Agenda item 4: Presentation of ECA document: "Priorities and subregional cooperation in the context of the second IDDA (ECA/IHSD/IPPIS/027/93)"

59. The representative of ECA presented document ECA/IHSD/IPPIS/027/93.

60. He indicated that the document had been drawn up on the basis of the information available to ECA and on information gathered during preparatory missions to certain countries of the subregion.

61. The first part of the document, the introduction, stressed the structural weaknesses of the industrialization model prevailing in Africa and proposed making the industrial sector the engine of growth for the African economies,

supplying the inputs essential for all socio-economic sectors by the utilization and processing of their products. However, despite the efforts made by the Member States, the progress achieved in the implementation of the integrated industrial promotion programme for the first Decade had been inadequate.

62. It therefore became necessary to proclaim a second Decade in order to make good certain inadequacies and to further accelerate the industrialization of Africa, above all with regard to the achievements of the first Decade.

63. The second part of the document gave the history of cooperation among countries of the subregion. Owing to its geographical position, its population and agricultural, fishing and mineral resources, the subregion ought to be able to develop industrial cooperation and integration.

64. The representative of ECA also indicated that the level of industrialization of the North African subregion was relatively high and that the share of the manufacturing sector in the GDP of the seven countries of the subregion, which had been \$13,787 million in 1985, was practically double that amount in 1990 and 1991. He also pointed out that economic cooperation in the subregion tended to be characterized by the preponderance of bilateral activities. Nevertheless, efforts had been made by the Maghreb countries through the establishment of a politico-economic subgrouping and institutional instruments. Also, the League of Arab States had placed structures at the disposal of the countries of the subregion for their economic integration and cooperation.

65. At the national level, all the countries of North Africa had set up mechanisms that enabled them to promote subregional industrial cooperation. However, the contribution of all these mechanisms had not come up to expectations.

66. Chapter III of the document was of paramount importance for the meeting because it enabled Member States to obtain information on the priorities and projects of each country in the subregion, at the national and subregional levels.

67. The roles of the public and private sectors were complementary. However, with the most recent events on the politico-economic scene, the private sector should henceforth play a preponderant role in industrial development, on the basis of the achievements of the public sector.

68. With regard to Chapter IV of the document the representative of ECA indicated that the document presented by UNIDO had already dealt at length with national and subregional strategies and policies for implementation of the priorities of the Decade. However, the present document particularly stressed the similarities between the objectives adopted by the countries of the subregion.

69. Chapter V was devoted to an analysis of the principal constraints, namely, structural weaknesses, lack of technological and entrepreneurial capacity, lack of adequate financial resources, lack of physical and institutional infrastructures and constraints related to sovereignty.

70. Chapter VI concerning conclusions and recommendations stressed four principal measures. First, the establishment of national commissions with highly detailed programme covering specific activities to be carried out at both national and subregional levels. The second related to the drafting and signature of a convention for encouraging and mutually protecting investments between countries of the subregion. The third was for the adoption of a first approach by designing a multidimensional cooperation policy both appropriate and lasting. Such an approach, which would imply simply a real will among all the partners associated with such cooperation, would induce to rise above their national interest and adopt a common policy. Fourthly, the financial institutions for development and cooperation in the subregion should coordinate their efforts as concerns investments for the implementation of subregional projects that might need a great deal of capital which would be beyond the reach of any single country.

71. During the discussion that followed the presentation, the meeting drew attention to the disparity between the statistics contained in the two documents and requested that the statistics should be updated, especially the data on population, agriculture and the performance of the manufacturing sector.

72. In view of the lack of information and data on Sudan, which the preparatory mission had not been able to visit, a representative of that country supplied the latest information which had to be incorporated into the final document.

73. Likewise, the AMU representative had asked for the errors contained in the paragraph on his institution to be corrected.

74. With regard to the recommendations, stress had been placed on the role of the subregional institutions which financed productive investment. Mechanisms should be established and efforts made at State level to encourage those institutions to take part in the promotion of the private sector, especially small-scale industry.

75. The meeting requested the deletion of the expressions "narrow nationalism and exacerbated nationalism" and finally recognized the complementarity of the two documents and requested that they be merged into a single document.

X. Agenda item 5: Any other business

76. The meeting was reminded of the importance of African Industrialization Day (20 November) and of the theme for the current year: "The transfer of technology and engineering" and of the way in which that Day was normally organized.

77. The meeting requested that working documents should be made available to participants in good time so that they could take note of them before the meetings.

XI. Agenda item 6: Date and place of the next meeting

78. After a long discussion of this item of the agenda, the meeting decided that UNIDO, in collaboration with ECA and OAU, should consult Member States to with regard to hosting the next meeting and determining its date, before the twelfth meeting of the CAMI and the Committee of Ten.

79. The meeting considered the procedure for sending the final report and the two revised working documents to the Governments of the Member States. It decided that those documents should be sent directly to Governments by UNIDO. The Governments would then send their reactions to UNIDO, ECA and OAU, which would incorporate them into the follow-up report on the implementation of the IDDA programme, which would be submitted to the Committee of Ten, and then to the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts and to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Meantime, participants were requested to inform their respective Governments.

80. The participants thanked UNIDO and ECA for having the private sector to attend the meeting and recommended that the same initiative should be taken for the next meetings. They recommended that as far as possible, subregional meetings should be organized alongside economic and commercial events such as fairs and exhibitions in order to arouse greater interest of the private sector in such meetings.

81. The meeting requested UNIDO to encourage and promote national businessmen associations and subregional professional federations.

ANNEXE I

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX II

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Monday, 22 November 1993

Morning	08:00 - 09:30 hrs.	Registration by participants
	09:30 - 10:30 hrs.	Opening session (Item 1 of the agenda)
	11:30 - 12:00 hrs.	Organization of the meeting (Item 2 of the agenda)
Afternoon	15:00 - 16:15 hrs.	Presentation of document PPD.252(SPEC). "Implementation of the subregional programme for North Africa for the second IDDA".
	16:15 - 16:30 hrs.	Break
	16:30 - 18:00 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 3 of the agenda)

Tuesday, 23 November 1993

Morning	09:00 - 10:30 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 3 of the agenda)
	10:30 - 10:45 hrs.	Break
	10:45 - 13:00 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 3 of the agenda)
Afternoon	15:00 - 16:15 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 3 of the agenda)
	16:15 - 16:30 hrs.	Break
	16:30 - 18:00 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 3 of the agenda)

Wednesday, 24 November 1993

Morning	09:00 - 10:30 hrs.	Presentation of document ECA/IHSD/IPPIS/027/93 (Priorities and subregional cooperation in the context of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa)
	10:30 - 10:45 hrs.	Break
	10:45 - 12:00 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 4 of the agenda)
Afternoon	15:00 - 16:15 hrs.	Continuation of work (Item 4 of the agenda)
	16:15 - 16:30 hrs.	Break
	16:30 - 18:00 hrs.	Any other business (Item 5 of the agenda) and date and place of the second follow-up meeting (Item 6 of the agenda)

Thursday, 25 November 1993

Whole day	Drafting of the report and recommendations of the meeting	
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Friday, 26 November 1993

Morning	09:00 - 10:30 hrs.	Adoption of the report and recommendations of the meeting (Item 6 of the agenda)
	10:30 - 10:45 hrs.	Break
	10:45 - 12:00 hrs.	Adoption of the report and recommendations of the meeting (Item 7 of the agenda) (continued)
	12:30 - 13:00 hrs.	Closing of the meeting (Item 8 of the agenda)