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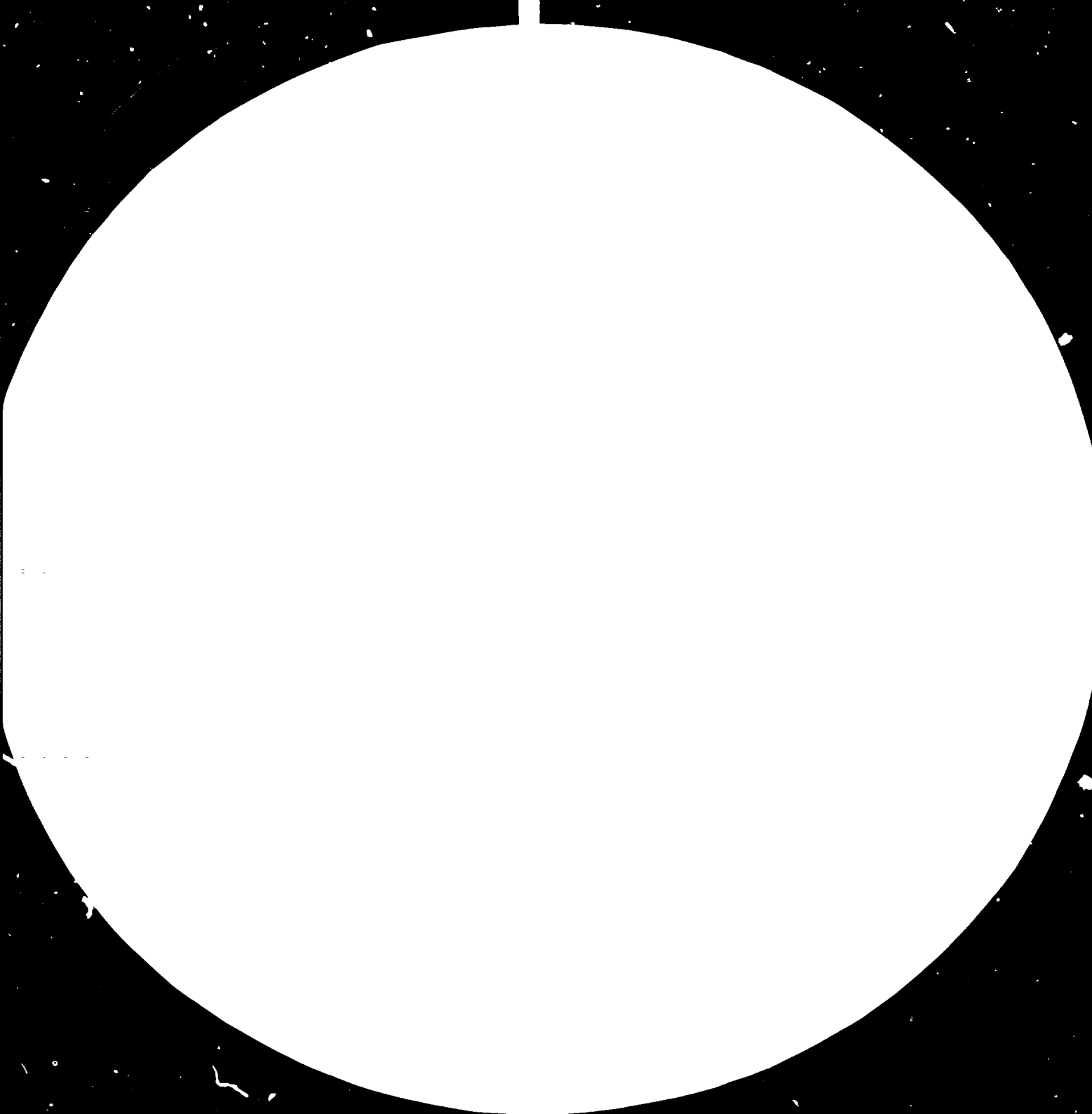
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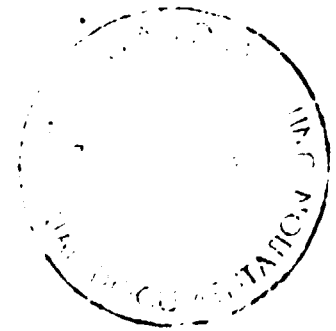


ARAB LEAGUE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRE FOR ARAB STATES

STATE OF KUWAIT

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

**RESOLUTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS
OF
THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
SYMPOSIUM FOR ARAB STATES,**



KUWAIT : OCTOBER 1971

1971

Report of the Second Industrial Development Symposium
for the Arab States

The Second Industrial Development Symposium for the Arab States was held in Kuwait under the auspices of His Highness the Emir of Kuwait during the period from October 10 - 17, 1971. The Symposium was sponsored by the State of Kuwait, the League of Arab States "IDCAS" and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). Invitations were extended to all Arab States and Countries as well as a number of Arab and International Organisations and bodies.

Present were official delegations of the following States and Countries.

- | | |
|--|--|
| The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | Headed by Mr. Tawfik El Batarsah
General Director of the Jordanian
Development Centre. |
| The State of Bahrain | Headed by H. E. Youssef El Shirawi
Minister of Development & Engineering
Services. |
| The People's Democratic Republic
of Algeria | Headed by Mr. El-Hashimi Boudjmatin
Technical Advisor, Ministry of Industry
and Energy |
| The Democratic Republic of the
Sudan | Headed by Mr. Abdallah Mohamed
Fadlallah, Undersecretary, Ministry of
Industry and Mineral Wealth |
| The Republic of Iraq | Headed by H. E. Taha Yassin Jizrawi,
Member of the Revolutionary Command
Council and Minister of Industry. |
| The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia | Headed by H. E. Sheikh Mohamed
El-Awadi, Minister of Commerce and
Industry. |
| The Arab Republic of Syria | Headed by H. E. Mahmoud Talab Hilal -
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of
Industry. |

The Arab Republic of Libya	Headed by H.E. Abdel Salam Jalloud Member of the Revolutionary Command Council, Deputy Prime Minister and Min- ister of Industry.
The Arab Republic of Yemen	Headed by Mr. Mohamed An'am Ghaleb, Head of the Technical Office - The Supreme Council for Planning.
The State of Qatar	Headed by Mr. Sultan Rashid Al-Kwary Head of the Agricultural Affairs Dept.
State of Kuwait	Headed by H.E. Khaled Al-Adassani Minister of Commerce and Industry
The Republic of Lebanon	Headed by Dr. Farid El-Solh Director General, Ministry of National Economy.
The Arab Republic of Egypt	Headed by Dr. Taher Amin, Deputy Director, General Organisation for Industrialisation.
The Kingdom of Morocco	Headed by Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Al-Moumni, Director of Industry - Ministry of Industry and Power.
People's Democratic Republic of Yemen	Headed by H.E. Anis Hassan Yehya, Minister of Economy and Industry
Emirate of Abu Dhabi	Headed by Mr. Mohamed Khalil Sharaf Eddin, Director of Industry - Ministry of Petroleum and Industry.
Emirate of Dubai	Headed by Mr. Ahmed Ben Sultan Salim, General Manager of Customs Department.
Emirate of Sharjah	Headed by Mr. Rashed Sultan El-Makhawi Director General, Chamber of Commer- ce and Industry.

The following Arab organizations and bodies were represented:

The General Secretariat of the League of Arab States

Dr. Mohamed Ezzat Salama, Director General,
Industrial Development Centre for Arab States.

Arab Economic Unity Council

Dr. Haydar Ghaiba, Assistant Secretary General.

Arab Standardization and Metrology Organization

Dr. Mahmoud Salama, Secretary General

Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Dr. Mohamed Mohamed Hassan, Under Secretary for Higher Education, Cairo

General Federation of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry and
Agriculture in Arab Countries

Mr. Elias Ghantous, Assistant Secretary General.

Union of Arab Engineers

Engineer Mohamed Fahmi Sakr, Assistant Secretary General

Lebanese Industrialists Association

Mr. Nabil Ladeqi

Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Mr. Ahmed Abdallah Elbe, Officer in Charge of Statistics and Economic Studies

Research and Administrative Consultations Centre - Egypt.

Mr. Ahmed Hilmi Abdel Hamid, General Manager of Research Department
Member of the Board of Directors.

The following international and foreign organizations were also represented:

UNITED NATIONS

Dr. Ibrahim Hilmy Abdel Rahman, Representative of the Secretary General
and Executive Director of UNIDO

United Nations Development Programme (UNEP)

Mr. Ibrahim Al-A'dely , Resident Representative in Kuwait

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Dr. Ibrahim Hilmy Abdel Rahman, Executive Director

United Nations Economic & Social Office in Beirut (UNESOB)

Dr. Saïd Al-Nejjar, (Director)

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. H. W. Quednam, Director Human Resources Department.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Mr. F. Korsin, Technological Education Department

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

Mr. Yehya Ghannam, Regional Agricultural Services Officer

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

Dr. Abdel Galil El Eimari, Special Advisor to the President.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

Dr. Sherif Hassan, Assistant Investment Manager for Africa and the Middle
East.

World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

Mr. G. H. C. Bodenhausen, Director General

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Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)

Mr. Harald Stier (Administrative Officer)

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

Mr. Brokkazoki, Managing Director

Attending were Observers from: Iraq, Kuwait, Egypt, The Soviet Union, India, The Netherlands, The United Kingdom, U.S.A. & U.N.

H.E. the Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry Khaled Suleman Al-Adasani inaugurated the Symposium on October the 10th 1971, Shaa'ban the 20th 1391 A.H., on behalf of His Highness the Amir of the State of Kuwait. The Symposium elected H.E. Al-Adasani as president, heads of the official delegations of the Arab States and countries as vice-presidents & the Syrian Assistant Minister of Industry Dr. Abdallah Sallouteh as General Rapporteur.

The Symposium adopted its agenda as shown in Annex No. 3, formed three working groups and four technical committees and re-focused to them the items for discussion as shown in Annex No. 4. The Symposium set up a steering committee comprising the President, Vice-presidents and the General Rapporteur and a drafting committee of the General Rapporteur, and rapporteurs of the Working Groups and Committees.

INTRODUCTION

The developing countries are waging a ferocious and relentless battle against backwardness and its adverse effects on the various aspects of material, social and human life.

It is not surprising then that these countries have endeavoured to mobilise all their resources to achieve economic development in its various forms. Though there is a consensus on the need to establish a versatile economy allowing various sectors to play their role within the framework of a development plan, in order to achieve balanced growth between the various branches of national economic activity, it is recognized that industrial development, in general terms, forms the cornerstone of development.

While the Symposium notes with satisfaction the interest of all Arab States and Countries in industrial development, as evident from the sums allocated to the promotion of their industrial development, which at times amounted to 45% of the total investments earmarked for development plans, yet it cannot but admit that there is still a long way to go and that the desired objective is still far ahead. Most Arab States still rely heavily on the production of primary agricultural materials or the extraction of minerals. Manufacturing industries occupy a relatively humble place as a source of national income and employment for the ever increasing manpower.

In addition, the share of industrial products in total exports is so small and ineffective as a factor of equilibrium in balances of trade and as a source of foreign exchange. Moreover, Arab industry in general still concentrates largely on the production of non-durable consumer non-durable goods and has not, with a few exceptions, extended its activities to include the processing of the primary materials which are abundant in our Arab soil.

The Symposium also notes that the rates of industrial growth achieved by the Arab States and Countries in general in the past decade have not been up to the required standard. This is due to the shortage in technical and administrative expertise as well as to the low rates of savings and narrowness of the local market, in addition to the various factors caused by from the treacherous Zionist aggression. These shortcomings increase the responsibility of Arab Governments at the present decade in order to make up for the past and realize - if not exceed - the objective of an 8% annual rate of growth in industrial output as proposed by the U.N. International Development Strategy in the Second Development Decade. This is also a logical consequence and an inevitable duty imposed by the critical circumstances which we face in the Arab World today and the existing conflict with the enemy. Therefore, the continuation of sound development at a quicker tempo, regardless of the difficulties encountered and the efforts required, will certainly enhance our endeavours to repulse the aggressor. The challenge does not stop at this point. It transcends it to the need to face up to scientific and technological progress, and its ever-increasing pace which widen the gap between us and the developed industrialized nations.

Economic development in general and industrial development in particular are, in fact, our principal if not our ^{sole} means, to defend ourselves and a pre-requisite for our continued existence. The international economic development that accompanied the marked scientific progress has in turn imposed solutions which can neither be ignored nor overlooked. Mass production, the appearance of leading branches of industry and the need to provide large markets in order to improve the efficiency of industrial projects and reduce production cost have necessitated:-

- First : Regional economic grouping, and
- Second : International division of labour

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Thus, the European Common Market, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and other regional economic organisations have come into existence as a basic requirement for continued economic and industrial development. If such is the case with the advanced countries who possess tremendous material potentialities, huge human and technical resources and wide consumer markets, then we, the members of one Arab Nation, with our common language, common heritage, common economic interests and complementary material and human resources, should pursue the inevitable course of industrial cooperation based on solid, practical and scientific grounds. This could create an effective and integrated Arab economy where goods and factors of production move freely, which enables us to deal positively and from a position of strength with other economic groupings and blocs in order to promote international trade and further equitable international cooperation.

Such cooperation and coordination would no doubt, be of great benefit to Arab economy as it avoids duplication of investments, and the frittering away of resources of which there are many living examples in our Arab World and ensures optimum utilization of the capital invested in industrial projects. It also enhances rates of growth, enables us to take advantage of economies of large-scale production and increase our ability to compete in foreign markets. Arab savings and capital would be free to move and could be used in financing well-considered projects which would be located in various Arab countries according to a scale of priorities.

In the light of the above-mentioned considerations the Symposium has come out with the following resolutions and recommendations.

RESOLUTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM FOR
ARAB STATES

In view of the fact that new trends in industry require the enlargement of the size of production units and reliance on substantial scientific, technical, financial, marketing and managerial resources; and whereas the success of existing and future Arab industries calls for the unification of the positions of the various industrial groups in their relations with foreign and international trade and industrial institutions; and since Arab industrial cooperation has become a vital matter necessitated by the above mentioned economic considerations and the need to mobilize Arab potentialities and resources and in order to avoid conflict between Arab interests, the Symposium recognizes that Arab interests require that inter-Arab industrial cooperation be implemented through recourse to the following methods and frameworks :

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- I. 1. On the basis of the studies conducted in the following industrial sectors: iron and steel, fertilizers and petrochemicals, spinning and weaving, paper and paper pulp, agricultural tractors, machines and implements and sugar, joint Arab companies in which a number of Arab countries, institutions and bodies shall participate, shall be set up to produce basic and intermediate goods, promote exports of Arab industrial products and meet the demand in the Arab Market for goods in general, particularly capital goods the countries participating in such projects should give. Such companies financial, administrative and legislative facilities to ensure their stability and success. IDCAS shall inform the Arab countries of the studies conducted on the setting up of joint projects in the branches of petrochemicals, synthetic fibres, chemicals, spinning and weaving equipment, iron and steel products and shall call upon Arab countries and institutions to define their positions vis-avis such projects within a period not exceeding six months after the end of this Symposium. Arab States and institutions wishing to participate in these projects shall be invited to enter into agreements and create project implementation bodies. The Symposium shall form a follow-up committee to be entrusted with establishing contacts with Arab governments and institutions. The Committee shall be under the chairmanship of the President of this Symposium H. E. the Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry, and shall include the Heads of the Libyan and Iraqi Delegations as members, with the Secretary General of the Symposium acting as secretary. The Committee shall submit the results of its contacts to an extraordinary session of the Board of Directors of IDCAS to be held in the middle of 1972 at the level of the ministers of industry or their counterparts.

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2. The Symposium calls for the gradual elimination of restrictions on the exchange of Arab primary materials and intermediate goods required for industry and entrusts IDCAS, in consultation with the competent economic machinery of the League of Arab States and the Comité Permanent Consultatif du Maghreb with the submitting of specific proposals in this respect to the afore-mentioned extraordinary session of the Board of Directors, provided IDCAS shall draft an agreement outlining the rules for exchange of goods and the commodities to be covered by such rules, while taking into consideration the need to stimulate the use of Arab primary materials and intermediate goods without prejudice to the interests of any of the States parties to the agreement.

3. The Symposium underlines the importance of inter-Arab industrial coordination at the regional level taking into account the objectives of each Arab Country. Arab Countries are requested to provide IDCAS within a period of six months with their respective policies and plans for economic development in general and industrial development in particular, to enable IDCAS, in cooperation with the economic departments and agencies of the League of Arab States, and other Arab groupings and international organizations, to prepare proposals for Arab industrial development and coordination in the Seventies particularly in the field of basic and intermediary industries. The proposals should also aim at suggesting priorities with regard to the location of industrial projects in the various Arab countries with the consent of the Arab countries concerned. The Symposium recommends that IDCAS be entrusted with the preparation of a working paper defining the methods of formulating such proposals and the expected stages of implementation, which shall be duly communicated to the Arab States and countries for consideration and comment. The Symposium decides to convene towards the end of 1973 a meeting at the level of Ministers of Industry or their counterparts within the framework of the League of Arab States to examine the proposals and studies submitted in this respect. It requests that such proposals draw attention to the methods conducive to the implementation of the industrial development strategy drawn up by the U.N. for the 1970's.

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The Symposium calls upon the Arab States and Countries to carry out the recommendation adopted by the Arab Economic Unity Council on the unification of planning periods, by formulating their plans on a five-years basis starting from 1975.

4. The Symposium calls for establishing full technical cooperation among all Arab States and countries for the exchange of information, training, industrial organization, the provision of consulting services on technology, industrial management, research, industrial project implementation, standardization, surveys and assessment of Arab natural resources.

The Symposium also calls upon Arab countries to conclude agreements among themselves for the organisation of cooperation and entrusts IDCAS with the formulation of executive programmes for technical cooperation, particularly in the field of industrial information in agreement with the interested Arab countries.

5. In order that similar industries existing in more than one Arab country may be able to develop in the fields of production and marketing, and with a view to the realization of cooperation and integration between such industries, to avoid conflict between their respective interests, the Symposium urges Arab States and countries to support the recently established General Arab Iron and Steel Federation and that Arab States and Countries evaluate the activities of that Federation before the end of 1972 and to submit the results of such appraisal to the Board of Directors of IDCAS for consideration. The Symposium calls upon IDCAS to take the necessary steps to set up the General Fertilizers Federation and the General Textile Industries Federation at the end of the above mentioned period.

6. The Symposium calls upon Arab States and countries to speed up ratification of the Agreement on the " Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development ", and pay their subscriptions to enable the Fund to start its activities in the service of development in the Arab States and countries.

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The Symposium notes with satisfaction the readiness of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and its institutions to participate in industrial development activities at the national and regional levels. The Symposium entrusts IDCAS with the task of providing data in support of major and joint Arab projects before Arab or International Financing Institutions and calls upon the Arab States and countries to take the necessary steps to encourage the movement of Arab capital between Arab countries and to grant such capital facilities and privileges when invested in industrial development projects in the Arab World. The Arab States concerned are called upon the speed up ratification of the Agreement on the Arab Investment Guarantee Corporation, and to fulfill their financial obligations under that agreement as well as to endeavour to increase its resources so as to enable it to meet the requirements of Arab capital investment in Arab industry.

- II. The Symposium calls upon the United Nations and its agencies, particularly UNIDO, to support industrial development projects in the Arab countries and to provide them with the expertise and advice they need and requests these organizations to support IDCAS in the implementation of its programmes particularly in carrying out the recommendations and resolutions adopted by this Symposium. The Symposium calls upon the United Nations to respond favourably to the recommendations of the UNIDO International Special Conference held in Vienna in June 1971 on the need to support that Organization.
- III. In view of the significance and hugeness of the burdens laid on the shoulders of IDCAS and in order that it may be able to carry out its functions in the field of Arab industrial coordination and cooperation and to render the services and provide the technical expertise requested by the Arab countries and in view of the additional tasks entrusted to IDCAS by this Symposium, the Symposium urges the Council of the League of Arab States to support IDCAS in terms of finance and organisation so as to ensure ^{for} it flexibility and unimpeded expansion in its activities in order that it may carry out its functions and responsibilities in the best possible manner in the service of Arab industrial development.

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IV. The Symposium took note of the recommendations of its three working groups (Annex 1) which constitute an integral part of the Symposium's report, and draw out the following recommendations (with due regard to the reservations included in the recommendations of the groups):

1. The Symposium recommends that in the field of economic development the Arab States and countries should give priority to manufacturing industries as most of the Arab States have reached a stage of development which requires higher rates of growth in industrial output. The Symposium deems it imperative to draw up a policy for the processing of local raw materials for export and import substitution and the achievement of Arab cooperation whenever this is required by the size of the market or the nature of production techniques.

The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries give greater support to planning machinery and project and plan implementation and follow up machinery. Arab countries should also promote the collection and publication of industrial statistics and the application of cost accounting systems in industrial projects. It further recommends that IDCAS, in cooperation with UNIDO , arrange training workshops and field studies to enhance country efforts in this respect.

The Symposium also recommends that Arab States and countries create machinery for industrial product development in accordance with design innovations and the trends of demand in Arab and world markets, and entrusts IDCAS in cooperation with specialized Arab and international bodies, with the preparation of a detailed conceptual view of the proposed machinery for the promotion of Arab industrial exports, to be submitted to IDCAS Board of Directors.

2. The Symposium recommends that IDCAS, in cooperation with specialized Arab and international organizations and the Arab States interested in the project, be entrusted with the implementation of a programme for defining professional and occupational nomenclatures, job description, identifying the training and educational requirements of industry, surveying educational and training institutes within and outside factories in Arab States and working out proposals for their development at the Arab regional level and in each individual country. The Symposium urges the Arab States to provide IDCAS with the data and resources required for

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the drawing up of sound proposals for industrial training and recommends that IDCAS and national training institutes promote the publication of industrial manuals and periodicals particularly in Arabic.

3. The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries give due care to the provision of long-range industrial development requirements in the fields of power and transport and communications; and requests that due attention be paid to the setting up of Arab land, sea and air transport companies and urges the competent bodies of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to draw up appropriate projects in the light of the industrial data and forecasts furnished by IDCAS. It also calls upon Arab States and countries to follow up action by IDCAS and UAE to conduct a comprehensive survey of electric power resources and to make proposals for their development and the linkage of electricity networks, unification of tensions and standardization of equipment and machinery, and urges the countries concerned to set up the linkage networks which prove to be economically feasible and serve regional interests.

The Symposium emphasizes the importance of standardization and metrology as mainstays of industrial development and calls upon States to set up machinery for standardization and metrology and support existing institutions. It also calls upon Arab States and countries to create research units in each branch of industry, and expand industrial and scientific research programmes benefiting industrial development. The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries give due care to environmental problems arising from industrialization and to work out programmes for remedying their unfavourable effects at an early stage.

4. The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries promote cooperation among similar industries within each Arab country through the organisation of joint programmes on training, advertisement, marketing and the provision of raw materials, the formulation of concerted production policies and the application of systems for integration of efforts through the creation of national specialized federations or the bolstering of chambers of industry.

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5. The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries formulate long-term industrial development strategies and policies and urges IDCAS and UNIDO to meet the requests of Arab States for technical advice in this respect and to provide Arab and international industrial data which would enable them to work out a strategy capable of ensuring their interests, avoiding waste of resources and leading development to success.
6. The Symposium recommends that Arab States and countries strengthen their relations with regional and international organizations working in the field of industrial development and calls upon them to take concerted positions in their relation with these organizations, possibly by submitting the relevant questions to the Board of Directors of IDCAS.
7. The Symposium recommends the Arab States and countries request that UNDP assistance allocated to them be increased, urges them to increase the relative share of industry in this assistance and calls upon the UNDP to respond favourable to such requests. The Symposium also recommends that specialized international organizations particularly UNIDO increase their contributions in the fields of providing advisory services and developing of technical expertise and transfer of modern industrial technology at the national and regional levels (IDCAS and other specialized Arab organisations) and that such assistance cover the various stages of project study, implementation and operation.
The Symposium recommends that Arab countries increase their direct contributions to UNIDO and endeavour to make the utmost use of CIC programme and urges the UNDP to step up its allocations for this purpose.

V. The Symposium took note of the recommendations of its Four Technical Committees (Annex 2) which form part of its report, seconds them and refers them to IDCAS Board of Directors as well as to Arab States and

countries in the hope that these recommendations be taken into consideration in the formulation of industrialization policies, project studies and promotion of industrial services, prevision of development requirements and the necessary measures for sound project implementation and management (with due regard to the reservations set forth in the said recommendations).

VI. The Symposium decides to refer its resolutions and recommendations to IDCAS Board of Directors who is requested to follow up their implementation, provided the committee set up under the Chairmanship of H. E. the Minsiter of Commerce and Industry in the State of Kuwait, which includes the heads of delegations of the Libyan Arab Republic and the Republic of Iraq as members and shall have the Secretary General of this Symposium as its secretary supervise the follow up to the implementation of these resolutions and recommendations.

VII. The Symposium decides to hold the Third Industrial Development Symposium for the Arab States towards the end of 1973 and to accept the invitation extended by the leadership of the Libyan delegation to host the next Symposium in the Libyan Arab Republic.

At the close of its proceeding, the Symposium addresses its heartfelt thanks to H. H. the Amir of the State of Kuwait for his kind patronage of its meetings. Thanks are also due to H. H. the Crown Prince cum Prime Minister and H. E. the Kuwaiti Minister of Commerce and Industry as well as to the various official and popular organisations in Kuwait who have contributed to the success of this Symposium.

General Rapporteur

Dr. Abdullah Callouta
Assistant Minister of
Industry in the Syrian
Arab Republic

President

Khaled Al-Adasani
Minister of Commerce
and Industry in the State
of Kuwait.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
SYMPOSIUM FOR ARAB STATES
KUWAIT - 10 - 17 OCTOBER 1971

ANNEX I

REPORTS OF THE WORKING GROUPS
OF THE SYMPOSIUM

1. Report of The First Working Group - Doc. 1071 - 14/10
2. Report of The Second Working Group Doc. 1066 - 14/10
3. Report of The Third Working Group Doc. 1059 - 14/10

REPORT OF THE
1st WORKING GROUP

The Group held four meetings during the period 11 - 13 October, 1971. At its first meeting the Group elected:

Mr. Ahmad Zu'eij	Kuwait as Chairman
Mr. Mohammad Mikkawi Mustafa	Sudan as Vice-Chairman
Dr. Saleh Toulan	Egypt as Rapporteur

The meetings of the Group were attended by the following representatives:

Mr. Abdallah Bukhari	Jordan
Mr. Khalifa Suleiman Mohamed Al-Khalifa	Bahrain
Mr. Habib Ahmed Qassem	Bahrain
Mr. Mohamed Mikkawi Mustafa	Sudan
Mr. Othman Hassan Said	Sudan
Mr. Mohamed Al Haj Amara	Sudan
Mr. Sabah Kajahji	Iraq
Mr. Adnan Al Kindi	Iraq
Mr. Ridah Mahmud	Saudi Arabia
Dr. Abdullah Sallowta	Syria
Dr. Ali Atiqua	Libya
Mr. Abdul Hamid Al Zakali	Libya
Mr. Bashir Khallat	Libya
Mr. Suhail Nasser	Qatar
Mr. Ahmed Zueij	Kuwait
Dr. Asim Attallah	Lebanon
Dr. Farid El Sulh	Lebanon

Dr. Saleh Toulan	Egypt
Dr. Omar Abbas Mukhtar	Egypt
Mr. Mohamed Mo'min	Morocco
Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Ata	Council of Arab Economic Unity
Mr. Kamal Abul Yasar	Arab Standardization & Metrology Organization
Mr. Elias Ghaatous	General Federation of the Arab Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture
Dr. Riad El Sheikh	University of Kuwait
Mr. Nabil Ladki	Lebanese Industrialists Association
Dr. Abdel Guelil El Emari	International Bank for Reconstruc- tion and Development (IBRD)
Mr. Abdallah Abdel Wahab	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
Mr. Taher Kanaan	United Nations Economic & Social Office in Beirut (UNESCO)
Mr. Ramzy Balloul	" " " " "
Mr. Samir Nour	Union des Banques Arabes Et Francaises (UBAF)
Mr. Korsun	UNESCO
Mr. Harald Stier	Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development (OECD)

The General Secretariat was represented by Dr. Rafik Ahmed Sowalam (IECAS) and Dr. Adli Abdel Maguid (UNIDO). Mr. Mohammad Said Ali (IECAS) acted as secretary to the meetings.

Discussion in the Group dealt with the following questions:

1. Industrialization strategy in the Arab Countries
2. Industrial development financing

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3. Industrial investment planning
4. Promotion of Industrial Exports.

The following recommendations were made with regard to the above topics:

- 1) The participants are of the view that the present stage of development in many Arab countries makes it possible to accord priority to the development of manufacturing industries and the achievement of relatively high rates of growth in industrial output.
- 2) Industrial development programmes in Arab countries should give special attention to the processing of local raw materials for export in the form of final products or intermediate goods. In this field, efforts should be made to achieve inter-Arab cooperation in production and domestic and international marketing in the light of the conclusions reached by the Technical Committee concerned with the study of the chemical, iron and steel, textile and food industries.
- 3) There is a need to formulate policies for import-substitution as a strategy of industrialization on a regional basis to cover two or more Arab countries or the whole of the Arab Nation, with the aim of benefiting from the optimum size in certain industries and utilizing idle capacities.
- 4) The participants underlined the significance of inter-Arab industrial cooperation and integration at the bilateral, multilateral and pan Arab levels, particularly in the case of branches of industry which require large economic units.

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- 5) A consensus emerged on the need to formulate joint regional industrialization programmes aimed at ensuring a degree of equity in the distribution and location of basic industries among the Arab countries as well as clarifying the favourable and unfavourable effects of such a programme so that the countries concerned may be able to define their positions in the light of their respective interests.

Participants recommended that specialized institutions of the League of Arab States, in cooperation with the competent authorities in Arab countries and the U.N. Specialized agencies, make the necessary studies for the preparation of a regional industrialization programme and that a symposium be convened to consider the results of such studies.

- 6) The participants concurred on the need to encourage the investment of Arab savings within the Arab region. The Group noted with satisfaction recent developments in the Arab World which led to the creation of a more propitious atmosphere for the movement of Arab capital between Arab countries. The participants agreed on the need to remedy the present regional imbalance in the structure of Arab savings by speeding up ratification of the agreements on investment guarantee and the free movement of Arab capital which were concluded within the framework of the Arab League.

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The representative of Saudi Arabia explained that his government had made reservations concerning participation in the Guaranteed Fund and that those reservations remained valid.

- 7) The participants recommend that the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development should assume its functions as early as possible and urge the Arab countries which have ratified the agreement establishing the Fund and have not paid their subscriptions to do so as soon as possible.
- 8) The participants recommend that further support be given to planning implementation and follow up machinery and that the quality of industrial statistics be improved. They further recommend that the application of cost accounting systems be encouraged in industrial projects and that the specialized agencies of the Arab League and the United Nations should support the efforts of countries through organizing training workshops and study groups.
- 9) The participants recommend preparation of programmes to combat industrialization hazards and solve ensuing environmental problems before they are aggravated and the costs involved are multiplied.
- 10) The participants recommend that further attention be given to the promotion of industrial exports, supporting marketing and development of industrial products in line with changes in the tastes of consumers in the Arab World and abroad and that the specialized agencies of the Arab League and the United Nations should assist countries in conducting studies on the most appropriate methods in this respect.

They further recommend that IDCAS be entrusted with the preparation of a detailed conceptual view of the proposed machinery for the promotion of Arab industrial exports, to be submitted to IDCAS Board of Directors.

Chairman

Mr. Ahmed Dueij

Rapporteur

Dr. Saleh Tulan

REPORT OF THE 2nd WORKING GROUP

The 2nd Working Group held four meetings during the period from October 11th, to 14th 1971. Present were those mentioned in Annex "1". At the first meeting Dr. Amin Alsherif (of Lebanon) was elected as Chairman, Eng. Yassin Altaba' (of Syria) as vice-Chairman and Mr. Mohamed Abdullah Bashrahil (of Democratic Yemen) as Rapporteur. Eng. Najdar Tarabishi and Eng. Sherif Assafti represented IDCAS and Dr. Azmi Afifi represented UNIDO.

The Group reviewed issue and research papers on subjects included in Annex "2".

In the light of the submitted papers discussions on the above-mentioned topics took place and the comments made in this respect were included in Annexes "3", "4" and "5".

In the final meeting the Group reviewed the recommendations and adopted those included in Annex "6".

Rapporteur

Chairman

Mr. Mohamed Abdallah
Bashrahil

Dr. Amin Alsherif

Annex No. 1

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS IN THE
2nd WORKING GROUP

1. MembersJordan

- Eng. Ramez Malhas - Manager of Jordan Petroleum Refinery
- Eng. Abdallah Bukhari - Chairman of Industrial Sector Planning

Bahrain

- Mr. Hassan Ali Al-Nisf - Economic Researcher at the Ministry of Finance & National Economy

Sudan

- Mr. Mohammad Ali Hamou - Industry Inspector
- Mr. Ahmad Al-Rayah - Marketing Officer at the Development and Productivity Centre
- Mr. Mohammad Ahmad Al-Salamabi - Factory Proprietor & Vice-President of the Industries Union

Iraq

- Mr. Hatim Abdul-Rashid - Vice-President of the Iraqi Industrial Union
- Mr. Najji Al-Sa'di - General Manager/Silk Industry Company

Saudi Arabia

- Mr. Mahmoud Abdullah Taiba - General Manager/of Research & Industrial Development Centre
- Mr. Abdul-Rehman Al-Rayyes - Commercial Attache, Saudi Embassy, Kuwait

Syria

- Dr. Abdullah Qassam - Dean of the Planning Institute, Damascus
- Eng. Yasin Al-Tabba' - Assistant Manager/Oil Company

Contd... 2/-

Libya:

- Hayyad 'Azzabi - Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Industry
Dr. Mohammad Taqi Al-Rifai' - Ministry of Petroleum
Mr. Munir Eawise . - Manager, Technical & Economic Department

Qatar:

- Mr. Youssaf Darwish - Economist

Kuwait

- Mr. Salman Al-Nisf - Manager of Manpower at the Ministry of
Labour & Social Affairs
Mr. Abdullah Al-Ayyubi - Director of the Industrial College
Dr. Abdul-Mun'im Izzat - Head of the Human Environment & Vocational
Health Department

Lebanon

- Dr. Amin Al-Sharif - Scientific Counsellor/Applied Researches, National
Council for Scientific Researches / Lebanon

Egypt

- Dr. Hamdi Mustafa Harb - Under-Secretary for Technical Education/Ministry
of Education
Engineer Abdul-Halim Al-Bahi - General Manager of Productive Sufficiency Dept.
Engineer Jamil Mohammed Al-Sabban - General Manager, the Arab Industries Union

People's Democratic Republic of Yemen:

- Mr. Mohammed Abdallah Bashraheel - head of Planning & Statistics Section of
the Ministry of Economy & Industry

OBSERVERS:

a. Arab Organizations and Bodies:

Engineer, Salah Amer	Consultant, Arab League
Dr. Mahmud Mohammed Salama	Secretary - General, ASMO
Dr. Mohammed Fahim Saqr	Assistant Secretary General of the Arab Engineers Union
Engineer Abdul-Ghani Miskawi	President of the Engineers' Syndicate, Lebanon

b. International Organizations & Bodies:

Dr. Azmi Afifi	UNIDO Representative
Dr. Mohammed M. Hassan	Representative of Arab Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Mr. Malanowski	ILO Representative
Dr. S. Sharma	Expert at the Economic & Industrial Planning Institute / Kuwait
Engineer Haidar Tarabishi	Manager of Productivity Studies at IDCAS
Engineer Sherif M. Al-Safti	Expert / IDCAS

Annex No. 2

Doc: No: 1013 - 10/10

Second Industrial Development Symposium
For Arab States
Kuwait, 10 - 17 October, 1971

2nd Working Group

Topics of Discussion

First Discussion of Problems of Training and Manpower Formation in Industry

1. Problems of planning and assessment of future requirements of trained labour.
2. The role of industry in raising the present efficiency of manpower.
3. The problems relating to preparation and formation of future manpower required for coping with development plans and the role of industry in this field.
4. Aspects of co-operation at the Arab level.

Second Technical Industrial Services

1. Method of work of specialized Industrial Institutes and measures to consolidate them as springboards for Arab Industrial development.
2. Means of supporting Consultative, Engineering and Technical Services in the Arab World.

Third Long-Term requirements of Industrial Development

1. Long-term requirements of Industrial Development
2. The means of developing the electric power in the Arab countries to meet future requirements of industrial development.
3. The role of ports in Industrial Development and measures to develop them to meet the requirements of development.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 2nd WORKING GROUP

Entrusting IDCAS with implementation of the following recommendations in cooperation with the specialized Arab and International Organizations:-

- A. With regard to the 1st Item on the "Problems of Training and Manpower Formation in Industry", the Symposium recommends that:-
- 1- Industrial establishments in the public and private sectors apply up-to-date methods in combating in-plant functional illiteracy.
 - 2- Training and preparation of experts on environmental studies, modern technology labour research, and training instructors in the Arab Countries be expanded.
 - 3- Specialized manuals and articles on training and industrial periodicals be published in Arabic.
 - 4- The use of educational and training institutions for all levels available inside and outside the factories in the Arab States be expanded in collaboration with the industrial sector, and promoted to serve the purposes of education and industrial training at the Arab level and introduce new ones in sectors suffering from shortage while giving particular care to the selection of instructors.
 - 5- The importance of occupational and professional nomenclature as well as job-description.

B. With regard to the 2nd item "Technical Industrial Services" the Symposium recommends that:

- 1- the need to give preference to registered Arab Consultant offices, whenever possible be emphasized in view of their experience and knowledge of local circumstances, and that a consultant Arab machinery for industrial technical engineering be set up, with the main functions of assisting Arab States in ascertaining the quality of imported machinery and equipment as well as the availability of protective measures against their dangers.
- 2- laws regulating the practice of technical industrial consultation be enacted to secure the required standard of quality.
- 3- the setting up of research units for each industrial sector be urged.
- 4- the significance of periodical publications summarising the most upto-date industrial trends in the world be emphasized.

C. As regards the 3rd item on the "Long-Term Requirements of Industrial Development", the Symposium recommends that:-

- 1- bodies specialised in long-term planning be urged to study the requirements of Arab economy for ~~infra~~-structure with special emphasis on documentation and information machinery in the scientific, industrial, and organisational fields.

- 2- the requirements of industrial development for infra-structure be linked with the industrial projects included in the plan of industrial development, on the grounds that such requirements constitute a local market for the disposal of the products of these industries.
 - 3- a comprehensive survey of power sources available in Arab Countries be carried out and that a general plan for the promotion of that power be worked out and its networks be connected and their tensions and equipment be standardized according to specified implementation programmes. It also recommends that the networks within each country and in all the Arab States be expanded, that (hydraulic-thermal atomic) stations, be set up whenever possible, and that the costs of power used in industry be reduced.
 - 4- the plan on means of transportation be developed so as to comply with the long-term requirements of industrial development while giving preference to express transport and encouraging public and private sectors to set up Arab transport companies for international transportation.
 - 5- careful attention to specifications and metrology be given since they constitute one of the main steps of long-term development and their machinery and institutions should be given due care.
- D. The Symposium recommends that U.N. agencies be requested to cooperate with the Arab States and specialised Arab organizations in implementing the above recommendations.

Report of the 3rd Working Group

The 3rd Working Group held five meetings during the period from October 11th to October 14th, 1971 in Kuwait Sheraton Hotel. In the first meeting the administrative body of the Group was elected as follows:

Dr. Ferhink Jalal of Iraq as Chairman
Mr. Abdel Mawla Sherif of Libya as Vice-Chairman
Eng. Issam Al Helou of Syria as Rapporteur

Present at the meeting were:

Dr. Haidar Ghaibah of the Arab Economic Unity Council
Mr. Ali Alkhalifa Hassan of the Sudan
Dr. Faraj Mousa of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
Mr. Ghazi Aldoqdar)
Mr. Said Ben Said) of Saudi Arabia
Mr. Shahada Al Ansari of Jordan
Mr. G.S. Gouri of UNIDO
Mr. Ibrahim Sharkas)
Mr. Sami Abdel Latif) of Egypt
Mr. A. Artimiev)
Mr. Sorokin) (CMEA)

Contd.. 2/-

Mr. Hassan Damanhuri)
Mr. Ibrahim Hasanain) of the Arab League
)

Dr. Samih Mas'oud)
Mr. Yousef Hilbawi) of Kuwait
)

Mr. Abdel Mawla Sherif)
Mr. Abdal Salam Sarkewa) of Libya
)

Mr. Issam Al Helou of Syria

Mr. Majed Jamal Addin)
Mr. Mohamad Almei') of Kuwait
Mr. Ahmed Refai)
Mr. Abdel Mohsen Al- Gi'tan)

Dr. Ferhink Jalal)
Mr. Ghassan Al Abtan) of Iraq
Dr. Ja'afar Abdel Ghani)

Mr. Fadl Ali Al-Nakib of Democratic Yemen
Mr. Trazor of the U.S.S.R.

Dr. Abdel Karim Hilmi represented IDCAS, Mr. G.S. Gauri represented UNIDO. Mr. Youssi Harad acted as technical secretary while Mrs. Fatma Maguib acted as administrative secretary.

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After adopting the agenda and programme of work, the Group discussed the topics of the agenda and approved the following recommendations:

The First Industrial Development Symposium for the Arab States

The Group took note of the papers and documents on the follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations of the First Symposium held in Kuwait in 1966.

Following discussion it became clear that:

1. Some recommendations were implemented, the most important of which was the establishment of IDCAS.
2. Meetings in the form of conferences, committees and work-shops were held to discuss various aspects of the coordination and development of Arab industries.

In view of the tangible results achieved from the implementation of some recommendations of the First Symposium, the Group recommends the following steps:

1. That member countries be called upon to support IDCAS and participate in meetings and work-shops which aim at developing and coordinating Arab industry.

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2. That the United Nations be called upon to establish a regional economic commission for the Arab countries in the light of the decision taken in this respect by the 56th session of the Arab League Council.

Arab Co-operation

The Group reviewed the issue paper presented by IDCAS, and the memorandum submitted by the Arab Economic Unity Council. After consideration of the subject and in the light of the views expressed in respect of the basis, methods, formulae and procedures required for Arab co-operation and co-ordination in the field of industrial development, it recommended approval of the following:

1. All Arab Countries and States should endeavour to co-ordinate their industrial projects in a way aiming at the development of their economies on the basis of the realization of integration between them in the fields of production, marketing, export, technical co-operation, exchange and promotion of technical expertise, and to encourage Arab capital and the movement thereof, the guarantee of such capital and the realization of the optimum level of investment thereof, and to benefit from economies of scale;
2. To call upon the Arab Countries and States to take the necessary measures for the setting up of joint Arab projects between two states or more in a way to

realize the mutual interests of the member States, and recommends that the States should begin with a study of the executive steps for setting up joint industries, particularly in the following branches of industry in respect of some of which studies have been prepared.

Basic and intermediate petrochemicals, spinning and weaving parts and equipment, chemicals and dye-stuffs for textile industries, synthetic fibres, iron and steel, automobiles, lorries, tractors, and agricultural machinery industries as well as power, oil, gas transport, transportation and communication projects.

3. To call for the study of co-ordination between existing projects in the Arab States in such a manner as to raise their productivity, so that the Arab States may be able to penetrate world markets on a sound competitive basis with the aim of realizing the interests of each participant Arab State in particular and the Arab National interests in general. It is proposed that Arab industrial coordination should take the following organizational forms:

- a). National organizations inside member states, which embrace the companies and firms operating in one branch of industry in any form deemed suitable by the state concerned. for the purpose of planning and coordination at the level of individual States.

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- b). Inter-Arab regional organizations (specialised industrial federations and the like) embracing the national organizations, corporations and firms referred to under article (1) above, to lend their support in the various fields of interest to industrial activity, such as marketing and the exchange of expertise.
4. To entrust IDCAS with the studies and researches on Arab industrial coordination, and cooperation referred to under article III, in cooperation with the Arab States and the bodies concerned, and requests the centre to submit such studies to the Arab States for taking the necessary decisions regarding their implementation, provided that the Centre shall follow up development in this respect.
5. The Councils, bodies and Institutions entrusted with the study of Arab industrial coordination plans and projects, particularly joint Arab projects, shall be guided by economic and scientific criteria and considerations, in the setting-up and location of projects, taking into account the findings of the industrial surveys made as well as those in progress in various parts of the Arab world.

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6. To call upon the Arab States and their development planning period and to endeavour to standardize economic and technical terms in this field.

The Representative of Saudi Arabia made reservations in respect of the above six recommendations.

International Co-operation

The Group reviewed the documents submitted by IDCAS and UNIDC, in respect of international co-operation in the field of industrial development, and the Group was of the opinion that this co-operation could be achieved in the following ways:-

1. The Arab States should expand and strengthen their relations with regional and international bodies for the purpose of exchanging expertise in the fields of industrial development and co-ordinating their activities with other groups of developing countries and taking co-ordinate Arab positions in this respect.
2. The Arab States should request an increase in the funds allocated to them by the United Nations Development Programme for the purposes of economic development to enable them to realize the required minimum rates of growth.

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3. The Arab States should increase the share of industry in the assistance received from UNDP, in proportion to the significance of the industrial sector in their national economy, provided that the UNDP should sanction such an increase.
4. The UNDP and UNIDO should simplify the methods and procedures relating to government requests of assistance for the purposes of industrial development, and make such procedures sufficiently flexible to cope with the requirements of the industrial sector and make more extensive use of the services of specialized consultant houses.
5. To consider the establishment of UNIDO local and regional offices in the member States on the line of other agencies for the purpose of facilitating and co-ordinating methods of obtaining UNIDO services.
6. The Group recommends the establishment of stronger co-operation and effective linkage between international technical assistance machinery and international financing bodies, so that research and studies may not be deemed an end in itself, but as a means to facilitate the implementation of projects.
7. It is recommended that the significance of expanding the contributions of international organizations

Contd... 9/-

particularly UNIDO in the provision and promotion of expertise and technicians be emphasized to these organisations. This should involve in particular, increased assistance at the national and regional levels. The Arab Countries on their part, should increase their direct voluntary contributions to UNIDO.

8. It is recommended that UNIDC should step up its co-operation with IDCAS, particularly in the establishing the proposed specialized industrial institutes in the Arab Countries.
9. It is recommended that UNIDC should assist Arab Countries - upon request in formulating up industrialization strategies and policies, and in carrying out any action deemed necessary to transfer modern industrial technology to these countries, promote their industrial exports, and acquaint them with the most up-to-date trends in international industrial development.
10. It is recommended that the Arab States make the best use of the UNDP, Special Industrial Services Programme (S.I.S.), and that the programme increase its allocations.

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11. The Group recommends that UNIDO become a specialised international agency for industry, as independent financially, administratively and organizationally as the rest of the United Nation's specialized Agencies.

Chairman

Dr. Ferhink Jalal

Rapporteur

Eng. Issam Al-Helo

SECOND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SYMPOSIUM
FOR ARAB STATES
KUWAIT, OCTOBER 10 - 17, 1971

ANNEX NO. 2
REPORTS OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEES
OF THE SYMPOSIUM

1. Report of the First Technical Committee
Doc. 1065 - 14/10
2. Report of the Second Technical Committee
Doc. 1067 - 14/10
3. Report of the Third Technical Committee
Doc. 1051 - 14/10
4. Report of the Fourth Technical Committee
Doc. 1055 - 14/10

R E P O R T

Technical Committee No. 1
(Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Building Materials Industries)

This committee held four meetings during the period 11-14 October 1971, at the Symposium premises at the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel. Attending were:-

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | Abdullah Al-Bukhari | Jordan |
| 2. | Ramiz Malhas | Jordan |
| 3. | Al-Tayeb Rabi' AbdulKarim | The Sudan Republic |
| 4. | Sabah Cajah-ji | Republic of Iraq |
| 5. | Adnan El-Kenadi | Republic of Iraq |
| 6. | Dr. Jaffar Abdul Ghani | Republic of Iraq |
| 7. | Ghassan El-Abtan | Republic of Iraq |
| 8. | Abdula Moh. Ali Reda | Saudi Arabia |
| 9. | Yassin Al-Tabba' | Syrian Arab Republic |
| 10. | Dr. M. T. El-Refai | Libya |
| 11. | M. Hawissa | Libya |
| 12. | B. El-Mangush | Libya |
| 13. | S. Naser | Qatar |
| 14. | F. Al-Mazidi | Kuwait |
| 15. | F.A/Rahman Al-Ma'ajil | Kuwait |
| 16. | H. Saqr | Kuwait |
| 17. | M. A/Mohsen Al-Atiqi | Kuwait |
| 18. | F.A. Al-Usaimi | Kuwait |
| 19. | Abdallah Abbas | Kuwait |
| 20. | M. Zahlan | Kuwait |
| 21. | M. A. Fakhoury | Kuwait |
| 22. | M.A/Rehim Taqi | Kuwait |
| 23. | A.A. Al-Sawi | Kuwait |
| 24. | A. Najib | Kuwait |
| 25. | M.A/H. Gamal | Kuwait |
| 26. | W.A. Al-San'ei | Kuwait |
| 27. | A. Al-Toukhi | Kuwait |
| 28. | Dr. M. A. Orabi | Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 29. | Dr. S. Al-Harouni | Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 30. | N. A/F. Al-Akkad | Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 31. | O. Al-Sherif Al-Kittani | Morocco |
| 32. | M. O. A/Moneim | UNESOB |

The Symposium Secretary-General was represented by Eng. George Ruwaihib from IDCAS, while UNIDO was represented by Dr. Muhammed Halfawi, and Mr. Muhammed Abdul Muneim Azab acted as secretary.

The committee agreed at the first meeting on the procedure of work proposed by the five member committee stemming from the Pelnary meeting and elected:-

- (1) Mr. Sabah Kajahji - Chairman
- (2) Mr. Suhail Nasser - Vice-Chairman
- (3) Dr. Mohamed Amin Orabi - Rapporteur

After discussing the presented papers and studies, the committee submitted the following recommendations to the general committee.

I. Chemical Fertilizers Industry in the Arab States

- 1) The committee recommends the speeding up of the establishment of an Arab Chemical Fertilizer Producers and Exporters Federation aimed at supporting this industry in the Arab Countries and helping its members solve technical and marketing problems and organizing training and exchange of know-how and most up to date information, data and statistics related to this industry, and offering the scientific approach to co-ordinate production marketing and uses of chemical fertilizers which will serve the producer and consumer. The membership of this Federation will be optional. The Saudi Arabian delegate made a reservation on this recommendation.
- 2) The committee was notified of the approval of IDCAS board of directors to establish a Specialised Institute for Chemical Fertilizers and the committee recommends the speeding up of the establishment of this institute provided it starts its work with a documentation, information, training and technological studies.
- 3) In view of the growing importance of complex fertilizers in the Arab International markets, the committee recommends that Arab Countries take into consideration the study of including the production of complex fertilizers in their development plans.

- 4) The committee appreciates the positive results of the meetings of Arab technical experts in the fertilizer industry and recommends the holding of regular similar meetings and the exchange of plant visits.

II. Petrochemical Industries Arab Countries

- 1) The committee discussed the papers and studies presented in relation with the proposal for the establishment of Arab Companies for Petrochemicals, Synthetic Fibres, and Dyestuffs and Organic Chemicals and the committee recommends the speeding up of the formation of a specialized committee to undertake the detailed studies in order to define the techno-economical studies necessary for the projects while taking into consideration present or under construction Arab industries. The Arab countries will have to support this committee financially and technically, results of these studies should be presented to Arab countries so that any Arab country willing to participate in establishing a joint company or companies which may do so prove to be technically and economically feasible. IDCAS will coordinate the work of this committee. The Saudi Arabian delegate made a reservation on this recommendation.
- 2) The committee recommends that the plans of industrial development in the Arab Countries should include expansion in the manufacturing industry utilizing petro-chemicals to modernize and develop consumption methods in the Arab countries, while taking into consideration expansion in the industry of articles pertaining to petrochemicals such as substitutes for imported ones, with the assistance of Arab and International organizations.
- 3) The committee was informed of the approval of IDCAS board of director's to establish the specialized Petrochemical Institute and the committee recommends the speeding up of the establishment of this Institute provided it starts its work with a documentation, information, training and techno-economical studies
- 4) The committee appreciates the positive results of the Arab Petrochemical experts meetings and recommends the holding of regular similar meetings and exchange of plant visits.

III. Building Materials Industry in the Arab Countries

- 1) The committee stresses the importance of benefiting from available studies and carrying out a comprehensive study on the situation of the building materials industry in the Arab countries and the availability and suitability of necessary raw materials, and the possibilities of coordination and cooperation on the basis of the planned development programs and the construction projects in the Arab countries, and the standardization of the products and the exchange of technical know-how in this field.
- 2) The committee was informed of the approval of IDCAS board of directors to establish the specialized Building Materials Institute and the committee recommends the speeding up of the establishment of this Institute while stressing the importance of effecting a coordination between this Institute and similar ones existing in some Arab countries.
- 3) The committee recommends the holding of regular meetings and symposia for Arab experts in this field since it was noted that no such symposia were held before on the Arab level.

IV. General Recommendation

The committee was informed by the UNIDO representative of the possibilities of making use of the U.N. different organization in undertaking the detailed studies for regional projects. The first Technical Committee recommends the symposium general committee to consider this while drafting the recommendations for the conference.

Chairman

Mr. Sabah Cahah-ji

Reporteur

Dr. Mohamed Al-Amin Orabi

REPORT OF THE 2nd TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
METALLURGICAL AND ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

The 2nd Technical Committee held four meetings at the premises of the Symposium (Kuwait Sheraton Hotel), during the period from 11th to 14th of October, 1971. The meetings were attended by:-

Mr. Abdalla Al-Bukhari	Jordan
Eng. Ramiz Malhis	"
Mr. Habib Ahmed Qasem	State of Bahrain
Mr. Hassan Ali An-Nisf	" " "
Mr. Hamad Allah Abel	" " "
Mr. Mohammed Al-Hashimi Boujmelin	Algeria
Mr. Al-Akhdar Derbali	"
Eng. Mohammed Sanhoury Youssef	Sudan
Mr. Al-Tayeb Rabie	"
Eng. Essam El-Hilou	Syria
Mr. Said Mohammed Said	Saudi Arabia
Mr. Abdalla Mohammed Ali Rida	" "
Mr. Sabah Chajah-ji	Iraq
Mr. Naji Al-Saidi	"
Mr. Suhail Naser	Qatar
Mr. Yousef Darwish	Qatar
Mr. Abdallah Al-Isa	Kuwait
Mr. Mohammed Al-Attiqi	"
Mr. Mohammed Ahmad Fakhouri	"
Mr. Abu Bakr Al-Hagagi	Libya
Mr. Bashir El-Mankoush	"

Dr. Abdel Fattah Naguib	Egypt
Dr. Abu Bakr Mourad	"
Eng. Ibrahim Sharkas	"
Eng. Kamel Maksoud	"
Eng. Shawki El-Nahas	"
Dr. Yousef Izz	IDCAS
Dr. Yousef Ismail	"
Mr. Omar Al Sherif Al Kitani	Morocco

The meetings were also attended by representatives of the following Arab and International Organizations as observers:-

Mr. Ibrahim Hassanein	Economic Dept., Arab League
Mr. Elias Gbantous	General Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Indus- try and Agriculture in Arab Countries

The meetings were attended by two representatives of UNIDO. They were also attended by experts in their personal capacities or as consultants to IDCAS:-

Dr. Munir Attiya	Director of Industrial Research Institute in Lebanon
Dr. Ahmad Mohammed Al-Bohairi	
Dr. Mustafa Labib	
Mr. Hassan Sabri	
Dr. Ahmad Munir Al-Barbari	
Dr. Talaat Youssef	IDCAS expert

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At the start of the 1st meeting, the nominations of the Five-man Committee for the posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur were approved as follows:-

Mr. Mohamed Al-Hashemi Boudjmelin of Algeria
as Chairman

Eng. Ibrahim Sharkas of Egypt, as Vice-Chairman

Mr. Abdallah Al-Bukhari of Jordan, as Rapporteur

Eng. Abdel Hamid Montaz (IDCAS) represented the
Secretary General of the Symposium

Eng. Abdel-Fattah Al-Mara'shli (IDCAS) acted as
Secretary to the Committee.

The committee reviewed the issue paper prepared by the Symposium Secretariat which included points on the development of the following metallurgical and engineering industries:-

1. Iron and Steel Industry.
2. Aluminium Industry.
3. Industry of Automobiles, Agricultural Tractors and Engines for Industrial Uses.

In the light of the exchange of views, the committee agreed to submit the following recommendations to the plenary:-

I. Iron and Steel Industry:-

- a) As anthracite is available in Morocco; the coal suitable for cokification after improving the

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properties thereof is available in Algeria and Egypt and petroleum coke is produced in Syria and Egypt, the committee recommends that the government of the above mentioned four countries be called upon to furnish IDCAS with a full report on the findings of the studies and research conducted or still being conducted on the improvement of the specifications of these kinds of coal so that these findings be utilized in metallurgical industries as fuel or as electric poles in the manufacture of iron and steel, ferrous alloys and aluminium, which would allow making the best possible use of these findings.

- b) That the Arab Countries utilize modern technological development to improve the economic aspects of production in existing or envisaged iron and steel factories while taking into consideration, wherever possible, the use of natural gas and petroleum gases as fuel in raw materials processing and other sectors in order to reduce imports of coke.

In view of the significance of coke substitution by natural and petroleum gases through direct reduction of ore in the light of the findings of some companies, research centres and institutes

in various parts of the world, the committee recommends that a common Arab effort be made to move from the stage of research and study on direct gaseous reduction of iron ore to semi-industrial experiments on Arab raw materials so as to achieve two goals: promotion of Arab expertise in this field and the selection of the methods most suitable to Arab raw materials.

In order to define a formula for this common Arab effort, the committee recommends that the Industrial Documentation and Information Centre of the Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals Institute in Algiers form a committee to be entrusted with drawing up the necessary planning and detailed programming of work to achieve this end. In the achievement of its objectives, the committee can seek the assistance of Arab research institutes, international research centres and UNIDO. It can also contact companies and institutions which have industrial units using direct gaseous reduction techniques for iron ore.

It is proposed that the committee be formed, its programme of work be drawn up and contacts with UNIDO be completed by June 30th 1972. The committee should submit bi-annual follow-up

Contd... 6/-

reports on its activities to the Iron, Steel and Non-Ferrous Metals Institute in Algiers and file a copy thereof with IDCAS for circulation to countries concerned.

It is further proposed that semi-industrial research, studies and experiments conducive to a definite decision on the best possible methods for direct gaseous reduction of ore be completed by June 30th 1972.

- c) The committee recommends that IDCAS conduct a comprehensive study covering proposals on possible Arab cooperation in the production of special steel, cast steel and refractors needed in metallurgical industries. These studies should be submitted to the Arab States for opinion within a year after approval by the Standing Committee on Engineering and Metallurgical Industries.

II. Aluminium Industry

In view of the importance of acquiring the production requirements of the aluminium industry, particularly that there is a factory in Bahrain, another under construction in Egypt and other projects under consideration in some other Arab countries; and in view of the

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studies now conducted for the purpose of acquiring these requirements, the committee recommends that cooperation between Arab Countries continue whether at bilateral or other levels, that interested Arab Countries pursue research they deem appropriate in this respect and that these studies be put at the disposal of IDCAS to make them available to any Arab States.

III. Automobile, Agricultural Tractors and Engines Industry

- a. As it has been noticed that a number of Arab States have established factories for the manufacture or assembling of automobiles, lorries, buses, agricultural tractors and industrial engines and that some of these states contemplate setting up similar factories; and as the optimum economic size of such factories under Arab conditions may exceed local market demand in any Arab country, in which case it would be preferable to set up an Arab or Arab-international factory or several factories of optimum economic sizes.

Therefore the committee recommends that IDCAS carry out economic feasibility studies on the establishment of an Arab-international project or projects for the manufacture of cars, lorries, buses, agricultural tractors and industrial engines. These studies should include comprehensive data on Arab markets

and the possibility of export outside the Arab States, and take into consideration the use of existing industrial potentialities and the projects to be implemented in the Arab Countries in the near future.

Such studies should outline the position of feeder industries towards this project, and the requisites and investments needed for these industries and suggest measures for their establishment at the level of one or more states or for the expansion of existing industries to serve the project.

In this respect, it is proposed that the report drawn up by IDCAS on possible industrial coordination in the manufacture of automobiles, lorries, buses and agricultural tractors, which will be submitted to a meeting of Arab experts in this industry due to be held in Baghdad early in 1972, be used in identifying the project or projects for which economic feasibility studies are in progress.

- b. In order to assist the automobile and agricultural tractors and implements industries in the Arab states in developing products to suit local conditions, conducting the research and experiments necessary for expanding use of Arab raw and primary materials, and in organizing training

Contd... 9/-

programmes on production, maintenance, marketing and sales promotion, the Committee recommends that a regional Arab institute specialized in automobile and agricultural tractors and implements manufacturing be established.

Chairman

Rapporteur

Mohammed Al Hashimi
Bujmelin

Abdallah Al-Bukhari

REPORT OF THE 3rd TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
(TEXTILE INDUSTRY)

The 3rd Technical Committee held its meetings at the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel during the period from 11th to 14th October, 1971. The meetings were attended by:

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| 1. | Mr. Mohamed Al-Mikkawi Mustafa | Sudan |
| 2. | " Mohamed Ali Hamou | " |
| 3. | " Naji Al-Sa'idi | Iraq |
| 4. | Dr. Ga'afer Abdel Nabi | " |
| 5. | Mr. Ghasan Al-Ithani | " |
| 6. | " Abdul Rahman El-Rais | Saudi Arabia |
| 7. | " Ghazi Al-Duzdar | " " |
| 8. | " Juma' Sada' | Libya |
| 9. | " Abu Bakr Al-Haji | " |
| 10. | " Hisham Al-Etaibi | Kuwait |
| 11. | " Majed Jamal Ed-Din | " |
| 12. | Eng. Hassan Nagui | Egypt |
| 13. | " Abdul Salam El-Shafie | " |
| 14. | Mr. Al-Mo'amin Mohamed | Morocco |
| 15. | " Ibrahim Hassanien | Economic Dept., Arab League
General Secretariat |
| 16. | Eng. Abdul Latif Qutet | IDCAS |
| 17. | " Ahmed Talaat Imam | " |
| 18. | Mt. Anatoli Vassiliev | UNIDO |
| 19. | Dr. Taher Fan'an | UN Economic & Social Office,
Beirut |
| 20. | Dr. Mustafa Kamel El-Said | Kuwait University |

The committee approved the nomination of the five-man committee of:

1. Eng. Hassan Nagui, as Chairmen of the Committee.
2. Mr. Al-Mohamen Mohammed, as Vice-Chairman.
3. Mr. Mohammed Ali Hamou, as Rapporteur.

The Secretary General of the Symposium was represented by Engineer Abdel Latif Koteit and UNIDO was represented by Mr. A. Vassiliev and Engineer Ahmad Talaat worked as Secretary.

Following the discussions of the studies and papers presented, the committee approved the following recommendations:-

1. To facilitate the exchange of technicians between the Arab countries so as to provide the necessary expertise and raise production efficiency provided that IDCAS extended its assistance in this matter.
2. To give due attention to training at all levels of supervision and management including:-
 - a) The establishment of training centres in each country according to its urgent requirements.
 - b) Making benefit of present centres in the training of more experts for the countries that do not possess adequate personnel in the required specializations provided that recommendation be submitted to IDCAS and the relevant UNIDO bodies to accord it the necessary priority.
3. Giving due attention to the completion of industrial surveys and compilation of statistics on production, consumption, exports and imports of each textile product with a view to directing the various Arab countries towards the fields where there is room for further expansion of production, taking into consideration the data relating to development plans which the Arab countries intend to implement in the near future.
4. Making use of available statistics and analysis of industrial surveys data in order to pave the way for co-operation, integration and co-ordination in various textile activities depending on the available pre-requisites of industrial development and the interests of each country.

5. Studying systems and customs duties in order to introduce a suitable procedure for facilitating trade exchanges without prejudice to the economic interests of any Arab Country. This should lead to the encouragement of export policies in the Arab countries on their common markets on the one hand and on the international markets on the other.

6. Benefiting of technological research in the development of products and methods of work, and introducing mechanization and automation wherever possible to keep pace with world trends in lines of products, production efficiency and cost reduction. These recommendations require the following:-
 - a) To call upon IDCAS and UNIDO to complete the Spinning and Weaving Industry Institute to examine problems of spinning and weaving and promote methods of work.
 - b) To formulate development and training plans for the supervisory, middle and top management levels.
 - c) To keep in pace with the world trend to introduce synthetic blends with natural fibres, and recommend that fibres be imported as from now for processing and finishing in order to reach a sufficient level of consumption when petrochemical and synthetic fibre industries are established.

7. To arrange periodical meetings of specialists in the textile industry to exchange views, proceed with the implementation of the recommendations and promote relations between the parties interested in co-operation.

8. The committee was convinced that there was increasing demand for synthetic fibres in the Arab countries and on international markets and that this requires that the necessary steps be taken for the setting up of an industry at the level of the Arab States for producing synthetic fibres provided that this industry be economically profitable. To attain this end, the committee deem it necessary that IDCIS expedite its preparation of the required studies with the help of the Arab Petroleum Organization, international organizations and consultant houses, taking into consideration the existing projects and those due to be carried out in the Arab Countries.

9. The committee was convinced of the importance of establishing a project or projects for the manufacturing of spinning and weaving spare parts and the other requirements of textile industry to meet the increasing needs of the Arab Countries in this respect. In addition, the committee was convinced of the importance of partial replacement of some spindles and weaving machines that are badly in need of renewal.

On the other hand, the fast development which the textile industry has witnessed during the past few years, the introduction of radical changes on convention machinery such as "open end" spinning machines, the growing use of non-shuttle weaving machines, and the steady and considerable increase in "knit-wear" products after knitting machines have been developed to replace weaving equipment for certain traditional products make it necessary to revise the project study in the light of new changes in this field.

The committee recommends, as a first step, to make benefit of the existing or envisaged resources in the development plans of the Arab Countries in order to meet the need for spare parts and other equipment and partial replacement. As regards the manufacture of machines, some time is required to judge the suitability of sophisticated machinery, the spread of their use and consider our position from the introduction of such equipment. Thus, the committee recommends that this subject be

re-examined by IDCIS, with the help of the Arab Standing Technical Committee on Textile Industry and UNIDO with a view to making a **comprehensive** study that would be guided by the above mentioned recommendations - so as to facilitate the working out of a practicable formula for the execution of the project in such a manner as to meet the requirements of the Arab Countries economically and profitably.

10. The committee noted that there were increasing needs for dyestuffs finishing materials and organic-chemicals to cope with the steady increase in the size of the textile industry in each Arab Country.

The committee, therefore, urges making use of the existing facilities and those due to be established under the development plans of the Arab countries, provided that IDCIS with the help of the Arab Standing Technical Committee on Textile Industry and UNIDO should study and survey the requirements of Arab countries for the various materials and define the capacities of existing projects and those due to be carried out in relation to the requirements of the Arab countries in order to present its recommendations on the basis of these data.

Chairman

Eng. Hassan Nagui

Rapporteur

Mohamed Ali Hamou

R E P O R T
of the 4th Technial Committee
"Food Industries"

The 4th Technical Committee held four meetings during the period from October 11th-14th, 1971, at the Kuwait Sheraton Hotel. The following attended the meetings of the committee and participated in its discussions:-

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| 1. | B. E. Omar | Sudan |
| 2. | Dr. A. Qassam | Syria |
| 3. | A. El-Rais | Saudi Arabia |
| 4. | G. Al-Duzdar | Saudi Arabia |
| 5. | H. Abdul Rashid | Iraq |
| 6. | A. El-Kandi | Iraq |
| 7. | M. Farah | Kuwait |
| 8. | K. A. Al-Saqa | Kuwait |
| 9. | A.A. Al-Khalid El-Badr | Kuwait |
| 10. | B.A. Muhsen Al-Musa | Kuwait |
| 11. | G. N. Mahshi | Kuwait |
| 12. | J. Sada' | Libya |
| 13. | Dr. M. Tantawi | Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 14. | A. Rashed | Arab Republic of Egypt |
| 15. | M. Mohamed | Morocco |
| 16. | Dr. Y. Ghanam | FAO |
| 17. | Dr. T. Al-Khudari | Observer |

At the beginning of the 1st meeting, the committee approved the election of its officers as follows:-

Dr. Mohamed Tantawi, Egypt, as Chairman
Dr. Abdallah Qassam, Syria, as Vice-Chairman
Eng. Adnan Al-Kandi, Iraq, as Rapporteur
Mr. Mahmoud Sami Al-Rifai, IDCAS, represented the Secretary General
of the Symposium
Mr. Azmi Afifi, represented UNIDO
and Dr. Mahmoud Abdul Halim Zaid acted as Secretary.

The committee discussed the following questions:-

Sugar Industry
Canning Industry
Oils Industry

and reached the following conclusions:-

In view of the importance of food industries, Arab States should direct due care to these industries since their development is considered an economic necessity required by the market change in the standards of living in Arab States and by the continuous increase in population. These industries are capable of supporting the national economy by transforming various agricultural and animal raw materials into food-stuffs of higher value. They also satisfy the need for necessary consumer goods particularly during periods of development and industrialization.

A glance on the map of the Arab World shows that certain Arab States and Countries are rich in agricultural, animal and fish resources which present great opportunities for the development of food industries. On the other hand, the agricultural resources of the Arab Countries are not sufficient to meet the needs of local consumption.

It was noted that sugar industry in most Arab Countries is still in its early stages despite its great importance and the increasing consumption of sugar. Arab Countries' production of sugar amounted to 700,000 tons in 1968/69, of which 77.5% were extracted from sugar cane and 22½% from sugar beet. The annual average per capita share of sugar produced in the Arab World amounts to 6.9 kgms., while the per capita share of sugar imports is approximately two times as much. It was noted that in 1975 the Arab Countries shall have to import about one million tons of sugar to meet their requirements. It was further found that the cost of production per ton in some Arab Countries was relatively high when compared with the world average cost and that this was due to agricultural and/or industrial factors.

Discussions of the Committee also underlined the importance of food canning industry and its development to satisfy increased consumption. Although this industry has developed and its products have doubled several times in certain Arab Countries in recent years, there was still a wide scope for further development in most Arab Countries. The present production of Arab Countries amounts to 3 million cans per annum, an average of 3 cans per head of Arab population per annum.

The success of this industry depends on the availability of agricultural, animal and fish raw materials as well as of trained labour and the necessary means of canning according to appropriate specifications.

The committee noted that the consumption of oils and fats by Arab Countries amounted to 1,542,000 tons in 1970, while production stood at 1,219,000 tons. Forecasts for the year 1980 indicate that the output will reach 1,724,000 tons while consumption will reach 2,352,000 tons, i.e. a shortage of 628,000 tons.

The discussions of the Committee centered on the following subjects:-

- a. The need to give due attention to various food industries in Arab Countries to meet the increasing demand for food-stuffs and setting up of planning machinery and adopting a policy for the establishment and development of food industries and the provision of agricultural, animal and fish raw materials.
- b. The role IDCAS can play in developing food industries, sources of raw materials and financing and provision of technicians required for this industry at the level of Arab Countries.
- c. The role UNIDO can play in developing food industries in the Arab States.
- d. The methods for realizing continuous progress and development of sugar, canning and oil industries as examples.

Recommendations of the Committee

Following discussion of the above questions, the committee recommends the following:-

1. In view of the presence of a big gap between the consumption and production of sugar in the Arab Countries, endeavours have to be made to expand cultivation of beet and sugar cane and the processing thereof in the Arab Countries in order to meet the increasing local consumption of sugar.
2. It is noted that the cost of production per ton of sugar is high compared to the international average. This difference is attributable to several reasons such as low yields infections caused by insects, and low content of sugar in the agricultural raw materials. The committee therefore, recommends that Arab Countries pay due attention to research works relating to soil, varieties, agricultural co-efficients, seeds, etc., provided that the research stations in the Arab Countries shall exchange the results of research and technical information and cooperate in the exchange of technical experience and training.
3. The committee recommends that Arab sugar producing Countries make the maximum use of the by-products of the sugar industry and the transformation thereof into products of higher economic value.

4. The committee recommends that IDCAS, in co-operation with UNIDO, carry out a survey of food industries in the Arab Countries in general with the aim of determining the position of existing industries, as well as those included in the plans of the Arab Countries for the forthcoming ten years and the requirements of the Arab markets up to 1980, with the aim of establishing co-operation in integrating the production of food industries in the Arab Countries.
5. The committee recommends that the Arab Countries endeavour to expand the production of canned food-stuffs to meet increasing demand through co-ordination between agricultural and industrial sectors for the purpose of providing the raw materials necessary for the industry sector in suitable quantities and costs; and also to pay due care to the fish wealth and the setting up of joint Arab fleets to meet the shortage in animal protein.
6. The committee recommends that endeavours be made to promote and increase oil sources whether vegetable or animal, through the expansion of plantation of oiligenous crops and the selection of the varieties giving the highest yield and prohibition of the export of oil seeds outside the Arab area so that they could be processed locally.
7. The committe recommends that standard specifications for food products be laid down to raise the quality of products in order to face foreign competition and that due care be given to quality control departments and sanitary precautions in food processing factories, and urges ASMO to complete the laying down of standard specifications for all food products.
8. Due care should be given to the development and improvement of the facilities of canning, bottling and packaging a foodstuffs and to the use of modern packaging materials; and endeavour should be made to reduce costs.
9. The committe recommends that IDCAS organise an Arab conference on food industries to discuss those industries and ways and means to develop them. This conference to be attended by those in charge of industry in the Arab States, businessmen, investors and international organizations.
10. The committee recommends that efforts be made to setup an Arab Union Union for food industries, to promote a co-ordination and exchanged of experience in this industry.

Chairman

Dr. Mohamed Tantawi

Rapporteur

Mr. Adnan Kendi

Second Industrial Development Symposium
for Arab States

Kuwait, 10 - 17 October, 1971

AGENDA OF THE SYMPOSIUM

1. Opening of the Symposium
2. Election of officers of the Symposium
3. Appointment of the Working Groups and Technical Committees
4. Messages to the Symposium
5. Statements by the Co-sponsors of the Symposium
6. Statements by official Arab Delegations, Arab and International Organizations
7. Consideration of topics of the Symposium
 - a) Review of the existing situation of industry in the Arab countries, the progress of industrial development since the First Symposium on Industrial Development (1966) and policies and plans for industrial development in the **Seventies**.
 - b) Requirements and problems of industrial development in the Arab Countries:
 - (i) financing and provision of Arab and international funds for industry
 - (ii) investment opportunities, industrial project formulation and implementation
 - (iii) training and formation of manpower in industry
 - (iv) promotion of industrial exports
 - c) Long-term industrial development requirements
 - d) Arab co-operation and co-ordination - defining policies, procedures and machinery

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- e) International co-operation issues
 - f) Development of specific branches of industries
 - (i) Chemical and petrochemical industries
 - (ii) Metallurgical and engineering industries
 - (iii) Textile industries
 - (iv) Food industries
 - 8. Consideration of reports of the Working Groups and Technical Committees
 - 9. Other business
 - 10. Adoption of recommendations and final report of the Symposium
 - 11. Closing of the Symposium
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I. WORKING GROUPS

1. 1st Working Group

To discuss the following questions:-

- a. Follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference.
- b. Industrial Development strategy in the Arab States and Countries during the Second U.N. Development Decade.
- c. Financing
- d. Investment
- e. Promotion of industrial exports.

2. 2nd Working Group

To discuss the following questions:-

- a. Follow-up of implementation of recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference.
- b. Training
- c. Industrial technical services.
- d. Long term requirements of industrial development

3. 3rd Working Group

To discuss the following questions:-

- a. Follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference
- b. Inter-Arab co-operation.
- c. International co-operation.

II. TECHNICAL COMMITTEES

1. 1st Technical Committee

To discuss questions related to:-

- a. Follow-up of the implementation of the recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference.
- b. Chemical industries
- c. Petro-chemical industries
- d. Building materials industry

2. 2nd Technical Committee

To discuss questions related to:-

- a. Follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the First Conference
- b. Iron and Steel industry
- c. Aluminium industry
- d. Automobiles, agricultural tractors and engines industry.

3. 3rd Technical Committee

To discuss the questions related to textile industries, and the following up of the implementation of the recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference.

4. 4th Technical Committee

To discuss the questions related to:

- a. Following up of implementation of the recommendations of the First Industrial Development Conference
- b. Sugar Industry
- c. Canning Industry.



