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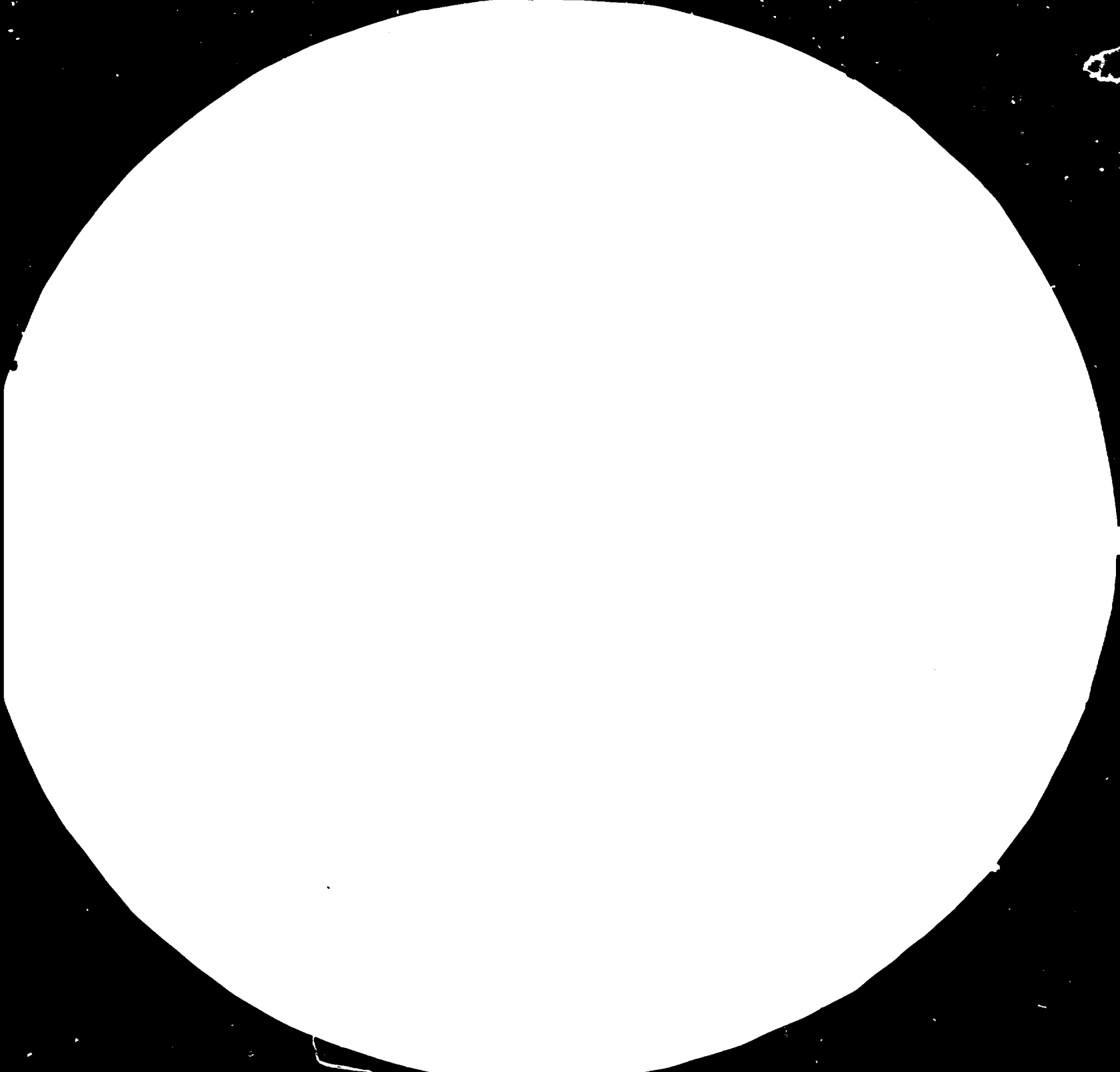
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ROUND-TABLE MINISTERIAL MEETING ON
CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
IN THE FOOD-PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, 7 - 11 May 1985

REPORT . (Meeting on
TCDC in food-processing industries)

Explanatory notes

Besides the common abbreviations, symbols and terms, the following have been used in this report:

- ECDC Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- TCDC Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
- UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Mention of firm names and commercial products does not imply the endorsement of UNIDO.

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INTRODUCTION

The Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation (ID/CONF.3/31, chap. IV) adopted by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) at its Second General Conference, stressed the importance of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries and the need to develop agro-based industries and to foster integration between agriculture and industry in developing countries. The Fourth General Conference of UNIDO adopted resolution 7 (ID/CONF.5/16, chap. II) to strengthen further the economic co-operation among developing countries and the General Assembly of the United Nations in its resolution 39/216 recognized that economic co-operation among developing countries was an integral part of the efforts to establish the new international economic order, without being a substitute for or an alternative to co-operation between developed and developing countries. Within the framework of this policy, the convening of round-table ministerial meetings was initiated by UNIDO in 1976. The objective was to bring about an exchange of experiences between the host country and the participating countries and among the participating countries themselves, on the strategies, policies, programmes and institutional aspects of a selected sector. In the field of agro-industries, meetings were organized in Bulgaria in 1976 and Iraq in 1982.

The present Round-Table Ministerial Meeting on Co-operation among Developing Countries in the Food-Processing Industries was organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Government of Yugoslavia and was held in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from 7 to 11 May 1985. This Meeting focussed on the food industry and endeavoured to explore practical ways of promoting economic and technical co-operation among developing countries through matching the capabilities and needs in this sector of the participating countries.

The main objectives of the Meeting were the discussion of specific project proposals between partners from developing countries and the Yugoslav authorities and the promotion of further co-operation in increasing the production of the food-processing industries in developing countries.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

The Meeting was attended by participants from 17 countries apart from the host country and by two observers.

The list of participants is given in annex I.

Opening addresses

The Round-Table Ministerial Meeting was opened on 7 May 1985 by the Executive Director of UNIDO. He thanked the Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the Government's hospitality and welcomed the participants to the Round-Table Ministerial Meeting.

In his statement, the Executive Director said that one of the major pre-occupations of UNIDO was to work towards the development of agro-based industries and to foster integration between agriculture and industry and the development of food-processing industries in particular. Because of the problems faced by developing countries in the food sector, the need for action-oriented programmes was critical.

The Executive Director spoke of the fact that development of the overall agro-industrial sector has to be achieved through better agricultural production systems and increased industrial processing of agricultural products both within each country and through the joint efforts of several countries or regions. He felt that it would be to the benefit of the participating countries to reach agreements on specific co-operation projects, bilaterally or multilaterally, and to decide on concrete follow-up action.

In conclusion, he referred to the fact that the selection of the food-processing sector for the theme of this Meeting stemmed from the consideration that food is the most basic need of developing countries and he felt confident that this innovative approach would bear fruitful and concrete results.

In his welcoming address, the Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture read out the following message from Milka Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia:

"It gives me great pleasure to send you warm greetings, in the name of the Federal Executive Council and in my own name, and to wish you successful work and a pleasant stay in our country. Your Meeting is taking place at a time when, in spite of the abundance of foodstuffs in the world and last year's record harvests, a large number of people, especially in the African countries south of the Sahara, are faced with the tragic results of droughts which have resulted in starvation. Where it exists, it cannot be solved without a long-term agricultural development programme putting an end to the expansion of the Saharan desert in Africa and other measures which would help to lessen the negative effects of these natural disasters.

The problem of food in these countries increasingly depends on the possibility of investing in agricultural development and other accompanying sectors. Prospects for such investment in the present difficult situation of many developing countries, and particularly the least-developed countries, are extremely poor and are restricted by general world economic conditions. For this reason, broad international co-operation is necessary with the goal of supporting and assisting national efforts, particularly in the countries hit by hunger, to open up the prospects of solving the problem of hunger by developing their agriculture. Mutual co-operation among the developing countries should be included as a component part of these efforts, and your Meeting should make a significant contribution in this respect.

Yugoslavia has achieved significant results in agriculture and the food-processing industries. These you will have a chance to see at the International Agricultural Fair and when you visit some of our work collectives. These achievements are the result of great effort and considerable investment. We are prepared to share the experience we have gained with other developing countries since the path we have travelled in developing our agriculture does not differ much from the paths which you have taken in your countries."

Continuing his statement, the Member of the Federal Executive Council underlined the importance of this Meeting and referred to the fact that developing countries must be offered assistance with their total economic development to tackle and find long-term solutions to the problem of food production and supply. In this connexion, he stated that Yugoslavia, as a non-aligned country, had already put its readiness to help into practice several times and this could be seen from the scope of co-operation with many countries and the participation of several organizations in carrying out different projects in those countries. The fact that this Meeting was taking place at the same time as the opening of the International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad was the best way not only to show Yugoslav achievements, but also to express the desire and readiness of Yugoslavia to share with other developing countries the experience and knowledge attained in developing agriculture and food-processing industries.

The Mayor of Novi Sad in his address welcomed all participants and expressed his satisfaction with the selection of Novi Sad as the host city for the convening of this Meeting. He explained the historical evolution of the city of Novi Sad, which was today the administrative, economic, cultural and scientific centre of the Province of Vojvodina. He informed those present that the Vojvodina was rightly called the bread-basket of Yugoslavia and that Novi Sad, with its scientific work in the field of food technology was well-known beyond the borders of Yugoslavia. In particular, he referred to the fact that some of the agricultural plant strains, above all of wheat and maize, developed by the Agricultural Research Institute, were recognized world-wide. He told participants of the opening of the International Agricultural Fair on 10 May which would provide a good opportunity for demonstrating the achievements of the Yugoslav agro-industries. Finally, he hoped that the Meeting would be remembered as the place where immediate and concrete collaboration was initiated on programmes which would greatly help in alleviating one of the most important problems faced by developing countries.

Election of officers

Miljenko Zrelec, Director of the Federal Administration for International Scientific, Educational, Cultural and Technical Co-operation of Yugoslavia was elected Chairman. Veerendra Patil, Minister of Industry and Company Affairs of India, and Joseph Randrianasolo, Minister of Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Water and Forestry of Madagascar were elected Vice-Chairmen. Ramon Portela, Director of Development and Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of Food Industries of Cuba was elected Rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda

The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

Opening of the Meeting
Election of the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur
Adoption of the agenda
Statements by the heads of delegations
Bilateral and group discussions on co-operation projects
Other business
Adoption of the report of the Meeting
Closure of the Meeting.

Documentation

Documents issued for the Round-Table Ministerial Meeting are listed in annex II.

Adoption of the report

The Meeting adopted the report at its last plenary session on 10 May 1985.

Closure of the Meeting

During the closing session of the Meeting, the Executive Director of UNIDO thanked the Yugoslav authorities once more for their efforts and hospitality. He referred to the fact that the conclusions and recommendations agreed upon just previously were a very positive outcome of the Meeting and of the bilateral discussions and he praised the achievements of the host country. He stated that UNIDO was ready to provide assistance within its limited resources for the effective follow-up action to be taken after the Meeting by the countries concerned as well as by the appropriate United Nations organizations. He further promised the assistance of UNIDO within its limited resources in convening more of these meetings dealing with other sectors, as recommended by the Meeting. For these, thorough and detailed preparation would be undertaken, since UNIDO believes that this experiment was very successful, especially in achieving something concrete.

The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Industries of Pakistan stressed the role of international organizations in assisting developing countries through the convening of such events and expressed his thanks to all parties concerned for organizing the Meeting. He ended by expressing his apprecia-

tion for the field visit which had provided an opportunity to find out about the experience and progress of the host country in this sector.

The Minister of State for Commerce and Industry of Zambia, after thanking all the parties concerned with the handling of the Meeting and expressing his appreciation for the efficiency of the Yugoslav authorities, reiterated his request to UNIDO to find other host countries to hold such meetings regularly.

The Director General of Agro-industries of Mexico expressed thanks to UNIDO and the Government of Yugoslavia for convening this Meeting, which, through its practical approach, constituted a major initiative for strengthening co-operation among developing countries in a results-oriented manner.

The Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of Yugoslavia expressed his thanks to all the delegates and stated that the Meeting had been very useful for Yugoslavia. He also said that he hoped that this first experience of this kind and the ideas gained through it would constitute a major encouragement for the convening and organization of other similar meetings, having as a result, the formulation of concrete projects for the benefit of developing countries.

The Chairman of the Meeting thanked all the delegates for their contribution to the discussions and their positive approach during the bilateral discussions. He also thanked everyone who had been involved in the planning, organization and servicing of the Meeting, and who had contributed to its success. He then officially closed the Meeting.

After the Meeting, following the opening ceremony of the 52nd Novi Sad International Agricultural Fair on Friday 10 May, delegates took part in the developing-countries day on Saturday 11 May. An address was given by Milka Planinc, President of the Federal Executive Council of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

II. SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS DELIVERED AT THE PLENARY SESSIONS

Statements made by heads of delegations

The Member of the Federal Executive Council and President of the Federal Committee for Agriculture of the host country, Yugoslavia, analysed the situation of the world economy and pointed out that meetings of this kind should contribute to broader co-operation among developing countries in the field of agriculture and food production through the implementation of concrete measures at the national and international levels. He discussed the global characteristics of the Yugoslav development policy in agriculture and food production as well as the results achieved and problems encountered in this field. He paid special attention to some aspects of co-operation among developing countries in promoting agriculture and food production. He indicated that the elaboration of strategies, structures, mechanisms and incentives for an efficient co-operation among developing countries in this field was of primary political and economic importance. In the present difficult financial conditions, further development programmes and projects would depend on the development of various forms of complex and long-term co-operation on the basis of mutual interest (joint ventures, mixed enterprises, parallel, linked and other compensation business deals). He went on to say that being a developing country itself, Yugoslavia had conducted numerous forms of bilateral co-operation with nearly 50 developing countries, including financial, scientific, technical and other forms of assistance, and that Yugoslavia was ready to extend its available resources and know-how through various forms of co-operation, particularly in the following fields: design, construction and equipping of integrated agro-industrial complexes; carrying out development studies; construction of agricultural farms with complete lines including production, processing and storage of livestock products; national programmes for maize and oil-seed development; construction of irrigation and land-reclamation facilities; and construction of various kinds of food-processing facilities. Yugoslavia and Yugoslav organizations were ready to establish joint and mixed enterprises and to enter other forms of co-operation, including parallel and compensation business deals through two-way co-operation. He described the activities of the joint UNIDO-Yugoslavia programme for international co-operation in the development of agro-industries in developing countries and the Joint UNIDO-Yugoslavia Centre in Novi Sad, as well as other forms of technical assistance and consulting services. He also pointed out that the continued development of economic and technical co-operation in the field of agro-industries needed to be highly institutionalized and should rely upon the existing institutions to a greater extent. In this respect, the Joint UNIDO-Yugoslavia Centre in Novi Sad could, in co-operation with UNIDO headquarters, resume the task of compiling and exchanging information on the needs and opportunities for co-operation among developing countries in the field of agro-industries. This information also covers the available technology, training of staff, involvement of experts, joint ventures and information on machinery and equipment.

The Director General of the Ministry of Light Industries of Algeria said that this Meeting was convened at a time when the world was facing a particularly difficult economic crisis. In addition, many countries in Africa were suffering from the effects of years of consecutive droughts which made it impossible to develop their potential for producing and pro-

cessing agricultural raw materials. He explained that in Algeria in the food-processing industry the medium-term target was to become self-sufficient and to satisfy the needs of the country through the integration of the various links in the agro-food industry. Co-operation among developing countries constituted one of the possible means of reducing their dependence on the world market. In fact, there were a certain amount of complementarities between the economies of those countries, especially in the following two areas:

- a) Direct transactions of agricultural and agro-industrial products;
- b) Common implementation of industrial projects in order to add value to the agricultural raw materials of a producer country.

Therefore, attention should be paid to the following points:

- a) Identification of the requirements for food and agro-industrial products at the regional and sub-regional levels;
- b) Ways and means of ensuring increased processing of agricultural raw materials by producer countries;
- c) Pooling of resources on the spot in order to increase the value of local raw materials.

To this end, priority should be given to South-South co-operation.

The Vice-Minister of Industry of Angola, in charge of food industries, indicated that his country had inherited an entirely disorganized industrial situation in which the agro-industrial sector especially was characterized by small units manufacturing agricultural products. In 1973, these small units almost satisfied local demand. In fact, in Angola, a real agro-industry did not exist because there was no total integration between production, processing and trading except for the sugar complexes located in the North and South of the country. Being aware of this situation, Angola was making all possible efforts to solve the problems of food supply through the establishment of agro-industrial complexes. Actions had been initiated towards developing a food industry and the Vice-Minister expressed the hope that, with the help of some countries more advanced in this field, a new step forward could be taken in strengthening co-operation among developing countries so that the most crucial problems could be solved. In conclusion, he congratulated UNIDO and the Government of Yugoslavia for the organization of this event.

The Director of Food Industries of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Benin firstly pointed out that her country with almost 70,000 square kilometres of arable land, two rainy seasons and a temperature varying between 20° and 30°C, had real agricultural potential. The economic policy of the State made industry the basis for development of the national economy. A very important role was given to the agro-food industry. For example, in the public sector, fats, beers, carbonated beverages, fruit juices, fisheries, livestock and livestock products were being produced and, in the private

sector, flour, couscous, fruit juice and confectionery. The representative of Benin also informed those present that several projects involving South-South co-operation were being implemented in her country, such as the Benin-Libyan enterprise for marine fishing and hatcheries. She went on to say that the existing legislation would be improved in order to create new conditions for promoting the economy and to provide incentives to attract entrepreneurs. Finally, she expressed the hope that this Round-Table Ministerial Meeting would be a complete success and would be able to achieve concrete results.

The Vice-Minister of Light Industry of China informed the Meeting of the achievements in agricultural development in China in the last decades and especially during the last five years. He said that the prosperity of the rural economy had created a solid basis for the food industry and had also created new demands on the food industry as well. Due to the low level of technology in the field of food processing, China would have to acquire suitable technologies from foreign countries. He mentioned a number of co-operation projects between China and other developing countries and hoped more co-operation projects would be developed. He felt that the existing co-operation between China and Yugoslavia should be reinforced and that new co-operation should be established in fields such as instant cereals, potato-processing, soup products, bakeries, canned foods, beer and beverages.

The Director of Development and Ministerial Adviser of the Ministry of Food Industries of Cuba informed the Meeting that, in the Cuban national economy, food and agriculture had been given high priority because the fundamental aim of all socio-economic changes in the country was to improve the living conditions of the population. In the area of food production, important progress had been achieved in improving the quality and quantity of food made available to the population. However, these measures were still not sufficient and the targets that had been established required a substantial increase not only of the quantity but also of the composition and above all of the quality of the foodstuffs. Despite the efforts undertaken so far and the encouraging results obtained, Cuba had not yet attained total self-sufficiency in food production and, therefore, was still undertaking research and carrying out work to find optimal solutions to the food problems of the country. He concluded by saying that important programmes of bilateral co-operation were being conducted with different countries and institutions for the mutual benefit of the parties concerned. That co-operation, having proved its usefulness, particularly for the least-developed countries, should be further developed as a means of overcoming underdevelopment.

The Chairman of the Egyptian Salt and Soda Company said that Egypt was essentially an agricultural country until 1956 when it had begun to establish a link between agriculture and industry and to integrate those two activities. Since 1973, the food-processing industry had developed rapidly using the latest new technologies in food processing. At the same time, the increase in both population and income had had a direct effect on the demand for food so that more rapid development and an increase in production had become necessary. He gave a detailed description of the development of the edible-

oil industry and outlined the necessary steps, which were to increase the capacity of the extraction factories to process the quantity needed for future demand, to increase the capacity of the refineries, and to increase the availability of land used for producing oil-seeds, soy beans and sun-flowers as raw materials for edible oil. The aim was to decrease the difference between demand and production and to reduce the quantity imported.

The Deputy General Manager of the Ethiopian Food Corporation informed those present that in Ethiopia the agricultural potentials had not yet been fully exploited and that agro-industrial development was at a very low stage. There was a need to develop the agro-industrial sector quickly in order:

- a) To encourage the forward and backward accelerating economic forces, i.e., to increase agricultural production and promote trade and employment;
- b) To transform the agricultural products and make them available both for local consumption to meet the ever-increasing demands of the urban population and to make them available for export;
- c) To make available the nutrients which the nation urgently needed.

He said that projects have been identified to fulfill those objectives and he expected to enlarge his list of projects through his participation at this Round-Table Meeting. He concluded by saying that some of the projects already identified required expert assistance in carrying out feasibility studies, economic and sectoral evaluation and identifying sources of finance. He said that the ten-year plan foresees the equity participation of foreign governments and private companies, particularly in those areas that would promote the foreign-exchange earning capacity of the country. Investment laws governing the establishment and the subsequent management of joint ventures have already been enacted.

The Assistant Director of Agro-Industries of the Ministry of Industrial Development of Guinea explained to the Meeting the role of the Ministry of Industrial Development of his country in which one of the main components was agricultural and food industries, making up 38 per cent of the industrial production of the country. These industries relied essentially on local raw materials such as pineapples, oranges, sugar cane, cassava, tea, tobacco, chinchona, aromatic plants, vegetables, mangos and groundnuts. The food-production sector in the country was weak and did not cover local demand. This was due mainly to problems of raw-material supply and technical problems such as insufficient maintenance and lack of spare parts. He also mentioned problems related to distribution networks which, because of the existence of intermediaries, increased the price for the consumer, losses incurred due to prolonged storage of perishable goods, and problems arising from a too-centralized administration and the interventions of the public authorities. The industrial targets of Guinea continued to be the rehabilitation of the existing units, the development of basic industries, the encouragement of industrial production units to make use of local raw materials and the promotion of mixed and private enterprises. Guinea attached great importance to international co-operation in general and to South-South co-operation in particular and wanted to reinforce its links with United Nations organizations and the European Economic Community.

The Minister of Industry and Company Affairs of India highlighted the progress achieved by his country in the food-processing industry, particularly the dairy industry in the co-operative sector. He underlined the important role of the agricultural and food-processing industries in the economic development of India. He also made reference to the research and training facilities available in his country which could be shared and used by other developing countries within the framework of South-South economic and technical co-operation. He also paid tribute to UNIDO, to its important role in the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries and to its efforts to raise the share of developing countries in the world industrial output. The Minister made a strong plea aimed at strengthening the role of UNIDO as a clearing house for the transfer of technology. In this context, mention was made of India's very large voluntary contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund. Underlining the importance of the food-processing industry in improving national health, in particular that of women and children, the Minister called for a strengthening of the role and involvement of UNIDO in the development of co-operation between developing and developed countries.

The Deputy Minister of Industry of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that his country was primarily an agricultural one with a variety of climatic conditions and soils. In the field of animal husbandry, past achievements had been rather limited because of the relative scarcity of pasture lands and thus special attention had been paid to increasing cultivated land and water availability in the Ministry of Agriculture's ten-year plan. He underlined the importance of increasing the area of pasture land through the cultivation of fodder plants and he hoped that implementation of the planned projects would not only lead to agricultural self-sufficiency, but would also enable the country to produce a substantial surplus for export. He gave details of the current exports of agricultural products such as pistachios, fresh fruits, dried fruits, dates, melons and animal products such as hides. He concluded by saying that significant achievements had also been made in the production of the machinery necessary for the food industry.

The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform of Iraq hoped that this Meeting would help to develop strong co-operation among developing countries. He indicated that the Government of Iraq planned to undertake major investments in the agricultural sector to develop agricultural production and food processing. In general, production and productivity were increasing with a better use of agricultural resources. For example, animal husbandry and the production of animal products such as milk, beef, eggs and broiler chickens had increased considerably. Crop production and processing had also increased, in particular production of vegetables, fruit and cereals. He pointed out that co-operation among developing countries should include an awareness of agricultural research as it affected improved agricultural methods and productivity.

The Minister of Animal Husbandry, Fishery, Water and Forestry of Madagascar, after having thanked the Government of Yugoslavia and UNIDO for convening this Meeting, confirmed that his Government attached high

priority to South-South co-operation and stressed the important role of the development of agricultural production and animal husbandry for industrial processing. He mentioned the problem of foreign exchange which faces most developing countries and also the fact that the world agro-food industry was dominated by the developed countries. He added that in the developing countries in which agro-industries existed, they were mainly concerned with satisfying local demand and could only export surpluses when available. He explained that Madagascar was trying to process its agricultural products including livestock rather than exporting the raw materials and then importing them back as finished products. He concluded by saying that Madagascar wished to develop and modernize its agro-food industries through the transfer of appropriate technology.

The Director General of Agro-Industries of Mexico started by referring to the fact that economic exchange between developing countries was a strategy which had already proved to have advantages in improving the technological and economic conditions of developing countries, as compared to the adoption of models which had come from the developed countries and were not suited to the production structure in developing countries. He then mentioned that the food industry in Mexico had developed very quickly within the adopted protectionist model of import substitution. However, in his opinion, the result was a non-articulated food chain, basically oriented to the pattern of urban consumption. It was to deal with this situation that the national development plan of Mexico had established a structural change. It had initiated global changes in the production and distribution processes and in the mechanism of social participation in order to overcome the defects and imbalances of the economic structure. Thus, the development of small and medium-scale private and social enterprises was now encouraged. He concluded by saying that the models of social organization were basic elements in the development of schemes for an integrated agro-industry and had a direct effect on the processing and distribution structure.

The Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Industries of Pakistan pointed out that industry and agriculture were mutually supportive and complemented each other. Industry could not grow unless the vital sector of agriculture grew. He described the agricultural development and the progress of agro-based industry in Pakistan in detail and explained the national policy and incentives of the Government aimed at promoting the establishment of agro-industries, particularly the processing of surplus fruits and vegetables for the export market. He said that, for a sustained and balanced growth of the agricultural sector, agro-industries needed to be established such as feed mills, processing of dairy products, seed production, processing and distribution, and the utilization of crop residues and agricultural by-products. He stated that Pakistan offered an attractive opportunity for foreign private investment in agro-based industries. The Government offered complete protection against nationalization, attractive incentives for setting up industries and quick processing of investment applications. The production of agro-industries could not only be consumed by the domestic market but the surplus could also be exported to the nearby Middle Eastern countries. He expressed a desire to co-operate with other developing countries in the field of agro-industries.

The Chief of the Agricultural Sectoral Planning Department of the United Republic of Tanzania underlined the importance of this Meeting being well integrated. One could not speak of developing agricultural production without considering the industrial sector which was the main consumer of the agricultural products. For any balanced strategy, both sectors must be developed to avoid the vicious circle of either having too much agricultural production without adequate processing capacity, or having too large a capacity without the produce to process. He hoped that, at the end of the Meeting, a strategy would be adopted that would help to bring about the linkage which was needed. He said that many of the developing countries had prepared several programmes and projects, but that many of them were still stacked on the shelves for lack of resources. Therefore, these meetings could be helpful in making potential donors and interested parties aware of what projects are in the pipeline awaiting implementation. It was his opinion that food-production projects should be given priority.

The Minister of State, Commerce and Industry of Zambia stated that, in the past, Zambia had not improved much on her primitive and traditional methods of processing staple foods. However, the development of the copper mines had introduced an efficient and reliable foreign technology for processing local foods in order to cope with the feeding of thousands of workers on the mines. The modern machinery for this was all imported. He asked whether Yugoslavia would be ready to help Zambia to acquire the agricultural, engineering and manufacturing technology needed both for successfully growing and tending crops and also for producing the necessary machinery and spare parts within the country. This also applied to animal husbandry and the associated problems of disease and stock feeds. He specified Zambia's need in the agricultural sector for technological assistance in the development of a dairy industry. They would also be looking for primary know-how in raising dairy stock. He urged UNIDO to work tirelessly to find another host country to convene other meetings on these lines covering various subjects in the development spectrum.

Statements by representatives of
organizations in the United Nations system

The Chief of the Section for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNIDO presented a paper entitled: "UNIDO Activities to Promote Industrial Co-operation among Developing Countries - The Case of the Food-Processing Industry". He pointed out that three main factors, commonality, similarity and complementarity, fully justified economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. He indicated that there was already a certain degree of co-operation in the field of food processing but that there was still scope for this co-operation to be extended and strengthened. He presented the objectives and components of the UNIDO Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC) and Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (TCDC) programmes and suggested the following principle guidelines for conducting this co-operation: solidarity and mutual assistance, equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity of forms and orientation of concrete action and projects. He hoped the Round-Table Ministerial Meeting would expand and strengthen the ECDC/TCDC activities.

The observer from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) expressed the support of his Organization for the joint initiative of the Government of Yugoslavia and UNIDO in organizing this Meeting. He said that FAO support was based on the Organization's mandate which included the promotion of production, processing and distribution of all agricultural products. FAO placed emphasis on small- and medium-scale technology, the up-grading and preservation of traditional technology, the prevention of food losses, the role of women in processing activities and training, and support for the concept of ECDC and TCDC. He described some of the issues involved in food processing in developing countries and explained that FAO programmes and activities were approved by its governing bodies. He described the direct mechanisms for co-operation between member states and FAO in the field of agro-industries and the co-operation mechanism which existed between UNIDO and FAO for regular consultations and pooling of resources where desirable. He said that FAO was looking forward to strengthening such co-operation in the future.

The observer from the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) described the main ECDC activities that his Organization had been supporting for many years. He outlined the principal activities relating to the technological capabilities of developing countries in the food-processing sector, and the major policy conclusions emerging therefrom. He emphasized the need to analyse the implications of the new and emerging technologies for the patterns of trade and competitiveness of developing countries, in particular in the area of the food-processing industry. He recalled the intention of the Trade and Development Board to give attention in its next annual review of protectionism and structural adjustment to the problems of strengthening the participation of developing countries in agro-industrial production and trade, with special attention to be given to the difficulties of the African countries and the least-developed countries.

III. BILATERAL AND GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

Bilateral and group discussions were held between the delegations of the host country and the participating countries and among the participating countries themselves. Minutes of those discussions were agreed upon and in some cases were signed by the parties concerned. The following covers the substantive contents of these minutes.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Algeria

The two delegations exchanged views on further possibilities for co-operation in the field of agriculture and agro-industries.

The Algerian delegation gave information on the main industrialization strategies of their country and the basic principles for establishing co-operation among developing countries in fields such as the processing of agricultural products and the joint construction of industrial facilities for local and foreign markets.

The Yugoslav delegation proposed that the following should be considered as possible projects for co-operation:

Organization of integral production with the Cumman project

Agro-industrial complex, West Mitidga

Integral development of hilly and mountainous regions

Animal husbandry development project

Establishment of various farms and processing facilities

Exploitation of fishery resources and the processing of fish for human consumption and for use as animal feed

Technological aspects of the establishment of poultry farms and the installation of incubators

Production of steel silos, agricultural machinery and equipment.

Further negotiations on the projects of interest to the Algerian side will be held after the opening of international tenders, the preparation of which is under way, or through direct contact between the co-operating partners. Existing co-operation is also to be strengthened and diversified. Offers submitted would be answered not later than 60 days after their receipt. It was decided to ask for the support of UNIDO and other international organizations in carrying out some of these projects.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Angola

In the area of agriculture, the following projects were discussed.

The agro-industrial complex Kikusi. A feasibility study with a comprehensive analysis has already been submitted. This is necessary for

obtaining the financial support of international institutions as well as of UNIDO in the training of staff and technical assistance. It was agreed that the beginning of the project implementation should coincide with the opening of the water-supply facility in this region. The agricultural concern, Beograd, is to be the contractor.

The agro-industrial complex of Luinga Camambatela. Construction of this project, covering 450,000 hectares, which was being carried out by the Yugoslav organization, Danube-Tisa-Danube, was suspended because of South African military action in the region. This project was designed to encompass agricultural production, agro-industries and infrastructure. The project could be implemented on other land and facilities. The Angolan side will answer after receiving the Yugoslav offers.

Maize production. This project was initiated on the basis of the contract signed between Angolan partners and the Maize Institute of Novi Sad and is progressing well.

Development of fisheries. The exploitation of fishing resources and fish-meal processing is a project also being considered by the Government of Angola. A concrete answer is expected in July 1985.

The agricultural machinery and equipment project for pilot farms. This is in the process of negotiation and ways of implementing it are being worked out.

In the area of food-processing industries, a new project concerning maize production for breweries and the introduction of hops was suggested to the Yugoslav delegation. The Yugoslav delegation undertook to propose a competent Yugoslav partner for the implementation of this project within a month. The assistance of UNIDO and other international organizations in the training of staff and technical assistance would also be required.

The heads of the delegations have agreed to continue to act as coordinators and promoters of co-operation between the two countries in agriculture and agro-industries.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Benin

Discussion on the promotion and expansion of co-operation in the field of agro-industries centred on the following projects.

Agro-industrial complex Issaba. The Yugoslav side provided its financial contribution in the form of non-reimbursable assistance for carrying out a feasibility study for this project in accordance with the report of the project RP/RAF/83/003. A draft project document was also prepared and submitted to UNIDO and the Government of Benin. The interested parties should sign it as soon as possible.

Manioc-processing project. The Benin delegation expressed interest in co-operation with Yugoslavia in the realization of this project. The feasibility study for this project has already been completed and the details of the study will be submitted to the Yugoslav side as soon as possible. The Yugoslav delegation will give an answer one month after receiving the information.

Specific intervention in the existing fruit and vegetable plants. Benin requires assistance and co-operation in analysing the situation and finding ways of improving the performance of the existing fruit and vegetable-processing plants. UNIDO expressed its readiness to provide adequate support in the implementation of this project, if requested, and to consider possible financing of travel costs to Benin within the framework of the limited resources available.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and China

Both sides found this Meeting to be a useful contribution to better mutual information and understanding of the ways and forms in which mutual co-operation could be developed. Areas of mutual interest and possible co-operation were identified in the fields of:

Instant cereals (oats and corn flakes)

Potato processing

Production of soup concentrates (condensed and dehydrated soups)

Beer production

Production of non-alcoholic beverages:

Canned-food production (fruit processing and production of fruit juices)

Bakeries

Maize processing into starch and fructose

Production and refining of edible oil

Production of equipment for brewing and producing non-alcoholic beverages.

Co-operation in these fields would be developed between the competent institutions in Yugoslavia and the Ministry of Light Industry in China. An exchange of experts within the existing forms of technical co-operation will take place to promote a better understanding of the conditions and possibilities for the implementation of projects. It was thought that some projects could be implemented in co-operation with UNIDO.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Cuba

The Cuban delegation expressed its desire to co-operate with Yugoslav firms in the following projects:

Citrus-pectin plants

Plants for manufacturing baby food (vegetables with meat, fruit with milk, etc.)

Citrus-processing plants

Dried potatoes

Soya processing

Co-operative joint manufacturing of equipment for irrigation.

The Yugoslav Chamber of Economy has offered to inform any organizations interested in co-operation with Cuba in these projects. All proposals of Yugoslav organizations interested in this co-operation will be presented to the Cuban Embassy in Belgrade for forwarding to the competent Cuban Ministries. Agrostroy, Ljubljana, has agreed to submit an offer of co-operation on the joint production of irrigation equipment.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Egypt

The following projects were submitted by the Egyptian delegation for consideration.

The Egyptian Salt and Soda Company is interested in a partner for a sunflower-seed plant with a capacity of 600 tonnes a day, either with credit facilities or on a loan basis. The Egyptian Salt and Soda Company will send a summary of the feasibility study, the Yugoslav side will study it and, if it is accepted, negotiations between the two parties will commence.

Modernization of a livestock-feed plant. The existing plant (110 kilometres from Cairo) has a capacity of 500 tonnes a day and its technology, the formula used for mixing, is Egyptian-designed. An interest exists in the modernization of this same plant on the basis of Yugoslav technology. It was agreed that the Yugoslav side would send the formula used in Yugoslavia and, if accepted in Egypt, then the Yugoslav firms would present their offers.

Production of maize oil. The Egyptian delegation will make its proposal of co-operation on this project after its visit to the Servo Mihalj organization in Zrenjanin.

Internal transport in livestock-feed plants. It was agreed that the Egyptian side will supply detailed specifications as to the machinery and means of transport required, along with technical plans, on the basis of which a Yugoslav offer will be made and sent to the Egyptian partner through the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy.

The preparation and packaging of spices and tea mixtures. It has been agreed that detailed information, with data on capacity, etc., would be submitted through the Federal Committee for Industry and Energy and that a reply would be sent as soon as possible.

Continuing the discussions, the Yugoslav side asked for information about the offers for implementing certain projects which have already been submitted to the Ministry for Agriculture in Egypt. The Egyptian side will send its reply through the Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce as soon as the information is available.

The Yugoslav side expressed its interest in co-operation in a project for the breeding of rabbits (small farms of 1,000 rabbits) including the

design and supply of farm equipment and other inputs, and it expressed its readiness to provide credit for up to 50 per cent of the total project value. The Egyptian side expressed interest in the project also and will submit its reply to the Federal Committee for Agriculture.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Ethiopia

During the discussion between the two delegations, the Yugoslav side suggested the following projects.

The refining of maize into glucose

The processing of fruits and vegetables into baby food

The production of protein extracts

The processing of soya beans

The reconstruction and expansion of existing mills.

In connexion with the project for refining maize into glucose, the two sides agreed that a team of experts from Yugoslavia should arrive in Ethiopia within two months' time and should discuss the matter in more detail with the Ethiopian Ministries of Agriculture and Industry. This project is incorporated in the protocol already signed by the two countries. It has been envisaged that the project for soya-bean processing would also be discussed during the above-mentioned visit.

In discussing the project for processing fruit and vegetables into baby food, the Yugoslav side expressed its desire to analyse this project further on the basis of a feasibility study.

In connexion with the protein-extraction project, which is, in fact, the most important project for the Ethiopian side, the Yugoslav delegation offered to investigate the possibilities and propose a solution appropriate to the matter. They mentioned the possibility of reconstructing existing mills and the construction of new mills, providing that the Ethiopian side submits in advance the necessary data and requirements so that the Yugoslav side would be able to make offers or proposals. Both sides expressed their desire and readiness to intensify their mutual co-operation through the above-mentioned projects.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Guinea

The Guinean delegation gave information on the following projects.

Aromatic plants industry in Labé (Sipar Labé). The feasibility study has been carried out. The project requires additional financial resources for its complete implementation. These could be provided in the form of co-operation through joint enterprises or in the form of credit to the purchaser.

Quinine plant in Seredou. The feasibility study has been completed. This project also requires additional financial resources for its implementation. These could be provided in the form of co-operation through joint enterprises or in the form of credit to the purchaser.

Tea factory in Macenta. A feasibility study is needed to look into the possibility of reconstructing this factory.

The Ministry for the Development of Industry will submit, at the request of the Yugoslav side, the existing feasibility studies on the first two projects, Sipar Labé and the quinine plant. On the basis of these feasibility studies and other data, the Yugoslav side will make proposals to the Guinean side on possible forms of co-operation. UNIDO expressed its readiness to give its support, if requested, to the implementation of these projects and would consider bearing the cost of the experts' travel to Guinea, within its limited resources.

Agro-industrial complex, Colente. Subject to the acceptance of the report of the project RP/RAF/83/003 by the Government of Guinea, the Government of Yugoslavia and UNIDO would consider, if so requested, making a contribution to the financing of the feasibility study. It has been agreed that the parties are to sign the project document as soon as possible so that a start can be made on the study.

Development of poultry production. Yugoslavia has financed and carried out feasibility studies on this which have been accepted by the Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries of Guinea. Both sides agreed to consider what forms of co-operation would be best suited to the implementation of the project.

The Guinean delegation expressed interest in technical assistance to be provided by Yugoslavia through UNIDO regarding methods and systems for pricing agro-industrial products. This was accepted by both parties.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and India

After opening the discussion, the representative of Yugoslavia briefed the meeting about the development, situation and problems encountered so far in the co-operation between the two countries in the field of agro-industries. The Yugoslav delegation then presented the following proposals for co-operation.

The organizations, Beograd (PKB) of Belgrade and the Jedinstvo of Zagreb, were interested in productive co-operation in the food-processing industry.

Gosa of Smederevska Palanka and the PKB organization and some other firms were interested in technology transfer in the production of steel silos and other food-processing equipment.

Jugofrigo of Belgrade were interested in the construction of cold storage facilities in India and in supplying equipment.

The concerns, Makedonija of Skopje, PKB, and other firms expressed their readiness to co-operate in the field of technology transfer and in joint ventures in the food-processing industries.

The Institute for Meat Technology in Belgrade was interested in working out projects and technical solutions in the field of production, processing and marketing of meat.

Srbijaprojekt of Belgrade expressed an interest in carrying out technical and economic studies for projects in the field of food-processing industries.

The agro-industrial organization, Servo Mihalj, of Zrenjanin is willing to co-operate with Indian partners in technology transfer in the production of edible oil and in the sugar industry (for example, the construction of several small-scale oil-processing plants).

The Bee-keeping Centre of Zagreb is interested in co-operating in the field of bee-keeping products. Their offer has already been considered by Buildiny-India-Bombay.

It was agreed that co-operation could also be established on the basis of several other projects, for example, in irrigation and drainage systems, leather processing, etc.

The Indian Minister suggested that it would be advisable to consider all these projects in the forthcoming meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic Co-operation between Yugoslavia and India to be held in July 1985 in New Delhi.

The Yugoslav Minister agreed with this suggestion. It was also agreed that both parties should prepare specific project offers to be discussed at the forthcoming Joint Committee.

The representatives of Yugoslav organizations and firms emphasized their readiness to co-operate with Indian partners in the joint production of silos and bulldozers to meet not only their own requirements, but those of third markets as well.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Iran, Islamic Republic of

The two delegations agreed that economic co-operation between the two countries was lagging behind their bilateral political relations.

During the discussions, Yugoslav proposals were presented to the Iranian side in the different areas of agriculture and food-processing in which Yugoslavia has acquired a high level of competence and in which the Iranian side had expressed their interest.

The Iranian delegation informed the Yugoslav delegation that during their country's ten-year development plan, the main emphasis of the development strategy in agriculture and agro-industries had been placed on better use of farming land, training of staff and the development of the food-processing industry.

It was agreed that efforts to improve economic co-operation, made by the Yugoslav side to date, had not yet found a response. The head of the Iranian delegation promised to look into the matter in order to give a reply and, in the meanwhile, he gave his opinion on some offers during the meeting itself. In order to promote economic and technical co-operation, the two sides concluded that a need evidently existed for an exchange of competent persons and technical experts. The head of the Iranian delegation set a good example by his visits to various food-processing facilities and also to the 52nd International Agricultural Fair in Novi Sad.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Iraq

Both sides agreed that political relations between their two friendly and non-aligned countries were on a very high level, and that mutual economic co-operation was well developed, although real possibilities existed for its further improvement, especially in the field of agriculture. Both sides stated that agriculture and food-processing industries had priority in their development plans. They expressed their satisfaction with the on-going co-operation in this field and their wish for further development of this co-operation in accordance with the existing possibilities and their mutual interests.

During the discussion, the delegation of Iraq was informed that Yugoslavia would be interested in co-operating with Iraq in the following specific areas and projects.

Second stage of the Dujailah agro-industrial project

Al Istiraki irrigation system

Design and supervision of the Tigris-Euphrates canal

Promotion of maize production

Delivery of wheat combine harvesters, trailers and tractors

Trial production of cereal crops and vegetables (soya, sunflower and wheat)

Supply of cattle slaughterhouses

Long-term co-operation in poultry breeding, industrial processing and marketing

Construction of a factory for agricultural tractors at Mosul

Offer for the supply of Cink-Bacitracin (feed grade), to be added to animal feed for the improvement of growth

Hydro-energy system, Bekta.

Both sides agreed that it was in their mutual interest to improve contacts and information in order to promote increased co-operation in the field of agriculture and food-processing industries. The Iraqi side said that the projects proposed for co-operation would be studied by the appropriate institutions in Iraq. It was agreed that further information should be exchanged as soon as possible about these projects. Both sides declared themselves satisfied with the fruitful discussions and with the friendly atmosphere in which they were held.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Madagascar

The two delegations agreed to accelerate the preparation of the programme for constructing the pilot farms, Zomandao (covering 600 hectares) and Moramanga (covering 1,000 hectares). It was also agreed that the Yugoslav concern, PKB-Agroengineering, will submit this programme to the Malagasy authorities by the end of May 1985. The programme will be discussed and agreed upon by both sides at the beginning of June 1985 in Madagascar. These activities will be followed by the signing of an agreement of the construction of these pilot farms.

The Malagasy delegation also expressed interest in the following co-operative projects.

Construction of slaughterhouses and a beef-processing plant. Both parties consider it necessary to prepare a feasibility study and a joint plan of action for this project. These documents will be discussed in June 1985 in Madagascar. They should also include proposals for the construction of the intestines-processing facilities. The Yugoslav organizations, Emona of Ljubljana, PKB-Agroengineering, and the Yugoslav Bank for International Economic Co-operation together with the Business Co-operative Association of Yugoslavia were nominated to co-ordinate these activities.

Poultry-meat production. The two parties have agreed that a study on the construction of special complexes for the production and processing of poultry meat and eggs should be carried out as soon as possible. A proposal will be submitted by Emona, Ljubljana, and the agricultural organization PKB, in co-operation with the Business Co-operative Association of Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav delegation suggested the following further possibilities of co-operation.

Agricultural machinery. The Business Association of Tractors, Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Industry of Yugoslavia, is ready to offer Madagascar a supply of agricultural machinery and equipment through either traditional exports or other business arrangements. In addition to agricultural tractors, the Industry of Motors and Tractors, Belgrade, is willing to offer a complete line of forestry tractors and implements.

Beekeeping. The commercial Beekeeping Association of Belgrade, and Medex of Ljubljana are ready to offer projects for bee-keeping promotion in Madagascar.

In conclusion, it was agreed that the Yugoslav organizations interested in co-operation in the field of agriculture and food-processing industries in Madagascar would submit their offers and references to the Ministry of Livestock Production, Water Resources and Forestry of Madagascar at the earliest possible date, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Madagascar.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Mexico

Both parties recognized the great potential for co-operation between their two countries, particularly in the field of agro-industries, and pointed out that this potential has not been fully exploited as yet.

The Mexican delegation expressed its interest in the following project proposals:

Maize mills

Small-capacity milk-processing lines

Milk-processing technologies, especially for whey

Potato processing

Cold storage (fruit and vegetables) and the establishment of and equipment supply for a foodstuff distribution and marketing centre.

The Yugoslav delegation was also interested in the implementation of these project proposals. Both parties agreed that the Mexicans would furnish the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia with detailed information about all these projects through the Mexican Embassy in Belgrade. Following this, the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia will contact the Yugoslav firms which might take part in implementing the projects. The Mexican delegation also agreed to submit the names of Mexican organizations which would act as partners in the implementation of such projects.

The possibility of establishing co-operation between the Yugoslav Business Co-operative Association and the corresponding Mexican associations was also discussed.

In the discussions between the representatives of Mexico and the agro-industrial complex, Servo Mihalj, Zrenjanin, it was jointly estimated that conditions for increased co-operation exist, especially with regard to the programme for organizing an agro-industrial complex in Mexico which would link primary production and processing. It was also thought that this programme could serve as a basis for developing other projects in the field of the food-processing industries. As a first step in this co-operation, both sides have agreed to organize an exchange of experts. The initial stage of the co-operation will include a one-month visit by two Mexican experts to Servo Mihalj. The second stage of the co-operation would consist of the visit of experts from Servo Mihalj to Mexico. On that occasion, further programmes of co-operation would be agreed upon.

The two sides have agreed to finance this programme jointly. In addition, UNIDO assistance would be requested to implement the programme.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Pakistan

Both parties considered in detail the possibilities for co-operation in the field of agro-industries and exchanged information on current technical and technological achievements in this field. The food-processing industry plays an important role in the overall economy of Pakistan.

Contacts had been established previously by a group of experts on agro-industries, who had had an opportunity to study the existing economic programmes and development plans of Pakistan. Working on this basis, the representatives of both countries identified basic fields of co-operation with the aim of reaching concrete agreements on trade and on economic and technical co-operation.

The following fields of co-operation were identified.

Production, processing and marketing of maize. The following were agreed:

a) A programme should be developed for increased maize production in Pakistan. (The outstanding achievements of Yugoslavia in this field were recognized);

b) One or more projects on processing maize into a variety of products for local and foreign markets should be worked out;

c) A marketing approach to the Middle East countries should be defined since it is possible that in the future there will be marketable surpluses of maize produced in Pakistan for these countries.

Processing and marketing of meat products. On the basis of the production facilities which already exist in Pakistan, both parties agreed to prepare an integrated project to include the fattening, processing and marketing of beef and mutton in Pakistan. The project was discussed in great detail, including the technical and technological aspects and the involvement of experts in working out a reasonable programme.

Fruit and vegetable processing. As they already had some experience in this field, the Pakistani side expressed an interest in the preparation of a feasibility study on the industrial processing of fruits and vegetables (oranges, apples, mango, tomatoes, etc.), applying modern processing technology and packaging. The potential export aspect of these production programmes was particularly emphasized.

Production, processing and marketing of poultry meat. The broader involvement of selected Yugoslav organizations in the production, processing and marketing of poultry meat was mutually agreed upon. The need for further analysis of the existing capacity for poultry-feed production in Pakistan was emphasized. Initial contacts between organizations involved in the programme have already been established, including the defining of mutually-agreed objectives and obligations.

Production and processing of sunflowers. The Pakistani delegation were favourably impressed by the Yugoslav proposal for increasing the production of sunflowers. The form of co-operation in this field was discussed in detail and the Yugoslav team agreed to carry out a further study of various

aspects of the production and processing of sunflowers in Pakistan. Details of the project will be worked out between the two Governments.

Production of veterinary drugs and vaccines. It was agreed that economic and technical co-operation in this field with appropriate Yugoslav veterinary institutes would be valuable in view of the number and variety of breeds of animals, in particular cattle, sheep and goats, in Pakistan.

Production and formulation of plant-protection chemicals. Both parties expressed their interest in obtaining more detailed information on the possibility of establishing economic and technical co-operation in the field of the production of plant-protection chemicals, this being always an important pre-requisite for intensive agricultural production.

Co-operation in the production and installation of silos. In view of the importance of proper storage of agricultural produce and food products, it was agreed to intensify the programme to install small silos with a capacity ranging from 50 to 500 tonnes. These would be based on Pakistani steel and would involve technical assistance in installing and maintaining the silos.

In general, it was pointed out that there was a need to exchange more detailed information and to establish broader economic links between the co-operating parties, as well as to intensify activity on the implementation of the agreed projects. It was felt that the discussions had been very fruitful and that the contacts established and the agreements reached were to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

Discussions between Yugoslavia and the United Republic of Tanzania

In discussions between the representatives from Tanzania and Yugoslavia, previous bilateral co-operation in the agro-industrial field was reviewed. It was decided that this co-operation had been successful both in the area of developing agricultural production and in the training of Tanzanian technical personnel.

During the discussions, the following projects were reviewed.

- (a) Dakawa project (development of soya bean, sunflower and maize farming);
- (b) Mara River project (construction of irrigation and hydro-electric dams);
- (c) Construction of storage facilities;
- (d) Construction of a fertilizer factory;
- (e) Kibiti project (preparation of the feasibility study on oil crops);
- (f) Mbwewe project (preparation of the feasibility study on maize production);
- (g) Construction of small-capacity oil factories;
- (h) Expansion of the existing breweries and the construction of new breweries;

- (i) Production of fruit concentrate;
- (j) Increase of sugar production;
- (k) Rehabilitation of traditional village irrigation;
- (l) Strengthening of maize-seed production and processing capacity;
- (m) Establishment of fertilizer godowns (storage facilities);
- (n) Establishment of farm service centres;
- (o) Rehabilitation of sisal production;
- (p) Madibira rice project;
- (q) Assistance in agricultural development, 1985/86 (supply of fertilizer, maize seed, tractors with implements, transport).

As set out in the Tanzanian submission, project priorities had been based on the national food strategy, the national agricultural policy, the national export programme and the long-term industrial strategy. After discussion, it was agreed that projects (h) to (q) should be included for possible implementation. The representative from Tanzania had distributed a country paper for this Round-Table Meeting which covered the projects (k) to (q). It was agreed that adequate data should be provided for projects (h) to (j). Organizations and companies interested in the implementation of priority projects should contact the Tanzanian authorities at the following addresses:

Principal Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development,
P.O. Box 9192, Dar es Salaam.

Ministry of Trade and Industry, Director of Investment and Project
Implementation, P.O. Box 9503, Dar es Salaam (Telex: 41689).

Discussions between Yugoslavia and Zambia

The Yugoslav representatives informed the Zambian delegation about the progress of the projects currently being implemented by Yugoslav organizations in Zambia.

In November 1983, the organization, Beograd, had prepared and submitted the feasibility study for the Mutirizi state farm which was then accepted by the Zambian authorities. Beograd also submitted an offer for the main parts of this project and efforts are being made to provide financial support both for preparing the project documentation and for the construction of the farm.

Both sides agreed that the work of the Maize Institute of Zemun Polje in Zambia was very successful and that steps should be taken to further this co-operation.

The representative of Energoprojekt emphasized the interest of his organization in co-operation in the field of the food-processing industries and especially in the implementation of irrigation projects.

Agrostroj offered irrigation equipment intended for small farms (covering approximately three to five hectares). This equipment has proved very successful in several African countries.

The head of the Yugoslav delegation described the successful involvement of a few Yugoslav firms in Zambia, for example, Partizanski Put, Energoinvest, Rudnap-Zambia Ltd. However, this co-operation is not growing at present because of the financial constraints. In furthering economic co-operation between the two countries, the problem of Yugoslav claims on Zambian partners still remains one of the main obstacles.

The Yugoslav side emphasized its readiness to expand existing co-operation. It was also pointed out that the economic relations of Yugoslavia and Zambia in the past had been considered an example of successful and mutually-beneficial co-operation between two non-aligned countries.

The representative of Zambia underlined his appreciation of the Yugoslav contribution to the development of his country as well as his hope that the current economic problems of Zambia would soon be overcome.

The Zambian delegation also stressed the keen interest of their country in projects in the following priority areas.

- (a) Technical assistance and equipment supply in the field of animal husbandry, slaughterhouses and the meat-processing industry, as well as in feed production and quality control;
- (b) Technical assistance and equipment supply in promoting small-scale dairy production and processing;
- (c) In the field of beer production, assistance from Yugoslav experts in organizing barley and malt production at specific Zambian locations;
- (d) The construction of storage facilities, particularly in maize-growing regions, bearing in mind that large quantities of food in Zambia are wasted for lack of storage facilities.

The Yugoslav representatives pointed to the ability as well as the readiness of Yugoslav organizations to co-operate with Zambia in the suggested fields. Both parties agreed that the Zambian side should submit its specific requests to the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia at the earliest possible date, along with project proposals in the above-mentioned fields so that their implementation should not be delayed. The Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia will then propose competent Yugoslav firms and will inform the corresponding Zambian institutions. Both parties have agreed to ask UNIDO for financial support in implementing these projects.

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Some of the delegations who had taken part in bilateral discussions agreed to continue talks with Yugoslav organizations and companies during their stay. The Joint UNIDO-Yugoslavia Centre was asked to inform the UNIDO secretariat on the results of those discussions, in particular on any co-operation projects agreed upon.

Group discussion

At the request of some delegations, a group discussion was held. The following delegations attended the discussion: Algeria, Angola, China, Cuba, Mexico and Yugoslavia. The participants of the group expressed their satisfaction with the general deliberations during the plenary sessions and the fruitful bilateral discussions with the host country, Yugoslavia. They considered the group discussion to be very useful as a supplement to the above. During the group discussion, the participating delegates exchanged information and views on the development of the food-processing industry, especially the constraints faced by their respective countries, and sought solutions from other developing countries. Specific areas for further co-operation were mentioned such as citrus-pectin plants, soya processing, plants for baby-food manufacturing, manioc, palm oil, potato processing, syrups, bakeries and the production of proteins based on fibre wastes using the fermentation process. The participants concluded that the convening of round-table ministerial meetings on co-operation among developing countries in specific industrial sectors was an innovative and practical approach to promoting such co-operation and they requested UNIDO to continue arranging these meetings. The participants underlined the importance of the thorough preparation of such meetings. Appropriate preparatory measures could include the dispatch of a detailed questionnaire to each invited country to ascertain their achievements, experiences and constraints in industrial development in the specific sector, as well as their concrete needs and capabilities for co-operation with other developing countries. The information received in this way and the concrete project proposals could be disseminated before the meeting took place.

UNIDO was further requested to provide the necessary assistance in implementing the co-operation projects which had been agreed at this Round-Table Ministerial Meeting.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

1. Economic and technical co-operation among developing countries has emerged as a new dimension of the establishment of the new international economic order. Every effort should be made to promote and strengthen such co-operation.
2. This kind of Round-Table Ministerial Meeting on co-operation among developing countries in a specific sector constitutes an innovative and practical approach to South-South co-operation and proves that the principle of mutual benefit fosters that co-operation.
3. Agro-industry in general and the food-processing industry in particular is of strategic importance to all developing countries. It should be accorded high priority in the development policies and plans of developing countries at national, regional and international levels.
4. The projects and areas of co-operation which were identified during the bilateral and group discussions are of great importance to the expansion and strengthening of economic and technical co-operation between the participating developing countries and will contribute to industrial development in the field of the food-processing industries.
5. The exchange of information and experience among developing countries on the development of agro-industries with special emphasis on the food-processing industry is of great importance. To this end, appropriate institutional arrangements should be set up.

Recommendations

1. UNIDO should continue to organize this kind of Round-Table Ministerial Meeting on specific sectors on the basis of mutual benefit. In order to achieve maximum results, thorough preparations including the exchange of information and project portfolios should be undertaken.
2. Immediate and effective follow-up action should be taken by the participating countries to implement the projects and to develop the co-operation areas agreed upon during the Meeting. To this end, UNIDO and where appropriate, other United Nations organizations, should provide the necessary assistance.
3. UNIDO should help to establish an information network among developing countries in the field of agro-industry, making full use of the existing institutions including the Joint UNIDO-Yugoslavia Centre for the Development of Agro-industry in the Developing Countries.

Annex I
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Algeria

Abderrahmane Salhi, Director General, Ministry of Light Industries

Ali Abdelhamid, Ministry of Light Industries

Angola

Justino Fernandes, Vice-Minister of Industry

Eduardo Nicolau Dos Santos, International Department, Ministry of Industry

Benin

Anne Marie Gandji, Director of Food Industries, Ministry of Economy and Finance

China

Wang, Wen Zhe, Vice-Minister of Light Industry

Yang, Chang Zhao, Department Chief of Food Bureau, Ministry of Light Industry

Cuba

Ramon Portela, Director of Development and Ministerial Adviser, Ministry of Food Industries

Egypt

Mostafa A. Soliman, Chairman of the Board, Egyptian Salt and Soda Company

Mohamed Ghanem, Counsellor, Egyptian Embassy in Belgrade

Ethiopia

Gebrehiwet Gebregziabher, Deputy General Manager, Ethiopian Food Corporation

Guinea

Fodé Idrissa Camara, Assistant Director of Agro-Industries, Ministry of Industrial Development

India

Veerendra Patil, Minister of Industry and Company Affairs

P.R. Chandran, Director, Department of Industrial Development, Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs

P.C. Rawal, Director, Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs

J.R. Hiremath, Ambassador of India in Belgrade

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Cultural and Technical Co-operation

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

UNIDO Activities to Promote Industrial Co-operation among Developing Countries - The Case of the Food-Processing Industry (UNIDO/PC.113)

Co-operation between Yugoslavia and Developing Countries in the Agro-Food Industry - National Paper (UNIDO/PC.109)

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