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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

SOLIDARITY MEETING
OF MINISTERS
OF INDUSTRY
FOR CO-OPERATION
IN THE
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

Bujumbura, Burundi, 12—15 March 1985

REPORT*

(Meeting for co-operation in industrial
development of Burundi).

*This document has been translated from an unedited original.

Explanatory notes

The following abbreviations have been used in this publication:

- ACP - African, Caribbean and Pacific States
- ADB - African Development Bank
- ADF - African Development Fund
- BDEGL - Development Bank of the Great Lake States
- BNDE - National Development Bank (Burundi)
- CEBRAE - Brazilian Centre for Support to Medium-sized and Small-scale Enterprises
- CID - Centre for Industrial Development
- CPI - Industrial Promotion Centre (Burundi)
- ECA - Economic Commission for Africa
- EDF - European Development Fund
- EIB - European Investment Bank
- IDA - International Development Association
- OAU - Organization of African Unity
- SEIB - Baol Electrical and Industrial Corporation (Senegal)
- SONEPI - National Industrial Studies and Promotion Corporation (Senegal)
- TCDC - Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNIDO - United Nations Industrial Development Organization

The project numbers refer to the projects listed in document UNIDO/PC.105 prepared for the meeting (Nos. 1 to 16) and to the additional projects circulated during the meeting (Nos. 17 to 22).

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INTRODUCTION

The Solidarity Meeting of Ministers of Industry for Co-operation in the Industrial Development of the Republic of Burundi, organized by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in co-operation with the Government of Burundi, was held at Bujumbura from 12 to 15 March 1985.

This was the eleventh in a series of solidarity meetings to promote the industrial development of the least developed countries, organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Governments of the countries concerned, since 1979. The main purpose of the Meeting was to explore ways in which the participating countries could co-operate in promoting the industrial development of Burundi. Several possibilities for such co-operation were identified. The participants closely examined the requirements of Burundi that could be met through bilateral or multilateral co-operation within the framework of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. To this end, they suggested forms that could be taken by co-operation between the host country and other developing countries.

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE MEETING

The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries:

Algeria, Brazil, Burundi, China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka.

The following United Nations bodies were represented:

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO),
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Representatives of the following bodies attended the Meeting as observers:

African Development Bank (ADB),
Development Bank of the Great Lake States (BDEGL),
European Development Fund (EDF),
World Bank.

The annex contains the list of participants.

Election of officers

The participants in the Meeting elected Mr. Albert Muganga, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Republic of Burundi, as Chairman, and Mr. S. M. S. Chadha, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs of India, and Mr. R. A. Bastos, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, as Vice-Chairmen.

Mr. I. Dinu, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Co-operation of Romania, was elected as Rapporteur.

Adoption of the agenda

The participants adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening statement, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Burundi
2. Statement by the head of the UNIDO delegation
3. Election of chairman, vice-chairmen and rapporteur
4. Adoption of the agenda
5. Statements by the heads of delegations
6. Bilateral discussions and group discussions on specific projects
7. Other business
8. Adoption of the report of the Meeting
9. Closing statements

II. SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE AT THE OPENING MEETING

Opening addresses

On behalf of His Excellency Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, President of the Republic of Burundi and Chairman of the Union for National Progress Party (UPRONA), Mr. Albert Muganga, Minister of Commerce and Industry, thanked the country representatives for responding to the Burundi Government's appeal for solidarity in co-operation. The Minister also thanked UNIDO for organizing the meeting, as part of South-South co-operation for the industrial development of the least advanced countries.

After drawing attention to the main obstacles encountered by Burundi in its economic development - its position as a land-locked State, its lack of skilled labour and the narrowness of its domestic market - the Minister stated that industrialization was a matter of constant concern to his Government. He explained that Burundi's industrial policy was based mainly on the following measures: the establishment of import substitution industries, industrialization based on processing of local raw materials, especially agricultural produce, industrial integration and regional development, and the promotion of export industries.

The Minister observed that the efforts made by the international community, and particularly the developed world, had not been enough to produce the right kind of change in the structures of the third-world economies. The developed world's assistance had often turned out to be more of a burden than a benefit. The countries of the third world had therefore decided at various international forums, in Lima, New Delhi, Buenos Aires and Lagos, to foster co-operation among themselves. It had been realized that the most advanced of the developing countries could help the least advanced with their economic and industrial development. A policy of co-operation through the organization of solidarity meetings had enabled many developing countries to benefit from the assistance of other third-world countries already undergoing industrialization. Now Burundi in its turn was calling for such fraternal assistance, in the form of appropriate technology, technical assistance in erecting plants and starting them up, long-term credit agreements at low interest rates, assistance with industrial training and the establishment of joint ventures.

The Minister gave particulars of the different sectors in which assistance was required from the participating countries. Particular attention was being given to agro-food, leather, and chemicals in common use. He also emphasized the need for assistance to the Industrial Promotion Centre, which was responsible for identifying, preparing and promoting industrial projects.

The Minister also expressed a wish that the bilateral discussions might extend beyond the projects proposed to other potential projects that might be carried out in Burundi. He concluded by pointing out that all the proposed projects were fully in line with the Five-Year Economic and Social Plan 1983-1987.

On behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO, Mr. A. Hacini, Director of the Division of Policy Co-ordination, referred first of all to the individual and general activities undertaken by UNIDO on behalf of the least advanced countries. He reminded the meeting that under the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, UNIDO, in co-operation with the OAU and ECA secretariats, was engaged in activities concerned with industrial co-operation among African countries in the subregion, particularly with regard to co-ordination of the development plans of the countries belonging to the Economic Community of the Great Lake States, training - which was one of the key elements in the Decade - and more thorough investigation of those countries' potential.

He also emphasized the importance UNIDO attached to the Solidarity Meeting, which had been convened in order to help the host country with its efforts in the industrial field, through co-operation with other developing countries in the preparation and execution of specific industrial projects. The event was to be viewed in the context of the resolution adopted by the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO on industrial co-operation among developing countries.

The experience of previous solidarity meetings had shown that the potential for South-South co-operation had been neither fully identified nor duly exploited, but also that even if the developing countries had accepted the idea of solidarity, the transformation of agreements and general principles into practical programmes and projects ran into some difficulties.

New horizons had been set for South-South co-operation at the last two solidarity meetings in the Yemen Arab Republic and Rwanda. Offers of assistance had been made by various countries and financial organizations, under which currency commitments had been made and projects could be undertaken on a bilateral or a multilateral basis.

The project proposals had been drawn up in close collaboration with the Burundi Government, in accordance with its priorities and its Development Plan. As regards the machinery for co-operation, the participating countries could decide to set up either bilateral or multilateral co-operation, which might be concerned with the public sector or with the private sector, with joint identification of partners, with training opportunities, with the supply of experts, etc.

Mr. Hacini expressed the conviction that the very fact that developing countries situated far apart were represented at the Meeting was incontrovertible evidence of the third world's firm determination to unite in order to resolve the problems encountered by such countries in their economic and social development and to build a prosperous future together.

Statements by heads of delegations

The representative of Algeria referred in his statement to UNIDO's long experience of organizing solidarity meetings in co-operation with the countries concerned. Such meetings revealed what was needed and what was available, mapping out a path of co-operation based on economic complementarity and mutual interest and on the need for solidarity in support of vulnerable countries. He spoke of the importance and symbolic implications of such meetings within the context of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least advanced countries. Burundi's decision to give priority to the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises represented a sensible policy for its socio-economic development. His own country's presence at the Meeting was an act of faith in South-South co-operation and a manifestation of its continuing interest in strengthening intra-African co-operation.

Algeria had long maintained good and close co-operative relations with Burundi, to the benefit of both sides. At the round table on foreign aid held at Bujumbura in 1984, his country had undertaken to help carry out a project in the energy sector. Algeria was also assisting the Government of Burundi in its efforts with regard to the multidisciplinary training of supervisory staff and workers in some sectors of industrial development. In conclusion, he said he was sure that Algeria's attendance at the meeting would make it possible to explore new areas of co-operation.

The representative of Brazil said that his Government appreciated the efforts made by UNIDO since 1979 to promote collective self-reliance by developing countries through the organization of solidarity meetings and welcomed the practical results they had led to. Brazil's repeated attendance at previous meetings of that type showed clearly the importance it attached to strengthening its technical and economic co-operation with other developing countries. To ensure steady improvement, co-operation should be based on equality, mutual benefit and respect for States' sovereignty. Brazil's experience in establishing an industrial base could be of considerable interest to other third-world countries. However, in its desire to co-operate on a bigger scale with other developing countries, Brazil was handicapped by its lack of finance. Despite its budgetary restrictions, it was maintaining a very active programme of technical co-operation with African and Latin American countries. It considered that the full potential of South-South co-operation could more easily be realized with financial assistance from international financing agencies, and also from developed countries. Brazilian organizations might be able to co-operate in one way or another in a number of the projects under consideration at the present Meeting. He hoped that Brazil's participation in the Solidarity Meeting would help to strengthen the existing ties between the two countries.

The head of the Chinese delegation, expressing firm support for the Meeting, said that the developing countries were faced with a common task of development. It was therefore necessary to strengthen and develop South-South co-operation. He gave details of co-operation between China and Burundi, which, through the combined efforts of the two sides, had been yielding fruit for more than a decade. He went on to explain that the four principles governing China's economic and technical co-operation with other developing countries were "equality and reciprocal advantage, effectiveness, diversity of forms of co-operation and common development". In line with those four principles, his Government wanted to develop and expand economic and technical co-operation with Burundi. Together with the Burundi authorities, it would be trying to strengthen such co-operation both at the present Meeting and in the joint Sino-Burundi economic and commercial commission which was to meet shortly in Beijing. While expanding co-operation of the traditional kind, they wanted to diversify their relations by evolving new forms of co-operation.

The head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea began by saying that the Solidarity Meeting was an excellent opportunity for developing countries to have talks and arrive at understandings with each other. Burundi had made astonishing progress in its economy, whether in stock-raising, rural development, trade and industry, public works or transport. The priority in the struggle to establish the new international economic order and to consolidate political sovereignty was to strengthen co-operation among non-aligned countries and developing countries. One agreement on bilateral co-operation had already been concluded with Burundi in the past, covering the manufacture of small agricultural tools, irrigation in the Nyamabere region, gifts of tractors and ploughs and the construction of the Palais des Congrès. Other forms of co-operation with Burundi were planned and the future would see an expansion of bilateral co-operation into new fields. He had no doubt that the Meeting would help to strengthen Burundi and further its industrial development.

The head of the Egyptian delegation told the Meeting that his country attached particular importance to Burundi's economic development. After reviewing the progress of the Egyptian economy over the past 30 years, and the development of its industrial sector in particular, he observed that the experience gained by developing countries which had already made headway in the industrialization process should be shared with the least advanced developing countries. His own

country's South-South co-operation with many African countries had already reached a very advanced stage. He referred in particular to the efforts towards economic integration with the Sudan and to co-operation with Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Somalia and the Arab countries of Africa.

Egypt was ready to consider, within the limits of its capacity, any form of assistance likely to contribute to Burundi's industrial development. Leaving aside financial or material assistance, which Egypt was not in a position to provide at present, it was ready to assist Burundi in the development of its human resources, and particularly with the training of skilled labour for industry. Other possibilities were the introduction of a preventive maintenance programme and of a system for monitoring stocks of spare parts in certain industrial plants in Burundi.

The head of the Indian delegation said that his country had been demonstrating its solidarity with the developing countries for more than 20 years over a wide field of technical co-operation activities. Under the Indian technical and economic co-operation programme, many fellows from different African countries were trained in specialized institutions, and Indian experts worked abroad as needed. The gift of 100,000 tons of wheat announced by the Indian Prime Minister to meet the critical situation created by the drought prevailing over a large part of Africa, although a symbolic gesture, was a practical step towards co-operation in all its aspects and a token of India's solidarity with the developing countries. He went on to say that many different kinds of technology that had been developed over the years were available and that India would be happy to share them with developing countries.

Referring to the Indian exhibition being held at the same time in Nairobi, he expressed the wish that the UNIDO representative at the seminar held in connection with the exhibition would make a complete report on the technology exhibited that would be of interest to Burundi and other developing countries in the region and that the report would be distributed in those countries for their information. India could undertake several of the projects proposed and was determined to achieve practical results in the area of co-operation during the Meeting. In that connection he welcomed the opportunities for co-operation with international agencies and other countries represented at the Meeting.

The representative of Indonesia observed that the project proposals put forward by the Government of Burundi, far from being over-ambitious, were essential for the country's development. From the statements by previous speakers he had drawn the conclusion that there was a pressing need for the international community to assist Burundi in developing its resources for the well-being of its population. His own country fully supported those efforts and within the limits of its modest means was ready to offer Burundi assistance. Indonesia was also a developing country and could not provide financial assistance. It did, however, propose to offer a three-month training programme in the leather and footwear industry and could propose other training programmes in the fields of agriculture and small-scale industry if the Burundi Government so desired.

The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya stated that his country's solidarity and co-operation with Burundi dated back many years and had been successfully translated into economic, scientific, educational, cultural, medical and social relations. In its co-operation and solidarity, his country was not just active at the bilateral level, but also at the international level, whether through the United Nations and its various organizations or through OAU. He was not underestimating the projects proposed for the Meeting, but in accordance with the spirit of the excellent co-operative relations between the two countries, he wished to point out that they had diplomatic representatives and a joint commission which

had been working along those lines for a long time. His country attached great importance to that kind of solidarity, and he would transmit the project proposals to the competent authorities so that they could be studied in depth by specialists. A decision would be taken on them by the joint commission.

In his statement, the representative of Pakistan reaffirmed his country's willingness to participate in technical and economic co-operation among developing countries. He also expressed the hope that the discussions at the Meeting would lead to an intensification of co-operation between Burundi and the participating countries. His country, which had already taken part in several solidarity meetings, was anxious to contribute to Burundi's industrial development and to become one of its major commercial partners. Pakistan had reached an advanced stage in its efforts to industrialize itself and to master the techniques of producing capital goods in various sectors (textiles, leather, fertilizers, electrical equipment, agro-industries, engineering firms). It could share its experience in those areas with other countries. Its enterprises, both private and public, would be able to provide technical and managerial assistance in the establishment of similar enterprises in Burundi. Pakistan would also be able to supply capital goods on mutually advantageous credit terms and to provide training opportunities at various research institutes, with the financial assistance of international organizations or third countries. Agreements on joint ventures to be undertaken bilaterally or trilaterally could be envisaged.

He hoped that it would be possible to examine many projects during the Meeting for which Pakistan would be able to provide assistance within the limits of its modest resources. In conclusion, he stated that Burundi's development could make a positive contribution both to the general prosperity of the world and to the unity and development of Africa in particular.

The representative of Romania noted first of all that the Meeting was being held in response to the Burundi Government's desire to see the developing countries join forces in strengthening their solidarity. Romania's policy in developing its economic relations was based on the principles of respect for independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs and reciprocal advantage. As a developing socialist country, it attached particular importance to its relations of active multilateral co-operation and militant solidarity with the countries of Africa and had established close links with the newly independent States. More than 120 agreements had so far been reached on economic and technical co-operation, including 86 projects in the fields of industry, agriculture, mining, chemicals, mechanical engineering, etc.

Co-operation with Burundi dated from 1970, when an agreement on economic and technical co-operation had been concluded between the two countries and a joint government commission set up. Romania had given particular attention to the training of national staff, and over 300 Burundi students had either completed their university studies in Romania in the economic, technical and agricultural fields, or were in the process of doing so.

Romania had great experience in the field of industrial development and over a relatively short period had transformed itself from an agrarian country, with a rudimentary industry, into an industrial-agrarian country, with booming modern industry and modern agriculture. Industrial output was now fifty times greater than it had been forty years earlier. He expressed his country's interest in analysing together with the Burundi authorities and other participants in the Meeting the opportunities and terms for its participation in certain development projects, for which it could supply technical assistance, together with tools,

equipment and materials made in Romania. In conclusion, he stated that his attendance at the Meeting was an expression of his country's willingness to expand and develop economic and technical co-operation between Romania and Burundi still further.

The representative of Senegal began by describing his country's policy and experience in the field of industrial development and its participation in economic and technical co-operation among developing countries. He reviewed his country's industrialization priorities since the beginning of the first development plan in 1961, including import substitution for manufactured goods, the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, the establishment of the National Industrial Studies and Promotion Corporation and the establishment of the Dakar Industrial Free Zone. In those various activities the exploitation of domestic resources had been given pride of place. To encourage the development of industry, his Government had offered positive incentives, such as a highly encouraging investment code, export subsidies and the establishment of financial organizations and institutions to help industry and promote exports. It was interested in economic co-operation in the projects for margarine, the establishment of small oil-mills, the pilot workshop at Ngozi, the manufacture of toothpaste and co-operation with the Industrial Promotion Centre.

The representative of Sri Lanka explained that he considered the Meeting an ideal framework for the participating countries to enter into discussions in a spirit of co-operation with a view to taking decisions of a practical nature for the benefit of Burundi and of the other countries. Since the end of the 1970s his country had been engaged in a process of liberalizing the economy in order to encourage private enterprise and co-operation with a view to improving the quality of manufactured goods. At present it was proficient and particularly active in certain sectors such as fertilizers, synthetic fibres, paper, steel, cement, leather and agro-industries. The Government was paying special attention to the development of small and medium-sized industrial enterprises. A recently established ministry was responsible for promoting the establishment of such enterprises, particularly in rural parts of the country. His delegation had considered the projects before the Solidarity Meeting and could offer the Government of Burundi technical assistance in the leather industry, paper production and medicinal plant extraction.

The representative of the African Development Bank (ADB) said that the action taken by the Bank to assist member States in their efforts to improve the standard of living of their people was not limited just to the financing of projects, but also covered participation in all forums where the future of the African continent was at issue. As far as Burundi was concerned, ADB had taken part in the recent round table on foreign aid and in all the meetings of financing agencies for projects in which it was involved. At present its aid to Burundi amounted to about \$120 million, which had been used to finance sixteen projects in different sectors of the economy, including the industrial sector, with the Mosso sugar project. In the current year ADB would finance the project for a shipyard at Bujumbura, and future programmes would include other industrial projects such as the Rumonge oil-mill.

The Bank's assistance could take three forms: loans financed by it on its own, loans co-financed with other credit agencies and loans which were the subject of parallel financing. In the last case, which involved projects proposed by a Government, the normal procedure was for the minister of finance of the Government concerned to submit a request for financing. Since resources were limited, it was for the Government in question to guide ADB as to the degree of priority to be given to this or that financing proposal in relation to other projects already included in the future programme.

III. BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS ON PROJECT PROPOSALS

Discussions between Burundi and Algeria

The Algerian delegation wished to make it clear that its mandate was to reaffirm Algeria's availability and willingness to co-operate in Burundi's development. It was not, however, qualified to discuss the projects or their technical and economic aspects.

The initial list of projects had been transmitted to the Ministry of Light Industry and its design departments for consideration and evaluation so that a determination could be made as to the possibility, nature and form of the contribution Algeria might be able to make. Any such contribution would depend on the results of that process, Algeria's possibilities and Burundi's own priorities.

The second list of projects, received on the day the Meeting had begun, would be sent to Algiers for similar examination in its turn. Whatever the outcome might be, and without prejudging the decisions that might be taken, the Algerian delegation considered that the set of projects put forward undoubtedly offered wide scope for co-operation between the two countries. Further information and data might be requested in due course by the competent Algerian design departments. The two parties, Burundi and Algeria, would make contact at a later stage to pursue their discussions with a view to exploring the opportunities that might exist in that area of co-operation.

Discussions between Burundi and Brazil

The Brazilian delegation informed the Burundi delegation that Brazil had experience in all the fields covered by the projects submitted to the Solidarity Meeting and was ready to share that experience with Burundi.

Referring to the current economic difficulties which made it difficult for the developing countries - including Brazil - to contribute financial resources for South-South co-operation, the Brazilian delegation said that the finance for the projects in question should be sought from regional and international financial agencies.

Brazilian organizations in the public and private sectors had identified more than one Brazilian enterprise interested in providing equipment and machinery for each of the projects. If the Burundi public or private sector should decide to buy machinery or equipment in Brazil, the Brazilian Government, apart from helping to choose the most appropriate enterprise, would also be ready to send the necessary experts to Burundi for pre-investment studies, which would be offered to the promoters of the project. Brazil would cover the costs of international travel and the experts' salaries, while Burundi would be expected to bear the costs of their stay, including any medical expenses.

The Brazilian delegation also informed the Burundi delegation that, independently of the purchase of equipment in Brazil, Brazilian firms of consultants were in a position to carry out feasibility studies on the projects submitted by the Government of Burundi and that the Brazilian Government would be ready to consider the possibility of making a contribution to cover part of the cost of carrying out those studies.

With regard to project 16 (Technical co-operation with the Industrial Promotion Centre (CPI)), the Brazilian delegation put forward a draft agreement on co-operation between the Burundi Industrial Promotion Centre and the Brazilian

Centre for Support to Medium-sized and Small-scale Enterprises (CEBRAE), the two institutions having more or less the same aims. The agreement, once signed, would be the basis for discussions on different forms of involvement in projects 5 (Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura), 6 (Industrial conversion of manioc into alcohol), 8 (Pilot rural workshop at Ngozi) and 15 (Manufacture of articles made of plastic), which the Brazilian enterprises linked to the CEBRAE system were particularly interested in.

The Burundi delegation was informed that the Brazilian Government would be ready to send a CEBRAE representative to discuss and sign the agreement with CPI and at the same time to discuss the different forms of involvement in the projects mentioned above.

After the Brazilian delegation had been informed that a Burundi mission was planned to Brazil, it suggested that if the mission came before the visit by the CEBRAE representative, it should include representatives of the CPI management. Their task would be to discuss and sign the draft CEBRAE-CPI agreement, so that co-operation between the two centres could start as soon as possible.

The Brazilian delegation also informed the Burundi delegation that a Brazilian enterprise, COTRA, had a special interest in projects 11 (Footwear factory) and 12 (Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction), and possibly project 17 (Assistance to slaughterhouses). A questionnaire on those projects was handed to the Burundi delegation with a view to eliciting further information. The Brazilian delegation also informed the Burundi delegation that Brazil would be ready to bear the international travel and subsistence costs of a COTRA representative visiting Burundi in connection with the preparations for those projects, subject to the supply of the equipment needed for their implementation.

Discussions between Burundi and China

The representatives of China and Burundi expressed their willingness to strengthen their technical and economic co-operation further. It was accordingly agreed that the Chinese delegation should transmit to the competent Chinese authorities a complete list of the projects submitted to the Solidarity Meeting. Once the projects had been examined, the Chinese authorities would indicate which ones might interest them, and they might also ask the Burundi authorities for further information.

Time permitting, the projects would then be discussed in detail at the next meeting of the joint Sino-Burundi commission or through diplomatic channels or in some other context to be determined by agreement.

Discussions between Burundi and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea began by reviewing the different fields of co-operation between that country and Burundi and the various projects completed or under way in the economic, social and cultural fields. Despite its situation, the Democratic People's Republic was ready to strengthen South-South co-operation, with Burundi among other countries.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea stated that it intended first of all to complete the replacement of the agricultural implements plant at Bujumbura (FABRIAG) by a universal machine repair plant. It also stated that it would then try to look into the possibility of co-operation with Burundi on other projects.

Discussions between Burundi and the Arab Republic of Egypt

The head of the Egyptian delegation reaffirmed the will of his Government to contribute to the industrial development of Burundi. Within the framework of the Solidarity Meeting, the Egyptian delegation indicated the interest of its country to assist in the realization of projects 1 (Fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit), 5 (Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura), 10 (Tannery), 11 (Footwear factory) and 21 (Paper production).

The co-operation with Burundi would consist in the provision of technical assistance in the field of training and in the sending of Egyptian technicians who would assist the Government of Burundi in the preparation and evaluation of feasibility studies.

As far as project 1 (Fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit) was concerned, the Egyptian delegation offered to participate in the evaluation of the feasibility study carried out by the Centre of Industrial Promotion, to advise the Government of Burundi in the acquisition of equipment and in the negotiation of contracts and to contribute to the training of personnel through training programmes which would be organized in Egyptian enterprises. As far as projects 5 (Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura) and 21 (Paper production) were concerned, the Egyptian delegation offered the provision of an Egyptian specialist who would be sent to Burundi to evaluate the possibilities of valorization of this project. The Government of Burundi should put at the disposal of the Egyptian Government all the available data on this project. The offer of assistance would also apply to the training of personnel.

As far as projects 10 (Tannery) and 11 (Footwear factory) were concerned, the Egyptian delegation offered to send to Burundi an expert to study the project expansion of the tannery and the possibilities of its execution. The Egyptian expert would at the same time analyse the possibilities of establishing a factory for the production of shoes and other leather products. The Egyptian delegation offered to receive Burundi personnel for training both for the tannery project and for the shoe-making project.

In conclusion, the Egyptian delegation informed the delegation of Burundi that the costs of the technical assistance mentioned above would be borne by the "Egyptian Fund for Technical Co-operation for Africa" within the framework of the Agreement between UNIDO and the Egyptian Government, which had been approved in 1984.

Discussions between Burundi and India

The head of the Indian delegation referred to the considerable experience India had acquired in almost all industrial sectors over the years, adapting and developing technology appropriate to conditions in India, which were similar to those in Burundi and the other African developing countries. He stressed in particular India's experience in small-scale industry: it already had a million small industrial units and their number was growing at the rate of 100,000 a year. Indian organizations responsible for industrial promotion, such as the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC), were already giving assistance in that area to several other developing countries, including some in Africa. The experience they had acquired elsewhere in Africa would be very useful in assistance to Burundi.

He invited the Burundi Government to send one or more officials to India to see for themselves the varied range of technology available for developing countries. India would be glad to receive such a delegation. The head of the Burundi delegation welcomed this gesture, saying that it would be extremely helpful.

Turning to the projects submitted to the Solidarity Meeting, the head of the Indian delegation said that India had the technical capacity and the expertise necessary to carry out almost all the projects. However, he would limit the number of projects for which Indian participation would be particularly relevant and useful for Burundi to ten: 1 (Fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit), 8 (Pilot rural workshop at Ngozi), 9 (Chain of workshops at Bujumbura), 10 (Tannery), 11 (Footwear factory), 12 (Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction), 13 (Paint works), 14 (Manufacture of toothpaste and cosmetics), 15 (Manufacture of articles made of plastic) and 21 (Paper production).

During the thorough discussion that followed, the Burundi delegation provided explanations and detailed answers to specific questions put by the Indian delegation, which also replied to specific suggestions and questions from the Burundi side on the applicable techniques etc., stating among other things that projects 10 (Tannery), 11 (Footwear factory) and 17 (Assistance to slaughterhouses) formed a group and that assistance for those projects would be interdependent.

Although the finance would have to come from other sources, the Indian delegation said that it would be happy to arrange training in India free of charge for all projects it took part in, and if the training was to be given in Burundi itself, it would be glad to send the necessary expert(s) as part of TCDC, and thus at minimum cost to the recipient country. With regard to projects 13 (Paint works) and 21 (Paper production), which to start with would essentially involve studies, India would be glad to send one or more specialists, again on a TCDC basis, so that the salaries etc. of the officials travelling from one country to the other as experts or fellows would be borne by the country of origin, local subsistence costs would be borne by the host country, and the cost of international travel might be borne by an international organization such as UNIDO, or, if necessary and subject to agreement, by one of the countries concerned.

The Burundi side was profoundly grateful for the Indian offer, and it was agreed that the contacts necessary for the follow-up would be made through UNDP/UNIDO or via the Indian mission or the Burundi mission in Kampala.

Discussions between Burundi and Indonesia

The delegation of Indonesia, an essentially agricultural country, began by stressing the importance of a sound and prosperous agriculture capable of supporting the country's economic development and referred in that connection to Indonesia's own experience. The discussions which followed were concerned in particular with project 11 (Footwear factory) and the related project 22 (Textile footwear production).

The Indonesian delegation made a proposal for assistance in the field of training for the manufacture of footwear, over a period of three months, for one or two Burundi candidates. Indonesia would bear the local costs in that country, while the travel costs might be taken over by UNDP under an established agreement. Burundi would have to select candidates with the requisite qualifications, including a knowledge of English.

The Indonesian delegation also pointed out that in 1985-1986 agriculture and small-scale industry would be the sectors for which the Indonesian Government might consider granting assistance in the field of training, as part of technical

assistance under the TCDC programme. Similarly, it was explained that the Burundi Government could approach the Indonesian Government with other requests for assistance (study tours, training in the field of communications, etc.). If parallel financing could be found, Indonesia would be ready to consider sympathetically requests for assistance in training in fields other than agriculture and industry, and also, if necessary, missions by Indonesian experts to Burundi.

Finally, it was decided that the Government of Burundi would submit to the Indonesian Government an official request for assistance with training for footwear manufacture through the respective permanent missions of the two countries to the United Nations in New York, since they as yet had no diplomatic relations.

Discussions between Burundi and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

The two delegations expressed their willingness to develop co-operation further. The Libyan delegation would transmit the list of projects proposed by the Burundi Government to the competent authorities for examination by specialists. The Burundi side would in its turn provide further technical information. The two parties would maintain permanent contact through diplomatic channels and through the joint commission scheduled to meet in July 1985.

Discussions between Burundi and Pakistan

The Pakistan delegation informed the Burundi delegation that Pakistan had experience in fields connected with most of the projects submitted to the Meeting and was ready to share it with Burundi. While not in a position at present to offer financial or material assistance, Pakistan was prepared to offer Burundi the equipment necessary for suitable technologies, to be paid for after a grace period and on concessional terms.

The Pakistan delegation also stated that it was able to offer technical assistance and training for projects 1 (Fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit), 5 (Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura), 7 (Sweetmeats), 8 (Pilot rural workshop at Ngozi), 10 (Tannery), 11 (Footwear factory), 12 (Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction), 13 (Paint works), 14 (Manufacture of toothpaste and cosmetics), 16 (Technical co-operation with the Industrial Promotion Centre (CPI)), 17 (Assistance to slaughterhouses), 21 (Paper production) and 22 (Textile footwear production). In the case of projects 5, 7 and 14, Pakistan could also carry out feasibility studies. The Pakistan delegation promised to do everything it could to find a mutually advantageous solution in order to meet the financial implications of these operations, in particular by seeking the assistance of international organizations. The decision taken in that connection by the Pakistan authorities would be communicated to the Government of Burundi through diplomatic channels.

Discussions between Burundi and Romania

Before turning to the specific issue of the Solidarity Meeting, the representative of Romania described the bilateral co-operation arrangements already in existence between the two countries. Their co-operation had been strengthened by a visit of the President of Romania to Burundi in 1979. Romania was interested in four industrial development projects listed in the documents before the Meeting, and was prepared to analyse with the Burundi authorities the possibilities and conditions for implementing those projects within the framework of bilateral co-operation. His country was not opposed to the possibility of trilateral or multilateral co-operation in the implementation of the proposed projects.

With regard to the four projects in which it was interested, Romania would be prepared to assist in the following ways:

Delivery of tools, equipment and materials made in Romania;

Turnkey delivery of factories;

Commissioning of industrial enterprises, including plant maintenance;

Preparation of feasibility studies and training of personnel (in Burundi and/or Romania).

The talks then centred on the following four projects:

Project 4 - Cheese factory: With regard to this project the Romanian delegation said that Romania had long experience in the manufacture of cream cheese and matured cheeses. It handed a questionnaire to the Burundi delegation on the basis of which the production capacity of the proposed factory and the desirability of making the study and formulating specific co-operation proposals would be determined. The Romanian delegation expressed the wish to know the promoter of the project with a view to pursuing the necessary contacts and facilitating follow-up activities.

Project 12 - Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction: The Romanian delegation said that it was not unfamiliar with the project, since Romanian experts had already worked on it within the framework of UNIDO assistance. For the present, before embarking on further stages of co-operation on the project, Romania was awaiting information from the Burundi delegation concerning the action taken in connection with the report submitted to Burundi by UNIDO.

Project 11 - Footwear factory: Romania was a country with great experience in the manufacture of footwear of all kinds. The Romanian delegation invited the Burundi delegation to complete a questionnaire, on the basis of which a process of co-operation could be initiated. Thirty days after receipt of the completed questionnaire, Romania would send its proposals to Burundi. The Romanian delegation also expressed the wish to receive the pre-feasibility study already made, which would help it to form a more detailed picture of the project. It also expressed the wish for co-operation with the Burundi authorities in the construction of the factory.

Project 15 - Manufacture of articles made of plastic: In respect of this project, the Romanian delegation also handed the Burundi delegation a questionnaire to complete. Specific proposals would be made on the basis of the completed questionnaire thirty days after its receipt by Romania.

Precise financing details were not touched upon during the talks but would be discussed between the two countries at a later stage, when work on the projects was further advanced.

Discussions between Burundi and Senegal

The delegation of Senegal and the experts from Burundi reviewed all forms of co-operation within the framework of the projects submitted to the Meeting and agreed on the following:

Project 16 - Technical co-operation with the Industrial Promotion Centre (CPI)

First area of co-operation - Identification of projects: Planning missions throughout the country in co-operation with SONEPI in order to provide CPI with a portfolio of projects to submit to promoters.

Second area of co-operation - Project studies: Joint feasibility studies by CPI and SONEPI, involving missions by experts from both institutions. Within this framework, those projects submitted to the Solidarity Meeting in which Senegal has expressed interest could be studied by the two above-mentioned institutions and by SEIB.

SONEPI would thus help CPI to familiarize itself with the different methods of evaluating projects (effects method, reference prices method, etc.).

Third area of co-operation: Taking account of SONEPI's experience in carrying out diagnostic studies of undertakings in difficulties, and in view of the very large number of undertakings in difficulties in Burundi, SONEPI and CPI agreed to join forces in diagnosing the problems encountered and to draw up plans for putting such undertakings on the road to recovery. Within that framework, SONEPI would be prepared to share with CPI its experience in the field of consultancy assistance.

Fourth area of co-operation - Training and information: SONEPI would be prepared to receive CPI supervisory staff for periodic training courses in project study and follow-up, supervisory activities and management. SONEPI could invite CPI to all seminars organized by it (project evaluation, training of instructors, etc.) and would supply CPI with all the necessary documents, in particular those relating to the operation of participation and guarantee funds. In that connection, CPI would wish to receive a mission from SONEPI to help in setting up its project for a participation and guarantee fund. SONEPI could also collaborate with CPI in the search for financial backing for all the above-mentioned activities.

Project 8 - Pilot rural workshop at Ngozi: SONEPI could train the head of the workshop in techniques, production and management. It could provide supervisory staff during the workshop's starting-up period. CPI would submit to SONEPI the workshop's pre-feasibility file for criticism and assessment. A study tour for one or two supervisors could be organized in the very near future, in the light of the progress of the project.

Project 5 - Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura: Upon request from the Government of Burundi to the Government of Senegal, SEIB was willing at any time to send a mission to Burundi in order to:

Identify areas for the installation of oil extraction units,

Determine the capacity of the oil extraction and refining units,

Prepare feasibility studies in co-operation with SONEPI and CPI,

Seek financial backing from sources of funds,

Help in choosing equipment,

Undertake the erection of units and the training of technical supervisors.

The processing chains for the extraction and refining of groundnut oil could also be used for processing soya beans and sunflower seed.

Project 3 - Margarine factory and project 14 - Manufacture of toothpaste and cosmetics: The forms of co-operation listed for project 5 also applied to these two projects.

Discussions between Burundi and Sri Lanka

The representative of Sri Lanka expressed particular interest in project 21 (Paper production). He stressed the experience acquired by his country in producing paper from rice straw and from recycled paper. The Burundi delegation wished to know whether it would not be possible for Sri Lanka to assist in a study to identify other vegetable raw materials which might be available in Burundi. The representative of Sri Lanka offered to send an expert on an identification mission, the cost of which would be shared between Sri Lanka and Burundi. He also offered assistance in the training of supervisory personnel, which could be financed from Sri Lanka through multilateral assistance.

For projects 10 (Tannery) and 11 (Footwear factory), he offered his country's assistance in training supervisors and workers at Sri Lankan undertakings. Sri Lanka would also seek financial backing for such assistance from international aid agencies. With regard to project 12 (Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction), the representative of Sri Lanka said that there was a research institute in his country which could carry out analyses with a view to industrial extraction of medicines from Burundi plants. The representative made no commitment on financing the cost of such research, but said that he would discuss the matter with the appropriate authorities in his country.

Discussions between Burundi and the African Development Bank (ADB)

At the Solidarity Meeting, the delegation of ADB and the delegation of Burundi exchanged information, more particularly concerning ADB's system of operation in the field of small and medium-sized undertakings.

(a) Studies

For most of the 22 projects submitted, preliminary studies were needed. Under ADB procedures, those studies could be financed by means of a loan or from bilateral funds. In order for financing to be considered, the Government of Burundi would have to submit a request to ADB. However, since the Meeting was designed to promote Burundi's industrial development through South-South co-operation, it was evident that the emphasis ought to be on financing certain studies out of bilateral funds entrusted to ADB by member States from the South participating in the Meeting.

(b) The estimated costs of the projects submitted varied from approximately \$70,000 to \$4.8 million. Under ADB's present methods of operation, small industrial projects whose estimated costs were below \$1 million could only be financed out of a line of credit. Projects with a higher estimated cost, such as the one for the conversion of manioc into alcohol (\$4.8 million), could be financed by individual loans.

The representative of ADB informed the Burundi delegation that the line of credit established in Burundi by the African Development Fund (ADF) was an agricultural one.

In the light of the explanations given about the way ADB operated, it was evident that if Burundi wanted the Bank to become involved, it would have to submit

a funding request. In view of ADB's limited resources and of the programme of loans already drawn up by agreement with the Government, the Government would have to specify in each funding request the degree of priority it attached to the activity in question.

Furthermore, bearing in mind the idea behind the Meeting, namely, the promotion of South-South exchanges, the ADB delegation was asked to transmit to Burundi a list of the bilateral funds managed by ADB on behalf of member countries belonging to the South.

With regard to project 8 (Pilot rural workshop at Ngozi), the National Development Bank (BNDE) would have to be consulted to ascertain how far the project could be financed out of the agricultural credit line recently made available to Burundi.

Discussions between Burundi and the Development Bank of the Great Lake States (BDEGL)

The representative of BDEGL said that the institution he represented did not finance feasibility studies; it did, however, participate in financing project implementation. In that context, he expressed interest in financing the following projects:

Margarine factory (No. 3), Establishment of small oil-mills in the provinces and a large oil-mill at Bujumbura (No. 5), Tannery (No. 10), Pilot unit for medicinal plant extraction (No. 12), Avocado-oil production (No. 20) and Fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit (No. 1).

BDEGL's financial participation generally amounted to between 50 and 80 per cent of total investment and working capital. The list of projects given by the representative of BDEGL was only indicative and did not exclude the possibility of support for other projects for which feasibility studies were already under way.

Discussions between Burundi and the World Bank

The Burundi delegation informed the representative of the World Bank that the delegations of participating countries had given their support to technical assistance and training. The action requested from the Bank concerned the financing of projects.

The representative of the World Bank said that in view of the modest level of investment involved, the Bank could intervene only by granting a line of credit.

To the extent that a need for funds became felt in Burundi, the World Bank, through IDA, could take action by granting a line of credit to a local development bank. For that purpose, the projects submitted to the Meeting would have to be put in the pipeline of the Bank's projects which were to benefit from the line of credit.

Discussions between Burundi and the European Development Fund (EDF)

The representative of EDF began by thanking Burundi for inviting him to participate in the Meeting, thus enabling him to become better informed about projects under way or in preparation in the industrial sector in Burundi.

EDF could participate in the following fields:

Financing of training;

Financing projects through the European Investment Bank (EIB), using the existing line of credit made available to BNDE;

Possibly, implementation of project studies through the Centre for Industrial Development (CID).

The EDF delegation reminded the Burundi delegation that article 64 of the Third Lomé Convention contained a clause providing for training opportunities for nationals of ACP countries in the field of small-scale and medium-sized industry.

It was eventually decided to await the results of bilateral negotiations before defining more precisely the type of action needed for the implementation of certain projects, in respect of which the Burundi Government would submit a request for assistance.

Discussions between Burundi and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP delegation said that, in keeping with its usual method of operation, it would analyse with due attention any request submitted to it by the Burundi Government for assistance in the implementation of projects considered at the Solidarity Meeting. Such assistance might, for example, relate to training. In view of the present status of the projects submitted, the UNDP delegation said that it was too early to express support for any specific project.

IV. SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE AT THE CLOSING MEETING

First, the representative of UNIDO informed the Meeting of the contents of a telex received from the Government of Yugoslavia. Events outside its control had prevented a Yugoslav delegation from participating in the Meeting. Yugoslavia had confirmed its interest in co-operating in Burundi's industrial development in a spirit of solidarity and had expressed the wish to receive additional information on the projects, including feasibility studies and particulars of the resources available, especially in connection with the project for a fruit and vegetable production and preservation unit.

In his closing address, the representative of UNIDO stressed the fruitful nature of the Meeting. Representatives had been able to exchange information and experience and had agreed on a number of co-operation projects. He expressed the hope that those agreements might receive a systematic and immediate follow-up, in which UNIDO was prepared to co-operate. He then thanked the Burundi authorities for their hospitality and, in particular, thanked the Minister of Trade and Industry of Burundi and all his staff for their excellent and efficient work. Lastly, he expressed the firm hope that the spirit of solidarity manifested at the Meeting would lead to concrete results.

The representative of Senegal then took the floor on behalf of all delegations and thanked the Burundi authorities for their warm welcome and hospitality and for the efficient work done by the Burundi officials. He expressed the hope that an effective follow-up would be organized by the Burundi Government and by the delegations which had attended the Meeting.

In his closing address, the Minister of Trade and Industry briefly summarized the work of the Meeting and thanked representatives for their dedicated and thorough efforts to find satisfactory solutions to the problems described to them. Specific decisions had been arrived at with regard to co-operation on a good number of projects. Referring to the diversity of forms of co-operation offered, he emphasized that all contributions could be mutually complementary, since the diversity of the offers made corresponded to the range of Burundi's needs. He expressed the wish that the interest in co-operation might go beyond the framework of the Meeting and make itself felt in all other endeavours. He then stressed the importance of following up the Meeting's results.

The Minister concluded by thanking the representatives attending the Meeting for their active participation. He also thanked UNIDO for its expertise and efficiency both in the preparatory stage and during the Meeting.

CONCLUSIONS

The Meeting considered that the promotion of solidarity and collective self-reliance was essential for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Meeting further emphasized that the potential and opportunities for economic and technical co-operation among developing countries was immense and that its scope would broaden in the future. Exploiting this potential should be a key element in the strategy of the developing countries.

It was reaffirmed that the Solidarity Ministerial Meetings initiated by UNIDO in 1979 provided a pragmatic approach to promoting and implementing co-operation among developing countries. The participants expressed the hope that a number of co-operation projects would be implemented as a result of the Bujumbura Meeting.

The participants felt that the experience of the participating countries in the field of industrial development could be of great use and value to Burundi and expressed their willingness to share their experience with it and offered to make their technical knowledge and know-how available to it if it so requested.

All the projects submitted to the Meeting had been carefully examined by the participants during the bilateral discussion. The offers of the technical and economic co-operation opportunities took a variety of forms as reflected in chapter III of the report.

The participants stressed the importance of immediate and systematic follow-up for the co-operation projects agreed upon during the Meeting. They recommended that the participating countries, the financing institutions and UNIDO should make every effort to facilitate the implementation of the agreed co-operation projects.

The participants expressed their conviction that the implementation of the co-operation projects could make a significant contribution both to the industrial development of the Republic of Burundi and to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

ANNEX

SOLIDARITY MINISTERIAL MEETING, BUJUMBURA, BURUNDI, 12-15 MARCH 1985

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Algeria

Salah Fellah, Ambassador of Algeria to Burundi
D. E. Grine, First Secretary, Embassy of Algeria in Burundi

Brazil

Ricardo Alonzo Bastos, Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Relations

Burundi

Albert Muganga, Minister of Commerce and Industry
Salvator Matata, Director-General, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Jacques Hakizimana, Director, Ministry of External Relations and Co-operation
Libérat Ndaborohaye, Director of Cabinet, Ministry at the Presidency in charge
of Planning
Augustin Ndabihore, Director for Programming, Ministry at the Presidency in charge
of Planning
Cyrille Ndengeyingoma, Director for Industry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Oscar Shirishize, Director-General a.i., Centre for Industrial Promotion (CPI)
Mathieu Ndikumwami, Chief of Unit for "Studies and Implementation" at the CPI
Anicet Ndayisaba, Adviser at Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Mathias Ndikumana, Adviser at Ministry of Commerce and Industry
Jean-Baptiste Karengera, Official (studies) at the CPI
Montfort Masunzu, Official (studies) at the CPI
Egide Nzeyimana, Official (studies) at the CPI

China

Li Hongjun, Chargé d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of China in Burundi
Wu Fusong, Second Secretary, Embassy of China in Burundi
Shang Ailian, Second Secretary, Embassy of China in Burundi

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Tchoedjeung Seup, Ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to
Burundi
Kim Djong Gweun, Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Burundi

Egypt

Mohamed Abdel Rehim Ghoneim, Under-Secretary of Ministry of Industry and
Deputy Director of General Organization for Industrialization (GOFI)
Fatma Abdel Kader El Sayed, General Director for Foreign Co-operation,
Ministry of Industry
Mohamed Ahmed Nazim, General Director for Foreign Agreements and International
Conferences, Ministry of Industry

India

Surinder M. S. Chadha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
Sikandar Talwar, Director for Industrial Development, Ministry of Industries

Indonesia

R. G. Soegantyo Koesoemodigdo, Ambassador of Indonesia to Tanzania
Kamas Fachrudin, Second Secretary, Embassy of Indonesia in Tanzania

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Kadoushi Mansour, Secretary of the People's Committee in the People's Bureau
of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Pakistan

Choudhry Rab Nawaz, Ambassador of Pakistan to Tanzania
Mahmud Ahmad, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Industries

Romania

Ilie Dinu, Adviser, Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic
Co-operation
Mircea Lazaresto, Chargé d'Affaires, Embassy of Romania in Burundi

Senegal

Simon Diah, Director of Industry, Ministry of Industrial Development and
Artisanry
Cheikh Dioum, Director for Studies, SONEPI
M. Dieng, Commercial Director, SEIB

Sri Lanka

Pitiduwa G. Karunasiri, Senior Assistant Secretary, Ministry of Industries

African Development Bank (ADB)

Sanou M'Baye, Economist

Development Bank for the Great Lake States (BDEGL)

Binoba Pierre, Director

World Bank

Chung Phung, Eastern and Southern African Industrial Development and
Finance Division

European Fund for Development (FED)

M. Filori, Representative of FED in Burundi

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

H. Van der Kloet, Resident Representative
Françoise Villard, Programme Officer