## CYPRUS

## INDUSTMRIAT.

STRRATEGY

DOSSIER OF PRESS CUIIITNGS

## OIKOMMIK

# ПЛธ OAPOEI H ANOIEH $\Sigma$ TH BIOMHXANIA <br> Апоклеเбтเкท̆ $\sigma u v \dot{\varepsilon} v t \varepsilon u \xi \eta$ 



# Epeuva BIOMHXANIA 

## 




#### Abstract

 Gexives moncorohis Eiribor  Mide e omoktichith ouvintest  


TО Графєі́о Проүраниатібнои́ бє ouvepyáía $\mu \in$ то Yпоируєio $\mathrm{E} \mu$－ mорiou каı Biounxavías пріv апо́

 kúpıo $\lambda$ óvo aro ti UNIDO mou fivaı o $\epsilon \xi \in i \delta i k \in u \mu \in ́ v o s ~ O p y a v i \sigma \mu o ́ s ~ y i a ~ t i v v a v a ́-~$

 кńs $\mu$ ац параушуńs．Eav anoté $\lambda \in \sigma \mu a$ ins єionivnons autris ula ouáda anó 8 eidi－
 ŋ́pӨav arqv Кúпро аркєте́ऽ форе́ऽ катá
 ńpӨav 4 форе́s，то Гevápף，то Máptп，то Máio кaı tov loúvio－loú入io．H ouáda éxє；




 anooпáवuara）．

Túpa to 「evápn 1988 そavań入өav yıa

on ths mapaywyikís diadıaбias kal

 $\xi \in \rho$ руáias трофíuvv каı потúv каı $\mu \in$－ та入Аіки́v єıठúv．Tov к．Murray ouvavtí－



 $\sigma \in I \varsigma \mu \mathrm{a}$ ．

## H OMA $\triangle A T \Omega N$

EMIEIPORNתMONQN
EP．：Kúplє Murray，таракалй va $\mu \mathrm{as}$
 os eivaı o óкопós via tov omoio ń入－ Өєте $\sigma t \eta v$ Kúrpo．
 Oı єıठıкоí autoí єivaı oı пı ка́тш：
＊Michael Best，єıסıкós via in ßıounxavía єnimiduv．
＊David Evans tou Пavemiotnuiou Sussex каı єібıко́ऽ yıa тпи по入ітіки́ єипо－ píou．
＊Jane Humphries eidiкós yia Tn ßıounxa－

 Caymbridge ota oıкоvouıкá．
＊Raphie Kaplinsky，tou Mavemiornuiou Sussex каı єıסıкós yıa ßıounxavies єVTá－ oews texvodoyias kaı үvш̈бє $\omega v$ ．
＊James Rafferty，єiסikós yıa тŋ ßıouпxa－

＊Peter Shell，єıठıкós yia ti Bıounxavia трофіцши каı поти́v．
＊Jonathan Zeitlin，єiסıкós yıa tn Broun xavia évouans．

 ato London Business School kaı $\Delta$ ieu Quvtris Blounxavias oto $\Delta$ пиотікó ミu $\mu$－
 өеітаı апо́ то ঠіоікптіко́ пробштіко́ то Ivatitoútou Avantu Mavemornuiou Sussex．
O гкопог
НАөанє 7 форе́s отпV Kúnpo r．aı п


 －Evwons．О бкопо́s $\mu$ аऽ п́таv каı паранє́－
 каı avaס́ópıans tns Kumpıaкńs ßıounxa－




O бкопо́s поu ńpӨaнє $\delta \in v$ єival yıa tnv avtinetúmon tou avtaywviouoú
 ＇Evwons，à入á o avtaywviouós nou av－

 kảı ths Méons Avato人ńs，ómws emions кaı oтпv ídıa tnv Kumpıaкп́ aүopá． Ymápxouv mpoióvta mou eíáyovtai，
 mapá tous $\psi \eta$ クдoús mpoorateutikoús $\delta a-$ quoús єvtoútois ta Kumpıaká троїóvta
 yó $\mu \mathrm{eva}$ ．
 бто $\delta \in u ́ t \in \rho о$ отádio tis Teגwveiakñs


 $\delta \in к а є t i a s ~ \delta \epsilon$ өa umápxouv єiбayшүікоі


 $\pi \omega S$ av $\delta \epsilon v \lambda \eta \phi \theta$ oúv ta катá $\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda a \mu \epsilon ́-$ тра каı $\delta \in \mathrm{v}$ a入入áそ́єı $\eta$ vоotpomía $\delta$ úo touגáxıoто ßıounxavís，$\eta$ ßıounxavia
 по入и́ onuavtiкá．＇Eтбı о окопо́s тŋs

 ths ßiounxavias évouons，unódnans， т оофі́ $\omega v$ каı поти́v каı $\mu \epsilon т а \lambda \lambda о и \rho ү ı к \tilde{v}$ прої́viwv．Ta проïóvta autá aпотє入оúv
 o $\quad$ IXavia．

## METPA

EP．：Oı ßıo $\quad$ nxavies autés к．Murray Өa єாпрєабӨоúv бта архıка́ $\sigma$ тá $\delta$ ıa tou $\delta \in u t \in ́ p o u ~ o t a \delta i o u ~ t n s ~ T \in \lambda \omega v \in i-~$
 тои סєuтє́pou otaסiou；
АП．：Oı ßıounxavies autés $\theta a \operatorname{\epsilon п\eta pea-}$ oloúv katá in סıápkeia tw v10 xpóvwv
 via tou סєutépou otaסíou kaı oto $\mu \in T a \xi$ ú umápxouv по入入á прáyцата пои $\mu$ по－ poúv va yívouv yia va amo $\phi \in u \times \theta \in i ́$ o $\delta u$－
 autúv．Пıateýoune ótı прáүиatı umáp－ хєІ аркєто́s хоóvos $\mu$ е́хр！то́тє va пар－ Өoúv ta катá $\lambda \lambda \eta \lambda a$ не́т $\rho a$ yia avampo－ aариоүи́ тпs Kumpıaкńs ßıounxavias v．
 таүшviouó óxı $\mu$ óvo otq̧ EOK，a $\lambda \lambda$ á кaı



Oк．T．Avátagád $\eta$ s ouvo $\mu \lambda \in i \mu \epsilon$ tov к．R．MURRAY

## OI $\Sigma Y T X \Omega N E Y \Sigma E I \Sigma$

 к．Murray，Өa пр́́пєı va ei वaxӨєí véa теXvo $x$ uveúaeis yia va vívouv $\mu \in y a ́ \lambda \in S$



 ако́ $\mu \eta$ каı тшv єpyodotüv．Ме́хрı тúpa



 autóнатпs тинарөники́s avaпробарио－ Yńs（ATA）．Méx pi túpa o otóxos t twv $\in \rho$－ yodotüv kaı ths Kußépvŋons ńtav va

 $\sigma \in I \varsigma \mu a s$ ßađi弓ovtaı п̣ávas $\sigma \in \delta$ Iaфорєтı－
 סіафорєтіки́ vootропіа avaфоріка́ $\mu \in$ тіц

 vuv．Mєit xpíon autoú tou eidous voo－ тропías kal по入ıtiки́s ol Itadoí métuxav




 пои $\lambda \epsilon ́ y \omega$ ．

 т́́xєı та 40\％，бта проюóvta unódnons $34 \%$ ，бта єvסúpata $21 \%$ ，ота є́mıпда


yá＾osóykos rapay wync 1 l：a napadeny．a
 Өиós єрyatw̌ ota єpycinada mapayu－ vńs unod fuáraveiva 1\％Oinohúpakpes eпाхе！
 tavia o $\mu$ éoos aúënós a a ep epoutada


£Tnv $\pi \in$ pintwon tas ßionnxavias eiin－
 Ita入ia єival 5.7 nóósiuna．єvய் otn R：o．
 tüv fivar 55 Autó ধivas pic tpavñano． $\delta \in i \xi \eta \eta$ evavio．risv isemiv єкєivelv пi，
 oewv ws húoets rou mpoß入iñuatos

## Tо про́ruпо rns lradias

To ído протипо акодоиєitaı ка，ve

 otn $\Delta a v i a$ ．H enuruxía тои протúmou au：

 wpaiou oxe $\delta i o u$ kal youatou．Enions $\beta$ a－
 thvayopá＇Etor anou smáexel pra ote－


 $\theta$ ei vatanu．
 va ayonami．．：En，pe．．．inotaita $\mu$ eva






бто．Ta ко́бта íows ধivaı mı $\psi \eta \lambda$ á $a \lambda \lambda a ́$ ol ayopaotés eival dıateӨeifévol va ta плпри́qouv yıati єivaı проióvta $\psi \eta \lambda$ ク́s
 yoúotou．

 tou apé $\sigma o u v$ kaı v’ ayopáбeı ta проióv－

 nou aкo入ouӨńӨnкє каı пе́тuxє otnv Ita－
 порєúnara пои о ayopaбtís єmөu Kaı $\in$ фо́боv єívaı та проїóvta пои оílos
 бөı каı поо $\psi \eta \lambda \grave{́ s}$ тіре́s．＇Etaı avtí va mapáyovtal $\mu \in ү a ́ \lambda \in \varsigma ~ п о \sigma o ́ t n t \in \varsigma ~ k a ı ~ v a ~$ пробпаӨои́ $\epsilon \in$ и́бтєра va＿та пои入ク́бои－

 Sıatnpoúvtai $\mu \in$ tous ayopaotés tapá－ yovtaı aкрıßüs єкеiva та опоі́а єпıӨu－ hoúv ol ayopađtés．＇Етбı umápxei éva



 nou $\theta a$ xpeiacteí（Just in time and not just in case）．

## 

Béßaıa єкто́s aпо́ тıऽ $\mu$ нкре́s пооо́тп－
 va＾wт
 тєра апó autá та єرпорєú $\mu$ ата парá－


 a $\lambda \lambda$ á rautóxpova $\sigma u v \in p y a ́ ̧ o v t a ı ~ \sigma \epsilon \mu \epsilon-$






Etoı єvẃ пapáyovtaı $\mu \in$ ª́d $^{2} \in \varsigma$ поoó－

 xpova пара́үєтаı акрı $\beta$ и́s то проїо́v пои



 on（flexible spacialization）．＂Eva napá－ סеiypa otov touéa autó eivaı $\eta$ єтаıреía катабкєип́s $\epsilon$ пim $\lambda \omega \mathrm{V}$ «A to Z »．Гıa пара́－
 поu $\mu$ пороúv va $\sigma u v \in \rho$ уaбтоúv，va єוסו－ кєúovtaı каı $\mu \in$ tov тро́по autó va пapá－

 yaóa xwpis va xpe！á̧́єtal va ouvxwveu－

 ліктеऽ каı поо параүшүіке́s．

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тпtas a $\sigma \epsilon \omega v$ $\sigma \in \mu \in i \omega \sigma \eta$ ．Гıa парá $\delta \in ı y \mu a \mu ı a$ aпó тіऽ єтаıреієऽ $\mu$ пореі va парáyєı каре́клеऽ，

 ＇Етбı паро́ло тои ol етаıреієs єivaı ave－ そáptпtes evtoútois ouvepyá̧ovtaı kaı єiסıкєúovtai．T $\in \lambda$ Iкá ol emixeipíoeis au－ т́́s $\mu$ пореі́ va ouvєpyagtoúv óoov aфо－
 коıvés á $\lambda \lambda \in \varsigma$ umnpeaies ómws oxe
 потє व́ $\lambda \lambda о$ пои $Ө$ а $\mu$ порои́б́є va пробфє́－

 vouv avȩáptntes．

ミinv пєрímтшoף tis etaineías＂A to

 peú $\mu a t a$ поu mapáyouv $\sigma \in$ ouvepyáía． ＇Etoı ouvepyá弓ovtaı ota xevtpıká koıvá ката⿱тп́nata a $\lambda \lambda$ á tautóxpova éxouv kaı ta סıкá tous катаoтínuta av кaı бıүव́－бıyá аркєтоі́ та клєі́ouv．

乏тпv Ita入ia amó т $\eta$ оuvєpyáia mou






 vouikoús $\sigma u \underline{\mu} \beta$ oúخous，koivoús $\sigma_{x} \in \delta i a-$ бTés，коIvés ayopés при́t $\omega v$ u úúv $\sigma \epsilon \mu \epsilon-$


EP．：Noui弓єтє к．Murray óтı поє́пёі va тропопоіпөои́v та форолоүіка́ $\mu$ ая кívŋtра є́taı пои va паре́xovtaı кі́－ vŋтра үіа autoús tous $\sigma$ копоús па－






 apxi̧ouv va Xwpǐovtal $\sigma \in$ никро́тєреs


 порєú $\mu \mathrm{ata}$ пávtote $\theta$ a ta mapáyouv o







 поє́теі va umápxєı єруатікó סuvaцікó


 vєpyaoía $\mu \epsilon т a \xi$ ú rous．H avtımapá $\theta \in \sigma \eta$


Өпoף twv коוvஸ́v бкопúv．
H ouveioфорá twv єpyodoroupé－ vwv

Oı єруоботоú $\mu \in \mathrm{vol} \pi \rho \epsilon ́ п \epsilon ı$ va aya－ moúv тпV єmixeip


 єруоботоú $\mu \in \mathrm{vol}$ Өa п $\lambda$ при́vovtal $\mu \in \psi \eta$－ $\lambda a ́ ~ \eta \mu \in \rho о \mu i \sigma \theta ı a$ ．Eivaı бто वпиєio autó



 каı $\mu$ пороúv va парágouv $\Psi п \lambda$ п́s поно́тп－




 vootponías óoov aфорá tіs єрүатіке́s



 теऽ каı óxı वтпV киß $\mu a ́ Ө o u v ~ v a ~ o u v e p y a ́ \zeta o v t a l ~ o l ~ є n i x e i p n ́-~-~$








 $\mu о р ф \grave{́}$ поu avaф́́pш．

Kará tis teגєutaís $\delta$ uo $\beta \delta$ ouá $\delta \epsilon \varsigma$ mou єі́цабтє бтпv Kúmpo єíxauє 25 ou－

 пароuđıá $\sigma a \mu \epsilon$ ．Oı ßıoнńxavoı ítav по $u$ ú
 Bıounxavía aпофáбıбє va ıסpúбєi ko！vó tapeío yia va xpпuatoóotoúvta koivés
 $\mu а т$ Өa ta бuvєібф́́pouv ol єрүодо́тєऽ，
 veiбфє́рєi yia to бкопó autó．

## H бuveíøорá тuv трате弓 ${ }^{\text {úv．}}$

Meтá aпó та ßıouпxaviќá коvбóptia

 тра́пєЦєऽ прє́пеı va $\mu \eta$ в єivaı паӨптікє́ऽ， arn $\lambda \omega \bar{s}$ va mapax $\omega$ poúv $\delta$ óveia kaı va кoı－

 on va oupßou入єúaouv tous ßıouńxa－ vous va tous סẃaouv oпоєєбסŋ́motє
 $\mu$ атоботіӨоúv．Өa пре́тєı va $\mu$ порои́v


 єпіхєірпоп．

H Tрáne弓a Avaாтúそєw̧ Өa прє́пeı va


 Tрáme弓a Avamtúそєws va karaot í tpá－ пе弓а отратпүікп́s avaouүкро́тпопऽ тшv

 ws ńtav по入ú $\sigma$ tevós oú $\mu$ ßou入os．
$\Sigma т \eta \vee \pi \epsilon р і ́ \pi т \omega \sigma \eta$ т $\omega \vee \in \mu$ то ріки́v т $\rho \alpha-$ $п \in \zeta u ́ v$ Өa пре́rteı va éxouv $\mu \in \rho ı к о u ́ s ~ a n o ́ ~$ tous nópous tous yia to okoпó autó kal
 éva kolvó opyaviouó éva коvoóptio tpa－ пє弓úv yIa то đкопо́ autó．Autŋ́ $Ө$ a єivaı



ミтף ouvéxeia umoßá入入oure eionyṇ－ oeis үıa to Kévtpo Пapaүшүıкóтұтая каі
 каı пиікратıкá．Kaı тои́то үıаті єкєívo

 $\mu$ порєí va єıбах $\theta \in i$ aпо́ то $\epsilon \xi \omega т є \rho ı$ о́ үıа
 aváגoya otŋv Kúтро．Xpeıá̧єтaı va סo－


 кєưך єруатікои́ סuvapıкоú，ovotíuata єипорі́ая клп．

Ta кivŋtрa поu mapéxovtal túpa otףv Кúmpo єvӨappúvouv tis єпוxeipí－ бєІร va ayo páoouv $\mu \eta x$ хаví $\mu a t a$ та отоía
 vクs texvodoyias anó ekeiva mou xpnoו－ $\mu о п о ı u ́ v r a ı ~ a к o ́ \mu \eta ~ к а ı ~ \sigma т \eta \vee ~ E u p u ́ m \eta ~ a \lambda-~$
 бтпv Кúmpo．＇Eтбו пוवтєúou $\mu \in \pi \omega \varsigma \eta$ vo－ отропіа óбov aфорá та фородоүıка́ кi－
 лоүia，TIS үvẃoels kaı tпv єiסikєuon．
－Ooov aфорá то хрпиатібти́pıo каı tis
 eivaı ta пра́үиата mou éxouv karaotpé－ чєı тף Bpettavikர́ Blounxavia．＂Ekeivol nou avopá ̧ouv $\mu \in T 0 \chi \in ́ \varsigma ~ \delta \in v ~ \in v \delta ı a ф є ́ \rho o v-~$ таі yid tis $\mu$ акропро́ $\theta \in \sigma \mu \in \varsigma$ прооптіке́s， a $\lambda \lambda$ á үıа ßpaxuпро́ $\theta \in \sigma \mu \alpha$ офє́ $\lambda \eta$ ．＇Eтоı то хрпиatiotínio otnv Kúmpo Өa Eivaı káti to á ax $\quad$ то kaı lows va eívai kaı $\beta \lambda a-$ $\beta \in \rho o ́ . ~ A п o ́ ~ т \eta ~ \sigma т і ү \mu и ́ ~ п о и ~ u п a ́ ~ \rho x \in I ~ x \rho \eta \mu a-~$
 apxi弓ouv кá окє́фтоvaı yıa ßрахипро́－ $\theta \in \sigma \mu a$ офє́ $\lambda \eta$ ．

O：emixeipíбels oas túpa $\theta a$ apxi－ oouv va meipa $\mu a t i \zeta o v t a ı ~ \mu \in t \eta v$ eıoayw－ үń véas otpatпүıкп́́s yıa накропро́ $\theta є \sigma \mu a$


 ната．Мпорєí бтіs，apxés va umápxouv

 katá кúpio 入óvo iסıwtikés Өa ouvexiłouv тIS проoпná $\theta \in I \in \varsigma$ тоиऽ yıa та $\mu$ акропро́－ $\theta \in \sigma \mu \alpha$ офє́ $\lambda \eta$ ．

Itף B̆pettavia av $\mu ı a$ єтa！peia кá $\mu \in!$

 єтaıpeia．A $\lambda \lambda a ́$ autó $\delta \in v$ єivaı єкeivo mou


## Полıтıатіко́ єпі́тєбо



 үоúqто avá $\mu \in \sigma a$ oro $\lambda a o ́ . ~ \Sigma т \eta v ~ K u ́ m p o ~ o ~$ －єкпаıбєuтiкós проаavato八ıoнós єivaı

 Ө́́pata．An’ ótı $\mu a ́ \theta a \mu \in \delta \in v$ unápxouv
 va סıסáokovtaı ota пaıঠıá тwv $15 \mu \in 18$
 $\psi \eta$ ka入oú yoúotou $\mu \in T a \xi u ́ ~ t o u ~ \lambda a o u ́ . ~$
 oraӨei Kévrpo ミxediou kaı Téxvŋs oto
 va $\mu a$ बaívouv ta ßaoıká kaı $\mu \in T a ́ v a ~ t u y-~$
 $\psi \eta \lambda o ́ т \in \rho \circ$ єпіттєठо．ミтП $\sigma u v \in ́ x \in 1 a$ aфоú єпıбтр́́чouv otqv Kúmpo бто íסıо Kév－ тро $\theta a \mu$ пороú $\sigma a v$ va паipvouv єiठíkєu－
 yıa tпv Kúnpo．Emíons oto kévtpo autó Өa $\mu \pi о \rho o u ́ \sigma a v ~ v a ~ \delta ı \rho y a v u ́ v o v t a ı ~ \in ı \delta ı-~$
 ßıouńxavous кaı סıєuӨuvtés єпixєıpíбє－ $\omega \vee \sigma X \in T i k a ́ \mu \in$ Ө́́pata téxvп̧．
EP．：Kúpıє Murray бє тоьо $\beta a \theta \mu$ о́ $\theta a$
 رata réxvns kaı yeviká ka入úv re－ Xvúv；
АП．：Гıati єivaı єठú nou $\eta$ Kúmpos avtı－ $\mu \in T \omega n i \zeta \in ⿺$ avtaywviohó kaı єívaı єठú поu aкріßús ол Ita入oí emituyxávouv va mou－入oúv та єцпорєúmata rous oє ó $\lambda \in \varsigma$ tis

 vтómıá ayopá，av o кóo $\mu \circ \varsigma$ єпı $\mu$ ével kaı

 $\theta^{*}$ avtaпокрıӨoúv каı $\theta^{\circ}$ avaүкабтоúv
 лоú yoú́тои єرпорєú $\mu$ ата，тои $\theta$ а $\mu$ по－ poúv v｀avtaycuviotoúv aпотє $\lambda \in \sigma \mu$ атiká kaı otis $\xi^{\prime} \in \mathrm{v} \in \mathrm{S}$ ayopés．Auró eivaı mou



Tautóxpova бто Kévtpo autó Өa прé－


 єпıокє́птєтaı óпшц єпions каı ol toupí－ otes．Ekei Өa $\beta \lambda$ и́mouv tпv Kumpıakń té－ XVП kaı $\sigma \chi \in ́ \delta ı$ кaı пр́́ாєı autá va єívaı

 on tou oxediou kal tns kanís téxvns．




Үпоируєіо каı ои́тє отпレ Киßє́pレпоп oav oüvo入o．Me tпv évvoia סuvaцıко́tŋta
 yvopíaoupe ti káveı o exӨ oós has va éxоuиє аркєтர́ плпрофо́ vоціко́ тонє́a үіа va $\mu$ пороú $\mu \in$ va avta－


ミrпv Ки́про є́хєтє є́va по入ú aסúvaro

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АП．： $\mathrm{H} \in \Pi о ́ \mu \in \vee \eta \in \Pi i \sigma к \in \Psi \eta \mu a \varsigma$ отпレ Kú－ про побтєúw ótו Өa єivaı $\mu \in T a ́$ anó 3－4 $\mu \eta ́ v \in \varsigma$.

## ЕР．：Поіо $\mu$ ท́vuца Өa $\mu$ порои́ $\sigma a \mu \in \mathrm{va}$ $\mu \in т а \delta \dot{\omega} \sigma о \cup \mu \in$ aпó $\mu \in ́ \rho o u s ~ \sigma a s ~ к . ~$ Murray：


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CYPRUS' customs union with the European Economic Community provides an opportunity to turn the island into "one of the most important centres for transit trade to and from the EEC countries," President Vassiliou said this week when addressing the annual general meeting of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said such a development would enhance Cyprus' position as a regional financial, business and trade centre and a bridge for cooperation between Europe and the Middle and Far East.

The President said his government would give emphasis to the efficient functioning of the island's ports, airports, communications and telecommunications, in order to provide the necessary infrastructure for this purpose.

Vassiliou repeated that his government would encourage joint ventures with foreign firms, as one way of helping the introduction of new technology for Cyprus industry

Cyprus embassies and trade centres overseas will be better organised and upgraded in order to help more effectively the export promotion campaign, the tourist traffic to the island and the attraction of high technology investments from overseas.

But the President seemed to be heading for a clash with businessmen when he suggested that the proposed Export Promotion

By Andreas Hadjipapas Organisation should be financed partly by foes to be placed on exports. The Chamber insists the Organisation should be maintained by the state and is strongly opposed to such a "tax".

President Vassiliou mentioned that the first phase of Cyprus' customs union with the EEC (which came into force in January this year). will be completed by 1997 and said it was imperative that Cypriots should adjust to the conditions to prevail by that time, when the EEC will be a single unified market.

He stressed the need for a new business philosophy and approach, technologica upgrading, modernisation und restructuring of the island's economy, and increased productivity with emphesis on improved qualisis on improved quality.


President Vassillou addressing the Chamber's meeting

## Customs Union's bright promise <br> Finance Minister,

He believed that thanks to the measures planned by the government, the "dynamism and resourcefulness" of Cypriot entrepreneurs and the industriousness of its labour force, the island would be able to meet the challeng of the times.

Commerce and Industry Minister, Takis Nemitsas, in his address to the Chamber meeting, said the customs union with the EEC offered new opportunities to Cypriot industrialists to penetrate the "more demanding but rewarding markets of the European Community.

He believed that the small and medium size of Cypriot industries was not an
obstacle, provided they pursued cooperation, in the form of consortia, in such fields as the purchase of raw materials, specialised production. marketing and publicity.

Nemitsas said Cyprus would participate in more than 25 Fairs and exhibitions in European, Arab and other countries, as part of its export promotion effort. Prosects for the continued upswing in exports were encouraging, he added.

He disclosed that a Council for Strategic Planning and Technology is to be set up at his Mininstry, in order to help in the reorganisation of the manufacturing sector and the introduction of new suitable technology.

George Syrimis, in his speech, strongly defended the planned introduction of the Value Added Tax which, he said, was a modern form of taxation with "many ad vantages".

The introduction of VAT was unavoidable, since it was needed to offset revenue losses resulting from the reduction and gradual dismantling of customs tariffs for EEC imports, following customs union with the Community.

It was also necessary for the planned modernisation and streamlining of the island's taxation system, with a land's to gradually reducing the fiscal deficit, he added.

# Flexible production, the way to go 

THE Cyprus government is on record as favouring "flexible production". This has been recommended by foreign experts and has already proved beneficial to the economies of a number of European countries where the system has been applied.

The Cyprus Federation of Employers and Industrialists in cooperation with the UNDP services and the Industrial Training Authority and the Planning. Department organised seminars last May in which John Bessant of Brighton Polytechnic was the main-lecturer.

In the latest edition of the Federation of Employers and Industrialists newsletter "Information and Views" an interview is published with Bessant in which he explains why "flexibility" is so important and what it means.

## Why is flexibility so important?

The-simple answer here is because the market wants it. Whereas Henry. Ford might have been able to get away with selling a single product ("you can have any colour you like as long as it's black!"), the days of the Model T are long gone. Now the marketplace is demanding much more from manufacturers - and not just in terms of product variety. To be competitive on world terms you need to consider a whole set of non-price factors - things like design, quality, customer sefivice, good and fast delivery and product flexibility.

What do you mean by the phrase "flexible manufacturing"?

In order to be able to respond to this challenge in the market place manufacturers have to look for much more flexibility in the way in which they design and produce their products. Again, if I take the example of Henry Ford and the Model The was extremely successful because his factories were dedicated to producing one product in very high volumes.

They were full of special purpose machincry, fixed handling systems and a range of tools and fixtures designed for just one job - the manufacture of the Model T. Even the way he organised and managed production was like a special purpose machine, with each worker having a particular small task to do and with a high degree of specialisation amongst professionals.

But the factory of today has to work in smaller batch sizes to cope with customers' demand for more variety. It has to adapt its schedules constantly to keep up with customers demanding shorter lead times and better delivery - and with the uncertainties of a fashion market. It has to keep on introducing new and modified products at increasingly rapid intervals. In short,
sponsive to a rapidly changing market. And this requires an arrangement of equipment, organisation and processes in the factory which is not dedicated to a single product but capable of such rapid changes.

Doesn't increasing flexibility mean decreasing productivity?

Traditionally the answer to that would be Yes. The more you have to introduce variety into a factory - new products, different products for different customers, smaller batches and so on - the more you disrupt production. Machines have to be stopped and reset, high levels of raw materials need to be held, queues build up behind botlleneck operations, inventory accumulates in the system and overnead costs increase as you try and keep track of and control this variety. So manufacturers naturally would prefer to make high volumes of products in small variety since that means efficient use of their materials and equipment.

The trouble is that the market no longer wants high volumes of the same product - it wants more variety. So the challenge for manufacturers becomes not only how to be more flexible but also how to do so and still retain high productivity.

How can flexibility and productivity be achieved?

I said before that traditionally there was a trade-off between flexibility and productivity. What has happened in recent years is that many firms have managed to get both - and to become extremely competitive as a result. This is what I call "manufacturing for flexibie advantage" and it can be achieved through the effective use of a combination of new technology and techniques for organising and managing manufacturing.

On the technology side tremendous opportunities are opened up by computer-
ments. This can contribute to flexibility in a number of ways - by reducing serup times (through programmable controls), by increasing quality (through greater accuracy), by improving the availability of information to help manage complexity, by cutting design lead times through CAD/CAM - and so on.

But beyond these opportunities there are many. which depend not on changes in physical technology (computers, machines etc) but on changes in the organisation and management of prociuction. It is changes of this kind - particularly in the areas of "just-in-time". production and "total quality management" which have contributed to the dominant market position which Japanese manufacturers have achieved over the past 15 years. They are fundamentally simpple changes based on the principle of "continuous improvement" 'solving problems not by throwing large sums of money and new equipment. at them, but by continually trying to make small improvements.

How can Cypriot firms introduce flexible manufacturing?

I think the key phrase here should be "step-by-step". Firms need to begin with a clear understanding of their overall business strategy where are they now, where do they want to go and how are they going to get there? Unless they begin by recog. nising that they need flexibility in the factory because the market is demanding it, then any changes they make may be wasted.

The next step is to try and improve what is already in the factory - to challenge some of the existing ways of doing things and to 'experiment with altematives.

Are there ways in which the product or process can be simplified? Why are batch sizes fixed at a particular level? Why can't set-up times be reduced? Questions of this kind lead to identification of
problems which there are many techniques for solving and solving them is what develops flexibility. "Just-intime" is at its simple level, a process of enforced problemsolving - and if anyone doubts the value of this method look again at Japanese firms where it is the key to their competitive edge!

Beyond this the need is to use advanced manufacturing technology. But this can only work if it is appropriate and compatible with the organisation. Trying to solve problims by buying the most advanced equipment without relating it to the firm's ability to support and use that technology effectively is likely to result in costly failure.

Are the existing environmental conditions in Cy prus suitable for flexible manufacturing?

There are several things in the environment which can help - or hinder - the development of flexible manufacturing. Government needs to recognise the changing world marker at a strategic level and to emphasise that national industrial development depends on acquiring competitiveness through flexibility. It also needs to promote both the awareness of this challenge and the ways in which it can be met.

There is a major need for training at all levels to enable flexible manufacturing. Since much of the reorganisation process involves making better and more flexible use of human resources, then we have to invest in developing those resources - for example, in creating multi-skilled workers. In the firms themselves there is a fundamental need to challenge the ways in which they have षraditionally done things and to be prepared to change. Flexibility has to begin in the minds of the managers and owners running businesses. In the end getting flexible advantage is not going to depend on buying flexxible manufacturing equipment - but about becoming flexible organisations.

## Cyprus prepares to take the European plunge

## John Palmer in Nicosis

As
$S$ GREEK and Turkish Cypriot leaders move closer to talks, their meeting will take place against the background of a remarkable economic recovery. This recovery made by the Republic of Cyprus after the invasion and subsequent partition of the island in 1974 is often referred to here as a "Cypriot omic miracle.
Even allowing for hyperbole, he reconstruction and ecoin the development of Cyprus in the past 14 years is striking, has yonsformed Nicosia and has hard statistics of rising living tandards new investment low tamployment and modest in lation all testify
Even so the talk in Nicosia at present is about the need to prepare "a new miracle" - one designed to close the remaining conomic gap between this east Mediterranean island and the more advanced economies of western Europe.
The first step, taken with the signing earlier this year of a Customs Union agreement between Cyprus and the European Community, has already committed the government to a strategy almed at the growing integtation of its cconomy with that of western Europe.
Not everyone in Cyprus is happy about talk of economic miracles past or present and he decision to gradually lower
barriers to trade with the EEC is controversial. And there is no denying the risks which Cy prus is taking by exposing its highly protected domestic inustries to European competition even though the gains likey to be made by the booming and increasingly diversified agricultural sector seem undeniable.
There is also no question but that the Republic embarked on its European Community Odyssey for political as much as economic reasons. The closer links being forged with the European Community will be judged here over and above all else by withdrawal of the closer the wurkish of the occupying the island and a solution to the Cyprus problem Cyprus problem
the challenge Republic faces the challe with considerable nomic advantages. The past de cade of remarkablo poconomi growth (last year touched 7 per cent) has worked wonders for infrastructure communica tions and for the creation of a serious industrial base
The Cypriots have always put high value on oducation (al though the island still lacks its own university) and a new breed of entrepreneurs has emerged who have established the reputation of Cypriot business throughout the Middle East.
One reason for the radica new.economic strategy and the Middle

What it was in the years of high growth and spending before oil prices started to come down. There have been problems in payments for exports to markets in the region, notabl ibya, although it is accepted that, in the longer run, Cyprus could be a major springboard for investment and trade with the Arab world
The trouble has been that Cypriot industry has relied on exploiting its lower costs and wages to secure its position in the Middle East. But rising wages, slower productivity growth and competition from the lower cost Asian "tigers" such as Taiwan have eroded the Cypriot share of these markets Dependence on the Mordie Eas has been an excuse for delaying ing the upgrading of ing tity und the use of new technology. technology
change as which is now set to change as cyprus braces itself prus will not prioritise big Cy tive or foreign controlled mana facturing industries Instead it will reorganise and develop its existing industrial sectors primarily clothing furniture footwear and processed foods - mainly by in troducing "flexible specialisation" involving collaborative design and cooperative marketing facilities. In addition encouragement will be given to the already developing financial and "knowledge" based services.
The strategy has the backing
of Commerce and Industry and the employers' federation, in spite of the reputation for unal loyed individualism of Cyprio business. The influential left wing trade union federation, PEO, who supported the election of President Vassiliou in February, also-supports a drive to improve the quality of Cypriot industry and management but fears the effects of lower tariff and other barriers to EEC competition.

I am worried we will see the collapse of firms and a return to mass unemployment - and that sooner rather than later, is the forecast Mr Pavios Ding is Mr Phidias Karis of the Chamber of commerce is far Chamber "There will be a challonge to our traditional in dustries but the boom of the last four or five years has last fown how fexible our firms already are"
This is the message of Prosident Vassiliou himself who is convinced that Cyprus needs to move to liberalised trade with he EEC even faster than is oreseen in the present Cusoms Union agreement. "Cyprus lives or dies by being competitive - and as even a big there is no future in protection and import substitution."
In fact the progress to free rade will be cautious and should allow time for the restructuring strategy to be implemented.

The inspiration for the new Cypriot industrial strategy is in
large measure the stunning success of flexible specialisa tion among the small and me dium sized businesses of north ern Italy which have in recent decades established a com manding international reputa tion for quality and design.
It is a moot question whether in the immediate future Cyprus will be able to sustain the rapid growth and very high employment levels of recent years. Ihe construction boom is already on the wane all be no thing if the this ronment in the cities is not to deteriorate eteriorate
However no slowdown is seen in the growth of tourism (plans itors a veir) Neither should there be much problem fimanc ing the new industrial strateg from foreign borrowing since the current account is expected to remain in healthy surplus and inflation to remain around 3 per cent a year
The real winners from EEC Customs Union are likely to be the farmers and food proces sors who plan to cash in on the island's reputation for quality food produce and are already diversifying into exotic new products (including bananas) Even so talk of a new eco nomic miracle is unwise until it is seen in practice whether local industrialists are capable of moving further and faster than their competitors from the EEC who will, before long, be eyeing the lucrative Cypriot do mestic market as the tariff bar ricrs come down.

## b. Experts of the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex, England:

In the framework of the need for upgrading and modernising Cypriot industry, the Government recalled in January 1987, in co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNDP/UNIDO), a team of eight experts from the Institute of Development Studies of Sussex, England, headed by. Dr. Murray.

The major aim of the team of experts was the study of a new industrial strategy for Cyprus, which should aim at the restructuring and modernisation of industry. During their stay in Cyprus, the experts had a number of meetings with manufacturers' representatives and participated in meetings of Advisory Committees for the basic sections of industry.

Subsequently, the substantiated studies of the experts were submitted. These include substantive findings and suggestions, concerning the new industrial strategy and a macroeconomic model for the creation of new and strengthening existing authorities for the adoption and materialisation of the new strategy. In addition, a vital part of the studies concerns the five most basic sectors of Cypriot industry, that is the sectors of clothing, footwear, food processing, furniture and metal constructions. Part of the study concerns the creation of new technology intensive industries.

These studies have been widely circulated among the industrial people and the suggestions for a new industrial strategy. were the subject of systematic study by the Chamber in co-operation with all directly interested. At the same time the Chamber organised a series of seminars that started taking place near the end of 1987, with the aim of informing the manufacturers about the suggestions and findings of the experts.

The Chamber attributes great importance to rationally and systematically informing all interested parties and to the co-operation for grading the priorities of the new strategy and the adoption of the necessary measures for their materialisation. These targets are necessary for the further development of Cypriot industry.


#### Abstract

"Cyprus clothing manufacturers are setting up a resource centre where they can have computeralded design, fashion torecasting and 30 on, to which all in the business will have access. Funding will come half from government and half from the industry to upgrade the entire product. This, hopefully, will be an example to other sectors as to what can be achieved by friendly cooperation. It has already been done successfully in titaly. The trade unlons have been involved in this development all the way: All it requires is a completely different attifude. The next two years will see big changes now that we have the positive strategic support of the government. I feel it is a magnifilcent breakthrough."


DR ROBIN MURRȦY

## The key to future success

IT IS called the strategy of "flexible specialisation" and ays Dr Robin Murray of the University of Sussex who is arerseo consuliant to the Cy vers government's Industria stogy Mission those word a key to the future suo ces of the country
ass of the country
He has been coming to yprus with his team for mor han two years and says he has seen major steps forward as the strategy of flexible spe cialisation takes over from the policy of low cost mass pro uction.

Flexible speciallsation means high quality, flexible manufacturing systems, cus mer orientation, new labour elations, constant innovation and variety.

We think this will turn Cy prus indusiry round," Dr Mur ray says, not like a weather cock blown by the wind, but ike a salling ship using the slightest • breeze to make progiress.

Admittedly, it requires a change not just in the money
which is spent on research and development; not even in machinery, but the way in which manufacturing "processes are looked at." It also needs a different approach away from mass production mentality.
"The moment you go into a factory," he says, "you can see whether the managers see whether the manag not For example, I walked into a Cyprus clothing factory which was a symbol of the now way.

Astonishing savings have been introduced by the adop tion of time systems on the Japanese model within the past three months. The em phasis is now on quality and on good design.

More than $10 \%$ of the workers on the shop floor are designers, and the owner sees his job not as controller of the workforce, but as a'consultant to his assistants and a trainer to his workers. The women are all highly skilled and flexible and able to take responsibility not for one oper-
ation but a group of opera tions. They then make suggestions as to how the quality can be improved. They al have a pride in their work as well as good wages".

Europe
"People are the key, they are the most flexible tools they can be organised correct y." Dr Murray added that the actory has made a considera ble penetration into Europe. "I is just one example of wha Cyprus industry can do. The manufacturer is now selling his own brand name overseas and not mass producing fo somebody else. It shows whal can be done
"A second instance," says Murray, "is the formation of special groups working on this new flexibility (basically dry cleaning, food processing, furniture and metalwork).
"In all of these we have proposed that instead of trying to become big multi-nationa frms with shareholders it is fore relovant to see the fami fyrms for their qualitios such y firms for their qualitios such as dynamism, innovation, thx ibility and sympathy. We think they should link up with simi
far firms in consortia These have already been developed in certain parts of Italy. They are like a cooperative of firms specialising in various areas for long production runs and are very successful Common retail outlots and Common rlar oullels and overseas not only posibes also become cal."

## Competition

" $A$ to $Z$ Furniture is a very successful example of firms cooperating with the help of the Cyprus Development Bank.

At this moment Italian experts from Milan are here, giving advice to furniture industry on design and layout. This is financed by the TTA and by the industrialists themselves.

This is a classic example of where Cyprus industry should be looking. It is cooperative competition and not the competition of the jungle which will save Cyprus."

The Industrial Restructuring Study being carried out by the University of Sussex is a joint UNDP-Cyprus government project.


# X $\Omega$ PI乏 KAOY $\Sigma$ TEPH $\Sigma H$ NA ミYミTAOEI O KOПE 

## Na maúóı o avtaywvıouós KEBE－OEB

0



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## OK．Robin Murray

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## OXI ANTARSNIEMOE METAEY KEBE KAI OEB KAI KYBEPNHTIK $\Omega$ N TMHMAT $\Omega$

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 тои каӨnүптí Robin Murray ka！

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## OI EYNTEXNIEE


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# Reorientation 



ONLY a few years ago it was fashionable for economists in Cyprus to state that the future of the Cy prus economy lay in the discarding of the existing industrial base 'which is characterized by small industries, and the development of large scale, capital intensive, high productivity industries, modelled on those of the developed countries

This philosophy was openly stated in Government policy, and was also supported by other financial and economic institutions, and was difficult to challenge both on theoretical and other grounds, for lack of an alternative development model.

Nevertheless, those with a gut preference for Schumacher's "small is beautiful" world, instinctively felt that large industry was not the appropriate way forward for a small country such as Cyprus.

On more technical grounds there was also some confusion with respect to whether large scaie industry maximised value added or value added per capita, which is used as an approximation for productivity. The fact that the calculation of productivity, is over-simplified (it is value added divided by people employed) and does not allow for capital cösts suchias depreciation, led to exaggerated expectations as to the economic value of large scale capital intensive industry.


#### Abstract

All this has now changed, and the communal economic wisdom of Cyprus has fully embraced the small is beautiful concept. Why has this sudden change come about? The immediate catalyst has been some inspired work by Sussex university, but the lack of resistance to these previously "romantic" notions indicates that the economic, financial, commercial and industrial worid of the island was ready to accept these "new" ideas.


First Cyprus' experiences with heavy industries have been definitely rocky, with some nasty shipwrecks on route. Most obvious of these was the failure of the factories established by the cooperative movement which almost caused the whole movement to collapse, and resulted in massive Government intervention, and a number of coop bankruptcies. No sooner had the public begun to digest that bitter pill when the very messy fertilizer plant business came into the limelight. The lessons from both these experiences were that heavy industry entails enormous financial and technological risks for a small country. While in contrast, the failure of a smalt enterprise does not throw hundreds out of
work or threaten the banking system, and does not lead to highly specialized capital equipnment that is heavy and

## By Cyprus Mail <br> Financial Reporter

difficult to dismantte and transport.

The second factor was the advent of hard times on the formerly highly profitable though dusty, siars of the heavy brigade, the two cement piants. The decline in oil prices, the Gulf War and the resulting aeclines in construction activity in the Midule Fait $i=$. ded ....t the expansion ט eubatent:duction in ccurnties that were major markers such as Syria, showed the vulnerability of large scale capital intensive plants to changes in export markets. In a small country where exports are essential in order to reduce costs, the market risk involved with specialized production is clearly demonstrated. It is to the credit of the cemeris industry that it has climbed out of its problems, but the risks have been demonstrated.

## Motivation

Perhaps the most important emerging factor is the growing environmental consciousness of tue Cyprus people. In part this is due to world wide environmental motivation, but it is also a result-of the rapid expansion of the Cyprus economy since 1975, and the appreciation by almostall Cypriots of the environmental costs. No one likes being near a smokey industrial plant, a sewage disposal site, or an oil refinery, and consequently in a small istand there is simply no space to put them. The growth of highly influential invironmental pressure groups in Cy prus means that public opinion is bound to successfully resist any foreseeable kind of heavy industry. It is this en :ronmental challenge to ind: al elephantitus that is ite most
serious and the most politically effective impediment to the establishment of such industries.

The environmental groups are also reinforced in their resistance tence to big industry by their arch enemy, tourism. The growth of tourism into the most important economic sector in Cyprus, and the rapid expansion of physical facilities such as hotels, cafes, bars etc has resulted in the tourist sector threatening the very environment that led to its rise. Consequently the interests of the established tourist industry enterprises that are not contemplating expansion, are now similar to those of the environmental groups, in that they want what is -ift of the environment to be preserved. In any case the tourist industry is against heavy industry because it spoill people's holidays and in coastal areas limits the area available for further hotel expansion (notable ex, amples are the refinery and oil industry in Larnaca and the conflict between industry and tourism near Governor's Beach).

Nevertheless, the importance of ivurism is that it has given powerful economicarguments to the environmentalist lobby, and as such it has probably made the heavies out-ofbounds in Cyprus.

What then is the future for the development of the island's industry? At the moment the future is looking much more encouraging than before, because the export sector has bounced back, this time into Europe. The emphasis is on industries capable of tlexible specialization, able to explort gaps in markets and to move into new areas if things get rough. Such industries need not be large, and will in general be more acceptable on environmental grounds:

In fact they could be Cyprus' traditionäl industries with more advanced technology, more efficient organization, better marketing and quality. One of the-areas to be exploited is that of design. Among the ideas which should be promoted is that of a new desiga divistion in the Higher Technological Institute. Cayprus can compete on the basis or .esigntrather than cost. This has been proved possible by the children's clothing sector which is able to compete on the basis of design now, andis also making great, efforts to improve quality.

This new orientation towards the type of industries more appropriate to Cyprus' scale has been brought to the forefront by studies prepared with respect to the need to res-- tructure industry to face the challenge and opportunities of the Customs Union with the EEC. This new thinking with respect to industrial development, is therefore the first major benefit from the EEC for Cyprus. But the Customs Union itself makes the implementation of the new orientation imperative.

# Making the most of the family firm in Cyprus 


#### Abstract

Raphael Kaplinsky suggests that themes from the AT movement may be relevant for a developed country choosing a new industrial strategy. He describes a plan for Cypriot industry which stresses the value of skillied labour in small-scale units in order to remain competitive.


THIS IS NOT a review of a technology programme designed either to meet the needs of a poor country, or of the rural poor. Rather, it recounts the development of a technology strategy in a relatively rich country (GDP per capita of $\$ 6,800$ in 1987), and it refers mostly to the industrial sector. Nevertheless, many of the issues which are raised are of considerable relevance to the Appropriate Technology movement and in the specification of policies to encourage the development and diffusion of appropriate technologies.

In 1985-6 the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Cyprus Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MCI) reviewed their programmes of collaboration. They decided that after some years of UNDP support for technical expertise in the MCI , there was a need for a more thorough reappraisal of industrial strategy. Cypriot manufacturing had performed remarkably well after the 1974 invasion, growing at 10 per cent annually until 1980, and then at 4 per cent aniually between 1981 and 1985. But competition in the Middle-Eastern and European markets was growing and, perhaps more importantly, Cyprus joining .the European Economic Community (EEC) meant that protective barriers against EEC products would have to be removed by 1992.

## Rethinking the strategy

The portent for the future of the industrial sector therefore


Sharing the problems of arid lands: drinking-water is delivered by cart in Nicosia.

looked rather bleak, and so the UNDP and MCI commissioned the Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex to undertake a reappraisal of Cyprus's industrial strategy. The Industrial Strategy Team (comprising a combination of generalists and sectoral specialists) visited the island in early 1987 and recommended a fundamental change in industrial reorientation. It contrasted two alternative approaches to industry.

The first was based upon the principle of mass production, involving the large-scale production of standardized products which had underlain Cypriot government policy since the 1974 invasion. Competition in these sectors is based upon price and, clearly, keeping wages low is one of the most important policy considerations. Automation in large-scale firms was an important linchpin of strategy, so tax-breaks were given for public companies (which meant that family firms were neglected by comparison) and depreciation allowances on new capital equipment were high.

The alternative strategy favoured by the Industrial Strategy Team was that of flexible specialization. Based upon the experience of small Italian firms, this involves making welldesigned products for clearly differentiated 'niche-markets'. produced on a smaller scale and attuned to taking advantage flexibly of new market opportunities. The experience of Italian industry has suggested that small firms are better favoured in this framework, so that Cyprus could build upon its strong background of family firms. Moreover, by contrast with the mass-production strategy, the emphasis is less on seeing labour as a cost of production and more one of seeing it as a resource. which would enable Cyprus to build on its deep investment in training.

It can readily be seen that the issues raised are close to the interests of the AT movement. Small, flexible units have long been proposed, most notably by Fritz Schumacher. Seeing labour as a resource rather than a cost has also been a long-term concern of AT. Moreover, changing the emphasis from investment in expensive capital equipment to the upgrading of labour, echoes much of the discussion of AT in developing countries. Probably the major point of departure from some perspectives in the AT movement is that flexible specialization favours the production of higher-quality products rather than mass-produced items, aiming at consumers among the rich rather than the poor. Yet even this dilemma is not alien to the


Production should be flexible, aimed at the fast-changing international fashion market.

AT movement and few would object, for example, to smallscale lobster and shrimp production in the paddy fields of Bangladesh aimed at affluent consumers in the rich countries.

## Improwing the family firm

Of course the strategic reorientation suggested by the team has important implications for technology, and for this reason the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development sponsored a second team from Sussex, focusing on technology policy. They visited the island one year later, in early 1988, and made a number of policy proposals which may be relevant to the development of AT in other countries.

To begin with, two illusions had to be dispelled. The first is that technological capability can be acquired by buying it in a once-and-for-all transaction: instead, it requires a continuous programme of effort. And, secondly, a single big-push to establish a large technological institute was unlikely to work in triggering national technological expertise in production - it was more likely to represent a ritualistic sop to the, idea of technological development. Instead what was suggested, was gradually to build up expertise across a wide spectrum of economic activity.

In order to facilitate this principle of organic growth, six dimensions of action at the level of the firm were identified. These were in relation to:

- Selecting technology.
- How technology can be transferred (ranging from direct foreign investment, through to licensing, the purchase of machinery, the purchase of know-how and the transfer of skills through the interchange of people).
- Learning to operate equipment at its designed capacity.
- Adapting technology to meet local conditions.
- Improving equipment beyond its designed limits.
- Generating new technologies.

Of course, while it is the objective of most firms and governments to move to generating technologies where the value added is highest, this is often much too ambitious. Instead, gains - especially in relation to appropriateness can more readily be obtained by focusing on some of these less glamorous incremental dimensions of action, and especially by being more scientific in the choice of equipment.

## Government support

In tackling this full range of objectives, the experience of many countries has shown that the government has an important role to play. This can be exercised in a number of ways, including: - Collecting relevant specialized information.

- Disseminating this information to the productive sector.

Action \& Reaction

This new column draws on letters to ITDG's Technical Enquiries Unit, and the replies. Bob Spencer asks you to write in with queries or information so that the initial reaction may start off a chain of information.

## Soft soap

I have recently become involved with a group of people who are looking into the possibility of manufacturing soap as a small business. Although they are trying as far as possible to use locally available ingredients, it seems that one method which would prove most successful in manufacturing a marketable product calls for the use of tallow. Tallow is not available in Nevis, so I wonder if you know of any methods by which tallow can be made locally.

Ms A, Nevis, West Indies
Your chief problem will involve the supply of raw materials - a source of oil or fat and of alkali. Tallows are made from rendered animal fats, so unless you have a supply of animals, e.g., pigs, sheep, etc, andlor a local slaughterhouse, you will either have to import tallow or dispense. with it. As you will see from the booklet, tallows are not essential for soap manufacrure, though their inclusion assists in producing a hard soap with good lathering properties.

Given the location of Nevis, you could consider using coconut oil as a raw material. This will produce a rather soft soap, but if you used it in conjunction with tallow, to offset import costs, you could produce an acceptable hard soap. I would imagine you will have to import caustic soda. However, if Nevis has a small coconut oil factory as many Caribbean islands do, then they will almost certainly have a supply of caustic soda, as it is used in the coconut oil refining process.

As described in Small-scale Soapmaking (IT Publications; 1986), you could use potash as a.source of alkali. Banana leaves are a particularly good source of potash. However, potash produces very soft soaps, so you would have to decide if you could market liquid soap locally.

## The makings of a paint

We have a particular request regarding paint: some councils want to make up their own local oil paint but I can only find a recipe in a Victorian textbook. The materials mentioned are: white lead. red lead. boiled and raw linseed oil, turpentine, and driers. I assume cooking oil which is easily got can be substituted for linseed oil. What can be used for white lead? And what are 'driers'? Elsewhere they mention 'litharge or patent driers'.

I hope your organization can help, as a 5 -litre tin of paint costs K450, i.e., a man's monthly salary.

Mr C, Kitwe, Zambia
I am afraid I do not have a formulation I can offer you but this is a subject of increasing interest which clearly needs some investigation. It might be possible to substitute other oils for the linseed oil but care would have to be ,taken to ensure that the substitute is a 'drying' oil, i.e., one which sets in contact with air. Sunflower oil is one such oil which might be available.
'Driers' are compounds which activate the oil to dry to a hard film more quickly and can be incorporated in the boiled oil. Just to add to the confusion, 'boiled' in this case is really a misnomer and seems to mean that the oil has been treated with a drier at an elevated temperature even though this'might be done at only $20-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

The common driers of former years were mainly lead compounds, of which litharge is one. White lead is very toxic and is to be avoided at all costs, although this was not appreciated until relatively recently.

## Snails'for a living

My source of income is picking snails in the bush for sale and I would have extra income if I could breed the snails instead. Kindly advise me on how to go about it.

Mr B, Calabar, Nigeria
I have been in touch with the Snail Centre in the UK to ask their advice on snail breeding. I was very surprised to discover that the snails farmed here are, in fact, West African snails. I was even more surprised to learn that is seminar on the breeding and farming of snails will be held, by the Snaul Centre, in Nigeria during January 1989. You should write for full detatl. to: The Snail Centre, Plas Newydd, 90-92 Dinerth Road, Colwyn Bas. Clwdd LL28 4YH, United Kingdom, for the attention of Mr R. Groves
Further letters should be addressed to Bob Spencer, c/o The Editor, 103-105 Southampton Row, London WC1B 4HH, UK.


Lace-making in Lefkara. Traditional high-quality products can be adapted for a wider international market:

- Developing a facility for strategic planning and forecasting.
- Introducing a clear-sighted approach to training.
- Possessing a system for monitoring and controlling the inflow of foreign technology.
- Introducing facilities for appropriate research and development.
- Providing common technological services for small firms.
- Providing resources to fund long-run technological development.
- Popularizing and encouraging appropriate science and technology amongst the population.
- Developing a system to maximize the domestic diffusion of imported equipment.

At the heart of this programme of technological improvement lay a series of interventions at the sectoral level, involving collaborations between firms and with the government. This would require particular initiatives in the garments, shoes, furniture, metal-working and food-processing sectors, which are the dominant areas of activity in Cypriot industry. These technological initiatives should be closely coordinated with marketing and finance and other areas of intervention suggested by the Industrial Strategy Team.

## Mobilizing working groups

The Technology Strategy also addressed a number of issues relating to non-manufacturing sectors. Biotechnology appears to have a major role to play in developing ecologically sustainable agriculture. There is scope for better utilization of the island's water resources. In addition, energy conservation and the use of renewable energies are promising avenues for development. Finally, particularly in the context of Cyprus's joining the EEC and the development of its tourist industry, a policy towards environmental improvement is not merely a 'good thing' in itself, but may also have an economic pay-off.

The various sets of recommendations were accepted by the government and the private sector and both readily
committed themselves to the adoption of a strategy of flexit specialization and to the process of technological upgradir Yet what was being proposed was a fundamental reorientati, of thinking and action. Inevitably this would be disruptive existing patterns of action and authority and, as in any change direction, there would be parties that would lose out.

There are obviously a number of institutions which can 1 involved in implementing the proposed strategies. Tl principles adopted in these two reports are that:

- Civil servants with existing responsibilities cannot expected to take on the task of strategic reorientation well. Therefore a cadre of four to six new posts should 1 established within a secretariat. They would work to priva sector hours ( 9 a.m. -5 p.m.) rather than civil service hou (7 a.m.-2 p.m.)
- The secretariat should be small and its primary task shou be to formulate strategy (rather than detailed policy) and advise the Council of Ministers on this.
- Its remit should largely be implemented through $t$ : mobilization of working groups for action. Thus, $f$ example, a working group would be established for $t$ garments industry, involving representatives from $t$ private sector, the civil service and consultants. Bro guidelines would be given by the secretariat, who wot monitor progress and results. Similar working groups wot be established for other sectors (such as shoes and furnitu: and other problem areas (e.g. utilizing patent data-banks obtain data on how to produce certain products).
- The board of the secretariat should contain representati from the government, the private sector, the trade unik and consumer groups.

Of course, any team of outside 'experts' can only e' suggest general principles of action. Somehow these have to fashioned to meet the demands of realpolitik and this requi participation by nationals drawn from both the private sec and government. At all stages, therefore, the external advis aimed to have discussions with their counterparts as much possible and to fuse their efforts into one. So although it is $s$ too soon to see what will be the precise institutional format implementing these sets of policies, it is already clear that it be rather different from what was proposed in the Industı and Technology Strategies. Indeed, this is as it should be. Fo there is one lesson that can be learnt from the history of pol advice in the Third World, it is that uncritical implementat of recommendations - however good they might be always a token gesture and is merely a substitute real action.

## Dr Raphael Kaplinsky is a Fellow of the Institute Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton, E 9RE, UK.



Mass production in a metal-casting factory: the alternative strult:

## BY COLETTE <br> IOANNIDES

RECENTLY, Drew Smith, Editor of Good Food Guide (UK) paid a visit to Cyprus where a feasibility study has been done by the Cy prus Development Bank on producing à Cyprus Good Food Guide.

Sean Finn, the UNDP's (United Nations Development Program) witty and charming Resident Representative in Cyprus chaired the meeting. After which he remarked:
"We brought Mr. Smith here $!\rho$ strike up a possible cohabilation arrangement with the Cyprus Consumers' Association. Thus the UNDP acted, in effect, as a matchmaker. The product of the marriage should be the emergence of a Cyprus Good Food Guide."
It makes a great deal of sense. Our istand is rapidly losing everything that made it unique in the first place, something that-Lawrence Durrell noticed when he shoved off; already the soft drinks signs were rising on virgin landscapes. A lot more has. L en on our sweet soil since then, a lot that was beautiful has been wiped off it

One of the things most visitors enjoyed was the abundance of fresh food. Many resturmatuers actually went to t:anm to select their own foodstuffs, not trusting a middie man such was their pride in what they offered their paying guests. Today, sadly that is not always the case.

Visitors complain of being overcharged for poor quality. CTO moans about fish and chip' tourists and longs for the champagme elernent. The "fish and chip', wurist contributes a
economy, the least $v=$ can do is offer him/her dic..cs that are better to wean lum/her off the humble staple of the British diet while they are here.

Pcrhaps they prefer to stick to fish and chips because there's not much anybody can do to make it worse. Many delicious local dishes have become pale shades of their forcome pale shades of their former succulent selves through. bad cooking and worse, bad
ingredients, .sloppy service ingredients, sloppy
and over charging.

In fact, for many, the joy has gone out of eating out.
Mr. Smith, describing himself modestly as a 'simple writer of guide books' said:
"In Cyprus in the last 40 years, we have seen-the cmergence of more restaurants per head of population than perhaps anywhere else in the world."

All the more reason why Cyprus needs a Good Food Guide.

Sean Finn, who is no stranger on our shores has a great deal of affection for this little island and has worked tirelessly for the UNDP here. The UNDP has laid the groundwork, instinctively well for many projects this have since taken off very successfully, trusting the islanders to luke the bull by the horns' and get on with it, the Good Food Guide could be another such helpful stroke which we should grasp by the cover as it can oitly offer good, honest advice wour advantage.
Mr. Smith continued: The Good Food Guide is older than the Consumers' Association but the principles are the same - to give people in strect an independerat voice in the
markertance of that indepenimpartance of that independenc:: We accept no gifts, no links with any company that might prejudice our judgement now or in the future."

Secondly, as a research organisation it has fought for better standards and always has facts to back up any argument presented. It is a campaigning organisation which has fought for no smoking areas, more use of fresh produce, better raining for waiters and for better service all round.

As tastes in food varies from person to person, so does the opinion of who knows best when it comes to saying what is best for the consumer. Companies who produce foodstuffs have one opinion, governments have another it can all become extremely confusing, as Mr. Smith pointed out:
"The consumer is bombarded with foods filled with new additives. One country will ban them another will approve them. One day he/she is told chemicals, will help the farmer, the next day we discover the potatoes (to give an example) not only have no taste but may have cancergiving properies. One expert says: 'Puel your potatoes, there may be chemicals on the skins.' Anuther will say, 'Don't peel them, all the goodness and vitumins are in the pecls!"
These foods travel the world and small producers of high quality foodstuffs work ing at a local level may find a markel swamped : :th forcign (and at times infe. n) goods against which tiry cannot compcte.
Mutinational marketing operations, Mr. Smith said, is
one of the greatest destabilizing effects of the late : 20th century.
He sees the restaurant kitchen as one of the lines of defence. He sees the restaiurantuer as a tather figure of local food economy. It is he who purchases food in bulk, the bulk of his purchases should be tagged with a small is bcautifus" label. Here, the restaurantuer can help the small village supplier who can provide fresh eggs. meat, cheese, herbs or bread. .
How many readers can remember seeing a village baker bringing in his loaves to a small restaur:nt? How much of that do we ac today? Many old traditions are dyingouny villages that could kieep not only the catage industry alive but Cyprus' reputation for good food. How many readers will look at the list above and sigh There was a time when we could lake all that for granted!"

Not any more: A Good Food Guide can be just the right kind of lever to excrt pressure to improve standards.

The rewards are obvious.
Mr.,.Smith said, "In . Cyprus, the revenue from people eating out is expected to rise from $£ 54$ million in 1986 to nearly $£ 100$ million by 1991. ." $^{-1}$
. The restaurant is a key meeting place for business and yleasure.
Why, Mr. Smidh asked, is French food so famous, so loved the world oper?
Mainly because the French take their food seriously: True, they have good chers, but they know the value of good produce as well. On wp of that they tuke pride in the presentation of their cuisine, its old tradition of high quality.

Cypriots, he added havs been cooking dishes that havt been family tested for hun dreds of years, and Cyprus ha the climate to produce suc: good foodsuffs.

Flexible and intellige: business management c home food economy is th key. Why aren'twe exporting at least by word of mouth, ju: how good qur food can be??

He said that real value fc the consumer and also for food economy, is a genuir choice, different treads bake by different bakers, differer olive oils from different grow ers.

- In variety the idea of qual ty is torn. Being able to $e^{\text {it }}$ the same lind of internation: meal all over the world ma be convencat, but when inte. national fare figures large! on a local menu over loc. fare, somelhing has gor wrong.

Mr. Smith said in Nicos lis: was delighted to have bee able to sample 'Nicosian' foc at every müal.
A Good Food Guide c: ouly strengthen and encoura our fine craditions of a goo food loving nation. The o advice of eating where $y$ see locals cat still stands.

- We now have italian, C nese, elc, but don't let the take over from Cypriot for forcigner who visits c shores.

Scan Finn and Adele K: fah of the UNDP and Mich Erolocretus and Panos Kc tourishis have initiated : hirst step towards a Cypt Good Food Guide. There is need for a Gastronom Anonymous, the Consun has a voicc and bopefully can express its opmions print. Vory seaa.

# Moves towards the technological era 

PERICLES : SOLOMIDES

AN "Industrial Restructuring Courcil" will soom be set up with 2 viek: to assisting the industry to adapt itself to the new requirements of the technological era.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Takis Nemitsas made the announcement during his address at the. annual general meeting of the Employers and Industrialists Federation last Friday and said this was in line with recommendations by foreign experts, and fitted with studies by the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

Mr. Nemitsas 'said the Customs Union and the Single European Market of 1992 offcred new advantages and new opportinities requining action without delay.
"Our industry' is at a crucial stage of restructuring adaptations at the same time the. Customs Union Agreement and the new technological de-:
velopments, in conjunction with the complex markel interactions are creating intense problems "and pressures", he said.

The nbjective of the govemment and of the business world miust be the streamlining of existing units with the utilisation of the potential currently provided by new technology for the improvement of methods of production and management and for quality control and the creation of new specialised indus-: tries of high technology, he added.

To this end the government within the context of the fiveyear Development plan (1989/1993) is considering a number of measures, of ian instivitional and financial nature, he said.

The Minister refersed to the Ministrys'" Iiberatisation" programme which is already. evident in the abolition of import licences: and other restrictions on the importation of goods. He arinounced that a "package". or measures are
being considered for reorganisation of production, export promolion, improvement of the industrial environment, incicased investment and enhancernent of industrial infrastructare.

Mr. Nemitsas seferied to the visits of Cypriot industrialists to Italy for a Eirst hand account of changes in tho clothing and furnimure indus -ries end said that similar vis its are planned as regards the food and footwear industries.

These measures were tak en afict recommendations by experts whose services were secured through the UNDP, the Minister said and went on to add that experts have been invited to make recommendations about restructuring of The tax incentives and developenent of the industrial plan. $m$ Within the framework: of the restructioring programme an Induistrial Restructuring Council is to be set up scon in which the private sector is expected to play a most important role. Mr: Nemitsas ssaid.


## ExEcUMNE LIFE

Burnout has no precise medical definition, but the commonly accepted symptoms include fatigue. low morale, absentexism. and drug or alcohol abuse.

## 


-By Tasos Anastasiades


CYPRUS INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY NEED FOR COOPERATION AND SPECIALIZATION

## Professor Robin Murray talks to Tasos Anastasiades

The Planning Bureau in cooperation with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry a few years ago suggested that UNIDO, which is the specialised Organization of the United Nations for manufacturing. may be asked to help Cyprus to improve our industrial production. As a result of this suggestion a group of 8 experts headed by Prof. Robin Murray came to Cyprus many times in the last two years. In 1987 they came four times, in January. March, May and June. In January 1986 they came to Cyprus again to submit recommendations on the Cyprus Industrial Strategy.

This group of experts submitted a lengthy Report on the Cyprus Industrial Strategy. The basic essence of the recommendations is that Cyprus industry should introduce measures towards flexible specialization rather than volume production. This involves indentifying market niches, and putting a prime emphasis on design quality, reliability and a just-in-time system of production. At the same time the Employers Organization and the Trade Unions should agree to adopt a programme for the provision of common services.

Last June Prof. Murray came to Cyprus again, this time alone to evaluate the developments since the group of experts were here last January. We had the chance to meet with Prof. Murray who gave with great pleasure the following interview to us:

Q: Mr Murray we welcome you
back to Cyprus and we would like to ask you to tell us in brief the purpose of your visit.

A: I came back to Cyprus 6 months after our last mission in January. This is part of the long-term programme of implementation of our recommendations. Since then there have been some positive developments. Everybody interested in manufacturing is talking about the Cyprus Industrial Strategy including the President of the Republic Mr George Vassiliou, the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and the Employers and Industrialists Federation. Now instead of talking of increasing productivity in abstract, cost cutting, and enlarging the companies now they are talking about upgrading the products, quality control and niche marketing.

Interested parties are also talking about the need for better design and the need for cooperation. With regard to cooperation I am particularly pleased. There is now emphasis on the need for cooperation and specialization, that is flexible specialization. For the first time that I have been in Cyprus I have found out that people do not feel.an inferiority complex because of the small size of Cypriot industries.

## The experience of Greece

I have recently read a study on the problems of Greek industrialization since Greece became a full member of the EEC in January 1981. What is now happening in Greece is similar to what we forecast would have happened here

SUCCESS SEPTEMBER 1988
if we do not take the measures we recommed. The Greek furniture industry has been more adversely affected and there has been a move in Greece to cost cutting; but this led to the downgrading of the quality of the products. The ruinous competition between the firms has led to many bankruptcies. Many firms have tried to reduce cost by paying lower wages through domestic outwork. But when you pay very low wages you do not get the highly skilled workers and thus the quality of the products is downgraded.

The second adverse development in Greece is sub-contracting to European firms. This is something that some Cypriot firms have been doing. The designs come from Europe and the firm in Cyprus or Greece acts as a poor sub-contractor. In the case of Greece, German firms are using Greek firms for subcontracting and as a source of cheap labour. But this development does not offer a long-term hope. The Greek firms which adopted the recommendations we made for Cyprus have been able to survive and to successfully-face the European competition. The consortia cooperation which we are recommending here has not been followed in Greece to face European competition.

## Developments in Cyprus

As I stated above I have been impressed by what is happening in Cyprus and I appreciated what the President has stated at the International Fair opening and at the Chamber of Commerce Annual Meeting. People speak in favour of the recommedations for the new industrial strategy but the government has not moved fast enough to implement some of the recommendations. From the discussions I have had this week, however, I believe that measures will soon be taken to set up the Central Strategic Planning Council. I believe now that there is a basis for setting up this body which should be more flexible and more active than government departments, because it has to work more quickly and work more hours than government services and will be relatively independent. It has to work very quickly to implement and take action on various topics so as to finish a lot of work until 1992 when the common market will be completed.

Q: Who do you think must be the members of this Strategic Planning Council?


Professor Robin Murray
A: I do not know what the government thinks but I believe it should be composed by all groups who are affected by the new strategy. This includes practising industrialists, the Trade Unions, the Export Promotion Council and the government departments. I also suggested that the Cyprus Consumers Association should -also be a member. Its contribution should be an improvement of the quality of the products. The consumer is a key monitor of the quality. So I believe now that not only the Council. will be set up soon, but also its support units. We also have suggested that all Ministriés should have their own Strategic Planning Units and we have been discussing ways in which these units should be strengthened. The government should not be afraid to make mistakes provided the organization which is going to be set up is flexible enough to be adjusted according too the experience. If something goes wrong there must be a chance to change it. In the same way that a firm may enter a certain industry and then if it does not make profits it goes out, the government should also set up organizations which may be amended or even dissolved if they did not succeed. For example the Export Promotion Council has not yet been set up. It should be set up. and if it does not succeed it may be closed down.

Q: Do you think Mr Murray that a new industrial bank should be setup or, given that the Cyprus Development Bank (CDB) has the basic infrustructure and experience, it should rather be expanded?

A: All the discussions now are about the expanding of the CDB and I amglad
about that. But its capacity has to be expanded.

Another development for which I am glad is that the Ministry of Finance has set up an inter-departmental committee to examine the existing tax incentives, to amend them and shift the incentives from the hardware to the software.

Q: Mr Murray we would like now to request you to tell us whether, besides the above positive developments, there have been any undesirable ones.

A: There are certain problems which have to be faced out in the second half of this year. The first is the controversy about the Export Promotion Council. The money needed for this Council, as the President himself said, is very little. On theother hand the need is very great. The time taken to set it up has been even greater. The Council should be set up as soon as possible and should be set up in such a way that it will be easy to be closed down if it does not work. Within 3 to 5 years there should be an assessment and if it does not work efficiently and it is not worth the money spent on it, it should be possible to close it down. That is the time when the industrialists should start opposing it, not now. But the Council should be set up immediately because every day it does not work the Cyprus industry loses. I am really sorry that the Export Promotion Council which should have been the first to be implemented has been delayed. The view of some industrialists about this Council is very short-sighted.

## Competition instead of cooperation

The second problem which worries me is that in both the private and the public sector there must be cooperation. But if we take the case of the Cyprus Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Employers F'ederation they are competing instead of co-operating, sometimes in the negative way. Because of this rivalry between these two bodies firms in the private sector are competing in a negative way also. The two organizations should decide to get together and to cooperate. This is because it is an unproductive vivalry. If there is to be competition it should be competition of a productive nature, that is who is going to set up more consortia. The heads of these two organizations should get together and declare a moratorium of negative rivalry.

The government departments also have their own unproductive rivalry. This includes not only the departments but also some of the organizations. assosiated with the departments. So the government has to set up coordinating institutions between the government departments which will have a synthetic forward movement, that can bring everyone together in a team. But this has not yet happened..

Also the civil servants trade unions should co-operate in making the government service more flexible. They have security of jobs which I fully support, but there must be much greater flexibility. Services which do not serve any more a useful need should be run down and move on to something else. So the Trade Unions should co-operate with the goverriment to close down services which they no more serve a useful purpose. If a government service is to survive it must be productive and innovative. The civil servants trade unions have a particular responsibility to help in this respect. So even government departments should introduce flexible specialization and learn to cooperate between them. They should even
introduce common services between them.

The third problem that I would like to mention is finance. I hope that the third financial protocol with the EEC will produce enough money to finance the changes we are suggesting. But if the money is not enough then the government should try to raise the money needed. Some of it will have to be raised from the industry but some of it should come from the government because it affects the whole society.

With regard to the inadequate supply of labour one measure which has been suggested is the importation of workers from abroad. Personally I think that this is not an advisable step. One solution lies in solving the problems that women have, like more child cà and kindergardens. nurseries etc. It may also bénecessary to:provide abetter public transport and even to subsidize bus fares to get more workers, especially female workers. from rural areas.

Also to save scarce labour, tourism should stop expanding so fast. Cyprus should concentrate more on quality tourism. The quality of labour should be improved and the quality of
vacations should be upgraded, activity related tourism introduced etc. So in the same way that we recommend. upgrading your products in manufacturing you should also upgrade the quality of your tourism.

Q: But don't you think Mr Murray that the expansion of tourism also helps in expanding manuiacturing, because it creates demand for manufactured products?

A: Yes I think so, provided it is properly coordinated and that is one of our suggestions. There must be much more co-operation between hotels and manufacturing firms.

One last point I would like to make is that the good performance of the economy in 1987 and 1988 should not lead to the disappearing of the sense of urgency that we felt 18 months ago. This is because tariffs are going down and competition is increasing. So we need to introduce the new industrial strategic and everyone should realise that the collective interest is much -more important than the private interest. This is because the pursuit of the personal interest depends to a large extent on the promotion of the public interest.

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O к．Robin Murray

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# A Turning Point for Cyprus 

President George Vassiliou has repeatedly criticized the economic performance of the previous government Nevertheless he does not expect the economy to do as well in 1988 as it did last year. The government's Ptanning Bureau says the economic growth rate will drop from 7.2 percent tast year to about 4-4.5 percent in 1988.

Finance Minister George Syrimis does not seem to be alarmed. In a recent interview in his Nicosia office he said last year's "exceptional performance" of the economy was due to "favorable devalopmente of a temporary nature and not the result of any substantial structural developments."

He bellieves structural problems have been created by the predominanoe of small, labor-intert sive, low-technology enterprises. As a result, major changes have to be made under pressure from the EEC and the world of high technology.

The new government ampas to maio urgint structural changes even if the short term conee: quence is that it will be unable to reduce :Cyprus', budget deficit (CyP 166 or 8.7.percent of GDP in 1987) and its dependence on foreign borrowing (CyP 649 million in 1987). A radical overhaul of the tax system, a restructuring of the island's industrial base and a greater emphasis on the services industry are the main priorities.

Examining the tax system means looking at the whole spectrum of economic life, and Minister. Syrimis emphasises: "We are now considering very radical measures for amending our whote tax structure, including lower income tax rates and incentives for high technology and export oriented businesses.".


Minister of Finance George Syrimis.

As far as industry is concerned the cyprus government with targety foltow guidelines set out in a Sussex University yeport, published before the elections. It warned of major probtems for Cyprus industry under pressure of its recentily stigned Customs Union agreement with the European Community and recommards concentration on developing industrial software rather than hardware, incentives for marketing and design rather than machines and buildings.

Finance Minister Syrimis agrees that with the chailenge from Europe and high-tech Industry oconomic development in Gyprus has reached a turning Doint and changes have to be made. In eise ucdead. We zre tinking in terms of The Italian moded rather than the korean and the Tahwamese. That theans fextble boeciallzation where you create for a high quality market like Europe: the Benettonfatroach: We will not compote in termiof howinges tif $n$ tertas of quaty and
 ity is oxpected that weme of he funds for the restructuring of Cypriot industry will be made available through the Third Financial Protocol of The EEC: How soon resuits will be seen is not chear: Once we set up the intrastructure it dopends on how the private sector responds."

The Finance Minister says the reduction of tariffs agreed unider the Customs Union treaty with the EC will cost the country CyP 4.5-5 million this year and. CyP 6 miltion each year for the next nine years. However he expects to cover this loss by Introducing Value Added Tax (VAT) in early 1990, despite wide opposition.

VAT is not poputar because it is a tax on expendture and affects all classes. But the Minister believes the effects will be softened by measures he announcod in earty May to radically lower the tax burden for lower income groups. In the future, across the board income tax cuts will be made. Part of the toss of income, the government believes, will be covered because, under the new simplified system, tax evasion will be reduced.

Cyprus has a thigh international credit rating and enjoys athigh standard of fiving compared to - other developing countries. Per capita income exceeded USD 6,800 at the end of 1987. Despite a three percent drop economic growth will still stand at a respectable $4-4.5$ percent in 1988. Fourism, the main foreign exchange earner, will continue to grow, abbeit at a lower rafe. According to the Ministry of Finance the outstanding performance of the tourism industry enabled the country to keep its debt service payments relatively low (a ratio of 13 percent) and is the main reason why Cyprus maintains a high international credit rating despite its targe foreign debit (OyP 649 milition in 1987).

