

AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES; THE FORMER TRYING TO KEEP AS MUCH OF THE PIE AS POSSIBLE, AND THE LATTER TRYING TO GET ALL THEY CAN. THIS IS, OF COURSE, A SOMEWHAT SIMPLISTIC VIEW. IN THE FIRST PLACE THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH ARE BY NO MEANS HOMOGENEOUS BLOCS. WITHIN THE DEVELOPING WORLD THERE ARE NEWLY INDUSTRIALIZING COUNTRIES SUCH AS BRAZIL, KOREA AND SINGAPORE; THERE ARE THE OIL-RICH BUT STILL VERY MUCH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: NIGERIA, SAUDI ARABIA AND INDONESIA; AND THERE ARE MIDDLE-INCOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES SUCH AS INDIA, ALGERIA AND KENYA. THERE CONTINUE TO BE THE VERY POOR COUNTRIES; AND THERE ARE THE STATE-TRADING COUNTRIES OF EASTERN EUROPE AND CHINA. EACH OF THESE GROUPS OF COUNTRIES, AND FOR THAT MATTER EACH COUNTRY WITHIN THESE GROUPS, PROVIDES ITS OWN CHALLENGES. EACH REQUIRES A DIFFERENT APPROACH, DEPENDING IN PART UPON THE DIFFERENT MIX OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IT HAS.

QUITE CLEARLY, THEN, TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE CHANGING ENVIRONMENT AHEAD DYNAMIC AND CREATIVE ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR WILL BE NEEDED.