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# ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL



Distr.
GHARAL

A/CN.14/AS/L.4

29 January 1966

ENGLISH '
Original: FRENCE

ECONOMIC COMISSION FOR AFRICA AND CENTRE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT Symposium on Industrial Development in Africa Cairo, 27 January - 10 February 1966

STATEMENT BY MR. G. POGNON,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICA: Unity, on Behalf of the
ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

It is my pleasant duty to convey the warm greetings of the Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all the delegations here present, and to tell you that the Organization of African Unity is eagerly awaiting the conclusions of this Symposium.

The fact is that Africa, to consolidate and maintain her political independence, must win the battle for economic development. This means that our continent, while increasing and improving its agricultural output, must find the best ways and means of becoming an industrial power at the earliest opportunity.

This fact, thrust upon us by the realities of modern life, has been stressed time and again by all the African leaders. It has prompted all the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa since that body was first set up, and you all know that the Organization of African Unity has always listed accelerated economic development in general, and industrial development in particular, among the main objectives of African unity.

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obody, therefore, expects this by posium to reaffirm - in thatever terms or he over forcefully - the need and the advance for Africa to love formal from the primary-producer stage and to become an industrial power.

retional level, the various studies undertaken by Governments and the vast a ment of research work done by the Economic Cords ion for africa give ample proof that Africa possesses abundant and varied natural resources, and that she also has men - that is to say, powerfiel technicians. It is now realized that she could have started various industries in keeping with international standards if she had not long been the victim of the colonial system which broke up her enormous market in order to create an easy outlet to stimulate industrialization in the surepean countries.

Reyond the political framework of States, independent Africa needs to re-group her resources, unite her efforts and expand her markets. The Organization of African Unity has set up the structure and defield the corking aethods which can overcome with case the political obstacles to that rapprochement between States on which this aspect of the Mrican development strategy depends. The Symposium would be something of a disappointment if it werely confirmed this strategy. That Africa expects of it is that, duly noting the general trends in national industrialization policies and sub-regional activities, our Symposium will define the main lines for coordinated and rationalized induscrial end avour in Africa, and will lead - over and above the many plans - to a choice of new projects, the concrete, lively and convincing empression of an undoubtedly sound proposition, marrate of by the complementary nature of national economies, the vist projections of the a rhet, the association of varied a diceast lemble riconnes, combined efforts coordinated plans the start of the strength white.

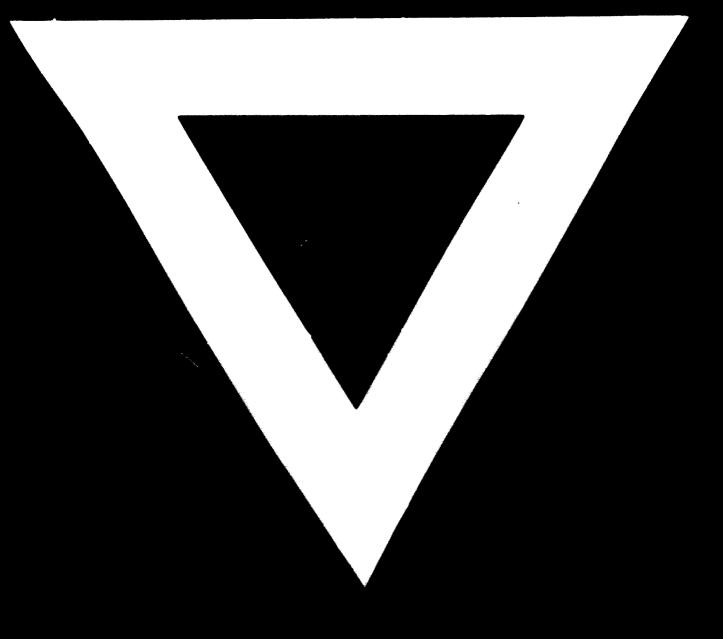
If this Symp. iu. enables such projects to be undertaken in a short space of time, there can be no doubt that it will have already achieved a resounding success. No doubt, either that it will have enabled a solution to be found to the other aspect of the problem of African industrial development: that of foreign resources. There is no point in each of us here being convinced all over again that, for a long time to come, foreign capital and technical resources will continue to be an indispensable contribution to the industrialization of the African continent and to its overall struggle for economic development. In this respect, the special usefulness of this Symposium will depend on how far rationalization of Africa's industrialization may lead to a new approach to the problem of outside help. The assistance Africa expects from other continents must not be interpreted as charity, affording the outside world a pretext for controlling our future. It must be regarded as a genuine investment in the framework of world cooperation. We hope the discussions will abundantly prove that African industrialization is a sound proposition both for the Africans themselves and for possible investors in assistance, who will have as security the natural wealth of this Continent and the determination of all Africans to co-ordinate and alim their efforts to develop that wealth.

There can be no doubt that the profitable aspect thus demonstrated will open the way for more intensive and sustained international co-operation for African economic development - a co-operation in which all partners know that they are equal, and that each will have his fair share of the profit.

We in the Organization of African Unity are convinced that this Symposium will mark an important date in the history of Independent Africa because, like many ECA experiences to the sub-regional level, it fulfils all the conditions for activities the major objectives determined by common agreement between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of

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