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REPORT */

UNIDO'S PARTICIPATION IN THE FIFTH MEETING
OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON
INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
8 - 10 November 1978

by

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

The fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which was held at Kaduna, Nigeria, from 23 to 25 November 1977 under the sponsorship of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) made a number of important recommendations in respect of industrial branch priorities and of the institutions designed to accelerate industrialization in the African region. A follow-up of the implementation of these recommendations was entrusted to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, a permanent organ of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Following consultations between the three sponsoring organizations - UNIDO, ECA and OAU, as well as with the current Chairman of the Follow-up Committee, it was agreed to hold the fifth meeting of the Committee at the ECA Headquarters at Addis Ababa from 8 to 10 November 1978. The Agenda of the Meeting is attached as Annex I.

2. UNIDO Delegation

The UNIDO representatives from Vienna consisted of Messrs. M. Luqman (team leader), L. Matovu, and S. Ndam. The delegation was also joined in Addis Ababa by Mr. E.H. Abdel-Rahman, Regional Adviser, Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

3. Participants

The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Benin, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and the Sudan.

Observers: Guinea and Zaire.

The following organizations were represented in an observer capacity: UNDP, WIPO, WHO, ILO, ADB and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

A list of the participants is attached as Annex II.

4. Organization of the Meeting

The meeting was opened by Dr. R.A. Adeleye, Nigerian Federal Commissioner for Industries and current Chairman of the Committee on 8 November 1978. During the opening session of the meeting, brief statements were also made by the Executive Secretary of the ECA, Dr. A. Adedeji, the Acting Administrative Secretary General of the OAU, Mr. P.O. Etiang, and Mr. M. Luqman, on behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO. The full text of the Executive Director's statements is attached as Annex III.

Following the adoption of the Agenda, items 4, 7 and 8 were discussed on 8 November 1978. Discussion on item 9, started on 8 November, was completed on 9 November along with items 5, 6 and 10. There was no other business. The meeting reconvened at 17.00 hours on 10 November 1978 to adopt the report and terminated its deliberations at 20.00 hours.

II. SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

An account of the proceedings of the meeting is well reflected in its report which is attached as Annex IV. Special attention is drawn to items 8 and 9 for which UNIDO had prepared and presented short papers.

III. CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOLLOW-UP ACTION

The conclusions agreed upon by the meeting are summarized in Annex V. The salient points of these conclusions, of particular relevance to UNIDO, are as follows:

1. Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies
(item No. 4)

Since only 12 African countries had either conducted national workshops or submitted position papers, it was agreed to extend the

deadline for the submission of national reports to 28 February 1979 and to reschedule the date of the regional symposium, but not later than the first half of April 1979, in Kenya. The exact dates would be agreed upon by the ECA, UNIDO, OAU and the Kenyan Government.

It is recommended that the Regional and Country Studies Section of the ICIS takes the necessary follow up action with the ECA to obtain from them the dates for the regional symposium and to ensure that the UNIDO inputs are ready on time. Agreement should also be reached with the ECA on the translation, reproduction and circulation of documents to be presented by UNIDO.

2. Progress on the Implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action at the Regional level (Item No. 5)

a) African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing

The Committee unanimously adopted, with some amendments, the reports of the field mission and the meeting of the ad-hoc intergovernmental experts, which took place in Addis Ababa from 30 October to 2 November. Following lengthy discussions and a deadlock resulting in a vote to extend the deadline for the submission of candidatures for hosting the Centre, the Chairman resolved the issue as indicated in paragraph 27 of the report of the meeting. The deadline was extended to 30 December 1978 and each new applicant would bear the cost of an expert mission to assess the suitability of the offer, especially the facilities and other criteria for the location of the Centre. It was agreed to hold a meeting of Plenipotentiaries in Benin in early 1979 to sign the agreement for setting up the Centre and to hold the first meeting of the Council of the Centre, to decide on its location, 1979/1980 programme and budget, contribution of member states, and the candidates for the appointment of the senior staff of the Centre.

It is recommended that the Inter-Agency Programme Co-ordination Section of the DPC takes the necessary follow-up action with the ECA to agree on firm dates for the Meeting of Plenipotentiaries and to liaise with the IOD and the Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section to ensure proper representation of UNIDO at the meeting.

b) African Industrial Development Fund and Sectoral Programmes

The Committee noted, with satisfaction, the actions taken by the ECA and UNIDO in the implementation of these projects and emphasized the need to accord high priorities to resource-based, especially agro-industries; action at the national level; development of training programmes as an integral part of the implementation of these projects; and special attention to the problems of the least developed countries.

3. Preparations for the Fifth Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (agenda item No. 7)

It was agreed to hold this meeting in Kampala around mid-June 1979. The exact dates would be agreed upon between UNIDO, ECA, OAU and the Uganda Government. The approved Agenda of the meeting is attached as Annex VI. It was also agreed to hold the next (sixth) meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa in Kampala three days before the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

It is recommended that the Inter-Agency Programme Co-ordination Section takes the necessary follow-up action with the ECA in order to ensure that dates fixed for the meetings are suitable to UNIDO. It is also recommended that the Inter-Agency Programme Co-ordination Section and the Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section should, in consultations with the Regional and Country Studies Section, the Negotiations Section, the Investment Co-operative Programme Office, the IOD and the Technology Group, initiate preparation for UNIDO's effective participation in the meeting. This preparation should include a review of UNIDO's programmes in Africa, and an identification of important issues for which guidance by the Conference, e.g. in the form of resolutions, may be required to facilitate UNIDO's activities in Africa.

4. Initiatives and Approaches in new forms of Global Co-operation for industrial development (item No. 8)

The Follow-up Committee reiterated its support for the UNIDO system of industrial consultations and underlined the need for emphasis to be accorded to the transfer of know-how and the process of technology selection, contract negotiations, payment of know-how fees, licensing, management agency fees. The Committee urged the African members on the UNIDO IDB to adopt a common position and to initiate discussions that would influence UNIDO action in favour of Africa, especially related to consultation meetings in industrial training and industrial financing. The Committee also recommended that UNIDO should consider organizing some of the consultation meetings in Africa and called upon the African countries to offer to host such meetings. With regard to preparatory and follow-up activities to these consultation meetings, the Committee urged UNIDO to consider organizing such activities in Africa, at a sub-regional level, since the requirements of Africa varied from one sub-region to another. In this regard the ECA offered the collaboration of the MULPOCs. The UNIDO representatives indicated that UNIDO would examine the practicability of co-operating with MULPOCs accordingly.

It is recommended that the Governments and Intergovernmental Organizations Relations Section should, in consultation with the Negotiations Section and the OAU, convey the decisions of the Follow-up Committee to the African members on the UNIDO IDB and should, in due course, solicit the co-operation of some African countries to host some of the consultation meetings. The Negotiations Section should also consider organizing some of the preparatory and follow-up actions to the consultation meetings in Africa and associate the OAU, ECA, and if practicable, the MULPOCs, accordingly.

5. Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980 (item No. 9)

The Committee noted with satisfaction the preparations being carried out by UNIDO for the Third General Conference of UNIDO and

requested UNIDO to prepare and present a progress report at the Sixth meeting of the Follow-up Committee and the Fifth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Kampala in June 1979.

It is recommended that the Task Force on UNIDO III should, in collaboration with the Regional and Country Studies Section, ensure the timely preparation of the requested progress report on UNIDO III.

6. Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO (item No. 10)

The Committee welcomed the idea for the OAU to be brought fully into the picture in regional collaboration between ECA and UNIDO.

It is recommended that the Governments and Intergovernmental Organisations Relations Section should, in collaboration with the Inter-Agency Programme Co-ordination Section, take the necessary follow-up action for working out suitable modalities and operational arrangements for OAU, ECA and UNIDO co-operation.

AGENDA OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP
COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

1. Opening statement by the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee
2. Statements by heads of sponsoring organizations: ECA, OAU and UNIDO
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. Preparations for the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective Self-reliance 1978-2000: Progress Report
5. Progress reports on implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level: Inter-country projects:
 - (a) An African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing
 - (b) An African Industrial Development FundSectoral programmes:
 - (c) Chemical industry, metal/engineering industries, food and agro-based industries, building materials industries and forest industries development programmes
6. Establishment of African multinational industrial corporations
7. Preparation for the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry
8. Initiatives and approaches in new forms of global co-operation for industrial development
9. Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980
10. Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO
11. Other matters
12. Adoption of the report

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA/
COMMISSION ECONOMIQUE POUR L'AFRIQUE

Follow-up Committee on Industrialization
in Africa

Fifth meeting

Comité des progrès de l'industrialisation
en Afrique

Cinquième réunion

Addis Ababa, 8 - 10 November 1978

Addis Abéba, 8 - 10 novembre 1978

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STATEMENT BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNIDO AT THE OPENING
SESSION OF THE FIFTH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE
ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA, 8 - 10 NOVEMBER 1978

Mr. Chairman, Honourable Ministers, Mr. Executive Secretary of ECA,
Representative of the OAU, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and
Gentlemen,

As a co-sponsor of meetings of the Conference of African Ministers
of Industries and its permanent organ, the Follow-up Committee on
Industrialization in Africa UNIDO attaches great importance to their work
which has contributed in guiding UNIDO's activities in Africa.

The African Ministers of Industries are conscious of the paramount
importance of exercising a constant watch over the ever changing factors
and situations which affect the industrial development of the African
countries. Thus, the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa
will continue to be an important forum in which African countries can
collectively discuss and evolve measures for effective industrialization
in Africa. Almost a year ago, the Follow-up Committee made valuable
recommendations which enabled the Fourth Conference of African Ministers
of Industry, held in Kaduna, Nigeria, to adopt constructive decisions.
The full implementation of these decisions calls for the political will
and material resources of the African countries, not only at the national
and continental levels but also at the global level. The Follow-up
Committee and the Conference of African Ministers of Industry are in
themselves a manifestation of joint efforts, co-operative arrangements
and self-support among the African countries aimed at the attainment of
collective self-reliance.

Many events, with far reaching effects on the industrialization and economic development of Africa, have taken place since the adoption of the resolution establishing the New International Economic Order and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. While much has been said about the need to achieve the objectives comprehensively laid down in these documents, efforts hitherto have regrettably not yielded the desired results. Indeed, the gap between the poor and the rich nations continues to widen and the retardatory factors in the industrialization efforts of the developing countries, especially in Africa, continue almost unabated. Although the Fifth Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa is not expected to prescribe cures to every constraint, its recommendations on the specific items of the agenda will, it is hoped, contain such fundamental policy measures as will enable all concerned with industrialization matters in Africa to formulate sound and effective programmes.

This is all the more applicable at a time when the OAU is attaching increasing importance to the economic, scientific and industrial aspects of its work. As you may already know, the Council of Ministers of the OAU adopted, at its thirty-first ordinary session held in Khartoum from 7-18 July this year, a number of resolutions which were subsequently endorsed by the 15th Assembly of Heads of State and Government which was also held in Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978 - and these bear direct relevance to the work of this committee. UNIDO is currently reviewing these resolutions with a view to determining the possibility of expanding the scope of the co-operative efforts already established with the OAU and ECA through joint implementation of these resolutions. It is hoped that this meeting will consider this matter in the course of its deliberations.

The various problems encountered in the industrialization of Africa point up the need to strengthen, at all levels, existing co-operative arrangements and consultations among African Governments, national and multinational organizations which are aimed at the formulation and implementation of co-ordinated and mutually reinforce industrialization remedial policies, strategies and programmes. It is gratifying to note that the draft provisional agenda of this meeting foresees discussions on a number of issues directly related to this subject.

With regard to progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action UNIDO has, in addition to programmes at the national level, co-operated with the Secretariats of ECA and the OAU in carrying out preparatory action for the establishment of proposed regional centres for: the development, transfer and adaptation of technology; industrial design and manufacturing; the African Industrial Development Fund; as well as for the development of sectoral programmes in basic metals, engineering industries, chemical industries and building materials. In accordance with the OAU resolution CM/RES.569 (XXX) adopted in Libreville in 1977, UNIDO has co-operated with the Scientific, Technical Research Commission (STRC) of the OAU in establishing the Association of African Industrial Technology Organizations (AAITO) and in preparing six projects which are currently being studied by UNIDO and other relevant United Nations agencies for assistance to the OAU/STRC and the AAITO in their implementation. The UNIDO delegation at the meeting will be happy to elaborate on these issues, if need be, in the course of your deliberations.

Regarding the initiatives and approaches in new forms of global co-operation for industrialization, UNIDO has been actively developing a system of world wide consultations in the field of industry which emanated from the Lima Conference.

The system could provide very useful inputs and guidance to individual African countries in the development of their various industrial sectors and help them to keep up with the rapidly changing world situation. The Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, whose report was adopted at the 15th Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government, discussed the issue in depth and agreed on certain topics in order to make it possible for Africa to have a common position and to draw maximum benefit from the system of consultations.

The African countries are therefore encouraged to participate more actively in these consultation meetings. UNIDO has prepared a short paper on the subject which will be presented and discussed under item 8 of the draft provisional agenda of the meeting.

With regard to the preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, a brief report has also been prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat which will be presented and discussed under item 9 of this meeting's draft provisional agenda. With particular reference to the African countries the forthcoming regional symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-Sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective Self-Reliance during the period 1978-2000, which UNIDO is co-sponsoring, should provide useful inputs. This symposium and other preparatory activities in Africa for UNIDO III also constitute UNIDO's inputs towards the preparations for the Fifth Session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which UNIDO also co-sponsors. UNIDO is anxiously looking forward to obtaining the recommendations and guidance of this meeting, which will be devoted to defining a common African position for the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

The existing co-operation between the ECA and UNIDO has been exercised, not only in the context of the ECA/UNIDO Joint Industry Division, but also in the implementation of the joint regional projects. A joint ECA/UNIDO agreement has also been signed by the Heads of both organizations and the ECA has been accorded consultative status on the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO. In an effort to strengthen the existing co-operation between both organizations, especially at the working level, visits have been exchanged between staff members of both organizations including, in particular, the visit of the Executive Secretary of the ECA to UNIDO on the 22nd and 23rd May 1978.

In view of the increasing involvement of the OAU in economic, scientific and technical matters in Africa, co-operation between the ECA and UNIDO needs to be expanded to include the OAU, especially at the working level. Co-operation between the three organizations is essential to the effective co-ordination of the political and technical attributes of each organization and to the attainment of maximum results in their joint efforts in the industrialization of the African countries. Consideration might be given to the institution of a permanent Joint OAU/ECA/UNIDO Co-ordinating Committee which could meet from time to time to review the progress achieved and to suggest improvements in the implementation of resolutions and activities emanating from OAU, ECA or UNIDO policy-making bodies.

In addition to the above issues directly related to the items of the draft provisional agenda of the meeting permit me, Mr. Chairman, to provide the Committee with some highlights of the activities of UNIDO in Africa, which constitute a token contribution by our organization to the efforts of the African countries. The volume of UNIDO's technical assistance, financed largely from JNDP resources, has risen eight times from 1967 to 1977. In 1978 it is expected that a delivery target of US\$15.7 million will be achieved, and even exceeded.

UNIDO's activities have concentrated on the identification and formulation of strategic industrial projects, through industrial surveys carried out in a number of countries; the development of national institutions for industrial development with a view to strengthening the weak industrial institutional infrastructures found in most African countries, and, assistance in training industrial and technological personnel, especially at the managerial and technical levels.

To this traditional type of technical assistance, which continues to be of importance to the further industrialization of the continent, new dimensions have recently been added. Investment promotion activities are being developed with a view to helping the African countries to secure external financing for their industrial projects. The need has also been recognized for UNIDO to provide African Governments, at their request, with short-term impartial high-level technical advice in assessing the implementation of their industrial development plans; the evaluation of investment projects; and the strengthening of their bargaining positions when negotiating technology transfer agreements and establishing industrial plants. In many cases, such activities have already resulted in significant savings on investment costs.

Mr. Chairman, since Africa has the sad "privilege" of having 20 of the 31 least developed countries in the world, many of them in the Sudano-Sahelian zone and other drought affected areas, I should like to report that UNIDO's activities in favour of this group of developing countries have been intensified and a special Section established to provide a focal point for the relevant activities of the Organization.

Another programme which is receiving particular attention is economic co-operation among developing countries. Within the United Nations system, UNIDO has become a pioneering agency in this regard through its many projects already implemented in this field. A special Section has recently been created with a view to intensifying research on potential co-operation among developing countries in the field of industrial production and technology transfer, to identifying the instruments that will facilitate such co-operation, and to steering the Organization's activities in the appropriate direction.

In Africa, UNIDO's activities for the promotion of economic and industrial co-operation among African countries have focused on assistance to multinational organizations such as the Central African Customs and Economic UNION (UDEAC), the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), the Liptako Gourma Integrated Development Authority, the Mano River Union, and the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River Basin (OMVS). UNIDO is also currently examining ways and means of extending its assistance to the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the West African Economic Community (CEAO), the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (CEPGL), the Gambia River Basin, and the Lake Tchad Basin Commission.

In concluding, Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, I wish to thank you for your patience and to reassure you once more of UNIDO's readiness to respond, within the limitations of its resources, to the call of Africa. Such response, after all, is UNIDO's task and duty, and I am convinced that nobody will suspect us of being biased in favour of this, our dear continent, which obviously needs an enormous amount of assistance and dedication commensurate with the many problems pertaining to the infant stage of its development and in keeping with the continent's tremendous potential, both in natural and human resources. Knowing - as all of you do - of the difficult time Africa is passing through, we feel even more deeply committed to the success of the collective endeavours of the region in the field of industrial development as one of the best means for building a steady and lasting network of harmonious relations between all parts of the continent to the benefit of its peoples.

I wish you every success in your deliberations.

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The fifth meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa was held in Addis Ababa from 8 to 10 November 1978 to review progress made in the implementation of recommendations made by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Kaduna in November 1977 in respect of industrial branch priorities as well as in the institutional development in the field of industrial growth geared towards promoting industrialization in Africa, the preparations for the General Conference of UNIDO as well as the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Participation

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Benin, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda and the Sudan. Observers: Guinea and Zaire.

3. The following organizations were represented in an observer capacity: UNDP, WIPO, WHO, ILO, ADB and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

Opening statements

4. In his opening address, Dr. R.A. Adeleye, Federal Commissioner for Industries, Nigeria and current Chairman of the Committee, reminded the Committee of its important task to ensure that the Conference of African Ministers of Industry does not lapse into a mere talking shop where grandiloquent speeches are made in elegant style and long-winded resolutions are passed, but all to no avail. He emphasized the need for the Committee to have concrete achievements to report to the fifth session ^{of the Conference of Ministers} and that it depended to a great extent on how well the meeting tackled items 4, 5 and 6 on the agenda as well as how vigorously the ECA secretariat implements the decisions taken. He concluded with an appeal to delegates to be objective and constructive in examining the issues before them placing the overall interest of Africa above all other considerations.

5. The Executive Secretary of ECA reminded the Committee of the important decisions taken by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in

respect of the reformulation of policies and strategies to speed up industrialization in Africa. He emphasized the need for international consultation and co-operation in pursuit of economic decolonization and self-reliance. He observed the systematic efforts made by imperialists to reverse the progress of African industrialization so as to perpetuate their exploiting economic position.

6. ECA in collaboration with OAU, UNIDO and ADB is making desperate efforts to lay down a consolidated foundation for its new operational role in the field of industrialization technology and institution-building. Preparatory activities have been carried out in respect of inter-country projects and sectoral programmes accorded high priority by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry as well as for the regional symposium on industrial policies and strategies scheduled to take place in January 1979.

7. He emphasized the need for developing managerial and technical skills at each level of the industrial development process and that serious attention should be given to the engineering and basic metals development programme since the latter is the backbone of any meaningful industrialization programme.

8. On regional industrial co-operation, the Executive Secretary opined that co-operations which ended up in paper do not contribute anything much towards industrialization. He therefore suggested practical ways and means of co-operation in the rational use and efficient management of the region's exhaustible resources. He recommended for serious attention the creation and operation of multinational corporations as they should facilitate the creation of visible basic industries, determining in the process the degree of sovereignty over national resources.

The Acting Administrative

9. Secretary-General of OAU explained that he was addressing the meeting on behalf of the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU due to urgent official engagements out of Addis Ababa. He noted that the maximum development of agricultural production should occupy a significant place in any realistic economic development for Africa since an increase in agricultural production would provide more food for local consumption, more local raw materials for processing, enlarge and diversify the market, create some sectoral linkages and eventually speed up industrialization.

10. He drew attention to the dependence of some of the OAU member States on exports of minerals for their foreign exchange earnings and urged the establishment of local industries that will by and large utilize such minerals as raw materials. Such industries are to be planned first to meet local needs before finding export markets.

He also suggested that such industries should be planned in the light of the availability of domestic human and material resources in harmony with the size of national market.

11. He highlighted the following factors: lack of sufficient skilled manpower at all levels, in appropriate selection of production techniques as against the availability of resources in capital and manpower as being constraints on African industrialization. These constraints underscore the pressing need for overall cooperation among African countries. He commended the forthcoming regional symposium on industrial policies and strategies as a step forward to providing solutions to some of the region's industrialization problems, and expects the symposium to develop an African concept on a compendium of problems.

12. He informed the meeting of the endorsement given by the 30th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU held in Tripoli, of resolutions and recommendations of the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

13. Finally, he urged the Committee to consider seriously the need for evolving an appropriate code of conduct for the activities of transnational corporations in Africa.

14. The UNIDO representative speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO, who was unavoidably absent reminded the Committee of its responsibility being an important forum in which African countries can collectively discuss and evolve measures for effective industrialization in Africa. He referred to the constructive decisions reached by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Kaduna the full implementation of which required political will and material resources of African countries. He observed that efforts to implement the New International Economic Order and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action have met with very little or no success the gap between the poor and rich nations continues to widen. He hoped that in discussing items on the agenda the meeting will emerge with concrete suggestions for such fundamental policy measures as will enable all concerned with African industrialization to formulate sound and effective programmes.

15. As a result of a number of resolutions on economic scientific and industrial development passed by the OAU Council of Ministers at its thirty-first ordinary session held in Khartoum and subsequently endorsed by the 15th Assembly of Heads of State and Government, UNIDO is considering the possibility of expanding its

co-operation already established with ECA and OAU. He recounted his organization's participation in the various phases of a number of projects and programmes including the forthcoming regional symposium accorded high priority by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. The co-operation between ECA and UNIDO has been further strengthened through a joint ECA/UNIDO agreement which was recently signed by the Heads of both Organizations and the ECA has been accorded consultative status on the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO.

16. Consideration should be given to the possibility of instituting regular meetings between UNIDO, ECA and OAU to review, from time to time, the progress achieved in the implementation of resolutions adopted by the policy-making bodies of each organization on industrial matters affecting Africa.

17. The volume of UNIDO's technical assistance, financed largely by UNDP, had risen substantially since 1977 and now stood at a peak of almost \$US 15.7 million. The representative highlighted some of the new activities undertaken by UNIDO in Africa especially in the Sahelian zone and African multinational organizations in industrial development. He informed the meeting of special sections which have been created in UNIDO with a view to promoting and intensifying industrial co-operation among developing countries and the organization's activities in favour of the least developed countries.

18. The representative of UNIDO concluded by reassuring the African Governments of UNIDO's commitment to assist their countries, both at the national as well as at the continental level, in their industrial development efforts. This he stated, was obvious in view of the enormous amount of assistance and dedication required commensurate with the many problems pertaining to the infant stage of industrial development on the continent and in keeping with its tremendous potential both in natural and human resources. He underlined the importance of the collective endeavours of the African countries in the field of industrial development as one of the best means for building a steady and lasting network of harmonious relations between all parts of the continent to the benefit of its peoples.

Adoption of agenda

19. The Committee adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening statement by the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee
2. Statements by heads of sponsoring organizations: ECA, OAU and UNIDO
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

4. Preparations for the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective Self-reliance, 1978-2000: Progress Report
 5. Progress reports on implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level. Inter-country projects:
 - (a) An African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing
 - (b) An African Industrial Development Fund
- Sectoral programmes:
- (c) Chemical industry, metal/engineering industries, food and agro-based industries, building materials industries and forest industries development programmes
6. Establishment of African multinational industrial corporations
 7. Preparation for the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry
 8. Initiatives and approaches in new forms of global co-operation for industrial development
 9. Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980
 10. Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO
 11. Other matters
 12. Adoption of the report

B. DISCUSSIONS OF AGENDA ITEMS

Preparations for the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies Internally Self-sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective Self-reliance, 1978-2000 (agenda item 4)

20. In introducing the document submitted under this agenda, a representative of ECA gave a brief background leading to the convening of the symposium and informed the meeting of two important meetings: Inter-agency group and ad hoc working group which were convened to assist in the preparation for the regional symposium. The ad hoc working group selected a task force among its participants which visited a selected number of African countries and headquarters of ECA, OAU and UNIDO. The result of the exercise undertaken by the task force was the production of the basic document presenting critical issues to stimulate discussions on African industrial policies and strategies as requested by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. The sponsoring organizations, namely ECA, OAU

and UNIDO rendered technical assistance to some member States, on request, while preparing for their national workshops. The representative revealed that about 12 African countries have submitted country papers or reports on national workshops.

21. Some countries which had already organized national workshops briefly highlighted their experiences. Others which had not and were not able to submit any paper promised to do so some time in December and submit their reports immediately. Still, there were other countries whose possibility of organizing national workshops appeared very remote. They were urged to endeavour to prepare substantial country papers.

22. While discussing the inability of some countries to meet the existing deadline for submitting their papers to the secretariat it was suggested that the date of the symposium should be deferred to enable the largest number of countries possible to organize their workshops in preparation for the symposium which is expected to develop a common African position in industrial strategies and policies as well as in relation to the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

Progress reports on implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level (agenda item 5)

(a) An African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing

23. Under this item a representative of ECA briefly informed the meeting of the preparatory activities undertaken so far in connexion with the establishment of the African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing. These activities included fielding of a mission of a team of experts to a selected number of African countries and the convening of an ad hoc intergovernmental experts meeting 30 October - 2 November 1978 to consider and make specific recommendations on the field mission's report. The Chairman of that meeting presented the meeting's report to the Follow-up Committee highlighting salient features covered by the report. These included paragraphs 22-24 which dealt with the question of the Centre being established separately or as an arm of the Centre for Technology. The consensus of opinion was that separate establishment of the Centre was a decision of the Ministers of Industry and it should be established separately but co-operate in certain areas with the Centre for Technology. The Chairman of that meeting also drew attention to certain amendments which were made to the Constitution. The criteria suggested for hosting the Centre had been acceptable with some reservations. Some delegates felt that the deadline for receiving applications from

countries wishing to host the Centre should be extended and a mission sent to such countries. As a compromise, the secretariat was requested to prepare a paper on the issue. Paragraphs 65 to 68 recommended that action should be speeded up that the Centre is physically set up in the shortest possible time.

24. With such comments already mentioned, the mission's report was adopted and the members of the team of experts commended for their good work.

25. The question of location of the Centre was also brought up again by some delegates. These delegates also requested that the deadline for receiving application for hosting the Centre should be extended. This request was supported by the fact that with the availability of the mission's report, some countries are now in a better position to know the full impact. The Secretariat reportedly made its financial inability to repeat the exercise quite clearly known during the course of the protracted discussion.

26. The Chairman informed the meeting that the information paper on the location of the Centre prepared by the team of experts is withdrawn but will be submitted to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries after including the names of other countries applying to host the Centre.

27. Following a deadlock which resulted from the voting on the issue of whether or not to extend the deadline for the submission of application to host the Centre the Chairman made the following observations:

- (a) That all OAU member countries were given equal opportunity to put in their candidature by the 30th of September 1978.
- (b) That following the reaction of the Council of the Centre for Technology Transfer meeting at Arusha in May 1978 and the demand for expert assessment of the candidature of competing countries, the secretariat had presented to the Follow-up Committee offers and claims confidentially made to it by Nigeria and Kenya.
- (c) While this was perfectly in order, it leaves room for prospective candidates to base their own claims and offers on a desire to excel the claims and offers made by the said two countries in a bid to present an image that could win the Centre.
- (d) As this would be most unfair to those who had diligently adhered to the rules laid down and the deadline, the clear thing to do would have been not to extend the deadline.

- (e) But having regard to the strong feelings of some members and the ultimate interest of the Centre and its success as a vital instrument for speeding up technological and industrial development in Africa, the Chairman considered it essential that every member state should be carried along in all the decisions taken and to be taken.
- (f) Instead of using his casting vote, the Chairman resolved the issue as follows:
 - (i) that the deadline be extended to the 30th of December 1978 for the submission of applications to host the Centre
 - (ii) that in view of paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) above, considerations of justice and fairplay dictate that all claims and offers to be made by new candidate countries should be verified on the spot by a mission of the panel of experts,
 - (iii) that since ECA has categorically stated that it had run out of funds for any further field missions any interested candidate country should pay for the visitation of the expert panels mission. The Chairman pointed out that it would be contradictory for a country which claimed to be committed to the project into which if it was selected, it would have to put millions of US dollars not to be prepared to pay the sum of \$US 7,500 which he had been advised would be the approximate expenditure to be incurred in respect of the visitations to each country,
 - (iv) the completed questionnaire from a candidate country should be accompanied by a cheque for the sum of \$US 7,500. Any surplus would be refunded to the candidate country while any shortfall would be surcharged to it.
- (g) The decision was unanimously accepted.

28. A delegate expressed regret that provision has not been made for training in the Centre and its proposed organization of work did not take into account the production of machine tools and small electrical equipment. He felt that even though their production did not start ab initio, it should be put down as contemplated activities since the whole exercise was geared towards laying a

strategy for further development and self-reliance. After some discussions it was agreed that the organizational chart should be amended to provide for training and that manufacture of production equipment be included as one of the organized functions of the Centre. It was agreed to designate an information unit of which a library would be a part.

29. It was agreed that the following further amendments be made to the Constitution Article VII para.2(a) delete 'or his representative'; Article X para.3 'Executive Secretary shall be Chairman of the Executive Board to ensure continuity as well as smooth functioning of the Board' Article VII 7(d) 'Director General' replaced by the word 'Executive Director'.

30. In the text of the Constitution the words 'Executive Director' should be used where the words 'Director General' occur.

- (b) African Industrial Development Fund, and
- (c) Sectoral programmes.

31. In introducing the papers concerning the above two sub-agenda items, the representative of ECA outlined their contents which he described as informative as no additional policy inputs were required in the implementation of sectoral programmes and industrial development fund. He reminded the meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Kaduna which agreed that priority should be given to the following key sectors

- (a) Food and agro-industries
- (b) Building materials and construction industries
- (c) The engineering industry
- (d) Basic metals industry
- (e) The chemical industry.

32. He informed the meeting that since Kaduna meeting, additional work has been carried in chemicals building and construction materials and that additional work is in progress on metals and engineering industries. A mission on metals and engineering development is currently visiting selected African countries in pursuance of implementation of this project.

33. He noted that the programme formulation is directed at the following aspects: sectoral review project identification with emphasis on backward and forward linkages, setting up of priority and integrated development of each branch.
34. The team leader of the mission for the industrial development fund informed the meeting that the mission had visited Ivory Coast Togo United Republic of Cameroon, the Sudan Tunisia and UNIDO with the objectives (a) to discuss with member States their experiences and problems in financing prefeasibility and feasibility studies with particular reference to multinational regional and subregional projects, (b) to get indication with regard to multinational, regional and subregional projects in the field of agro-allied industries, building materials, metallurgical industries, iron and steel industries chemical, petrochemical industries, engineering industries and forest based industries which are in the pipeline (c) to examine the mechanisms for co-operation between the proposed fund and the existing national and multinational institutions which render both financial and technical assistance for prefeasibility and feasibility studies (e) to get suggestions from the member States concerning the funding of the AIDF.
35. In the countries visited the mission had an opportunity to discuss with officials of the Ministries of Finance Planning Industry including the financial institutions.
36. The mission's observation was that most of the countries visited welcomed the idea of establishing the Fund and supported the proposal of locating the Fund within the African Development Bank. The mission was not very successful in obtaining reasonable number of projects in the pipeline in the priority sectors as recommended by the Ministers in Nairobi and Kaduna Conferences.
37. A delegate requested the insertion of provision of technical training and the development of resource-based industries, especially the food and agro-industries. In response to this request the ECA secretariat and UNIDO called attention to provisions in the work programme geared towards meeting these demands.
38. It was also observed that sufficient attention had not been given to the question of bringing the least developed countries into the main stream of industrialization. The UNIDO representative informed the meeting that this problem has always been given attention and discussed in international fora on industrialization. He drew attention to provisions made by UNIDO especially through the recent creation of a special section within UNIDO to deal with industrialization problems of the least developed countries.

Establishment of African multinational industrial corporations (agenda item 6)

39. A representative of ECA introducing this paper pointed out the difficulties which have been encountered in promoting industrial corporation among African countries. The results have not been encouraging but the matter should be given serious attention as there can be no industrial progress without effective co operation, especially in the field of industry. This is why efforts should continue to be made in this regard.

40. Industrial co operation, investment codes location etc., are considered as primary causes of difficulties in establishing multinational industrial corporations. Some countries neglect the importance of the indigenous agents of production and distribution which determined the choice of production, marketing and location.

41. The paper therefore tried to suggest solutions to overcome some of these constraints and catalogued some of the benefits which are to be derived from multinational industrial corporations. To achieve these advantages the need of fostering political will is paramount. It will therefore be advantageous if political support is available to bring African state corporations together to discuss and evolve a framework for African multinational industrial development. Such corporations may be in the form of holding companies and problem of location will become unimportant.

42. The Committee took note of this paper as well as the suggestions made by it, and made appropriate recommendations on the issue as indicated in Part Two of the report.

Preparation for the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (agenda item 7)

43. The draft provisional agenda was presented to the meeting as information paper. After slight amendments it was adopted, noting that it will be amended as and when the need arises.

Initiatives and approaches in new forms of global co operation for industrial development (agenda item 8)

44. Under this item a UNIDO representative introduced the paper The UNIDO System of World wide Consultations in the Field of Industry as it Affects the African Region . He pointed out that the present system of industrial consultations stemmed from the Lima Declaration and UNIDO has been organizing sectoral global consultations consistent with the Lima objective. In a number of cases these were preceded by preparatory meetings at the regional level where follow up meetings were also organized.

45. He urged the African countries to intensify their participation in these consultations meetings on a common stand. He offered UNIDO s assistance in organizing regional preparatory meetings in Africa for the global consultations meetings so as to ensure that the needs and requirements of Africa, which differ from other regions, would be fed into the global meetings. To this effect he pointed out the need to have a regional focal point for the organization of such regional preparatory meetings. In this connexion the MULPOCs were referred to as potential instruments. The UNIDO representative also indicated that this was an area where intensified action between UNIDO ECA and the OAU would be useful. UNIDO had already initiated discussions with the ECA and OAU accordingly.

46. UNIDO is willing to assist Africa in all possible ways to derive maximum benefits from the global consultations programme. He drew attention to the list of consultation meetings, which run up to 1980. attached to the UNIDO secretariat report. Going through the list a delegate wondered why all these meetings were held in Europe. The UNIDO delegate indicated that UNIDO was endeavouring to obtain host facilities from the African countries especially for the proposed consultation meetings on industrial training and food processing. The meeting agreed that some of these meetings should take place in Africa and African countries were urged to take steps to host some of them.

47. The introduction of the paper was followed by discussions on various aspects highlighted by the paper including the following: the transfer of know-how, technology selection, financial negotiations and joint ventures and industrial training. It was agreed that the African countries should, through their representatives on the UNIDO IDB, press for consultation meetings to be organized on such subjects vital to the region as industrial financing and training.

48. A representative of ECA gave examples of two national consultation meetings in fats and vegetable oils and leather and leather products, which was conducted in Ethiopia in 1977. He informed the meeting that ECA is reviewing its stand on global consultations systems related to industry trade natural resources etc. with a view to constituting a basis for concrete negotiations. He also informed the meeting that during the last Executive Committee meeting in Arusha ECA presented some papers, one of which was on the Lomé Convention. The Executive Committee meeting recommended that the ECA secretariat should distribute it to all African countries and intensify backstopping ACP countries in their negotiations of a new Lomé Convention.

Preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980 (agenda item 9)

49. Under this item a representative of UNIDO introduced a paper recalling, the action taken at the 12th session of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO as well as resolution 7(IV) passed by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Kaduna in November 1977 and other resolutions passed at different meetings in the past. He stated that these various resolutions constituted the background to the preparations for the third conference.

50. He outlined the action so far taken by his organization consistent with the requirements of the resolution and requests of the Board mainly on review and appraisal of world industrial situation strategies and policies for industrial development in 1980 with bearing to African region, review of institutional arrangements. He concluded by expressing the hope that the symposium will indicate a common African position as guidelines for New Delhi and will assist UNIDO in finalizing preparations for the third conference.

51. The Chairman requested delegates to examine the report (UNIDO/ICIS.86) to see if the contents in pages 4 to 7 met the requirements stipulated by the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry as set out in page 2 of the document.

52. A delegate enquired whether the Third General Conference of UNIDO was being convened specially for Africa or all developing countries. In reply, a representative of UNIDO informed the meeting that UNIDO III was for all countries.

53. The Committee examined the report and noted with satisfaction the progress made so far by UNIDO and the projected activities detailed out in the paper to enhance the effective participation of Africa in the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO (agenda item 10)

54. The representative of ECA introduced document ECA/CMI/FCIA.5/WP/6 as summary of discussions between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Executive Director of UNIDO. He noted that the document was only an information document to note because frequently the Follow-up Committee asks ECA to work closely in collaboration with UNIDO in implementing resolutions of the African Ministers of Industry. The document is intended to highlight co-operation between ECA and UNIDO and is not exhaustive because of ECA/UNIDO co-operation covers a wide range and is continuing.

55. The representative of UNIDO noted that co-operation between ECA and UNIDO should involve OAU and that close co-operation between the three organizations is essential to industrial development in Africa mainly through utilization of consultation meetings.

56. The representative of OAU pointed out that OAU is already involved in regional industrial projects such as Regional Centre for Technology, Centre for Industrial Design, the Symposium and so on and therefore should be equal partner. He requested member States which have organized their national workshops to send their reports to OAU also.

AGREED CONCLUSIONS

A. Preparations for the Regional Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies for Internally Self-sustaining Development and Diversification and Collective: 1978-2000: Progress report (agenda item 4):

1. The Committee invited the secretariat to endeavour to ensure that all member States who have not had their National Workshop to do so and submit their reports on or before 28.2.1979.
2. The Committee recommended that the countries who had not had their National Workshops nonetheless should send a position paper by the same deadline.
3. The meeting further reiterated the decision of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Kaduna that the composition of the delegations be multi-sectoral including technical ministries, parastatal and private sectors.
4. Moreover the Committee accepted with appreciation the kind invitation of the Kenyan Government to host the Regional Symposium.
5. The meeting decided that the Symposium should be held not later than the first half of April, the exact date to be agreed upon by co-sponsoring organizations: ECA, OAU and UNIDO and the Government of Kenya and the date to be communicated to member States.
6. Finally, the meeting invited the secretariat to ensure that the papers on the Regional Symposium should reach member States in sufficient time before the Regional Symposium meeting.

B. Progress reports on implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action at the regional level: Inter-country projects: (agenda item 5):

(a) An African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing

1. The report under this item was presented by the ECA secretariat. It was thoroughly examined by the Committee and with some amendments was unanimously adopted with the following recommendations.
 - (1) For the purposes of follow-up action the Committee requested the Executive Secretary to circulate the mission report and approved constitution to all member States;

(ii) That the Executive Secretary should proceed to convene a meeting of Plenipotentiaries early in 1979 to sign the agreement which will set up the Centre;

(iii) That the deadline for receiving application for hosting the Centre is extended to 30 December 1978 under the conditions already laid down by the Committee in para. 27 of the main report.

(iv) That immediately after the signature of members desirous of joining the Centre the first meeting of the Council will be held to decide on:

a) location of the Centre

b) budget for 1979 to 1980

c) contribution of member States of the Centre

d) job description, salaries and terms of appointment for the senior personnel of the Centre

e) decide and approve the work programme for 1979/80

2. That the Executive Secretary should submit a report to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialisation in Africa and through the Committee to the fifth Conference of African Ministers in Kampala in 1979.

3. It was agreed to accept the offer by Benin to host the meeting of Plenipotentiaries and that the exact date should be discussed between the secretariat and the host Government and that the secretariat should communicate the agreed firm date to member States in good time.

(b) African Industrial Development Fund

(c) Sectoral programmes:

1. The Committee took note of the paper presented by the secretariat under these two items, and expressed support for the steps taken by ECA and UNIDO in implementing these projects which it noted had been accorded high priority by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry as follows:

- (a) That emphasis should in particular be placed on the promotion of the resource-based industries and in this regard agro-based industries should occupy the pride of place
- (b) That particular attention should be given to the assistance in the development of the sectoral programmes at national level;
- (c) That training should form an integral part in the implementation of these programmes;
- (d) That vigorous attention should continue to be focused on the problems of least developed countries.

C. Establishment of African Multinational Industrial Corporations (agenda item 6):

1. The Committee noted the report presented under this item and requested ECA to submit the report to the Symposium, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and Government of member States for consideration in order to mobilize the required action. The report would then be submitted to the Council of Ministers of the OAU and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

D. Preparation for the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (agenda item 7):

1. The Committee approved the following Agenda as amended for the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry planned to take place in Uganda in June 1979 at a date to be agreed upon by the secretariat and the host Government.

2. (1) Opening session
- (2) Election of officers
- (3) Adoption of the agenda and organisation of work
- (4) General statements
- (5) Report of the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa
- (6) Implementation of sectoral programmes and inter-country projects: Progress report
- (7) Industrial Policies and Strategies: Consideration of the Report of the Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies and selection of follow-up action programme
- (8) Regional industrial co-operation
- (9) Progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration on International Industrial Co-operation and Development
- (10) Preparation for the third General Conference of UNIDO: formulation of a common African position in relation to the provisional agenda
- (11) Consideration of draft resolutions and recommendations
- (12) Date and place of the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry
- (13) Any other business
- (14) Adoption of the report

3. The meeting agreed that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa should meet three days preceding the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

E. Initiatives and approaches in new forms of global co-operation for industrial development (agenda item 8):

1. The Follow-up Committee supports the consultations system of UNIDO in the various sectors of industry as it accords with the priorities set out by African Ministers of Industry at their various conferences, particularly at Kaduna.

2. The focus should be particularly directed to the transfer of know-how and the process of technology selection. In this regard therefore emphasis should be placed on providing guidance for contract negotiations, payment of know-how fees, licensing and management agency fees.
3. African members on the board of UNIDO should strive to adopt a common front on issues before UNIDO Industrial Development Board designed to realize African objectives. This Committee urges Africa members on the UNIDO Board to work together and to initiate discussions that would help to influence the policy of UNIDO in favour of Africa.
4. Reflecting on a machinery to monitor action in Africa on the consultation meetings, the Committee agreed that there is plenty of room for increased activity in Africa and expressed the desire that some of these consultations be held on the African continent. In this regard the Committee undertake to bring to the notice of African countries the desirability offering to host some of the UNIDO consultation meetings.
5. With regard to other matters affecting consultations discussed, the Committee reiterated resolutions 5, 6 and 11 of the Kaduna Conference and urged the full exploitation of the channels of consultations put forward by these resolutions.
6. The Committee recommended to UNIDO the desirability of organizing preparatory and follow-up activities in Africa, at the subregional level. In this regard the Committee noted the relevance and indeed the importance of the MULPOCs established in various African subregions which could form a vital instrument for organizing the consultation meetings at subregional levels in Africa. UNIDO agreed to collaborate with the MULPOCs to organize such consultations at subregional level.

F. Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO in 1980 (agenda item 9):

1. This Follow-up Committee examined the paper presented by UNIDO on Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. The Committee noted with satisfaction the progress made by UNIDO in pursuing activities spelled out in the paper to enhance the effective participation of Africa at the Conference.
2. The Committee requested UNIDO to present a further progress report to the Follow-up Committee in Kampala in June 1977 and the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

G. Co-operation between ECA and UNIDO (agenda item 10):

1. The meeting welcomed OAU being brought fully into the picture in regional collaboration between ECA and UNIDO.

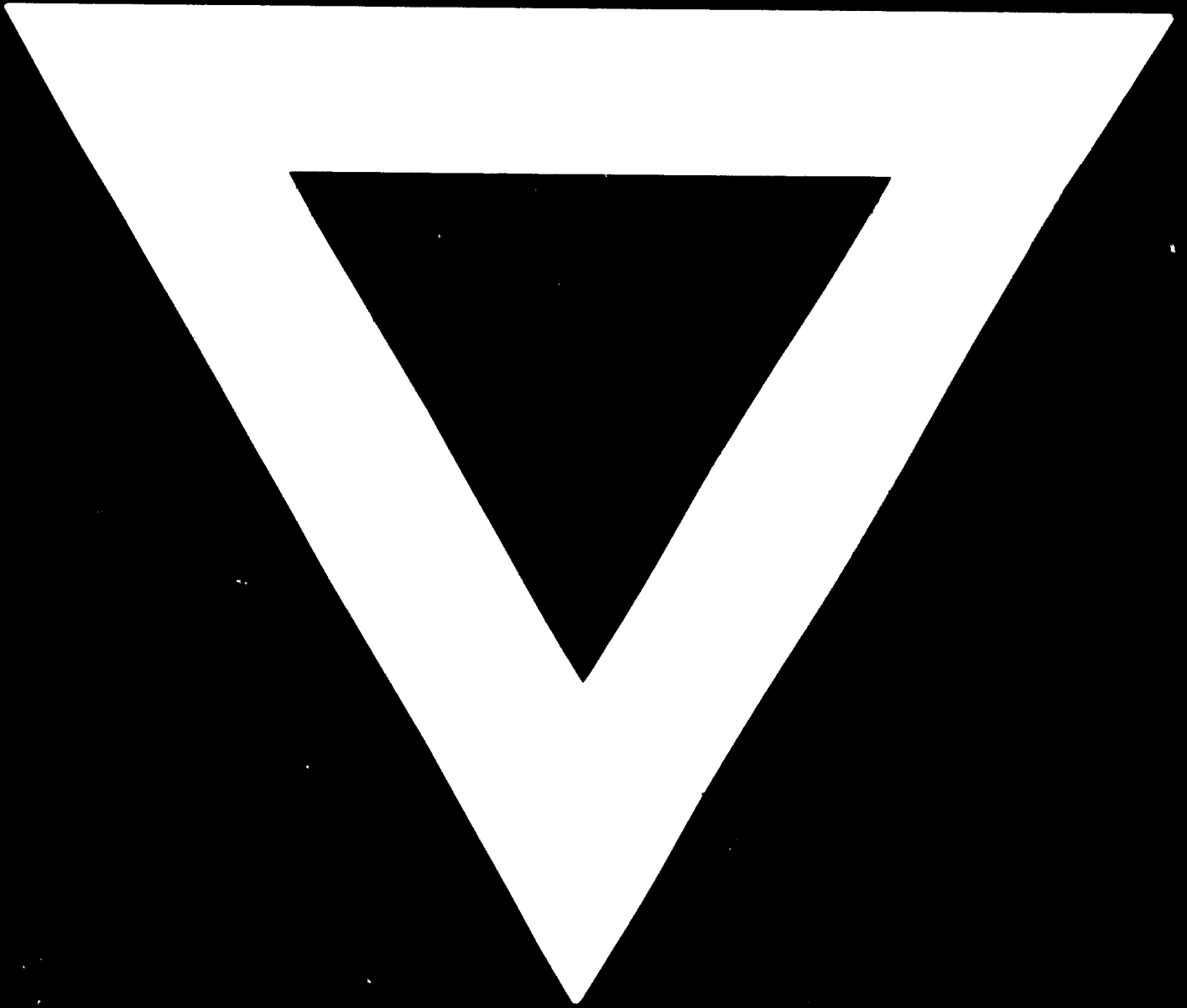
PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

KAMPALA, UGANDA, JUNE 1979

- (1) Opening session
- (2) Election of officers
- (3) Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
- (4) General statements
- (5) Report of the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa
- (6) Implementation of sectoral programmes and inter-country projects: Progress report
- (7) Industrial Policies and Strategies: Consideration of the Report of the Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies and selection of follow-up action programme
- (8) Regional industrial co-operation
- (9) Progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration on International Industrial Co-operation and Development
- (10) Preparation for the third General Conference of UNIDO: formulation of a common African position in relation to the provisional agenda
- (11) Consideration of draft resolutions and recommendations
- (12) Date and place of the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry
- (13) Any other business
- (14) Adoption of the report

We regret that some of the pages in the microfiche copy of this report may not be up to the proper legibility standards, even though the best possible copy was used for preparing the master fiche.

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