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REPORT ON UNIDO'S PARTICIPATION IN THE
33RD ORDINARY SESSION OF THE OAU COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
AND THE
16TH ASSEMBLY OF THE OAU HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ^{1/}

prepared by

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^{1/} This report has been reproduced without formal editing.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Background

At the invitation of Mr. Edem Kodjo, Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), in his letter CAB/PRO/104/79/62 of 8 June 1979, UNIDO participated as an observer at the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the Sixteenth Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU from 16 to 20 July 1979 in Monrovia, Liberia.

UNIDO Delegation

The UNIDO representatives at the Meeting of the Council of Ministers which took place from 6 to 15 July consisted of Messrs. Ganao, Director, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations (Team Leader), Hable Salasie, Head, Feasibilities Section, K. Ahmed, Acting Head, Personnel Services, M. Lucman, External Relations Officer, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations and S. Ndam, Technical Assistant to the Deputy Executive Director. The Executive Director joined the team on 15 July and led the UNIDO delegation at the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government, which took place from 16 to 20 July.

Organization of the Meeting

The Meeting of the Council of Ministers, after its inauguration on 6 July, presentation of general statements, and election of officers, was split into three parts, the General Plenary, mainly concerned with political, legal, and OAU administrative and institutional matters, and two Committees: Committee A, also dealing with some political, administrative and institutional matters referred to it by the Plenary; and Committee B, dealing with co-operation, economic, social, scientific, educational, cultural and health issues, as well as related administrative and institutional matters.

The Plenary was presided over by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers H.E. Mr. Cecil Dennis, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia; Committee A by the First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, H.E. Mr. J. Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique; and Committee B, by H.E. Ambassador Mohamed Aberkhane representing the People's Republic of Algeria, the Second Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Meeting of the Council of Ministers which was expected to end on 15 July was extended to 18 July. The agenda of the Meeting of the Council of Ministers, as well as its Committees are attached as Annexes I, II, III and IV.

The Meeting of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government was, after the opening ceremony on 17 July and election of officers, chaired by H.E. Mr. Tolbert, President of the Democratic Republic of Liberia and current Chairman of the OAU. The Meeting of the Assembly, which was expected to end on 19 July, had to be extended for one day. The agenda of the Meeting is attached as Annex V.

Participants

The Meeting of the Council of Ministers was attended by delegations from 48 of the 49 member states of the OAU, the delegation of Chad having been excluded from participation. Most of the delegations were led by the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs of each country. About 40 United Nations and other international, regional and subregional organizations sent observers to the Meeting.

The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU was attended by more than 30 Heads of State and Government. The other countries were represented by either special envoys or by their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs. It is worth mentioning that, in addition to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Heads of ITU, UNESCO, UNIDO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees were among the high United Nations officers who attended the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

A list of the delegates and the observers is available in the Office of the Director, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations.

II. UNIDO PARTICIPATION

A. Meeting of the Council of Ministers

UNIDO followed, where possible, the discussions of the Council Ministers and it actively participated in the work of the subcommittees established by the Plenary at its opening session. Particular emphasis was put on the activity of Committee B concerned with Economic and Social Affairs, where most of the issues discussed had direct bearing and relevance to UNIDO's activities.

1. Plenary

The plenary of the Council of Ministers dealt with various political, legal, economic and social matters concerning the activities and future plans of the Organization of African Unity based on the report of the Secretary-General of OAU. The report, among other things, presented an elaborate account of the relationship between UNIDO and OAU and referred to the work of the OAU/UNIDO inter-secretariat Meeting which took place in Addis Ababa, 5 to 9 April 1979, to draft a Memorandum of Understanding setting the future co-operation between the two organizations. A copy of the relevant part of the Secretary-General's report concerning this matter is attached as Annex VI.

Of particular interest to UNIDO was the discussion and recommendations of the Council of Ministers on economic development matters to Africa. The discussion on this matter was based on the report of the Secretary-General on the joint OAU/ECA Monrovia Colloquium on Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000 and the joint OAU/UNEP Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles for the African Region held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 March 1979.

The reports of these meetings had been reviewed at the meeting of the ECA Council of Ministers in Rabat, in March 1979, on the basis of which, Guiding Principles and Programme of Action for a Strategy for the African Region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was prepared, together with a draft declaration of commitment by the OAU Heads of State and Government. In depth discussion on this subject took place and the draft documents presented by the Secretariat of OAU were thoroughly reviewed and modified accordingly. The final versions of the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Declaration of Commitment - the Monrovia Declaration - by the Heads of State and Government were submitted to the Sixth Ordinary Session of the Summit. The strategy and plan of action for the industrial sector is properly reflected in the approved documents including, in particular, the idea to declare the period 1980 to 1989 as the African Industrial Development Decade. Copies of the Monrovia Declaration and of the Development Strategy are attached as Annexes VII and VIII.

Another important issue discussed by the participants was the co-operation among African countries and Afro-Arab co-operation. The Secretary-General's report on the Afro-Arab Co-operation contained, among other things, the consideration of the draft budget of the Joint Afro-Arab special fund for the operation of the executive organs of the Afro-Arab Co-operation (June 1979 to May 1980). Furthermore, account and analysis of the economical, financial and technical institutions operating within the framework of the Afro-Arab Co-operation were dealt with.

2. Committee A

The discussions in Committee A were exclusively on those political, administrative and institutional matters referred to it by the Plenary, and had no significant direct bearing on UNIDO. It may be of interest to note that the Committee adopted a resolution on African candidatures for posts in the United Nations and specialized agencies. In this connection, the Committee also adopted a resolution supporting the candidature of Mr. Paul Mwaluku (Tanzania) for the post of Deputy Executive Secretary of HABITAT.

3. Committee B

The Committee dealt with various social and economic issues affecting Africa. UNIDO not only closely followed the deliberations of this Committee but also actively participated, as and when appropriate, in its discussions. During the discussions on the activities of specialized agencies, a representative of UNIDO made a brief intervention and introduced the report (UNIDO/EX. of 25 June 1979) on the "Activities of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Africa".

The Committee, in reviewing UNIDO's activities in Africa, expressed appreciation for and satisfaction with UNIDO's efforts and achievements in support of the industrialization endeavours of the African countries. It requested UNIDO to further intensify its assistance to Africa and adopted two resolutions (Annex IX and X) on the "Third General Conference of UNIDO" and on the "Signature and Ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency of the United Nations". An extract of the report of Committee B on UNIDO is attached as Annex XI.

Other matters of interest to UNIDO discussed by the Committee concerned the assessment of UNCTAD V; a review of the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa including, in particular, consideration of a "Global Strategy and Plan of Action (Phase One - 1980/83)", and a proposal for the establishment of an "Inter-African Centre for Science and Food Technology". It may also be of interest to note that the Committee also adopted a resolution in support of the re-appointment of Mr. Amadou Mahtar Mbow to the post of Director-General of UNESCO.

B. Assembly of Heads of State and Government

The deliberations at the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government were as in the past, largely devoted to political issues.

In presenting his report, the outgoing Chairman of the OAU, H.E. President Gafar Mohamed Nimeiri of Sudan stressed the importance of UNIDO to Africa and urged all the OAU member states to sign and ratify the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency.

There was, however, a significant emphasis on economic issues in Africa. The Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General of the OAU and endorsed the respective resolutions which had been adopted

by the Council of Ministers at its 32nd and 33rd Ordinary sessions, as well as at the 12th Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Nairobi, Kenya in March to prepare African participation in the 8th Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations briefly addressed the Assembly during its inaugural session. The statement prepared by the Executive Director of UNIDO was reproduced and circulated among all participants and observers. A copy is attached as Annex XII.

Among the issues endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of particular relevance to UNIDO were two resolutions on the Third General Conference of UNIDO and on the signature and ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency. Also of relevance to UNIDO is the "Monrovia Declaration" (Annex VII), adopted by the Assembly, committing the Heads of State and Governments of the OAU to the strategy for self-reliance and self-sustaining development and economic growth in Africa within the New International Economic Order. By adopting this Declaration, the Assembly also adopted, by implication, the "Guiding Principles" on the development of a strategy and "Plan of Action" for the African region in the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (Annex VIII). The Heads of State and Government thus endorsed the idea to declare "the period 1980 to 1989 as the African Industrial Development Decade for the purpose of focusing greater attention and evoking greater political commitment and financial and technical support, at the national, regional and international levels for the industrialization of Africa" and the recommended plan of action on industrial development which emphasizes the integration of industry and economic development; industrial and technological strategies, policies and plans; industrial and technological man-power development; industrial and technological institutional infrastructures; international industrial trade; and intra-African industrial and technological co-operation.

In order to give African economic development matters the importance they deserve, the Assembly decided to hold a special session of the Summit during late 1979 or early 1980 in Lagos, Nigeria to discuss the future economic development of Africa.

The 17th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the OAU and presumably the 35th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers is scheduled to take place in Freetown, Sierra Leone around the same time in 1980. The venue of the 34th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers is not yet known and should no country offer to host it, this will then take place at the seat of the OAU Secretariat in Addis Ababa. The dates of these meetings have not yet been fixed.

C. Other activities

The UNIDO delegates to the meetings undertook a number of promotional activities. They renewed existing and established new contacts with several ministers and officials from various African countries. The working relationship between UNIDO and OAU were strengthened. In this regard, the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary General of OAU signed the Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation between both organizations on 20 July 1979. A copy of this document is attached as Annex XII.

The Executive Director was received in audience by the Heads of States of Gambia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and the Sudan, as well as the foreign ministers of several countries. In their discussions, views were exchanged on matters related to industrial development of the African countries; the need for an increased role by the OAU to increase the African share in world industrial production; the signature and ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency. The President of Gambia expressed the readiness of his country to sign the Constitution and to designate a representative to UNIDO.

The President of the Sudan expressed his appreciation for the assistance extended by UNIDO to his country. He supported the UNIDO programme on co-operation among developing countries and the solidarity meeting in favour of the least developed countries. It was agreed that UNIDO should organize a solidarity meeting, similar to those held in Kabul and Dar-es-Salaam, in Khartoum. The President renewed his Government's invitation, and the Executive Director accepted to visit the Sudan perhaps in early 1980.

The Executive Director extended an invitation to President Tolbert to address the Third General Conference of UNIDO, in his capacity as the current Chairman of the OAU. The President accepted, in principle, the invitation and requested that a formal letter of invitation be sent to him by UNIDO.

While in Liberia, the Executive Director accompanied by Mr. Contreras, the SIDFA covering Liberia and Mr. Ndam met with the Honourable Dr. Franklin Neal, Minister for Planning and Economic Affairs, the Honourable Edward Sums Jones, Deputy Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation and Messrs. Hilary B. Wilson, Managing Director, and George Dunbar Knuckles, Deputy Managing Director of the Liberian Development Corporation to exchange views on strengthening the co-operation between Liberia and UNIDO. A separate note for record has been prepared and follow-up action is being undertaken on these meetings. H.E. Mrs. Eugenia A. Stevenson, Ambassador of Liberia in Bonn and Permanent Representative to UNIDO was instrumental in organizing these meetings and the audience with H.E. President Tolbert.

III. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDED FOLLOW-UP ACTION

1. Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation between UNIDO and OAU

The Memorandum of Understanding signed in Monrovia, Liberia, by the Executive Director of UNIDO and the Secretary-General of OAU should be given special attention in terms of the implementation of the various items included in it. The priority given by the OAU to the expected intensification of UNIDO/OAU Co-operation was emphasized during the Monrovia meeting both in the report of the Secretary-General and in the resolutions adopted by the OAU and UNIDO.

It is therefore recommended that a plan and schedule of implementation, should be worked out by UNIDO on the basis of the activities and programmes agreed upon as reflected in the Memorandum of Understanding, to ensure that concrete programmes and tangible results are achieved prior to the 35th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU in Sierra Leone next year.

2. Economic Development in Africa

The "Monrovia Declaration of Commitment" by the Heads of State and Government and the relevant documents particularly the Guiding Principles and Plan of Action on the development of a strategy for the African region to the development of an international strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, particularly the parts related to industrial development, provide useful guidelines for the development of future UNIDO technical assistance and promotional activities in Africa. The Special Session of the OAU Summit scheduled to take place in Lagos, Nigeria, also provide a unique opportunity for the African Heads of State and Government to take decisive political commitments, provide clear guidance and adopt adequate measures for industrial development in Africa.

It is recommended that UNIDO initiate a meeting with the OAU and ECA to discuss and agree on the preparation of background documents on industrial development in Africa for the Extraordinary Session of the OAU Summit. Such preparation should be greatly facilitated in view of the results so far achieved in the preparations in Africa for UNIDO III.

3. Implementation of the resolutions related to UNIDO

It is recommended UNIDO should take the necessary follow-up action with the OAU to ensure that the contents of the resolutions related to UNIDO adopted in Monrovia, especially the one on the signature and ratification of the Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency of the United Nations, are brought to the attention of the appropriate responsible officers in each African country who should be urged to take the actions indicated in the resolutions.

4. Review of OAU documents

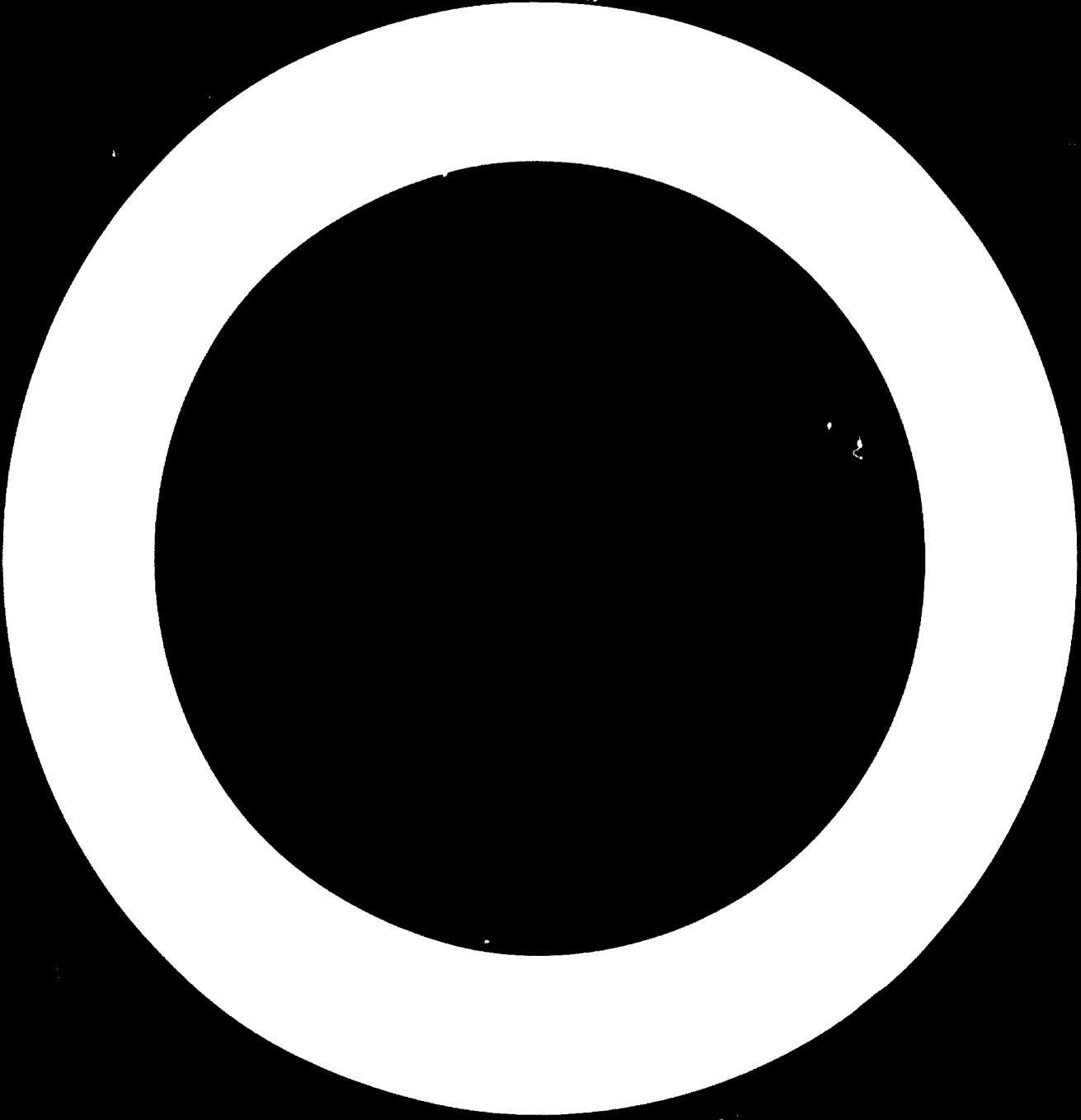
A set of the documents reproduced by the OAU for the meetings, especially those related to economic matters of relevance to UNIDO are available in the Office of the Director, Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations. These documents contain a lot of information on economic development matters in Africa and would be useful in refining UNIDO's activities in Africa.

It is recommended that each substantive section assigns a staff member to review these documents and prepare a brief note for his colleagues on the matters most relevant to the work of his section in Africa.

5. Co-ordination of UNIDO's follow-up action

The increasing co-operation between UNIDO and the OAU, notably not only in quantity but also in scope, calls for close co-ordination and monitoring of UNIDO's inputs from the entire house.

It is therefore recommended that the Director of the Division of Conference Services, Public Information and External Relations, who has been designated by the Executive Director as the UNIDO Liaison Officer with the OAU, should assume the overall responsibility for co-ordinating the follow-up action indicated in paragraphs 1 to 3 above and other action for the smooth and timely implementation of the OAU/UNIDO co-operation.



ANNEX I

Agenda of the 33rd Ordinary Session
of the Council of Ministers



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

Secretariat
P.O. Box 3243

منظمة الوحدة الأفريقية

السكرتارية
ص ب ٣٢٤٣

أديس أبابا . . .

**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAIN**

Secrétariat
B. P. 3243

OM/966(XIII) Rev.4

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Thirty-Third Ordinary Session

Monrovia, Liberia, July 1979

AGENDA

AGENDA

1. a) Election of Officers
- b) Adoption of the Agenda
- c) Organization of Work

2. Secretary General's Report on the Activities of the Organization

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) Introduction to the Report | CM/967(XXXIII) PART I |
| b) Activities of the Headquarters | CM/967(XXXIII) PART II |
| c) Activities of the Executive Secretariats and Regional Offices | CM/967(XXXIII) PART III |
| d) Activities of the Specialized Institutions | CM/967(XXXIII) PART IV |

3. Political Matters

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| a) Report of the Secretary General on Decolonization | CM/968(XXXIII) |
| b) Report of the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee | CM/969(XXXIII) |
| c) Report of the Secretary General on:

i) the application of sanctions against the racist minority regimes of Southern Africa | CM/970(XXXIII) |
| ii) the activities of the CAU Standing Commission on Sanctions | CM/971(XXXIII) |
| d) Report of the Secretary General on: | |

- 1) the development of the
situation in the Middle
East CM/972(XXXIII)
- ii) the development of the
Palestinian Problem CM/973(XXXIII)
- e) Report of the Secretary
General on the Comoro Island
of Mayotte CM/974(XXXIII)
- f) Report of the Secretary
General on the meeting
of the OAS Defence Commission CM/976(XXXIII)
- g) Report of the Secretary
General on African Refugees
Problem CM/978(XXXIII)
- h) Report of the Secretary
General on African
candidatures for posts in
the United Nations Speciali-
zed Agencies. CM/979(XXXIII)
- i) Report of the Secretary General
on the question of the islands
around Madagascar (Glorieuses,
Juan de Nova, Bassas da India,
Europe and Tromelin. CM/1000(XXXIII)
4. Educational, Cultural, Scientific
and Social Affairs Matters
- a) Report of the Secretary General
on the meeting of the Ad Hoc
Committee on Drought and other
Natural Disasters. CM/980(XXXIII)

- b) Report of the Secretary General on the Establishment of an Inter-African Center for Science and Food Technology. CM/981(XXXIII)
- c) Report of the Secretary General on the International Year of the Child. CM/982(XXXIII)
- d) Report of the Secretary General on the proceedings of the Fourth Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission. CM/975(XXXIII)
- e) Evaluation of the work of the Eighth Session of the Third Conference of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea : African Stand on future negotiations. CM/988(XXXIII)
- f) Report of the Secretary General on promotion of African culture CM/997(XXXIII)

5. Co-operation and Economic Development Matters.

- a) Interim Report of the Secretary General on the development and economic integration of Africa. CM/983(XXXIII) Rev.1
- b) Development strategy for Africa for the Third Decade. CM/998(XXXIII) Rev.1
- c) Draft Declaration of commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in social and economic development for the establishment of a new international economic order,. CM/999(XXXIII)

- d) Report of the Secretary General on the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. CM/984(XXXIII)
- e) Joint Report of OAU Secretary General and ECA Executive Secretary on United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa. CM/993(XXXIII)
- f) Report of the Secretary General on the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (6th Report of the Co-ordinating Committee). CM/985(XXXIII)
- g) Report of the Secretary General on the Programme on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport. CM/986(XXXIII)
- h) Report of the Secretary General on Afro-Arab Co-operation CM/987(XXXIII)
- i) Progress report on the negotiations for the renewal of the Lome Convention (item proposed by the African Group in Brussels).

6. Legal and Institutional Matters

- a) Report of the Secretary General on privileges and immunities of the Staff of Specialized Agencies. CM/989(XXXIII)
- b) Report of the Secretary General on the Credentials Committee. CM/990(XXXIII)
- c) Report of the Secretary General on the OAU Convention on Free Movement, Settlement and Expulsion of Persons in Africa. CM/994(XXXIII)
- d) Report of the Secretary General on OAU Committee of Legal Experts on Amendments to the Protocol of

the Commission of Mediation,
Conciliation and Arbitration.

CM/977(XXXIII)

- e) Report of the Secretary General on the application for the Status of Specialized Agency of the OAU submitted by the Association of African Trade Promotion Organization.

CM/991(XXXIII)

7. Administrative and Financial Matters

- a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the revision of the Scale of Assessment of OAU Member States.
- b) Programme and Calendar of OAU Meetings for the Financial Year 1979/1980.

CM/992(XXXIII)

CM/995(XXXIII)

8. Items proposed by Member States

- a) Universal Declaration on Human Duties (item proposed by Mauritius)
- b) Agression against Front Line States (item proposed by People's Republic of Angola).
- c) Proposal for the establishment of an African Anti-crime Organization (item proposed by Sudan)
- d) Application for Observer Status by the Eastern African Centre for National Languages (item proposed by Sudan and Tanzania).
- e) African Stand on the Election of the UNESCO Director General (item proposed by People's Republic of Benin and the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea.

CM/966(XXXIII) Add.1

CM/966(XXXIII) Add.2

CM/966(XXXIII) Add.3

CM/966(XXXIII) Add.4

CM/966(XXXIII) Add.5

- f) Candidature of Mr. Paul Mwaluko
for the post of Deputy Executive
Secretary of HABITAT
(item proposed by Tanzania) CM/966(XXXIII) Ad. 5
- g) Special Fund for non petroleum
producing African countries
(item proposed by Mali) CM/966(XXXIII) Ad. 8
- h) Expulsion of Benin Nationals
from Gabon (item proposed by
Benin) CM/
- i) Gabon's candidature to host the
Headquarters of the International
Fund for Agricultural Develop-
ment (FIDA) CM/966(XXXIII) Ad. 9
9. Consideration of the Agenda of the
Assembly of Heads of State and
Government.
10. Date and venue of the Thirty-Fourth
Ordinary Session of the Council of
Ministers.
11. Any Other Business

ANNEX II

Agenda of the Plenary of the Council
of Ministers

Rev.1

1. a) Election of Officers
- b) Adoption of the Agenda
- c) Organization of Work

2. Secretary-General's report on the activities of the Organization :
 - a) Introduction to the Report CM/967(XXXIII)PART I
 - b) Activities of the Headquarters CM/967(XXXIII)PART II
 - c) Activities of the Executive Secretariats and Regional Offices CM/967(XXXIII)PART III

3. Political Matters
 - a) Report of the Secretary-General on Decolonization CM/968(XXXIII)
 - b) Report of the Thirty-third Ordinary Session of the Liberation Committee CM/969(XXXIII)
 - c) Report of the Secretary-General on:
 - i) the development of the situation in the Middle East CM/972(XXXIII)
 - ii) the development of the Palestinian Problem CM/973(XXXIII)
 - d) Report of the Secretary-General on the meeting of the OAU Defence Commission, CM/976(XXXIII)

4. Co-operation and Economic Development Matters
 - a) Interim Report of the Secretary-General on the development and economic integration of Africa CM/983(XXXIII)Rev.1
 - b) Development strategy for Africa for the Third Decade CM/993(XXXIII)Rev.1
 - c) Draft Declaration of commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in social and economic development for the establishment of new International Economic Order. CM/999(XXXIII)

- d) Report of the Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Co-operation

CM/987 (XXIII)

5. Legal and Institutional Matters

- a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Credentials Committee

CM/990 (XXIII)

- b) Report of the Secretary-General on the Convention on Free Movement, Settlement and Expulsion of Persons in Africa

CM/994 (XXIII)

- c) Report of the Secretary-General on OAU Committee of Legal Experts on Amendments to the Protocol of the Commission of Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration.

CM/977 (XXIII)

6. Items proposed by Member States

- a) Aggression against Front Line States (item proposed by People's Republic of Angola)

CM/966 (XXIII) Add.2

- b) Expulsion of Benin Nationals from Gabon (item proposed by Benin)

- c) Special Fund for non-petroleum producing African countries (item proposed by Mali)

CM/966 (XXIII) Add.3

7. Consideration of the Agenda of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

8. Date and Venue of the Thirty-Fourth Session of the Council of Ministers.

9. Any other Business.

Agenda of Committee A of the Council
of Ministers

Rev.1

1. a) Election of Officers.
- b) Adoption of the Agenda.
- c) Organization of Work.

2. Political Matters.
 - a) Report of the Secretary General:
 - i) the application of sanctions against the racist minority regimes of Southern Africa. CM/970 (XXXXIII)
 - ii) the activities of the OAU Standing Commission on Sanctions. CM/971 (XXXXIII)
 - b) Report of the Secretary General on the Comoro Island of Mayotte. CM/974 (XXXXIII)
 - c) Report of the Secretary General on African Refugees Problem. CM/978 (XXXXIII)
 - d) Report of the Secretary General on African candidatures for posts in the United Nations Specialized Agencies. CM/979 (XXXXIII)
 - e) Report of the Secretary General on the question of the islands around Madagascar (Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Bassas da India, Europe Tromelin. CM/1000 (XXXXIII)

1. Items Proposed by Member States.

- a) **Universal Declaration of Human Duties (item proposed by Mauritius).** CM/966 (XXXIII)
Add.1
- b) **Application for observer status by the Eastern African Centre for National languages (item proposed by Sudan and Tanzania).** CM/966 (XXXIII)
Add.4
- c) **Candidature of Mr. Paul Kwaluko for the post of Deputy Executive Secretary of Habitat (item proposed by Tanzania).** CM/966 (XXXIII)
Add.6
- d) **Candidature of Gabon to host the headquarters of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.** CM/966 (XXXIII)
Add.9

ANNEX IV

Agenda of Committee B of the Council
of Ministers

Rev.1

1. a) Election of Officers
- b) Adoption of the Agenda
- c) Organization of Work

2. Educational, Cultural, Scientific and
Social Affairs Matters
 - a) Report of the Secretary-General
on the Meeting of the Ad Hoc
Committee on Drought and Other
Natural Disasters CM/980 (XXIII)

 - b) Report of the Secretary-General
on the International Year of the
Child CM/982 (XXIII)

 - c) Report of the Secretary-General
on the Proceedings of the Fourth
Ordinary Session of the OAU
Labour Commission CM/975 (XXIII)

 - d) Evaluation of the work of the
Eighth Session of the Third
Conference of the United Nations
on the Law of the Sea : African
Stand on future negotiations CM/988 (XXIII)

 - e) Report of the Secretary-General
on Promotion of African Culture CM/997 (XXIII)

3. Co-operation and Economic Development Matters

- a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Fifth United Nations Conference on Trade and Development CM/984(XXXIII)
- b) Joint Report of OAU Secretary-General and ECA Executive Secretary on United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa CM/993(XXXIII)
- c) Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network (6th Report of the Co-ordinating Committee) CM/985(XXXIII)
- d) Report of the Secretary-General on the Programme on a Convention on International Multimodal Transport CM/986(XXXIII)
- e) Progress report on the negotiations for the renewal of the Lome Convention (item proposed by the African Group in Brussels).

4. Secretary General's Report on the Activities of the Organization

- a) Activities of the Specialized Institutions CM/967(XXXIII) PART IV

5. Legal and Institutional Matters

a) Report of the Secretary-General on Privileges of the Staff of Specialized Agencies CM/989(XXIII)

b) Report of the Secretary-General on the application for the Status of Specialized Agency of the OAU submitted by the Association of African Trade Promotion Organization CM/991(XXIII)

6. Administrative and Financial Matters

a) Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on the revision of the Scale of Assessment of OAU Member States CM/992(XXIII)

b) Programme and Calendar of OAU Meetings for the Financial Year 1979/1980 CM/995(XXIII)

7. Items proposed by Member States

a) Proposal for the establishment of an African Anti-crime Organization (item proposed by Sudan) CM/966(XXIII) Add.3

b) African Stand on the Election of the UNESCO Director General (item proposed by People's Republic of Benin and the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea) CM/966(XXIII) Add.5

- c) Special Fund for non petroleum producing African countries
(item proposed by Mali)

CU/966(XXXII) Add. 8

8. Educational, Cultural, Scientific and Social Affairs Matters

- a) Report of the Secretary-General on the Establishment of an Inter-African Centre for Science and Food Technology

CU/981(XXXII)

ANNEX V

Agenda of the 16th Assembly of Heads of
State and Government

ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

SIXTY-NINTH ORDINARY SESSION

MONROVIA, LIBERIA, JULY 1979

Draft Agenda AHO/91 (XVI) Rev. 3



ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY
Secretariat
P.O. Box 3243

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ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE
AND GOVERNMENT
Sixteenth Ordinary Session
Monrovia, Liberia, July 1979

DRAFT AGENDA

AHG/91 (XVI) Rev.3

DRAFT AGENDA

1. a) Election of Officers.
b) Adoption of the Agenda.
c) Organization of Work.

2. Financial Implications of the measures contained in the Circular Note No.229/1/1 dated 25th April, 1979 of the Government of Socialist Ethiopia.

3. Introduction by the OAU Administrative Secretary-General of the Report on the Organization's Activities covering the period from July 1978 to July 1979.

4. Adoption of the Resolutions and Recommendations of:
 - a) The Thirty-Second Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the Eleventh Extra-Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the Law of the Sea.

 - b) The Thirty-Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

AHG/92 (XVI)

5. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara. AHG/93 (XVI)
6. Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Mediation between Ethiopia and Sudan. AHG/93 (XVI)
7. Report on the work of the Council of Ministers of Information on the establishment of the Pan-African News Agency and designation of its Headquarters. AHG/95 (XVI)
8. Report of the Thirty-Third Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers on the work of the OAU Defence Commission. CH/976 (XXXII)
9. Expulsion of Benin Nationals from Gabon.
10. Items proposed by Member States
 - a) African Charter on Civil, Political, Economic, Social and Cultural Human Rights. (Item proposed by Senegal). AHG/91 (XVI) Add.
 - b) Consolidation of African efforts in the field of the liberation of the African Continent and evaluation of the possibilities of strengthening the organs created for the realisation of this liberation objective. (Item proposed by Libya). AHG/91 (XVI) Add.
11. Venues of the 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 Summit Conferences.
12. Date and Venue of the Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Summit Conference.
13. Other Matters.

ANNEX VI

OAU Secretary-General's Report on Co-operation
between the OAU and UNIDO

Apart from this activity concerning the African regional Centre for Technology, the Department also undertook consultations with the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and the UNIDO, relating to preparations for the Third All-Africa Trade Fair to be held in Khartoum in 1980, in conformity with Resolution CM/Res.664(XXXII). With the host Government, the Department reviewed all the details concerning the date of the Trade Fair, the date of the first meeting of the Preparatory Committee, the local transport, the conference facilities, the travel arrangements, etc... These consultations led to the following decisions:

- a) The First Meeting of the Preparatory Committee will take place in Khartoum from 3 to 5 September 1979;
- b) The Third All-Africa Trade Fair will be organized in Khartoum from 3 to 17 November 1980.

Although consultations with UNIDO were held on some subjects, they however, went further and embraced the material and technical organizations of an African industrial investment promotion meeting and an Industrial Transfer of Technology Symposium as directed by the above mentioned Resolution CM/Res.664(XXXII). Consultations with UNIDO touched also various ways and means of strengthening the existing co-operation between the two Organizations. Delegates of UNIDO and OAU deeply assessed all possible fields and aspects of co-operation between UNIDO and OAU.

In this regard, the two Organizations reviewed the current programmes of co-operation of OAU and UNIDO including the joint co-sponsoring with ECA, of the biennial Conferences of African Ministers of Industry, the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, the Symposium on Industrial Strategies and Policies, Preparation for the Industrial Consultations Meeting organized by UNIDO, UNIDO Assistance to OAU/STRC, etc...

They discussed the elaboration of a framework and modalities, and the practical measures to be taken by the two Organizations to initiate and facilitate the timely implementation of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its Fifteenth Session, held in Khartoum from 15 to 21 July 1978 and the United Nations General Assembly resolution contained in Document No. A/33 L.9/Rev.2 on Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, adopted by the Thirty-Third Session on 30th November 1978, calling upon UN Organizations to assist OAU. In discussing the strategies and work programmes of the respective two Organizations, it has been agreed to propose the following, for the consideration and finalization by the Secretary-General and the Director-General of the two Organizations.

UNIDO should render, within the limits of its resources, the necessary assistance to the relevant sections of ECOSOC Department of the OAU, specially the Industrial Section, in order to strengthen the General Secretariat of the OAU to play a more effective political and economic role on the basis of substantive activities in the field of industrial development and in accordance with the mandate and the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU in its various meetings; by defining the industrial policy of OAU; providing continuous guidance and directives; and consolidating the African position and co-ordinating the various efforts, follow-up and monitor the implementation of those resolutions to accelerate the industrialization of Africa.

To assist in increasing the capabilities of the relevant Sections of the ECOSOC, it is proposed that UNIDO should undertake the following within the limits of its resources:

- a) Organize a study tour for selected senior staff of ECOSOC Department such as the Director of the Department, Head of the Economic Affairs Division, Chief of the Industrial Section, etc., to visit UNIDO Headquarters and other relevant regional Organizations such as the Secretariat of the Organization for American States, in order to exchange views and benefit from their experiences;

- b) An assignment at a latter stage of a number of UNIDO technical staff and/or UNIDO consultants, to the ECOSOC Department, to assist in developing the required programmes and strengthening the relevant sections and assist in establishing the industrial Section;
- c) Provision of fellowships for training of OAU Staff concerned with industrial development activities;
- d) The assistance of UNIDO Senior Industrial Regional Advisors assigned in the Joint UNIDO/ECA Industry Division in Addis Ababa would be made available to OAU in specific related matters which may require their advice after consultation with ECA.

The two Organizations discussed the necessary measures to be undertaken to facilitate the continuous co-operation between the OAU and UNIDO to ensure the implementation of the LIMA Declaration and Plan of Action and the various Khartoum Resolutions which called for the co-operation of the OAU, UNIDO, ECA and other concerned Organizations. In this connection, exchange of views took place on development of joint co-operative programmes. The proposed programmes would include the following:

- a) Harmonization of Industrial and Technological Strategies, Policies and Plans in Africa;
- b) Development and transfer of technology;
- c) Economic and Technical Co-operation among developing countries (Intra-African and inter-regional).

Exchange of views took place on the desired measures to ensure a more effective and continuous co-operation between OAU and UNIDO. In this regard, it has been agreed to propose, among others, the following:

- a) The OAU would intensify the active participation of its Secretariat and its Member States in the formulation of UNIDO's Policies and Programmes and various activities by consolidating the African position in the UN General Assembly and its subsidiary organs, the UNIDO General Conferences and the United Nations Industrial Development

Board, its Permanent Committees, the Industrial Consultation Meetings and other Programmes and Meetings such as the solidarity meetings of the Ministers of Industry for co-operation in the industrial development, such as the one to be organized by UNIDO in co-operation with the Government of Tanzania;

- b) UNIDO would continue its co-operation by co-sponsoring with the OAU and ECA the biennial Conferences of African Ministers of Industry and its Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, participate in the Assembly of Heads of States and Government and the OAU Council of Ministers and other related meetings to be organized by the OAU;
- c) To strengthen effective communication between UNIDO and OAU and the African Member States. The OAU would encourage the accreditation of African countries to UNIDO (presently only 23 African countries are accredited to UNIDO, 6 of which are located in Vienna) establishment and strengthening of UNIDO National Committees (presently 16 African countries have established such Committees) and expansion of UNIDO field representation in Africa, e.g. through the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisors Programme;
- d) To increase the quantity of UNIDO technical assistance rendered to Africa, where the level of industrialization is the lowest among the developing regions and for which UNIDO implemented in 1978 projects amounting to US\$ 16.3 million, an increase of 33% over the expenditure in 1977. The OAU should support all efforts which would be made to increase UNIDO's technical assistance resources particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Fund to reach the established desired minimum funding level of US\$ 50 million per annum;
- e) Exchange of Industrial and Technological information and relevant publications;
- f) Hold annual meetings to review the progress made in implementation of the agreed-upon programme of co-operation and consider further programmes.

The two Organizations reviewed, as far as possible, the actions taken in each Organization on the implementation of the Khartoum Resolutions. It was agreed that both Organizations will exchange information on the progress made in this respect and that the implementation of the draft programme of co-operation will focus on the issues involved.

ANNEX VII

"Monrovia Declaration" on Economic Development
in Africa

DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON AFRICA'S STRATEGY
FOR SELF-RELIANT AND SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH WITHIN THE NEW INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC ORDER

We, the Heads of States and Governments of the Organization of
African Unity,

Recalling our resolution CM/St.12(XXI) adopted at the tenth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity on 25 May 1973 containing the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence,

Aware that Africa is a vast continent amply endowed with natural resources of all kinds, provided with a potentially rich human resource base and capable of a rapid transformation of its economies and improvement in the standards of living of its peoples,

Recognizing the need to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary for the success of measures to achieve the goals of rapid self-reliant and self-sustaining development and economic growth,

HEREBY DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and Peoples to promoting the social and economic development and integration of our societies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustainment;

2. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and Peoples to promote the physical integration of the African Region in order to facilitate social and economic intercourse;

3. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and Peoples to establish national, subregional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment;

4. That, most specifically, we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and Peoples to:

- (a) Self-sufficiency in food production and supply;
- (b) The complete implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade for Africa;
- (c) Subregional and regional internally located industrial development;
- (d) Co-operation in the field of natural resources exploration, extraction and use for the development of our economies and for the benefit of our peoples and the setting up of appropriate institutions to achieve these purposes;
- (e) The development of indigenous entrepreneurial, technical manpower and technological capacities to enable our peoples to assume greater responsibility for the implementation of our individual and collective development goals;
- (f) Co-operation in the preservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment.

We hold firmly to the view that these commitments will lead to the creation on the national, subregional and regional levels of a dynamic interdependent African Economy will thereby pave the way for the eventual establishment first of an African Common Market leading to an African Economic Community.

ANNEX VIII

Strategy for the African region in the international development
strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade

Section I

Guiding principles

In examining the question of strategy for the African region in the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and in adopting the following strategy for the African region in the international strategy for the Third Development Decade, the following considerations were taken into account:

- That African participation, for many historic reasons, in the formulation of the strategy for the First and Second United Nations Development Decades was marginal;
- That the African region is known to be the least developed of all developing regions and to contain the largest number of least developed and land-locked countries as well as being the least physically integrated in terms of transport and communications;
- That the present imbalances in the international economic order are largely due to the overwhelming industrial and technological gap among the various groups of the nations of the world, and that the multiplying effects of this industrial and technological gap are increasingly becoming more severe on the international monetary system, trade relations and economic co-operation;
- That the region has displayed a persistent failure to achieve the targets set for the first two United Nations Development Decades;
- That it has in general not significantly succeeded in designing and implementing measures for effecting internal structural changes and improvement of factor inputs on both of which self-reliant and self-sustaining development depends; and,

- That it has, during the past three years, given considerable thought to the approach to the strategy for the African region in Third United Nations Development Decade.

2. It was noted that policies, strategies and development programmes in the region continued to be adversely affected by misconceptions and erroneous strategies which tended to consolidate the region's external dependence for food, skills, technology, capital goods and services, markets and even life-styles and patterns of development and economic growth.

3. The strategies are characterized by a persistent confusion between growth and development and fail to measure advance by appropriate socio-economic indicators or indices of general well-being.

4. The region's external socio-economic relations could be summarised as those of client States and their principals in which relations tended to be prescriptive rather than contractual and Africa was the accidental beneficiary of the progress and welfare of others.

5. Emphasis was placed on outdated concepts of the international division of labour as a result of which Member States still lacked sufficient mastery over the technical and financial instruments essential for new types of development appropriate for the creation of a material and cultural system which would be consistent with self-reliance, self-sustainment, the conservation and development of inherited cultural values and the recovery of self-confidence particularly as regards the maturing of creativity and investiveness.

6. In more specific terms it was noted that:

(a) It was no longer desirable and feasible to replicate alien life-styles, production patterns and consumption patterns. Efforts to do so in the past had often led to a continuing state of unhealthy dependency, persistence of mass un-employment, poverty, wide and increasing disparities in the distribution of income and wealth

and gradual loss of cultural identity. Approaches to planning development had been predominantly based on economic factors such as rate of growth of gross national product, rate of return on capital investment, indiscriminate acquisition of foreign technology, etc.;

- (b) Existing life-styles and patterns of economic growth in industrialised countries as well as in several developing countries had led to serious environmental degradation and rapidly increasing social costs, natural resources depletion, technologically-created unemployment, alienation, pathological urbanization, erosion of family and community life and, in general a deteriorating quality of life;
- (c) In the light of increasing social costs, including the costs of alleviating environmental damage, it was doubtful whether the dominant patterns of growth and life-styles from the developed countries would be desirable, suitable and/or sustainable over the long run;
- (d) The serious structural imbalances in international economic relations between the developed and developing countries had imposed significant constraints, and, in effect, had led to a growing distortion of indigenous development patterns and life-styles, locking developing countries into given patterns, and had made it progressively difficult to realize the declared aims of social progress and to make autonomous choices;
- (e) Despite the development experience of several African countries, productivity of labour and other factors of production had remained low. The internal dynamics of growth had not led to self-reliant and self-sustaining economic development in most cases. Moreover, sizeable sections of populations, including women and the entire rural population, had been left out of the

mainstream of development. There had been a notable persistence of intellectual colonization in many parts of Africa, which had weakened efforts to design new development patterns and life-styles rooted in the African situation which were fully consistent with African aspirations. There had been also a notable lack of systematic attempts to utilize and draw on traditional experience and knowledge in the field of socio-economic development.

7. Bearing in mind the document on development process and Africa's problems and perspectives in the framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade; 1/ the report of the seminar on alternative Patterns of Development and Life-styles for Africa; 2/ the report of symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the Year 2000; 3/ and the revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa; 4/ and it was proposed that as far as the African region is concerned the new international development strategy should serve the following objectives:

- (a) The establishment of self-sustaining, internally located processes of development and economic growth at the national and/or multinational level;
- (b) Subregional and regional collective self-reliance;
- (c) Development of human resources to ensure their greater participation in the development process;
- (d) Broad-based participation in the development process concurrent and consistent with equitable distribution of the gains of socio-economic development;

1/ E/CN.14/698

2/ E/CN.14/698/Add.1

3/ E/CN.14/698/Add.2

4/ E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3

- (e) Acceleration of the industrialization process on the continent in the context of the social and economic environment of each country and not a simple importation of foreign industrialization patterns.

8. In pursuit of these objectives, priorities for the next United Nations Development Decade should be as follows:

- First, the attainment of regional self-sufficiency in food;
- Second, the establishment of a sound industrial base with special emphasis on the development of the requisite national industrial and technological policies, capabilities, and institutional infrastructure, as well as intra-african co-operation in order to permit the industrial take-off of Africa;
- Third, the physical integration of the region through the development of transport and communications at the national, multinational and regional levels;
- Fourth, the development of capabilities - national, multinational and regional - required to enable African Governments and their peoples to establish sovereignty over their natural resources;
- Fifth, the establishment of mutually beneficial and equitable relations between African countries and the rest of the world;
- Sixth, the attainment of a substantial increase in the present meagre 4 per cent share of intra-african trade in the total trade of Africa.

9. The following modalities were recommended for the achievement of objectives and priorities:

- (a) At the national level - Establishment and implementation of programmes for large-scale development of manpower, inter alia, at the intermediate level where African countries are extremely weak, and the mobilisation of human resources for development purposes;
- (b) At the regional level - Strengthening of existing subregional and regional institutions for implementing priority programmes and projects. Emphasis on the development of human resources and Africanisation of training;
- (c) At the international level - Strengthening or devising new forms of co-operation, inter alia, through the agency of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, in connexion with the new international economic order;
- (d) The plan of action for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development must have regard to these objectives and priorities;
- (e) Declaring the period 1980-1989 as the African Industrial Development Decade for the purpose of focusing greater attention and evoking greater political commitment and financial and technical support, at the national, regional and international levels for the industrialization of Africa.

10. It was realized that these objectives, priorities and targets are unrealistic without:

- The total political commitment of all African States to their pursuit as expressed in the realistic translation of these commitments into concrete action through:

- (i) Declared policy priorities;

- (ii) Budget and financing;
- (iii) National and international consistency in the selection of agreed strategies and investment criteria;
- (iv) Co-ordinated positions taken by Member States individually and collectively at international negotiations.

- The political will needed on the part on the developed countries to ensure the implementation of priority programmes and of work towards the agreed objectives and special attention to the least developed, land-locked, island and most severely affected developing countries.

Section II
Plan of Action

1. Self-sufficiency in food supply

(a) The Regional Food Plan for Africa

The chief features of the plan to be incorporated into the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade should include:

- The relation between food products and other products; the allocation of financial and real resources; the system of incentives;
- Institutions within the context of integrated rural development;
- Changes in strategies and instrumentation: infrastructure of transport; marketing; storage; processing capabilities;

- Technical inputs:

- Specific improved seeds, R & D; multiplication and distribution;
 - Agricultural chemicals;
 - Implements, tools, machinery and manufacturing and repair servicing capabilities;
 - Irrigation: Water resources exploration and evaluation;
 - Storage facilities;
 - Irrigation technology; production and supply of irrigation equipment;
 - The promotion of intra-African trade in food.
- (b) Increased over-all productivity in agriculture (inclusive of crops, livestock, forestry and fishery)

Through:

- Improved policy emphasis for agricultural development;
- Increased investment through national budgets and foreign assistance;
- Improved infrastructure in the rural areas including mass education of the rural population; establishment at national levels of agricultural mechanical centres for the production of tools, equipment and other relevant and appropriate machines inclusive of servicing; encouragement of the creation of national agro-service centres aimed at bringing agricultural inputs within the early reach of farmers; encouragement of multi-purpose river basin development;

- Integrated rural development approach consistent with other necessary institutional changes.

(e) Agricultural research for appropriate inputs, skills and technological improvement

- Intensive and urgent agronomic research for the development of new crop and livestock strains able to cope with the changing ecological conditions and the special problems of the Sahel and other arid and semi-arid areas;
- Training and research to generate (large-scale) massive adaptive technology for accelerated agricultural development;
- Increased productivity and effective control of exploitation of the resources from the farms, forests, livestock and fish products.

2. Human resources development

Very high priority should be attached to the development of human resources during the Third United Nations Development Decade. It is therefore recommended that special efforts by the United Nations system, bilateral aid and other donors in assisting Member States to develop their human resources as much as possible should be included in the international development strategy for the Decade.

Major areas of such resources comprise:

- High- and middle-level technical manpower;
- Manpower for industry at the workshop level;
- Improved agricultural manpower;

- Manpower for marketing, distribution and maintenance services;
- Manpower for business support institutions (such as industrial estates and extension services, agricultural extension, etc.);
- Manpower for major sectors such as natural resources exploration, evaluation and extraction (including mining), transport and communications, food production, etc.;
- Eradication of illiteracy (use of local languages).

In regard to segments of the population requiring special development effort technical training and entrepreneurial development are recommended relating to:

- Women;
- Out-of-school population;
- Drop-outs.

and attention is called to the need for research on methods and content of non-formal education and particularly of education technologies for converting the primary out-of-school/drop-out population into efficient operatives in industry, farming, and services including maintenance of equipment and structures.

Special attention should be given to the development of national capabilities in project design, planning, installation and management; the lack of which constitutes a grave weakness in most African countries. Special and imaginative efforts should also be made to create conditions of work and other incentives to halt and reverse the present brain drain from the region.

3. Population

With regard to population, account was taken of:

- The high rate of population growth in many African countries;
- The rapid rate of uncontrolled urbanization;
- The high levels of mortality and fertility;
- The existing gap in meeting the needs of large groups for health, education, shelter, food, employment, etc.;
- The imbalance in opportunities for the development and application of latent capabilities in the population of women and the young.

4. Survey, inventory and management of natural resources

The strategy should aim at substantially strengthening the national and multinational capabilities of the region with regard to the collection and dissemination of information needed for the purposes of planning natural resources at the national level with a view to their efficient management and use including considerations of environmental protection, the conservation of exhaustible resources and the careful management of renewable resources capable of ultimate exhaustion.

The main elements of this part of the strategy should include:

- The expansion and development of national and multinational capabilities for making full use of modern technologies (including remote sensing) for natural resources exploration, evaluation and inventory;
- The development of technologies for the extraction and processing of natural resources which will maximize the economy of physical use of

these resources (including recycling and materials substitution) and which will contribute towards the protection of the environment;

- The acquisition and/or development of capabilities at the national and multinational levels for negotiating the exploration, extraction and disposal of their natural resources on the most advantageous terms;
- The development and distribution of information on natural resources with a view to identifying complementarities in natural resources for planning socio-economic development; and
- The development of policies, machinery and operational infrastructure for effectively securing the optimum advantages from the resources of the sea bearing in mind the opportunities and responsibilities which are inherent in the proposed International Convention on the Law of the Sea.

5. Energy

- Establishment of national and subregional energy models by the years 2004-2020;
- Harmonization of energy policies;
- Rural electrification;
- Development of non-conventional and new energy sources;
- Promotion of the use of solar energy, especially for agricultural needs.

6. Environment and development

Considering that environment provides the human, physical and biological resources that form the basis for any development process and that an integrated

approach should form an integral part of any development planning; environmental considerations have to be taken into account in the plan of action for the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

In order to promote the accelerated development of the developing countries within the framework of the New International Economic Order, environment factors have to be taken into account to reduce social and economic costs that arise from neglect and utter disregard of problems of pollution; soil degradation; resource depletion; desertification; flooding; water-borne diseases; climatic changes and other that result from various development processes and patterns.

The main components to be included in an integrated environment-development strategy should include:

- Protection of the environment by monitoring pollutants in the air (smoke and noxious industrial gases), in the seas (oil); in the soil (excess fertilizers and heavy metal pesticides); and in food as contaminants;
- Conservation of natural resources to combat deforestation, soil loss and degradation, mineral depletion, desertification, salinization and arid farm lands;
- Environmental legislation to improve the quality of life by maintaining the basic needs of clean air and water, good food and health and a satisfactory work and leisure ratio;
- Promotion of environmentally-sound development through careful development planning for siting an economic activity, choice of process and technology, anticipatory environmental problems, choice of end products, marketing strategy and periodic assessment of rural-urban population migration resulting from the promotion of the industrialization process.

7. Science and Technology

The teaching of science and scientific research in Africa have not been properly linked to technology and its application. Moreover, the two of them have not been treated as priorities and oriented towards the social and economic needs of Africa. Yet technology is the outcome of a specific agent (generally a business unit) attempting to solve particular technological problems, under specific constraints, at a particular place and time. This raises questions about the existence, character and sectoral distribution of such agents and the relationship of technological adaptation, invention and innovation to production.

It is therefore considered that:

- Measures should be taken to make science teaching and scientific research related to technology and both of them oriented towards the social and economic needs of Africa;
- Measures should be taken for the establishment in Africa of multinational teaching companies within the principal sectors and subsectors of production priorities;
- These companies should be closely associated in their operational activities with universities, polytechnics and educational and training institutions at the second level;
- These companies should also assist in the development of technical entrepreneurs;
- At the national level, efforts should be made to identify and develop or establish production units where experiments can be carried out in the production of parts and components, in the substitution of materials, in changes in design and other processes of the upgrading of traditional technology and the adaptation of imported technology;
- Measures should be taken for the establishment of networks of information on low cost and other adapted technology from other developing countries and regions;

- Measures should be taken for increasing the supply of equipment, parts, raw materials, blueprint, technical literature, etc., to facilitate the operation of clearing and teaching centres for technological research and experimentation.

8. Transport and Communications

For satisfactory implementation of the various schemes planned during the United Nations Decade for Transport and Communications in Africa:

- a) African countries should make the development of transport and communications a top priority and give it the required support;
- b) The Economic Commission for Africa should have all the necessary finance, equipment and resources available to enable it to prepare the programmes for the various phases of the Decade;
- c) The international community should provide special and ongoing assistance by supplying African countries with services, equipment, capital and know-how so that the projects can be implemented during the Decade;
- d) African countries should be assisted by the international community to develop transport and communications networks within their countries in order to accelerate the development of the rural areas which will complement the implementation of the international network.

The main elements of the strategy should therefore be as follows:

1) Road transport

- Establishment during the biennium (before 1982) of a master plan for a unified homogenous African international road network;
- This master plan would be superimposed on national plans and would complement them as needed;

- In this context the implementation of ongoing projects should be continued, whilst at the same time promoting the study and implementation of other trans-African links, in particular the nine highways mentioned in document E/CN.14/710 which should be accorded the same degree of urgency;
 - Establishment of a Road Charter for this African network, which will define the technical construction, maintenance, and operating standards, including all legal and administrative aspects;
 - Expert missions carried out by the Commission to study with national authorities this Master Plan and the related charter;
 - Encourage the approval of these two documents as soon as possible by all the member States;
 - Harmonization of the various codes and systems of road signs and signals and axle load limits;
 - Simplification and harmonization of Administrative and legal barriers on international sections of road;
 - The setting of training centres.
- ii) Maritime transport and ports
- Ratification and application of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and application of Rule 40/40/20;
 - Setting up of subregional maritime shipping companies;
 - Establishment of shippers' councils;
 - Development and upgrading of ports;
 - Adoption of modern unit transport facilities and development of multimodal transport and coastal traffic;
 - Harmonization of administrative and customs formalities;
 - Construction of shipyards;
 - Establishment of training institutions;
 - Marine pollution programmes.

iii) Air transport

- Liberalization of traffic rights and harmonization of timetables and programmes;
- Pooling of equipment, lines and ground installations;
- Establishment of joint training centres and servicing and repair facilities;
- Establishment of multinational air freight companies;
- Standardization of equipment and formalities.

iv) Rail transport

- Standardization, development, co-ordination and improvement of rail services;
- Interconnexion of the different networks;
- Harmonization and standardization of track gauges, rolling-stock loading gauges, brake systems and motive power;
- Construction of an African rail network.

v) River and lake transport

- Joint development of rivers and lakes;
- Pooling of the various possibilities provided by rivers and lakes;
- Development of river and lake transport - infrastructure, management, legislation.

vi) Telecommunications

- Construction of the PANAFTEL network;
- Improvement and development of national networks;

- Development of the telecommunications and electronics industry;
- Development of training and of data processing equipment;
- Harmonisation of charging systems and international accounting procedures;
- Setting up of remote sensing facilities.

vii) Mail services

- Organisation of subregional sorting centres;
- Organisation of international accounting system;
- Development of mail services; infrastructure, management, training of specialists;
- Improvement of mail routing and delivery, especially in rural areas;
- Establishment throughout the continent of monetary services primarily of postal and money order and postal savings facilities.

viii) Radio and television

- Setting up of a multinational satellite communications system;
- Programme exchanges;
- Improvement and development of the infrastructure and of the broadcasting equipment and electronics industry.

9. Tourism

- Elaboration of an over-all policy for the development of tourism on a continental scale;
- Sectoral development study at the regional and sub-regional level;

- Training and upgrading of cadres and specialists;
- Exchange of experience and information;
- Direction of national tourist flows;
- Design of tourist products for joint marketing at a sub-regional level.

10. Economic co-operation

In pursuit of the strategy for the Decade, existing regional and sub-regional bodies designed to favour subregional co-operation and integration should be strengthened.

Special priority should be given to the implementation of projects designed to fulfil these aims by encouraging intra-African trade and other forms of regional economic co-operation.

11. Intra-African Trade

To achieve an 8 per cent share of intra-African trade, it is suggested that:

- a) The Economic Commission for Africa should intensify its activities in the identification of trade and other barriers to intra-African trade; market research; and trade promotion with a view to imparting the necessary information to member States on a continuous basis and assisting them in taking advantage of existing and potential intra-African trade opportunities;
- b) African countries should undertake trade negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers among themselves at sub-regional levels within the framework of the Multi-national Programmes and Operational Centres, and at inter-sub-regional levels and eventually at the regional level;
- c) The Commission should bring about direct contact between buyers and sellers of specific commodities in the form of workshops and trade in those commodities;

- (d) Steps should be taken to strengthen existing Clearing House and other payment arrangements and create new ones at the sub-regional level with a view to integrating them into an African Payments System by the end of the Decade and thus minimize the use of foreign currencies for the financing of intra-African Trade;
- (e) Export credit insurance systems should be established at national, sub-regional and regional levels to encourage African businessmen to trade with each other.

12. International Trade

High priority should be accorded to the need for a marked improvement in the clearly inequitable relationships that exist between African countries and other groups of countries with a view to securing such terms of trade for the region as will actually assist its development effort, instead of impeding it, as is at present the case. To this effect, steps will need to be taken to upgrade significantly the local value-added content of Africa's exports to these countries; and to diversify Africa's trade patterns with a view to reducing the region's excessive dependence on trade with any other group of countries.

13. Industrial development

High priority should be attached to industrial development programmes in Africa within the framework of the establishment and execution of a programme of action.

(a) Integration of industry and economic development

- (1) In order to speed up industrialization efforts and to increase the multiplier effects on the other development sectors in Africa, it is recommended that, "systematic industrial development" be approved and applied in preference to the sectoral system, that is to say, the

method of starting with the processing of a primary raw material. Processing units based on successive by-products would then be identified, studied and implemented, making maximum use of Africa's resources and putting a stop to the alarming waste of industrial by-products which has so far been observed in Africa.

(ii) The total integrated vertical development of natural resources with particular attention to mineral, agricultural, marine and energy resources, with a view to increasing the value added; reducing exports of primary products; increasing employment opportunities and increasing the benefit of these resources to the entire population of the countries concerned;

(iii) The development of basic, engineering, capital goods, small-scale and light industries to provide inputs for the development of the other sectors of the economy and to enable the total development of natural resources

(b) Industrial and technological strategies, policies and plans

(i) A re-examination of existing industrial strategies, policies, plans and programmes, taking into account the status of technical personnel and scientists involved in industrial and technological development, and the promotion of indigenous industrial entrepreneurs especially in the small scale industrial sector;

(ii) The preparation of national technology plans and programmes as an integral part of the national economic development plan; this needs to include the institutional machinery for the development or up-grading and commercialization of indigenous technologies, as well as the evaluation, selection, acquisition, adaptation, absorption and regulation of foreign appropriate technologies.

(c) Industrial and technological manpower development

- (i) The development of industrial and technological manpower to cover the entire spectrum of the various skills and expertise required at the various stages of the industrial development process;
- (ii) The establishment of national institutions, such as teaching companies, rural workshops, demonstration plants, sectoral institutes and the strengthening of existing ones for the training of industrial and technological skills;
- (iii) A realignment of the existing educational system, national compensation schemes, with the status of technical personnel to the increasing emphasis on industrial and technological development.

(d) Industrial and technological institutional infrastructures

- (i) The development of a sound national industrial institutional machinery for the effective planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of industrial development activities.
- (ii) The national machinery should include institutions dealing with:
 - Industrial and technological research and development;
 - Standardization, quality control and metrology;
 - Regulation of technology import;
 - Commercialization of indigenous technologies;
 - Industrial and technological information;

- Industrial planning, project identification, preparation and evaluation;
- Industrial investment promotion with special emphasis on assistance to small scale industrial entrepreneurs;
- Industrial consultancy and management;
- Industrial and engineering design including product and process adaptation.

(e) International industrial trade

- (i) Improving the present system and structure of international industrial trade and the marketing of African manufactured goods;
- (ii) Promoting greater intra-African co-operation in the expansion of African markets for manufactured goods;

(f) Inter-African industrial and technological co-operation

- (i) Harmonization of strategies and policies in order to overcome the constraints facing African countries, especially those related to shortage of industrial manpower; development or acquisition of technology; integration of markets; and optimum utilization of their limited financial resources;
- (ii) Greater participation by the African countries to influence action, at the international level, through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization industrial consultation meeting, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development negotiation, United Nations Industrial Development Organization policy-making organs and those of other relevant United Nations and international organizations.

- (iii) Greater emphasis on industrial and technological matters in trade and economic agreements between African and industrialized countries;
- (iv) Increased technical assistance from international organizations to the African countries in support of their industrial development efforts, with emphasis on assistance to multinational projects and the least developed countries, land-locked, island and drought stricken countries.

14. Financing development

It is recognized that Africa has a considerable amount of resources in terms of development funds. To exploit this advantage there is need to:

- (a) Arrest the drain of foreign exchange out of the region by various mechanisms of which the activities of transnationals constitute one element;
- (b) Mobilize these and other financial and real resources within the region, and redeploy them on a region-wide basis for the purpose of national, multinational and regional development and economic growth particularly in the development of basic and strategic industries. Such mobilization and redeployment will require specialized financial institutions where the concentration of particular kind of skill and the accumulation of particular kind of experience can be brought to bear on their optimum utilization.
- (c) However, given the urgency and the complexity of the problems of accelerated development and economic growth that will face the countries of the region, it is clear that substantial net transfer of external resources from the international community will be needed, on terms and conditions that do not exacerbate

the debt burdens of the region and for purposes which will enable the region to service, without undue strain, such debt payments. Appropriate measures should therefore be taken to increase the net inflow of resources and improve the terms by which such resources are transferred.

15. Transnational corporations

The strategy should include:

- (a) Measures to develop a comprehensive information system on transnational corporations so as to increase the awareness and perception of African countries of the issues relating to their structure, operations and policies, and how these affect the socio-economic development process including steps to increase the flow and exchange of knowledge and experiences on national regulations and legislations;
- (b) Measures to develop negotiating capacities and to strengthen the bargaining position of Member States vis-à-vis transnational corporations through the creation of appropriate institutions at the national, sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels;
- (c) Measures for regulating the purchase and acquisition of technology from transnational corporations in such a way as to ensure the growth of indigenous production and technological capacity, thereby accelerating the attainment of self-reliance;
- (d) The harmonization of measures towards transnational corporations including the adoption of a common stand; and
- (e) Measures to maximize the advantages which transnational corporations are expected to confer on African countries in the form of, e.g., employment opportunities, investment finance, development of managerial and technical skills, transfer of technology and the development of industry, agriculture and the rural sector.

16.

Political commitment

In order for the African region to accomplish the declared priorities and objectives of the African Development Strategy for the 1980s, there must be the political will to take the needed action at the national, sub-regional and regional levels and it is therefore recommended that a commitment to this strategy should form a frame of reference in the pursuit of the socio-economic transformation of the African continent.

ANNEX IX

Resolution on the Third General Conference of UNIDO

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Thirty-Third Session in Monrovia, Liberia from 6 to 15 July 1979,

Recalling UN General Assembly resolutions 31/164 of 14 February 1977 directing the convening of the Third Conference of UNIDO in New Delhi and UN General Assembly resolution 33/77 of 15 December 1978 setting forth the Provisional Agenda for the Conference.

Recalling Further the OAU resolution CM/Res.561 (XXIX) entrusting the Fourth and Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry with the task of preparing a common African position for the Third General Conference of UNIDO; and the endorsement by the Khartoum Summit of the Report of the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry which stipulated guidelines for the elaboration of a common African position on the Conference;

Gravely concerned with the slow and unsatisfactory progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted in Lima, Peru in March 1975 aimed at raising Africa's share of world industrial production from its present level 0.7% to 2.0% by the year 2000;

Convinced of the pivotal role of industrialization for effecting socio-economic transformation, and for raising the standards of living of African peoples;

Further convinced of the necessity to promote collective self-reliance and to strengthen international co-operation through the system of industrial consultations as a means for achieving industrialization objectives of Africa.

Recognizing the need for Member States to redouble their efforts aimed at promoting a self-reliant and self-sustaining process of industrialization through the most effective utilization of their human and natural resources,

Noting that the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry had been scheduled to be held in Addis Ababa from 17 to 20 October 1979 to define the common negotiating position of African countries at the Third General Conference of UNIDO in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

1. URGES Member States to actively participate at the Fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, the special Session of the Industrial Development Board in November 1979 devoted to preparatory work for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the meeting of the Group of 77 in December 1979, and at the Third General Conference of UNIDO in New Delhi from 21 January to 8th February 1980 to ensure that their special and urgent needs are fully reflected and incorporated in the final decisions of the Conference;
2. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to take the necessary follow-up action in co-operation with the Executive Director of UNIDO and Executive Secretary of ECOWAS to report on the outcome of the Conference including his recommendations at the next Thirty-Fifth Session of the Council.

ANNEX X

Resolution on the signature and ratification of the
Constitution of UNIDO as a specialized agency
of the United Nations

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its Thirty-third Ordinary Session in Monrovia, Liberia from 6 to 15 July 1979,

Recalling the UN General Assembly Resolution 33/161 on the transformation of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency, the OAU Resolutions, particularly Resolution CA/Res.666(XXVI) calling, on the African countries to unify and intensify their actions in the UN General Assembly and other forums towards the transformation of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency;

Reaffirming its Commitment to the achievement of the objectives of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;

Convinced of the Central role of UNIDO in support of the industrial development efforts of the African countries;

Reaffirming its full support to UNIDO and its activities particularly the UN Industrial Development Fund, the System of Industrial Consultations which should be operated on a permanent basis, and the programmes related to technical assistance, industrial technology, Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers, technical and economic co-operation among developing countries and least developed, land locked, island and disaster stricken countries;

Noting with appreciation the efforts of UNIDO to intensify its co-operation with the OAU and for the positive results so far achieved;

1. WELCOMES the adoption on 3 April 1979 in Vienna of the constitution of UNIDO by the UN Conference on the establishment of UNIDC as a Specialized Agency.
2. URGES all Member States of the OAU to sign and ratify the constitution as soon as possible to enable the Final Convention of UNIDO into a Specialized Agency without further delay.
3. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU to convey the contents of this resolution to the Secretary General of the UN and the Executive Director of UNIDO.

ANNEX XI

Extract of the Report of Committee B on the
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization (UNIDO)

87. The representative of UNIDO indicated that UNIDO had prepared, in accordance with OAU Resolution CM/Res.632(XXXI) adopted in Khartoum in July 1978, a report highlighting its activities in Africa. The report was distributed to members of the Committee.

88. In his intervention the UNIDO Representative indicated that the volume of technical assistance delivered by UNIDO to Africa was constantly increasing. In 1978 UNIDO implemented a total of US\$16 million and, with US\$10 million already implemented by the end of May 1979, it was estimated that the volume of technical assistance for the whole of 1979 would amount to US\$20 million. Thus Africa would continue to be the principal recipient of UNIDO's assistance. In the implementation of technical assistance emphasis was accorded to the development of basic and agro-industries, industrial institutional infrastructure, industrial training, appropriate technology, the linkage of industry with the other economic sectors particularly the agricultural sector, regional and intra-African co-operation, as well as least developed, land-locked, and island developing countries.

89. In addition to the above-mentioned technical assistance activities, UNIDO was also carrying out a number of programmes of relevance to Africa. The important ones of these include, industrial consultations, industrial investment promotion, development and transfer of technology, industrial studies, technical advisory services, energy and technical and economic co-operation among the developing countries. In regard with the latter, UNIDO was promoting and had achieved some success in the organization of solidarity meetings for assistance from other friendly developing countries to a selected one.

90. The representative of UNIDO drew the committee's attention to certain important issues involving UNIDO for which the support of the African countries was necessary. These included the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF), the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser's (SIDFA) Programme and preparations, including participation in the Fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry scheduled to take place in Addis Ababa in October 1979, the Special Session of the UNIDO Industrial Development and the Meeting of Group 77, for the Third General Conference of UNIDO scheduled to take place in New Delhi from 21 January to February 1980. The results of this Conference would constitute an important input in the development of the strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade to which the African countries had given significant attention during the Rabat Conference of ECA Council of Ministers. In this regard, UNIDO welcomes the idea conceived in Rabat and included in the guidelines for the African strategy for the third UN Development Decade to declare the period 1980 to 1989 as the African Industrial Development Decade. The Committee adopted resolution CM/Res. (XXXIII) on the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

91. The Committee was informed of the adoption of 8 April 1979 at Vienna of the Constitution of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency of the United Nations. On the request of several delegations, copies of the constitution were circulated to members of the Committee. The African countries were urged to sign and ratify the constitution as soon as possible to enable the final transformation of UNIDO into a UN Specialized Agency without further undue delay. Resolution CM/Res. (XXXIII) was adopted by the Committee on this matter.

92. On concluding, the representative of UNIDO indicated that co-operation between UNIDO and the OAU was intensifying as fully reflected in the report of the Secretary General of the OAU and the UNIDO report. A memorandum of understanding on co-operation between both organizations was being finalized. The future co-operation includes UNIDO's assistance in strengthening the relevant departments and units of the OAU General Secretariat and STRC, the formulation of their programmes, and the training of their key personnel.

93. The delegates who took the floor thanked UNIDO for the excellent report and its efforts and achievements in support of the industrialisation endeavours of the African countries. They requested UNIDO to further intensify its assistance to Africa.

ANNEX XII

Statement by the Executive Director circulated to
the Heads of State and Government

ADDRESS BY DR. ABD-EL RAHMAN KHANE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UNIDO

to the

**SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU)**

Monrovia, Liberia, 17 - 19 July 1979

Mr. Chairman,
Honourable Heads of State and Government,
Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,

Allow me, first of all, to thank you for the kind invitation extended to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to participate in this August meeting and the 33rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers of your Organization. I should also like to take this opportunity to express to Your Excellency, Mr. Chairman, and to the Government and People of Liberia, my deepfelt gratitude for the warm welcome and the generous hospitality extended to the UNIDO delegation.

Mr. Chairman, speaking on behalf of UNIDO, I wish to underline the fact, recognized in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the Second General Conference of UNIDO and thereafter endorsed by the UN General Assembly, that industrialization is the principal instrument for bringing about not only the transformation of national economies but also the restructuring of the world economy and, consequently, the New International Economic Order (NIEO). Indeed, the old relationships

of the developing countries being raw material exporters and manufactured goods importers cannot be changed but through industrialization, and more equitable relationships cannot be established but through equilibrium of trade in manufactures.

On this continent, tremendous progress in the field of industry has already been achieved since the independence of most of the countries - this is evident if we look back and compare the present situation with the state of the African countries under the colonial rule. But the task still ahead is by far more tremendous when measured against the target set by the international community at Lima, i. e., for the developing countries to achieve by the year 2000 at least 25 per cent of the world industrial production.

However, Mr. Chairman, progress so far in the achievement of Africa's share in the Lima target has been slow and unsatisfactory. Africa's share in world production of manufactures in 1978 remained at less than 0.9 per cent of the total (in 1975 prices) indicating even a declining African position relative to the other regions of the developing world.

Against such an unfavourable situation, UNIDO has no hesitation to endorse the idea, as recommended at the recent meeting of the

Conference of ECA Ministers in Rabat, to declare the period of 1980 to 1990 as the "Africa Industrial Development Decade" for the purpose of focusing more attention on and evolving greater political commitment and financial support at the national and international levels for the industrialization of Africa.

Mr. Chairman, the Third General Conference of UNIDO, which is due to convene in New Delhi during the period 21 January to 8 February 1980, will focus on the issues of basic concern to the developing countries, in light of the experience so far gained in implementing the Lima Declaration, with a view to reaching a consensus on the specific measures and instruments that should be instituted to accelerate the achievement of the 25 per cent target. On behalf of Africa, the Biennial Conferences of African Ministers of Industry, sponsored by the OAU, ECA and UNIDO, have addressed themselves to industrialization issues most pertinent to this continent. The forthcoming conference, due to be held next September in Addis Ababa, will focus more precisely on the issues to be discussed at New Delhi. We are convinced that its conclusions will constitute important guidelines for negotiating at New Delhi the measures most relevant to the achievement of accelerated industrialization in the developing countries in general, and in Africa in particular.

Consequently, in view of the important results expected from the New Delhi Conference and their implications on the development of the

industrial strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, it is extremely essential for the African countries to actively participate, at the highest possible level, in its preparatory stages - namely, the Addis Ababa Conference I have just mentioned and the Special Session of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board - as well as in the New Delhi Conference itself, in order to ensure that Africa's point of view on each of the issues to be discussed is properly reflected in its final decisions.

Mr. Chairman, I wish also to seize this opportunity to draw the attention of this August body to the long-awaited adoption, on 8 April 1979 in Vienna, of the Constitution of UNIDO as a Specialized Agency. The new Constitution reaffirms the primary objective of UNIDO, which is "the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in the developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order". The adoption of the new UNIDO Constitution can be considered a good indication on the part of the entire international community of the importance accorded to the industrialization of the developing countries. This August Assembly provides, therefore, a golden opportunity to emphasize the need for the African countries to carry through their untiring and consolidated efforts for the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency, by signing and ratifying this Constitution.

Mr. Chairman, in accordance with the relevant OAU Resolution (CM/Res. 672(XXXI)) adopted in Khartoum last year, UNIDO has prepared a short report highlighting its activities in Africa, as a token of its contribution to the industrial development efforts of the African countries. The volume of UNIDO's technical assistance, still financed largely from UNDP resources, has continued to increase. Thus, in 1978, the total value of projects executed in Africa amounted to more than US\$ 16 million, an increase of about 34 per cent over the amount of some US\$ 12 million achieved in 1977. Given the continuing upward swing of UNIDO's assistance to Africa, and the emphasis currently being accorded by the OAU to economic and industrial issues, it is anticipated that the delivery of technical assistance to the region, which amounted to US\$10 million by the end of May, will reach US\$ 20 million in 1979, showing a further increase of about 23 per cent over the level achieved in 1978.

UNIDO's technical assistance activities continued to accord particular emphasis, inter alia, to the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation. Thus, UNIDO intensified its assistance and collaboration with several African regional and sub-regional organizations. In this context, Mr. Chairman, I should like to mention the solidarity meetings being organized by UNIDO. The first meeting of this kind in Africa will take place in a few days, and will be in favour of the United Republic of Tanzania. In the future, UNIDO will be happy to expand this activity to cover as many least developed African countries as possible.

In accordance with various resolutions adopted at the 31st Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the 15th Assembly of Heads of State and Government, UNIDO has co-operated with the General Secretariat of the OAU and the Scientific, Technical Research Commission (STRC) of the OAU in initiating action for the implementation of those resolutions directly related to the activities of UNIDO. As examples of this successful co-operation, I would like to mention that a regional study and plan of action on the development of industrial and technological manpower in Africa is being finalized. Also, in the context of the Third All-African Trade Fair scheduled to take place in Khartoum in November 1980, a Transfer of Technology Symposium and an Investment Promotion Meeting are being organized.

Mr. Chairman, in keeping with the UN General Assembly resolution on Co-operation between the UN and the OAU, adopted at its 33rd Session on 30 November 1978, the Secretariats of the OAU and UNIDO are now finalizing a "Memorandum of Understanding on Co-operation". This Memorandum of Understanding contains a programme of co-operation which includes activities dealing, in particular, with industrial and technological strategies, policies and plans; development and transfer of technology; economic and technical co-operation among developing countries; and more effective participation of OAU Member States in

UNIDO's policy-making organs, programmes and activities. It also envisages UNIDO's assistance to the OAU in strengthening the relevant units of its Secretariat, particularly the Industrialization and Industrial Policies Section of the General Economic Affairs Division, the Technology and Economic Research Sections of the Economic Research and Planning Division, and the OAU/STRC.

Mr. Chairman, UNIDO was established on the initiative of the developing countries and for the benefit of the developing countries. In order to ensure that the growth of UNIDO and its activities are consonant with the needs and requirements of the African countries, their active participation in the policy direction of the Organization is essential.

Equally important is their participation in the United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) which was established in 1976 by the UN General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Lima Conference, to provide UNIDO with additional and more flexible resources for its technical assistance activities. I strongly believe, Mr. Chairman, that the developing countries themselves - including the African countries - which played a leading role in the establishment of the Fund and are already benefiting from it, should increase their contribution to the Fund as an additional indication of their firm commitment to greater solidarity and co-operation among themselves.

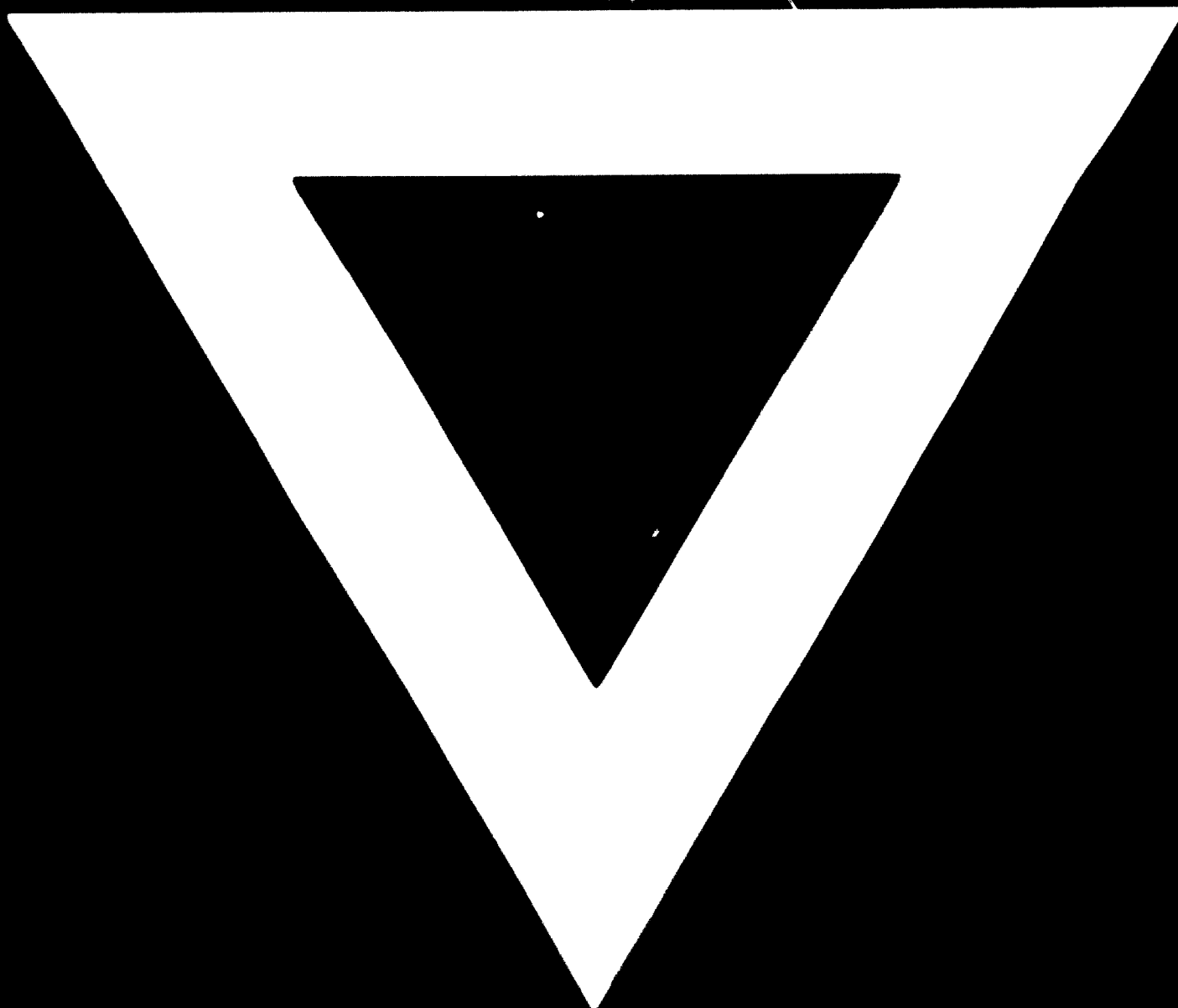
In concluding, Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, Distinguished Delegates, I wish to thank the African Governments for their consistent interest in the activities of UNIDO and their untiring political and material support to this Organization. In this connexion, I would be failing in my duty if I did not take this opportunity to extend to this August Assembly on my behalf, and I am sure I can speak in this connexion on behalf of my country, my sincere gratitude for the support all your countries have given to my nomination for re-election to a second term of office as Executive Director of UNIDO.

Let me, on my part, reassure you once more of UNIDO's readiness to respond expeditiously, within the limitations of its resources, to the call of Africa. Such response, after all, is UNIDO's task and duty. I would repeat here my conviction that UNIDO's bias, if any, in favour of this, our dear continent, is fully justified, in view of the enormous amount of assistance and dedication it needs, commensurate with the many problems pertaining to the infant stage of its development and in keeping with its 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 strong and lasting web of harmonious relations between all parts of the continent for the benefit of its people.

Again, Mr. Chairman, I wish to thank you for according me the honour of addressing this supreme Assembly, to which I wish every success in its important deliberations.



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