



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

OCCASION

This publication has been made available to the public on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.



TOGETHER
for a sustainable future

DISCLAIMER

This document has been produced without formal United Nations editing. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or its economic system or degree of development. Designations such as “developed”, “industrialized” and “developing” are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgment about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process. Mention of firm names or commercial products does not constitute an endorsement by UNIDO.

FAIR USE POLICY

Any part of this publication may be quoted and referenced for educational and research purposes without additional permission from UNIDO. However, those who make use of quoting and referencing this publication are requested to follow the Fair Use Policy of giving due credit to UNIDO.

CONTACT

Please contact publications@unido.org for further information concerning UNIDO publications.

For more information about UNIDO, please visit us at www.unido.org

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

07571

Distr.
RESTRICTED

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO/EX.17
21 July 1977

ENGLISH

REPORT
ON THE
MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY,
29TH ORDINARY SESSION - 23 JUNE TO 30 JUNE 1977,
AND THE 14TH ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT - 2 TO 5 JULY 1977
HELD IN LIBREVILLE, GABON 1/

by

Mr. A. Sylla, Director
Division of Conference Services,
Public Information and External
Relations

Mr. K. Ahmed, Acting Chief
Least Developed Countries Section
Division of Policy Co-ordination

1/ This document has been reproduced without formal editing.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
I. <u>General Review</u>	2
II. <u>Conclusions and Recommendations</u>	7

ANNEXES

I - Agenda A - "Agenda of Committee B"	11
Agenda B - Plenary Agenda of the Council of Ministers	13
Agenda C - Agenda of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government	15
II - A Related Parts of the Reports of Committee "B" (CM/Cttee B/Draft/Rapt.Rpt.Rev. 1)	17
II - B Related Parts of the Draft Report of the Rapporteur, Council of Ministers (CM/PLEN/Draft Rapt. Rpt)	33
III - Related Resolutions of Interest to UNIDO	41
IV - Address of Mr. A. Jylla on behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO - Libreville, 23-30 June 1977 (CM/SR.2 (XXIX) Axe. 1)	66

I. General Review:

Both the Council of Ministers and General Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU meetings were attended by 48 members states, of 49 members states of OAU, including the newly independent Djoubouti Republic.

The Secretary-General of UN Director-General of UNESCO, Director-General of FAO, have addressed the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and many representatives of various UN organizations, have attended as observers.

The agenda of the meetings of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government were heavily loaded with political issues such as decolonization of the occupied territories in Africa, actions and matters related to the White Minority Regime in Rhodesia and the sanctions against South Africa, and other related issues such as the Afro-Arab Co-operation and interstate relationships of OAU members states. (Please find attached as Annex I the Provisional Agenda of the meetings of the Council of Ministers, Committee B and Assembly of Heads of State and Government).

The Council of Ministers deliberations were broken into:
a) Plenary, b) Committee A dealing with political affairs, c) and
" " Committee B on Inter-African Co-operation which deals with economic,
scientific and social issues. The Second Vice-Chairman of the Council

of Ministers presided over Committee "B" and all member states participated in its work. The recommendations of both Committee A and B concerning the items of the Agenda referred to them by the Council of Ministers were contained in their reports and draft resolutions which were discussed and endorsed by the Council of Ministers in a plenary session and subsequently approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

The matters and issues of interest to UNIDO related to the industrialization in Africa or the UN activities at large and inter-regional co-operation are reflected on the following items of the Agenda of the Council of Ministers, included in Annex I; 14 (a) 15, and the following items of the Agenda of Committee B: (Items 1, 8, 10, 13, 14, 16 and 17). Please see Annex I.

UNIDO representatives have participated actively and effectively in the work of this Committee and made contacts with members of various delegation. UNIDO representatives presented to the meeting the main activities, programmes and the steps taken so far to assist and supplement the efforts of developing countries with particular reference to the African countries, to achieve their share of the target set by the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Lima (For Africa the share is at least 2% by the year 2000). Among UNIDO's activities and measures which were elaborated by UNIDO representatives, were the Industrial System of Consultations and the scheduled activities of his programme, UNIDO's role in development and transfer of technology with special reference to the co-operative programme of transfer of technology, the programmes and activities for the LDCs, the newly created Section for Economic Co-operation Among Developing Countries, etc. As a result of reviewing the basic issues concerning UNIDO such as the preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the establishment of UN Industrial Development Fund and the conversion of UNIDO into specialized

agencies, both in the statement of the Executive Director of UNIDO presented on his behalf by Mr. A. Sylla, and in the course of the discussions of the related items of the agenda, the meeting showed greater interest and support to UNIDO's activities and programmes and urged the Secretariat of OAU to benefit more from these activities and approach UNIDO for further co-operation in order to develop joint priority programmes and projects. This position was reflected in the related parts of the report and the resolutions of meeting.

The issues related to UNIDO and industrial development in Africa are stated in the report of the Committee B. This report was adopted by the Council of Ministers and subsequently approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The related parts of report concerning UNIDO are compiled as Annex II of this report.

A number of resolutions have been adopted by the Council of Ministers and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Among these resolutions is Resolution No. 5 on the preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO. Furthermore, other related resolutions of interest to UNIDO or making special reference to UNIDO are attached as Annex III. The resolutions relevant to UNIDO and UN were initiated either in Committee B or in the Council of Ministers which have been approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. The specific resolutions of interest to UNIDO proposed by the Committee B and adopted by the Council of Ministers, and approved by the Assembly are as follows: CM, CTEE.B/Res. 1 (XXIX), 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 16 and 19. The resolution of the Council of Ministers of interest to UNIDO are as follows: CM/PLEN/DIST Res. 1/Rev. 1, 8, 10 and 18. It was also decided that the Statement of the Executive Director of UNIDO, presented on his behalf by Mr. A. Sylla, be included in the documentation of OAU meetings as an official document of the Conference. A copy of this statement is attached as Annex IV.

It is noted that UN activities and issues at the General Assembly's and UN agencies and organizations levels, were of special interest to the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government. Discussions of UN activities and programmes related to Africa took place during these meetings, with a view of consolidating the African position concerning the main UN policy issues given priority by the member states of OAU in order to benefit to the maximum from UN activities to support and supplement the African States endeavours in achieving the targets set in the new International Economic Order.

The Plenary Session of the Council of Ministers considered under Item 14 (a) of its agenda, the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the activities of OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations in New York. Committee "B" discussed the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the activities of OAU Executive Secretariat Permanent Delegations accredited to the European Office of the UN in Geneva. This report reflects the role played by the representatives of the OAU member states in Geneva and within the specialized agencies including UNIDO and other organizations. The resolutions adopted in connection with these reports among others call on the OAU to strengthen further co-operation between OAU and the various agencies and organizations of UN system and call upon OAU member states to participate fully in the meetings of UN and its specialized agencies of major importance to the interest of OAU and its member states.

The Council of Ministers having in mind the issue of restructuring the United Nations Economic System and to make it more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the developing countries and to enable it

to play a central role in the implementation of the new International Economic Order, indicated its support to the recommendation calling for the establishment of a post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation as a focal point for dynamic co-ordination and promotion of greater unity and effectiveness within the UN system. In this connection, Resolution No. CM/PLEN/DRAFT/RES. 8, Rev. 1 was adopted (a copy of this Resolution is attached in Annex III).

In reviewing the Report of the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat at the UN, as well as the report of the African Candidatures for international organizations, the Council adopted Resolution CM/PLEN/Draft No. 10, Rev. 1 (Please see Annex III) concerning the UN activities and drawing in para. 8, the attention of the Secretary-General and the Directors of the specialized agencies to the need for an adequate representation of the member states of the OAU in the higher echelons of the staff of the United Nations.

Furthermore, Resolution CM/PLEN/Draft/Res. 18 Rev. 1 on African representation in the United Nations organizations, was adopted by the Council of Ministers. This resolution refers to the Resolution No. 31/28 of 29 November 1976, of the General Assembly of the UN requesting the Secretary-General to take effective measures to increase the number of staff from the developing countries, especially policy-making level. In this connection, Resolution 18 requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to approach the Secretary-General of the UN as well as the directors of specialized agencies and other organs of the UN family, with a view of promoting a stricter respect of the said principle through effective implementation of the above resolution. Among other measures included in this resolution, the Council of Ministers requested the Secretary-General of OAU to report at the next session on progress made in this direction.

II. Conclusions and Recommendations:

The participation of UNIDO was of great use and benefit to both OAU and UNIDO as far as UNIDO's activities and programmes are concerned. UNIDO representatives have actively participated in the work of Committee B as indicated in the report of Committee B and in the resolutions. Fruitful contacts have been made with the delegations and senior members of the Secretariat of OAU.

To follow-up the recommendations and resolutions of the OAU meetings, our proposals are indicated below: -

1. Although most of the resolutions related to UNIDO are calling upon administrative Secretary-General of OAU to approach UNIDO, with a view of developing appropriate programmes and projects to strengthen the regional co-operation in Africa, we suggest that UNIDO should take the initiative and approach the Administrative Secretary- of OAU and invite him and some of his assistants concerned with the issues involved to visit Vienna for consultations and exchange of views on the future co-operation (between the two organizations) with special reference to the issues reflected in the OAU reports and resolutions adopted in the last meetings;
2. Since OAU offices in New York and Geneva play an important role in the consolidation of the African position concerning the issues and matters of interest to the African States within the UN organizations and specialized agencies in these two cities, it is suggested that UNIDO representatives in both Geneva and in New York offices, should maintain closer contacts and consultations with the representatives of OAU in these two cities, concerning the programmes and activities of joint interest;
3. As indicated in the parts of report of the Council of Ministers and in the resolutions concerning the technical co-operation activities of OAU, a decision has been taken to strengthen

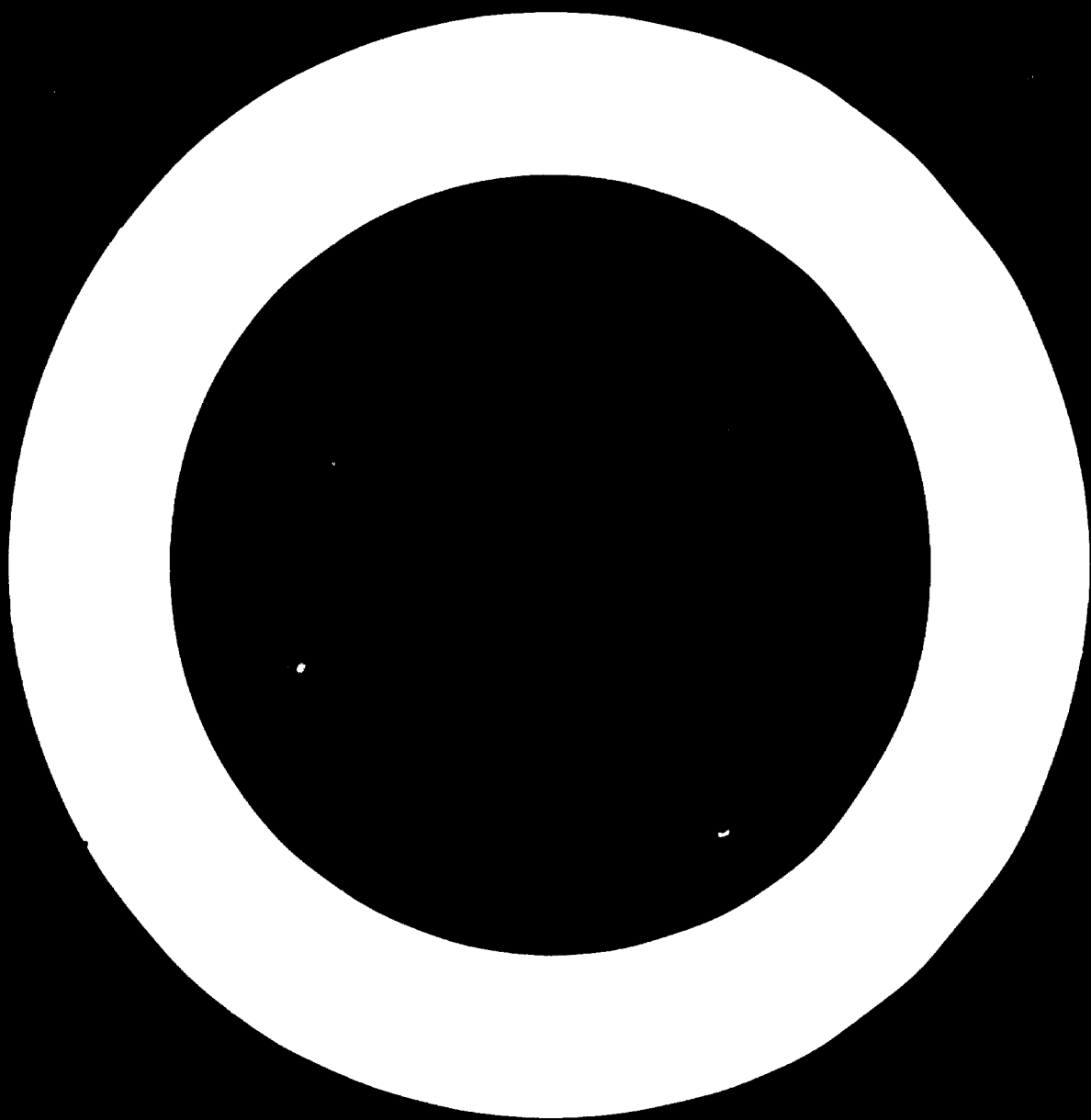
the technical co-operation activities of OAU by restructuring the unit within OAU Secretariat concerned with this activity and providing it with the required support. It is suggested that UNIDO should consider developing joint programmes with this machinery in OAU, utilizing the experience gained by UNIDO in co-operation with IDCAS. Such programmes could be developed within the context of the programmes of LDCs, land-locked, Sudano-Sahelian Zone, and drought-affected countries in Africa, and economic co-operation among the developing countries, to benefit from UNIDO's various programmes such as industrial consultation system, co-operative programme for transfer of technology, etc. to assist in attaining the share of Africa in industrial production set within Lima target (2% by the year 2000);

4. The Council of Ministers adopted Resolution No. 5 on the preparation for UNIDO Third General Conference (which was subsequently approved by Assembly of Heads of State and Government. . . The adoption of this resolution is an important step, since the resolution calls on both OAU Secretariat and member states to participate effectively in the preparation for UNIDO Third General Conference concerning the issues given priority by the African States. In this connection, it is suggested that a preparatory Committee for the 4th meeting of the African Ministers of Industries be formed as soon as possible in order to look into the basic issues concerning Lagos Meeting and follow-up the decisions and resolutions of the Council of Ministers of OAU and General Assembly of Heads of State and Government indicated above. The proposed Preparatory

Committee would prepare adequately for the envisaged meeting of the follow-up Committee (OAU, FCA and UNIDO).

Some of the matters which were subject of exchange of views with certain delegations concerning the programme of technical assistance in their countries, e.g. Mozambique, Cape Verde, Angola, etc. would be dealt with in individual memos with the sections concerned.

5. The venue of the next 30th Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers and the 15th Ordinary Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government will be in Khartoum, Sudan. The date of the next session would be declared in due course. It is suggested that the outcome of the 4th Meeting of the African Ministers of Industries and follow-up of issues of importance to UNIDO as far as OAU is concerned, should be considered in the House for presentation in the next OAU meetings.



ANNEX I (AGENDA A)

AGENDA OF COMMITTEE "B"

CM/Cttee B (XXIX)

1. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on Economic Co-operation among Developing. CM/815 (XXIX)
2. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Symposium of the Second All Africa Trade Fair on the Development of Inter-African Trade as a Condition for African Economic Development and the Establishment of an African Common Market, CM/809 (XXIX)
3. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) CM/824 (XXIX)
4. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Establishment of National and Multinational Aviation Training Centres in Africa. CM/829 (XXIX)
5. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Proceedings of the Second Ordinary Session of the OAU Labour Commission. CM/828 (XXIX)
6. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the State of Negotiations on a Common Fund under the integrated Programme for Commodities under the auspices of UNCTAD. CM/823 (XXIX)
7. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs. CM/822 (XXIX)
8. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Activities of the OAU Permanent Delegation to the UN Office in Geneva. CM/808 (XXIX) Annex II.
9. Report of the Fourth Bi-Annual Meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers. CM/835 (XXIX).
10. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the OAU Technical Co-operation Programme. CM/818 (XXIX)

11. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Recommendations concerning the OAU, adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Education of African Member States of UNESCO held in Lagos, from 27 January to 4 February 1976. CM/325 (XXIX)
12. Interim Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Progress made by the Meeting of the Panel of Experts to propose possible Innovations in Curricula Reforms and Methods of Teaching in Primary and Secondary Schools. (CM/Res. 368 (XXIII). CM/816 (XXIX).
13. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the OAU/UNEP Joint Preparatory Meeting on Desertification in Africa (Nairobi, 12 - 16 April 1977). CM/819 (XXIX).
14. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Meeting of the Inter-African Committee on African Medicinal Plants and Traditional Pharmacopoeia. CM/814 (XXIX)
15. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Fourteenth Session of the International Scientific Council for Trypanosomiasis Research and Control. CM/813 (XXIX)
16. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Activities of the OAU relating to Inter-African Co-operation in the fields of Science and Technology. CM/808 (XXIX) Annex III.
17. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Fifth Ordinary Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Drought and other Natural Disasters in Africa. CM/837 (XXIX).

ANNEX I (AGENDA B)
PLENARY AGENDA OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CM/PLEN/Draft. Rapt. Report

1. Report of the Administrative Secretary General covering the period from February 1977 to June 1977, PARTS I and II
CM/808 (XXIX)
CM/808 (XXIX) PART II (Add.1)
 2. Report of the Administrative Secretary General on:
 - (a) the Middle East CM/831 (XXIX)
 - (b) the Palestinian Question CM/830 (XXIX)
 3.
 - a) Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations in New York CM/808 (XXIX) Annex I
 - b) Consideration of African candidatures for posts in UN Specialized Agencies CM/808 (XXIX) Annex I, Add.1
 4. Report of the Administrative Secretary General on Afro-Arab Cooperation CM/834 (XXIX).
-
5. Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Establishment of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union CM/832(XXIX).
 6. Consideration of the Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on OAU Structural Reform and of the Administrative Secretary-General'S Comment CM/770 (XXVII).
 7. Report of the Administrative Secretary General on the Review of the OAU Scale of Assessment CM/780 (XXVIII) Rev.2.
 8. Application for the Status of OAU Specialized Agency submitted by the:
 - a) African Postal Union CM/821 (XXIX)
 - b) Supreme Council for Sport in Africa CM/810 (XXIX)
 9.
 - a) African Postal Union as a specialized agency of the OAU (proposed by Libya) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.1

- b) Relationship between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Racist Regime of South Africa (proposed by Libya) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.2
 - c) Relationship between the OAU and the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa (proposed by Senegal) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.3
 - d) Headquarters for the Habitat Fund (proposed by Gabon) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.4
 - e) Proposed establishment of an African Bureau for Research on Tropical Forests (proposed by Gabon) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.4
 - f) Application for OAU Observer Status submitted by the African Region of the International Council for Social Action (Proposed by Gabon) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.4
-
- g) Political and diplomatic mobilization of Member States with a view to isolating Ian Smith's Regime and rendering assistance to Mozambique in order to strengthen her defence capacity and enable her to reconstruct the vast areas devastated by the Smith forces of aggression (proposed by Mozambique) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.5
 - h) Problem of Interference in internal affairs of Member States and the violation of the principles of the Charter and of Resolutions of the OAU (proposed by Senegal and Algeria) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.6
 - i) Consideration of the present security and economic circumstances in Botswana as constituting an emergency situation (proposed by Botswana) CM/807 (XXIX) Add.7
10. Consideration of the Draft Agenda of the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government.
 11. Date and Venue of the Next Session of the Council of Ministers.
 12. Any other Business.

ANNEX I (AGENDA C)

AGENDA OF THE ASSEMBLY OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT

CM/PLEN/Draft/Rpt. (XXIX)

XVIII. Draft Agenda for the 14th Ordinary Session of the
Assembly of Heads of State and Government

Following a short discussion during which the Council registered new items proposed by a few Member States, to be included on the agenda for the Summit, i.e.

1. Aggression and Occupation of Chad Territory by Libya (Proposed by Chad);
2. Intra-African Disputes (Proposed by Nigeria).

The Council of Ministers recommended the following Provisional Agenda for the Heads of State Summit:

1. Official Opening.
 2. Election of the Bureau.
 3. Adoption of the Agenda.
 4. Organisation of Work.
 5. Annual Report of the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU.
 6. General Discussion; Statements by the Heads of State and Government.
 7. Adoption of the Recommendations of the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
 8. Adoption of the Resolutions of the Twenty-Eighth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
 9. Adoption of the Resolutions and Recommendations of the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.
-
10. Implementation of Resolution CM/Res.401 (XXIV) of the Twenty-Fourth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers approved by the Twelfth Ordinary Session of the Conference of Heads of State and Government (Proposed by Zaire), AHG/85 (XIV) Add.1.
 11. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the functioning of the OAU Mediation, Conciliation and Arbitration Committee, AHG/86 (XIV).
 12. Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Implementation of Resolution CM/Res.545 (XXVIII) on the Possibility of Convening a Summit of the Group of 77, AHG/87 (XIV) Add.2.

13. Problem of the Comoro Island of Mayotte (proposed by the Comoro Islands), AHG/85 (XIV) Add.2
 14. Painful events of Majunga (proposed by the Comoro Islands), AHG/85 (XIV)Add.2.
 15. Aggression and occupation of the territory of Chad by Libya (proposed by Chad).
 16. Intra-African Litigations (proposed by Nigeria).
 17. Date of the next Session.
 18. Any Other business.
-

ANNEX II (A)

* RELATED PARTS OF THE DRAFT RAPORTEUR'S REPORT OF
COMMITTEE " B "

CM/Committee B/Draft Rpt. Rpt. Rev. 1

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF TRADE OR ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES - CM/215 (XXIX)

5. The Representative of the Secretariat presented this report to the Committee. The Representative of UNIDO made a statement on behalf of the Executive Director of UNIDO on the actions and measures taken by his Organization regarding the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action. He mentioned among other activities the Industrial Consultation System of UNIDO related to industrial sectors given priority by the developing countries and the cooperation.
6. The Committee noted with interest the various forms of assistance and activities of UNIDO and urges the Secretariat of OAU to contact UNIDO Secretariat and actively participate in these programmes and ensure the maximum benefit from their programmes and activities. Furthermore the Committee recommended the inclusion of UNIDO statement as a Conference document.
7. After a brief discussion, the Committee decided to postpone the discussion of the report to the next session of the Council and requested the Secretariat to complete the said report by indicating the progress made in the field of economic cooperation among developing countries with particular reference to the recommendations made by the African Ministers of Trade and Industry on the matter in August 1976.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE SYMPOSIUM OF THE
SECOND ALL-AFRICA TRADE FAIR ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTRA-AFRICAN TRADE
AS A CONDITION FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA AND THE ESTABLISH-
MENT OF AN AFRICAN COMMON MARKET - CM/200 (XXIX).

8. In presenting this Report, the representative of the Secretariat first pointed out the objective of the Symposium which was to analyse the obstacles hampering intra-African trade and recommend the appropriate ways and means of promoting and developing movement of goods and people on our continent.

*This document was adopted by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

9. He then called the Committee's attention to the four essential sectors contained in the programme of action, i.e. :

- (a) Economic Co-operation
- (b) Bilateral and Multilateral Trade Negotiations
- (c) Development and Transfer of Technology
- (d) Co-operation in the fields of Transport and Communications.

10. With regard to industrial development, UNIDO Representative referred among others to the establishment of the UN Industrial Development Fund to ensure the implementation of the required programmes in compliance to Lima Declaration. To reach the desired level set for the Fund, he urges the Member States of OAU to participate in the pledging Conference for the fund and contribute generously to the Fund and appeal to the industrialized countries to contribute effectively.

11. The Committee took note of the Report and approved the important recommendations contained in it. He also adopted Resolution CM/Res..... on the Symposium of the Second Pan-African Trade Fair.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE STATE OF
NEGOTIATIONS ON A COMMON FUND UNDER THE INTEGRATED PROGRAMME
FOR COMMODITIES UNDER THE AUSPICES OF UNCTAD - Cm/323 (XXIX).

23. The representative of the General Secretariat introduced the report, which gave a historical background to the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

24. It also discussed the positions held by various groups in the UNCTAD as they stood in March, 1977. It explained the positions taken by the members of Group B and D which were somewhat similar. It showed the positions of the component members of the Group of 77. It is deplorable that the negative and intransigent attitude of the Developed countries obstructed the attainment of substantial results with regard to the needs of the developing countries which are aspiring for and working towards the restoration of a new International Economic Order.

25. It was emphasized, however, that what was significant was that some of the issues which were contentious at the Common Fund Conference in March 1977 have since been resolved at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) in Paris. A political decision which the Group of 77 called for was made by Group B to the effect that a Common Fund would be established. The reaction of Group D which did not participate in the conference was not yet known.

26. The decision of the Paris Conference stated that the Common Fund would be established to act:

- (a) as an instrument for attaining the objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as embodied in UNCTAD Resolution 93(IV);
- (b) as a new entity without leanings or control by any other existing financial institutions; and
- (c) that a further Conference of UNCTAD would be held at a plenipotential level with a view to finalizing and signing an agreement on the Common Fund.

27. Participating countries at Paris pledged themselves to seeing a successful negotiation of the Common Fund at the forthcoming UNCTAD in November, 1977.
28. The Paris recommendation did not meet some of the aspirations of the Group of 77 especially the African Group, because it did not provide for the Common Fund as a central source of Finance.
29. The broad objectives of the Common Fund had been agreed but specific objections would still need negotiations. For example, there was still a need to agree on the extent of financing of other measures than buffer stocking such as diversification, research and development, market promotion, marketing and distribution, etc.
30. Agreement has yet to be reached on direct operation outside commodity agreement especially in financing stocks held by countries as not covered by commodity agreement (present commodity agreements such as coffee, cocoa, etc. did not provide for financing national stocks).
31. Agreement was also to be made on decision making and Fund management, criteria for assessing allocation of contribution and distribution of votes among countries. Criteria for contribution may be based on trades shares of commodities of either (a) 18 Nairobi commodities or (b) all commodities excluding fuel or (c) only these commodities actually or ultimately covered by the Common Fund.
32. The basic problem of the Common Fund is whether or not it was made a central or prior source of Finance. The concept of a arrangements advocated by some members of Group B is more restrictive than the concept of a central source of finance and could negative the basic objectives of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.
33. During the ensuing discussion of the report, delegates expressed gratitude to the Secretariat for the very comprehensive report on the question of Integrated Programme of Commodities. They expressed concern on the reluctance of the industrialized countries to share the problems of world trade with the developing countries, particularly african countries, which should have equal rights with the industrialized countries in the decision making as and when the Common Fund is established.

34. Furthermore the delegates felt that the African representation at UNCTAD was not adequate. The 14 African countries represented in Geneva did not sufficiently reflect the African stand, it was argued. The other blocs of the Group of 77 were fully represented.

35. The Committee adopted resolution on this question.

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES
OF THE OAU REPRESENTATION DELEGATION TO THE UN OFFICE IN GENEVA -
DOCUMENT CM/308 (XXIX).

36. The Executive Secretary of the Office introduced the report and pointed out the major problems facing the office in Geneva. He said that these problems essentially consisted of the lack of sufficient fund, lack of qualified staff and underrepresentation of the African States in Geneva.

37. The Representative of UNIDO made a statement related to the activities of this office as far as its fruitful relationship with UNIDO is concerned. In this connection he also referred to the 3rd General Conference of UNIDO to be held in New-Delhi in September/October 1979 and suggested the consideration of a draft Resolution on this subject prepared jointly by the OAU, UNIDO and ICA Secretariats.

38. In the ensuing discussions, delegates noted the problems which hampered the work of the office in Geneva and requested to be informed of the steps which the General Secretariat had taken to solve the problems, particularly of staffing and finance.

39. The Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic and Social Affairs informed the Committee of the steps which were already being taken to ensure adequate funds for the office. He also indicated that the question of staff was being remedied both by way of reshuffling of the staff within the context of the entire General Secretariat as well as by creating and filling new posts at the Geneva office. He indicated the extensive responsibilities of the office and stressed the importance of the need to staff the office adequately both in terms of quantity and in terms of quality.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON OAU TECHNICAL COOPERATION
PROGRAMME - C/818 (XXIX).

45. In introducing the report the representative of the General Secretariat recalled the problems facing the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme. He stressed that although the Kampala Session held in July 1975 adopted the Inter-African Convention establishing the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme, no single State had as yet ratified it. He also drew attention to the existence of a Common Technical Cooperation Fund to which contributions by Member States are irregular.

46. In conclusion, he asked all Member States to support fully this programme by ratifying the convention and making available to the General Secretariat of the OAU the necessary material, human and financial resources. After a long discussion, delegates realized the great importance their respective countries attach to the successful implementation of this programme.

47. ILO and UNIDO representatives in informing the meeting about the possibilities for cooperation with OAU to develop jointly appropriate technical cooperation projects within available resources. The representative of UNIDO indicated that within UNIDO various programmes especial funds such as the Least Developed countries and cooperation among developing countries programmes is willing to develop jointly with OAU the desired programmes and projects in the field of industrial development.

48. Furthermore, to illustrate the nature of cooperation with regional organizations he referred to UNIDO's cooperation with Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS) in a number of programmes and projects such as the special programme for the Arab least Developed countries among Arab States. He expressed UNIDO's readiness to cooperate with OAU to develop similar priority joint programmes and projects.

49. Several delegations expressed the view that the Technical Cooperation Bureau of the General Secretariat should be elevated to the level of a Division and, further, that it should be transferred to the Economic and Social Affairs Department of the General Secretariat as soon as possible.

50. The Committee concluded its deliberations by recommending that:
- (a) Member States of the ONU ratify as early as possible the Inter-African Convention on the establishment of the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme.
 - (b) Member States of all Organizations in the United Nations family give full support to this programme of action by placing at the disposal of the General Secretariat of the OAU the necessary human, material and financial resources.
 - (c) The Office responsible for Inter-African Technical Cooperation within the OAU Secretariat be enlarged and strengthened to embark on this important task.
 - (d) The Administrative Secretary General should seek ways and means of finding funds from bilateral and multilateral sources to supplement the funds available for Technical Cooperation.
 - (e) The Secretary General of the OAU take immediately all necessary measures to implement these recommendations.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE O.A.U./UNEP
PREPARATORY MEETING OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON DESERTIFICATION IN AFRICA, NAIROBI 12 - 16 APRIL 1977

71. The Assistant Secretary General in charge of Scientific and Cultural Affairs presented his report in which he indicated in particular the importance of the regional preparatory meeting of the United Nations Conference on Desertification. He said this regional meeting was a great success for Africa and drew the Committee's attention to the important recommendations adopted at this meeting among which was recommendation No.18 on the use of very powerful destructive weapons by racist regimes in western parts of Africa where national liberation struggle is going on.

72. In their contribution to the discussion of this report, delegations pointed out the extreme importance that all Member States attach to the problem of desertification. The Committee requested that the draft resolution adopted at the Regional Conference in Nairobi appealing to all Member States to participate actively in the United Nations Conference on desertification in August - September included also Liberation Movements highly concerned.

73. The Committee adopted report GM/319 (LXIX) and the recommendations annexed.

74. In presenting the report the O.A.U. Assistant Secretary General in charge of Scientific and Cultural Affairs dealt at length on the aggravating situation in the growing number of Member States hit by different kinds of disasters such as cyclones, invasion by granivores (grasshoppers, rats, jorbons etc.

75. He drew the Committee's attention to bad financial situation due to non-payment of contributions by Member States to the Emergency Fund and urged the Committee to find ways and means during the present session to make Member States honour without delay their obligations to the Fund so as to allow the O.A.U.'s assistance operate more efficiently. In the course of their discussions the delegates stressed on the seriousness of the problems brought about by these natural disasters.

As regards drought in particular, they expressed the wish for the rapid development of a better collaboration among the Member States the CISS and the Secretariat for the necessary steps to be taken to draw up the hydrogeologic map of the African Continent.

76. The delegates also considered the problem of relief expected from the OAU in the field of Natural disasters. It resulted from the discussion and that a more appreciable relief could be offered only if the Member States could make an effort to pay their compulsory contributions to the Emergency Relief Fund.

A resolution was adopted to that effect.

The Assistant Secretary-General stated that the Section on Drought and Other Natural Disasters was set up within the General Secretariat in 1965 following a decision by the Council of Ministers.

The Committee expressed the desire to see an immediate implementation of the Recommendations of the Fifth Session of the Ad Hoc Committee on Development of National and International Actions for Countries affected by Drought and Other Natural Disasters.

The Committee took note of the paper presented by the Chad Delegate, describing the alarming situation of his country which suffered many disasters caused by the last drought. The Chad Delegate thanked all the Member States, International Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations which had responded to the appeal launched by the Chad Government to the International Community for aid to his country. The Committee was duly informed about the financial problems encountered by the Chad Authorities in the distribution of the donations to the regions. These difficulties were due to the bad state of the feeder roads linking these regions.

The Committee welcomed the appeal by the Chad Delegation to our Organization and other international Organizations to help to finance the transportation of food provisions from the embarkation ports to distribution areas. A resolution was adopted to that effect.

77. Finally, the Committee decided to implement Resolution CH/540 (XXIX) adopted in Lome in February 1977, on the basis of equitable geographical distribution in the setting up of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Natural Disasters. The Committee decided that each African region be represented within the Committee by 3 countries. After consultation, the following countries were appointed:

North Africa: Algeria, Morocco, Sudan
West Africa: Ghana, Upper Volta, Senegal
Central Africa: Chad, Zaire, Rwanda
Southern Africa and Islands in
the Indian Ocean: Madagascar, Mozambique, Botswana,
East Africa: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya

78. The Committee adopted Report CH/337 (XXIX) as well as the above mentioned two Resolutions.

PROGRESS REPORT ON AFRICAN MEDICINAL
PLANTS RESEARCH AND TRADITIONAL PHARMACOPEDIA
(JP.27)

79. The Committee was informed of the progress of this industrial research into the utilization of African herbs for medicinal purposes contained in Document CI/814 (XXIX). The effective co-operation among all Research Institutes in Africa was commendable. The Committee also agreed to the proposal for training of personnel at post-graduate and middle levels, exchange of scientific staff among existing institutions, joint and co-operative pooling of highly specialized instruments by research institutions as a means of adopting new technique.

80. It was further agreed that the proposal for the compilation of an African pharmacopodia was laudable and this should be pursued by the Secretariat in active co-operation with the UNESCO, WHO and other U. N. Agencies interested in industrial and technological research.

81. During discussions, the Committee was informed of the facilities existing in Lebanon in addition to the several other OAU States already mentioned in the report. The Committee also noted that Lebanon would co-operate with other OAU States in this important industrial research.

82. The Report on the Industrial Research on African Medicinal Plants was adopted by the Committee. The Secretariat was urged to encourage the international technical and financial co-operation in this project, particularly, by UNESCO, WHO, UNCTAD, UNICEF and other interested agencies.

Cl./Ctee. P/Dft. rept. rpt/Rev. 1

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE EXECUTIVE
SECRETARIAT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (STRC)

84. The Secretariat informed the Committee in its comments on Document Cl/808/Annex III Add. 1 that the Executive Secretariat for Science and Technology has, in pursuance of the CAU laid down Science Policy carried out a number of important projects in the past year.

85. Apart from the projects already discussed in Documents Cl/814 and Cl/813, the Secretariat also submitted a progress report on the CAU sponsored grain research and development programme which was the subject of Resolution 6 of 29th June 1976 in Mauritius.

This resolution approved that more research be done on sorghum, millet, maize, groundnut, cowpeas and other grain legumes.

Semi-Arid Wood Grain Research and Development (JP. 31)

86. The Secretariat informed the Committee that donor agencies have agreed to assist this project by improving the research national capability of a number of existing cereal research centres in the semi-arid zone of Africa. Additional laboratories would also be built in some areas to enhance the work of cereal research agronomists. The Secretariat also indicated that financial assistance is already obtained for training crop research workers like breeders, soil scientists and plant protection

CI/Cttee./Sft.Rept./pt./rev. 1

personnel. Meanwhile, all States participating in the project in the semi-arid zone of Africa would be given technical and financial assistance according to need and in accordance with individual requests made to the OAU Secretariat.

87. The OAU Executive Secretariat would deploy one of its agronomists in Ouagadougou to facilitate co-operation among Member States in the Sahel. At present, the Deputy Director of SIS is undertaking this co-ordination. Post-harvest and storage research would be undertaken in co-operation with the DAC and other donors. Each Member State is advised to improve upon its existing storage facilities to ensure that Africa does not fall back on food aid in the event of future crop failure or major drought.

Industrial and Technological Research in Africa:

88. The Committee was happy to learn that the Industrial Research Institutes in Africa held a business meeting in Lagos in May 1977. It was noted that this is an area where the OAU requires maximum co-operation among its members so as to ensure an accelerated transfer of technology by adopting new techniques of production to improve the standard of living of the people.

89. The meeting of the Industrial and Technological Research Institutes noted that there are very few industrial research institutes in Africa despite the fact that Africa requires such institutes largely to encourage transfer of technology to OAU States and discourage brain drain in Africa.

90. Improvement and encouragement of industrial research institutes in Africa will stimulate the utilization and exploitation of Africa's natural resources and agricultural products. Up to now, a number of agricultural and mineral products are exported in primary or crude form. Stimulation of industrial and technological research would encourage the growth of agro-allied industries, processing of some minerals and development of petro-chemical industries and a host of other subsidiary manufacturing industries all of which will lead to the improvement of the living standard of the peoples of Africa.

91. During discussions the UNIDO representative associated his organization with the CAU's desire to encourage industrial institutes and indicated the willingness of UNIDO to stimulate industrial development in Africa through consultations with CAU States and other organizations in Africa on Iron and Steel Chemical Industries and Agro-Allied Industries to mention only a few. Member States welcome the bringing together of the industrial institutes in Africa and requested that the Executive Secretariat for Science and Technology be given the capability to do effective co-ordination of industrial and technological research in CAU Member States. The Secretariat should also co-operate with UNIDO and other agencies in this task.

INTERIM REPORT OF THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS
CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA - C/L/S (XVII)

101. Although the question of the Law of the Sea was not officially put on the agenda of Committee B, the Chairman of the Committee recalled that the Administrative Secretary General, in his report to the Council of Ministers, promised that a special interim report would be presented to the Committee.
102. On the consent of the Chairman of the Plenary, Committee B tackled the question.
103. In presenting the report, the Assistant Secretary General pointed out that the 6th session of the 3rd United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea would be held in New York until 15 July. The purpose of the interim report was twofold. First, to report to the Council of Ministers the progress of negotiations after ^{the} first, three weeks, and secondly, to draft a resolution in support of the African Group before the end of the 6th session of the Conference.
104. The Assistant Secretary General stressed the lack of political goodwill on the part of the rich countries to work out a true solution which takes into account the principles contained in the declaration on the establishment of the new international economic order. In fact, the rich countries continued to manoeuvre for preferential exploitation rights contrary to the objectives and interests of the Third World, especially in Africa.
105. When asked by a delegation for precision on the differences between coastal and landlocked, geographically disadvantaged countries, the Assistant Secretary General said that the interim report dealt only with the problem of the first Committee. By the time the 29th Council of Ministers meeting began, the Conference had not yet tackled the issue which referred the 2nd Committee.

CM/Comtee.E/Draft Rapt. Rpt. Rev.1

106. The Committee ^{thought}/it necessary that the OAU strongly reaffirm the principles contained in its declaration and in the relevant resolutions of the 27th Council of Ministers as regards problems referred to First Commission.

A resolution was adopted by the Committee to that effect.

ANNEX II (B)
RELATED PARTS OF REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

CM/PLM/Draft Rpt Rpt

As regards economic co-operation, the President of the Republic of Gabon said:

"The need to promote and strengthen economic co-operation among our States is today strongly felt by all. It is with this in mind that we express satisfaction over the positive results achieved by the Eleventh Extraordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Kinshasa in December 1976. The main economic recommendations of this Session will be submitted to the African Heads of State and Government for their consideration. Although we are convinced that the sustained national effort of each country constitutes a motivating factor for the accomplishment of our common task of developing the continent, we must also integrate our action in a policy of dynamic cooperation with all other developing countries.

The problems of international cooperation will also be raised during your deliberations with, as main points of interest, the outcome of the International Conference of Economic Cooperation referred to as "North-South Dialogue".

As dialogue, it is rather a dialogue of the deaf, with the developed countries not wanting to lose any of their vested interests but aspiring to greater riches; while the poor countries pleading with passion but, in vain, their just causes are doomed to become poorer still.

In the face of the glaring unwillingness on the part of the great powers to contribute to the concrete establishment of a New and just International Economic Order, the developing countries should intensify their co-operation not only within the institutions responsible for the protection of their raw materials but also within their regional and sub-regional organizations.

I therefore wish to express my appreciation for the positive results of the First Afro-Arab Summit held last March in Cairo, which recognized the principles of the necessary complementarity of the economies of the regions concerned.

"It is now incumbent upon us to translate into reality the decisions adopted by the Conference."

V. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY GENERAL

The Administrative Secretary General of the OAU presented the report covering February to June 1977 in which he reviewed the activities of the General Secretariat in the administrative, institutional, political, economic and social fields. His report also covered decolonization, transport, communication, education, culture, research, health as well as technical matters.

After the Secretary General had presented the progress report, the Council, before beginning the discussion of this report, listened to a statement by the Executive Secretary of the ECA on the economic and development problems of the Continent and the need for a continuous and closer cooperation between the OAU and the ECA in order to increase the contribution of these organizations to the solution of economic problems of the Continent and to create optimum conditions which could be mutually deployed in the solution of African problems in this important field.

The Council of Ministers expressed its appreciation for the statement made by the Executive Secretary of the ECA and called on the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to continue and intensify their co-operation in the interest of the peoples of Africa.

The Council also urged Committee B, entrusted with the study of problems of inter-African co-operation, to put to profitable use the statement of the Executive Secretary of the ECA, in its evaluation of economic problems submitted to it for examination.

The Executive Secretary of the ECA expressed satisfaction at the beginning of his statement with the continued improvement of the relations of cooperation between the OAU and the ECA and expressed the hope that the 29th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers will approve resolution 327(XII) of the 4th ECA Conference of Ministers held in Kinshasa, Zaire from 24 February to 3 March 1977.

He then mentioned the 3 aspects on which the ECA concentrated in the last two decades: a new national economic order in each of the African countries, a new regional economic order based on economic cooperation and aimed at the integration of the African economy and finally a New International Economic Order based on fair International Economic Relations.

Mr. Adedeji once again called on the Africa region to set up new development structures to achieve collective self-reliance. The difficulties facing our States could not be attributed exclusively to the activities of Trans-national companies even if it was necessary to study the case of each of the transnational companies established in Africa.

Mr. Adedeji concluded his statement with a general review of the outcome of the Fourth ECA Conference of Ministers.

After a short general discussion the Chairman of the Council thanked the Secretary-General for his progress report and invited him to take note of the various pertinent remarks made by delegates who took the floor.

Following clarifications, amendments and comments made the Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General.

Since the report of the Secretary-General covered actual items on the Agenda, the Chairman of the Council requested the delegates to go straight to the items on the Agenda. He reiterated his congratulations to the Secretary-General for his progress report.

VI. ASSISTANCE TO MOZAMBIQUE

The Head of the Mozambique delegation introduced to the Council the problem of repeated aggressions by the forces of the illegal and racist regime of Ian Smith against his country and more particularly the latest of these aggressions which took place at the end of the month of May and which have continued until the month of June. He declared that out of 145 recorded aggressions, the last aggressions were the most devastating. He called for the mobilisation of Member States politically and diplomatically with the aim of isolating the regime of Ian Smith and to give Mozambique the necessary material support for increasing its defensive capacity and for reconstructing the vast areas destroyed by Ian Smith's forces.

Various delegations then intervened to strongly condemn Rhodesia for its repeated aggressions against Mozambique and other countries in the region and to support the granting of material and financial assistance to Mozambique so as to strengthen its defence capability and to enable it to undertake the reconstruction of devastated areas.

CM/PLEN/Draft.Rapt.Report

Others proposed the setting up of a Solidarity Fund for Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho which are constantly attacked by the racist white minority forces of South Africa because of their support for Freedom Fighters in South Africa. They called for a more effective co-operation of the States in defense, security, and action to preserve the security of our continent.

The Head of the Nigerian delegation proposed a draft resolution which was supported by many delegations.

Besides some countries wanted a delegation of the Council of Ministers to be sent to New York to help Mozambique when the issue comes up for discussion in the Security Council as well as instructions to be given to all the African representatives at the UN to participate in the discussion and also a move be made to the non-aligned countries to ask them to contribute to the debate.

After a long debate, the Council of Ministers named the following 5 countries: namely, Algeria, Nigeria, Gabon, Tanzania and Lesotho, assisted by a representative of the General Secretariat, to go to New York to help Mozambique in the Security Council debate.

The Council of Ministers also adopted the Nigerian resolution as amended by the Ivory Coast and the Council itself in Point 12.

Because the issue of the establishment of the Solidarity Fund did not get full support, it was left to be examined by the Ad Hoc Committee set up to examine all possible and effective assistance to Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Lesotho.

The Ad Hoc Committee on assistance to Mozambique comprise the following countries: Togo, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Tanzania, Egypt, Chad, Cameroon, Uganda and Lesotho.

IX Activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat to the UN

Before the General Secretariat submitted the report on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat to the United Nations, the representative of Algeria raised the problem of the expulsion of the representative of the Movement for the Liberation of the Canary Islands, whereas the question of the recognition of his Movement was to be discussed by Committee A within the framework of the Liberation Committee's report.

The Council's Chairman informed the delegates present that he had just heard of this incident and that measures would be taken to correct it.

The report on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat to the United Nations was submitted and briefly discussed. A number of delegations expressed their satisfaction with the efforts of the OAU Secretariat to the United Nations and hoped that the necessary means would be placed at the disposal of the General Secretariat to increase its efficacy.

The discussion of this issue by the Council of Ministers was facilitated by the excellent work of the African Group in the United Nations, particularly with regard to the African candidatures for posts in the United Nations Specialised Agencies.

The representative of the Sudan proposed a draft resolution that was supported by a number of other delegations.

Following the consideration of the report on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat to the United Nations, the Council referred the Sudanese draft resolution to the Drafting Committee, and approved them all the recommendations for African candidatures presented by the African Group.

It must be mentioned that Zaïre and Chad withdrew in favour of Gabon as representative of the Central African region at the UN Security Council.

The Nigerian delegation maintained its reservations on the nomination of Niger as representative of the West African region at the Security Council.

AFRO-ARAB COOPERATION

The Administrative Secretary General presented the report on Afro-Arab Cooperation (document CM/834(XXIX)).

After recalling the action taken by the Arab League and OAU Secretariats to implement the decisions of the First Afro-Arab Summit held in Cairo, he told the Council that the Afro-Arab Standing Commission met in Yaounde between the later part of May and early June 1977 and adopted important decisions, among which was the operating Budget of the Standing Commission estimated, at US\$400,000. He specified that this amount should be shared equally between the two organizations namely the OAU and the Arab League. He requested the Council to authorise the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to make good the financial contribution of the OAU. He also informed Council members that the Standing Commission had proposed, in the framework of division of responsibility, that the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA) be entrusted with undertaking necessary investigations and prospection in African countries and arranging contacts between them and Arab countries endowed with the necessary funds.

To this end, a draft resolution was submitted to the Council.

Several speakers contributed to the discussion of this important question. Each of them pointed out that despite the greater effort exerted by the two Secretariats, it was perhaps necessary to think more deeply about the need for a more permanent structure and a more dynamic executive, quicker in action and also more financially disposed than the Standing Commission.

Others raised the question of renewing the African membership of the Standing Commission, in other words, members of the Committee of Twelve. They recalled that the principle of rotation and renewal had been established during the first Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo.

Other speakers finally thought it necessary to amend slightly the text of the draft resolution submitted by the Standing Commission.

At the end of this debate, the Council of Ministers thanked members of the Standing Commission for the excellent work done.

The Council of Ministers also accepted in principle the renewal of the mandate of members of the Committee of Twelve and requested the Bureau to undertake necessary consultations to this effect.

Besides, the draft resolution was referred to the Drafting Committee which was asked to take note of the many new ideas expressed and proposals made during the discussions by the various delegations namely Togo, Kenya, Egypt, Sierra Leone etc.

XIII. HEADQUARTERS OF THE HABITAT FUND

Before starting to examine the question of the Headquarters of the Habitat Fund proposed by Gabon, the President of the Council gave the floor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chad, who wanted to transmit to the Council some information in the name of his government.

Resuming the discussion on the Council's agenda, the Representative of Gabon made a statement on the reasons for the inclusion on the agenda of an item on the Headquarters of the Habitat Fund. He recalled OAU's efforts in the field of Human Settlements and the divergence of views within the African countries over some points. He concluded that there was need for the OAU and the African States to have a common stand on this question which will be resolved once and for all by the Thirty-Second Session of the UN General Assembly. He pointed out that the divergence of views from the African States stemmed from whether or not a body should be established, independent of other agencies within the UN system.

Gabon recommended the setting up of a specialized institution for Human Settlement whose Governing Body might be similar to the UNEP, but with autonomy for action. The headquarters for this institution could be Libreville.

Taking the floor, Head of Kenyan Delegation, presented his country's point of view on the question.

At the end of the discussions, the Council requested both Delegations to come to agreement and propose a common draft resolution on the subject.

ANNEX III

RELATED RESOLUTIONS OF INTEREST TO UNIDO

CM/Cttee.E/Res. 1 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE
SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE OAU
EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT (PERMANENT DELEGATION)
ACCREDITED TO THE EUROPEAN OFFICE OF THE
UNITED NATIONS IN GENEVA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon from 23 to 30 June, 1977,

Having studied the Administrative Secretary-General's report contained in Document CM/803 (XXIX) Annex II, on the Activities of the OAU Permanent Delegation accredited to the European Headquarters of the United Nations and other Specialized Agencies,

Convinced of the important role played by representatives of the OAU Member States at the European Headquarters of the United Nations in Geneva and within the other Specialized Agencies and Organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNIDO, FAO, UNESCO, ILO, WFP and UPU,

Desirous of strengthening further the ties of co-operation between the OAU and the various Agencies and Organizations of the United Nations system;

1. TAKES NOTE with appreciation of the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the activities of the OAU Permanent Delegation in Geneva;
2. CONGRATULATES Member States of the OAU constituting the African Group at the European Headquarters of the United Nations at Geneva and within the other Specialized Agencies and Organizations of the United Nations system on the unity and dynamism they have shown in their activities;

3. URGES the African Group to preserve that unity and dynamism with a view to further strengthening the African action and promoting the objectives of the OAU and of its Member States in their respective areas of activities;
4. CALLS UPON OAU Member States to:
 - (a) participate fully and effectively in the meetings of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies of major importance to the interests of the OAU and its Member States;
 - (b) establish permanent missions in Geneva.

CM/Sttee.2/Lib. 2 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE SYMPOSIUM OF THE
SECOND ALL-AFRICA TRADE FAIR IN ALGERIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon from 23 to 30 June 1977,

Recalling its Resolutions CM/Res.443 (XXV), CM/Res.468 (XXVI) and CM/Res.504 (XXVII) relating to the Second All-Africa Trade Fair and its symposium,

Having examined the report of the Administrative Secretary-General contained in document CM/STB (XXIX) on the symposium of the Second Algerians Trade Fair,

Convinced that the realization of the Programme of Action adopted by this symposium constitutes a very important step towards the expansion and promotion of both Inter-African Trade and Inter-African Co-operation,

1. **EXPRESSES** its satisfaction with the results of the Symposium of the Second All-African Trade Fair as well as the part played by the OAU, the ECOWA and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to ensure its success;
2. **ENDORSES** the Symposium's Programme of Action and decides that the following recommendations will be implemented, as a matter of priority:

CM/Cttee.2/Res. 2 (XXIX)

- (a) that the OAU and the ECA pursue the implementation of their studies programme with a view to establishing an African Common Market and that the study programme be completed by 1980 at the latest;
 - (b) the acceleration of the studies on the creation of the African Organisation for Trade Development (AOTD) which should be established before 1980;
 - (c) the establishment, before 1980, of an African Centre for the Development and Transfer of Technology;
 - (d) the elaboration by OAU and ECA in collaboration with the Member States of a Declaration on a Decade of Transport and Telecommunications in Africa;
3. CALLS ON Member States to co-operate closely with the OAU and the ECA in the implementation of the said Programme of Action;
 4. REQUESTS the OAU Administrative Secretary-General to submit regular reports to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of these recommendations.

CH/Doc. 5/Res. 4 (XXIX)

DECLARATION ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION
AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 - 30 June, 1977,

Recognizing that the prevailing conditions of international economic and technological relationships between developing and developed countries have not permitted an equitable distribution of global income and wealth,

Expressing disappointment for the unfavourable outcome of the North-South dialogue which aimed at reaching a global understanding on basic economic issues affecting the quality of life and the standard of living of two thirds of the world population,

Convinced that additional global measures are required for the implementation of the United Nations "Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order" adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly,

CM/Cttee.D/res. 4 (XXIX)

Realizing that the international flow of concessional capital must be augmented in order to support the intensive development efforts currently undertaken by developing countries,

Expressing satisfaction at the favourable results of the Afro-Arab Summit Conference, and especially the financial assistance granted within the framework of co-operation as well as the solidarity and friendly relations existing between Arab countries and Africa,

Noting that the abundant African natural resources have not yet been fully assessed and evaluated, and that where such resources have been identified the technology of exploitation in many instances remains the monopoly of the developed countries,

Realizing that a policy of collective self-reliance by developing countries should be pursued with a sense of dedication and vigorous determination,

Realizing further that developing countries have already established a capability which should be directed towards joint cooperation in the acceleration of growth and development in their countries,

Recognizing the KUALA LUMPUR DECLARATION on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries (1966) which stresses the need for re-orientation of the present technical assistance with the view of accelerating the flow of technical

CI/CTEC/Res. 4 (XXIX)

cooperation between developing countries while not relieving the industrialized countries from discharging their responsibilities,

1. DECIDES that the current efforts undertaken by the UNDP to institutionalize TCDC activities should be pursued vigorously in the context of the restructuring of the United Nations development system;
2. REQUESTS that at least 5 percent of international capital flows should be directed to help strengthen technical cooperation among developing countries with the aim of accelerating their national investment absorptive capacity;
3. RECOMMENDS that the UN conference on TCDC to be held in 1978 in Argentina should be a decisive event in the evolution of a new international order;
4. REAFFIRMS that this conference should be an opportunity for the world community to contribute towards the development of all the potentials of two-thirds of the world population.

CM/CUtee B/Res.5 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE THIRD GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 - 30 June 1977,

Recalling its resolutions CM/Res.246 (XVII), which inter-alia recommended the holding of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry biannually throughout the 2nd Development Decade,

Recalling further its resolutions CM/Res.276 (XIX) and CM/Res.312 (XXI) dealing with the 2nd Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Noting with appreciation the steps taken by Conference of African Ministers of Industry which met under the joint sponsorship of OAU, ECA and UNIDO,

Noting further that the 4th and 5th Conferences of African Ministers of Industry will take place before the 3rd General Conference of UNIDO,

Conscious of the need for the African countries to present a common position at the 3rd UNIDO General Conference taking into account particularly the developments since the 2nd UNIDO General Conference, and the fact that the 2nd UN Development Decade is just about to come to an end,

Convinced that a comprehensive background study to be prepared by the 4th and 5th Conference of African Ministers of Industry will constitute a solid basis for a common African position in the 3rd UNIDO General Conference,

Reiterating its conviction of the need for the developing countries to present a unified stand during the 3rd General Conference of UNIDO, in line with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and the African Declaration of Industrialization of Africa,

1. REQUESTS the Follow-up Committee during its next meeting, to review and up-date the Declaration of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action of the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Lima (Peru) as far as Africa is concerned in the light of recent developments, ^{and} requests the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Secretariats to assist in this exercise, in keeping with their role as joint-Secretariats for the Committee;
2. INVITES the Member States of the OAU to use the African Declaration and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action referred to in paragraph 1 above as the basis for any further appropriate elaboration of the African position during the 3rd UNIDO General Conference to be held in New Delhi, India in September/October 1979;
3. RECOMMENDS that all OAU Member States:
 - (a) participate fully and actively in the preparatory arrangements for the 3rd General Conference of UNIDO both in the African level and in the level of the Group of 77; and
 - (b) participate in the 3rd UNIDO General Conference to be held in New Delhi, India, in September/October 1979;
4. INVITES the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of the ECA to service the work of the African Group during all preparatory meetings as well as during the 3rd General Conference of UNIDO itself.

RESOLUTION ON LEAST DEVELOPED AND GEOGRAPHICALLY
DISADVANTAGED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23-30 June, 1977,

Determined to improve the economic situation of the least developed and geographically disadvantaged developing countries of the African region,

Bearing in mind ^{the} that/purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations ⁱⁿ promoting and conditions of economic and social progress and development of all people,

Believing that the least developed and geographically disadvantaged developing countries, most of which are in the African region are in need of effective international action towards the solution of their particular problems,

Recalling ^{* Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and} further/resolution 98 (IV) of the Fourth UNCTAD on least developed of the developing countries, developing island countries and developing land-locked countries and in particular its paragraph 35 which requests the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene as soon as possible a special meeting at which multilateral and bilateral financial and technical assistance institutions can, inter alia, carry out together with representatives of the least developed countries themselves, a general review and assessment of their requirements with the aim of agreeing on specific proposals for the more rapid increase in the growth and welfare of these countries,

1. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to use his good offices to urge the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to convene the special meeting at the earliest possible opportunity;
2. CALLS ON the Member States concerned to participate actively in the special meeting.

*This phrase would be included in the edited document.

CN/C/Dec.I/Res.7/(XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRAMME OF
COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

The Council of Ministers of OAU meeting in its 29th Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 to 30 June, 1977,

Recalling its Resolutions on Inter African Cooperation and Technical Assistance and in particular its resolutions CN/Res. 409 to 412 (XXIV) concerning the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme; Resolution CN/Res. 479 (XXIV) on the creation of the OAU Fund for Assistance and Cooperation; Resolution CN/Res. 495 (XXVII) on the Conference of African intergovernmental Organizations; and Resolution CN/Res. 516 (XXVII) on Inter African Cooperation,

Concerned about the weak support so far given to the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme by the African inter governmental organizations the OAU Member States and the Organizations of the U.A. (except the UNDP);

Considering the importance of Technical Co-operation among African Countries as a means to self-development and a basis of mutual self assistance, and of the OAU Technical Cooperation Programme as a pilot programme for Technical Cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling resolution CN/Res.532 (XXVIII) of the Council of Ministers,

1. REAFFIRMS its resolutions CN/Res. 409 to 412 (XXIV), CN/Res. 479, 495 and 516 (XXIV) on OAU Programme for Inter- African Technical Cooperation,

CM/Citec.B/res.7/(XXIX)

2. URGES the OAU Member States to ratify as early as possible the Inter-African Convention on the establishment of the OAU Technical Co-operation Programme,
3. FURTHER URGES Member States and Organizations of the UN Family to give full support to this programme especially by providing the OAU General Secretariat with the necessary human, financial and material resources,
4. DECIDES that the Office responsible for OAU Technical Cooperation be enlarged and reinforced and, to this end, requests the Administrative Secretary General to take steps to this end,
5. APPEALS to the Arab Fund for Afro-Arab Technical Cooperation to make the sum of 1 million US Dollars available to the OAU Technical Cooperation Fund,
6. CALLS ON the Administrative Secretary General to submit report on the implementation of this Resolution to the Thirty-First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

CM/Cttce B/Res.13 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE STRC

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23-30 June 1977,

Appreciative of the excellent work of the STRC in the field of scientific and technological cooperation in Africa,

Aware of the importance of the need for the application of Science and Technology to the economic development of OAU States,

Desirous of ensuring the accelerated transfer of technology for the improvement of the productive process in Africa,

1. WELCOMES the proposal that Industrial and Technological Research Institutes in Africa should be created for the pooling of human and material resources;
2. CALLS on UNIDO and other relevant international agencies to assist the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC to give the Secretariat the capability to undertake effective coordination of the work of African Industrial Research and Technological Institutes;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to improve upon the present manpower of the Executive Secretariat to enable it carry on its existing valuable duties on grain development (JP.31), African Medicinal Plants (JP.27) Livestock Production and Disease Controls e.g. CBPP Campaign (JP.28) (and Follow-up Measures of JP.15 in all OAU States);

CM/Cttee B/res.13 (XXIX)

4. APPEALS TO international donor agencies to assist the various research projects of the Executive Secretariat and in particular, the various training programmes;
5. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General to solicit the co-operation of UNIDO in the work of the Industrial and technological Institutes in Africa.
6. INVITES to this effect the Administrative Secretary-General to contact the Executive Director of UNIDO in order to develop the necessary programmes of technical cooperation in the industrial and technological fields, in particular, at Executive Secretariat level of the OAU/STRC in Lagos.

CM/Ctec B/Rcs.16 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE AD HOC
COMMITTEE ON DROUGHT AND THE NATURAL CALAMITIES

The OAU Council of Ministers, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23-30 June 1977,

After taking note of the report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the 5th Session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on drought and other natural calamities in Africa,

Considering the grave material situation affecting numerous States of the Organisation owing to natural calamities,

Considering the increasing number of request for assistance, submitted by the Member States,

Considering the importance of the financial needs required for helping the drought stricken States,

Considering the rather poor state of payment of obligatory contributions to the Emergency Relief Fund, for which the account No.616 has been opened at the Addis Ababa Commercial Bank,

Taking into consideration also of the fact that drought due to desertification, among other reasons, is almost a permanent state of affairs in many Sahelian States member of our organisation, and bearing in mind the importance of the funds required for a fruitful struggle against this situation,

1. REITERATES its appeal to all Member States to pay their contributions as soon as possible;

CM/Ctee B/Res.16 (XXIX)

2. APPEALS to all United Nations specialised agencies and all other international governmental and non-governmental organisations, voluntary organisations etc. so that they increase their aid to affected States;
3. REQUESTS the Advisory Committee on Budgetary and Financial Matters to release the necessary funds to ensure the smooth running of the newly established section on drought and natural disasters;
4. REQUESTS that the Ad Hoc Committee on drought and natural disasters in Africa be composed of the following States in accordance with resolution CM/Res.540 (XXVIII) adopted by the Council of Ministers Meeting in Lomé, Togo, from 21-28 February 1977:

North Africa	: Algeria, Morocco, Sudan
West Africa	: Senegal, Upper Volta, Ghana
Central Africa	: Chad, Rwanda, Zaire
East Africa	: Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya
Southern Africa	: Madagascar, Botswana, Mozambique

CM/CU/Dec.E/Res.19 (XXIX)

RESOLUTION ON DESERTIFICATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 - 30 June 1977,

Having taken note of the report on the OAU/UNEP (Nairobi), Regional Preparatory Conference on Desertification contained in document CM/S19 (XXIX),

Recalling paragraph 9 of its resolution CM/Res.450 (XXV) concerning the organization by the Secretariat of a preparatory symposium of experts on desertification with a view to harmonizing African positions before the United Nations Conference on Desertification planned for 1977,

1. TAKES NOTE of the said report;
2. URGES all OAU Member States to participate actively and at a high level in the United Nations Conference on desertification in August - September 1977;
3. REQUESTS the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Environmental Programme to kindly invite to this Conference, Liberation Movements recognized by the OAU;
4. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to submit a complete report on this conference to the Thirty-First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S
AFRO-ARAB CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its 29th Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 to 30 June 1977,

Having noted the Administrative Secretary-General's report on the efforts of the Secretary-General of the OAU in Afro-Arab Co-operation;

Recalling Resolutions AHG/AL-OAU/(i), CH/AL-OAU/Dec.1(ii), CH/AL-OAU/(ii), and AHG/AL-OAU/, Doc.III/Rev.2 adopted at the Second Joint Ministerial Conference and at the First Afro-Arab Summit held in Cairo, from the 3rd to 6th and 7th to 9th March 1977, respectively;

Convinced of the important role of the executive organs of the Afro-Arab Co-operation, and especially that of the Afro-Arab Permanent Commission in implementing the resolutions of the First Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo;

Desirous of strengthening further co-operation among Africans and Arabs;

1. TAKES NOTE with satisfaction of the Administrative Secretary-General's Report on the efforts of the OAU Secretary-General on Afro-Arab Co-operation;
2. TAKES NOTE OF the Rules of Procedures of the Afro-Arab Standing Commission and of the establishment of the Special Fund aimed at helping the executive organs of the Afro-Arab Co-operation function;
3. DECIDES that the Organization of African Unity pays its share which is US Dollars 224,349.00 to the Special Fund in order to allow the constituted Working Group quickly get off the ground;

4. CHARGES the Working Groups set up by the First Meeting of the Afro-Arab Standing Commission to study objectively the problem inherent in implementing the Resolutions of the First Afro-Arab Summit in Cairo, and especially as regards financial co-operation, with a view to fully achieving the objectives spelt out at the Cairo Afro-Arab Summit;
5. CONGRATULATES the two Secretaries-General of the OAU and the Arab League for their concerted and co-ordinated efforts towards implementing the Cairo declaration and resolutions;
6. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU to undertake immediately necessary steps, in conjunction with the Arab League Secretary-General in order to constitute, as a matter of priority, the working group in charge of financial co-operation;
7. MANDATES the OAU Administrative Secretary General to undertake in consultation with the Secretary General of the League of Arab States the necessary studies in order to set up a Permanent Executive Unit for Afro-Arab Cooperation;
8. DECIDES to strengthen the Afro-Arab Cooperation Bureau within the OAU General Secretariat;
9. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General to appoint as early as possible a Permanent Representative of the OAU to the League of Arab States;
10. REQUESTS the African Group at the United Nations and other international organizations to co-ordinate their efforts with the Arab Group;
11. DECIDES to renew the membership of the OAU Committee of 12 on Afro-Arab Co-operation which will be composed of the following Member States:-

CM/Plen/Draft.Res.3 Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON RESTRUCTURING OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC SECTORS

The Council of Ministers of the OAU meeting in its 29th Ordinary Session at Libreville, Gabon, from 23-30 June 1977,

Recalling the General Assembly Resolutions 3201 (SVI) and 3202 (SVI) of May 1st, 1974 containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of a new International Economic Order, and Resolution 3281 (XXIX) on the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which laid the foundation of the New International Economic Order,

Convinced that the United Nations Economic System should be restructured on an urgent basis to make it more responsive to the needs and aspirations of the developing countries and to enable it play a central role in the implementation of the New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Group of experts to establish a post of Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to function as a focal point for dynamic coordination and promote greater unity and effectiveness within the United Nations System,

Convinced further that the Director-General will assist the United Nations Secretary-General in providing effective leadership to the various components of the restructured system in the field of development and International Economic Cooperation,

Taking note of the progress made by the Ad Hoc Committee on restructuring the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System,

Noting with satisfaction the unanimous decision of the Group of 77 during the recent session of the Ad Hoc Committee on restructuring to establish a post of Director-General,

1. REITERATES its resolution CM/478 (XXVII) adopted at its 27 Ordinary Session in Port Louis, Mauritius, 1976;
2. URGES Member States to instruct their permanent representatives in New York to participate effectively in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee and to enlist the support of other regional groups;
3. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to convey the contents of this resolution to the United Nations Secretary-General and request him to take account of the African State's desire to assume that role of leadership in the restructured Secretariat.

CN/Plen/Draft Res.10/Rev.1

RESOLUTION ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE
OAU EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT AT THE UN

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville - Gabon, from 23 - 30 June 1977,

Having examined the report by the Administrative Secretary General, on the activities of the OAU Executive Secretariat at the United Nations, as well as the report on African Candidatures for international organizations (Doc. CN/208 Annex I and Add.1),

Noting with satisfaction the fruitful cooperation characterising the relations between the two organizations,

Recalling also the important and positive role played by the African States representatives at the U.N. in New York,

Convinced of the necessity of close cooperation among the U.N. Member States and O.A.U. Member States,

Convinced further of the need to strengthen the Executive Secretariat enable it properly perform its task,

Recalling its resolutions CN/204, CN/233(x), CN/273(XIX), CN/351(XXIII), CN/430(XXV) and CN/477(XXVII),

Reaffirming its keen desire to see the OAU member states adequately represented in the higher echelons of the General Secretariat as well as in the specialized institutions of the U.N. system;

CM/Plen./Draft Res.10/Rev.1

1. NOTES with satisfaction the Administrative Secretary General's report on the Activities of the Executive Secretariat;
2. APPROVES the African candidatures presented to the Thirty-Second General Assembly Session, recommended in document CM/808 Add.1, by the African Group;
3. CALLS upon the African Group in the United Nations to maintain unity of purpose in their activities so that they can always achieve greater victories;
4. ALSO CONGRATULATES the African Group and OAU Secretariat in New York for the excellent work they have done in the supreme interest of Africa;
5. INVITES the Executive Secretariat of the OAU in New York to take appropriate measures to strengthen the good relations existing between the General Secretariats of the U.N.O. and the O.A.U.;
6. ENCOURAGES cooperation between the U.N.O. and O.A.U. Secretariats in order to speed up the process of decolonization and elimination of colonialism and apartheid in Southern Africa -- and to promote the new international economic order;
7. PAYS TRIBUTE to the U.N. Secretary General for the commendable efforts he has been exerting to maintain peace in the world and for his sustained interest in African problems;
8. ONCE AGAIN draws the attention of the Secretary General of the OAU and the Directors of the Specialized Agencies to the need for an adequate representation of the Member States of the OAU in the higher echelons of the staff of the United Nations;

CM/Plen./Draft Res.10/Nov.1 .

9. INVITES the Executive Secretariat to cooperate very closely with offices of the League of Arab States as well as the Group of Non-aligned Countries at the United Nations so as to strengthen the solidarity of Third World Countries;
10. ENCOURAGES various progressive organizations in America which support the just struggle of African peoples for freedom, independence and justice;
11. ENCOURAGES the African Group and the Executive Secretariat to promote and strengthen their positive action within the United Nations Organization towards public opinion in the United States of America;
12. INVITES the Administrative Secretary General to provide the Executive Secretariat with the means necessary for the accomplishment of its mission.

RESOLUTION ON AFRICAN REPRESENTATION IN THE UNITED
NATIONS ORGANIZATION

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Twenty-Ninth Ordinary Session in Libreville, Gabon, from 23 - 30 June, 1977,

Considering that the principle of equitable geographical distribution of post among all Member States in the UN General Secretariat is a fundamental clause of the UN Charter,

Convinced that the objectives and goals of the United Nations especially with regard to the new international economic order, will be better achieved if the developing countries were more adequately represented at all levels in the Secretariat and in particular at the policy making level,

Recalling that in Resolution 31/28 of 29 November 1976, the General Assembly of the United Nations specifically requested the Secretary General to take effective measures to increase the number of staff from all developing countries, especially policy making level,

1. REQUESTS the Administrative Secretary General of the OAU to approach the Secretary General of the United Nations as well as the directors of specialized agencies and other organs of the UN family, with a view to promoting a stricter respect of the said principle through effective implementation of the above resolution;
2. REQUESTS the African Group at the UN Headquarters both in New York and in Geneva to lend strong support to the efforts of the Secretary General as well as to the respective Executive Secretaries in that respect;
3. CALLS ON member states to put at the disposal of the UN Secretary General and its specialized agencies, candidates at the appropriate level;
4. REQUESTS the Secretary General to report on such progress as will be achieved, at its next Session.

Mr. Chairman

Your Excellencies

Ladies and Gentlemen

It is for me a great honour and privilege to address this august assembly on behalf of the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation Dr. Abd-El-Rahman Khane who at his great regret has been owing, to pressure of work, unable to attend in person this, summit of the Organization of African Unity. He has asked me to convey to you his respects and his wishes for the success of your deliberations.

In the spring of 1975 the international community committed itself to increasing to the maximum possible extent the share of the developing countries in total world industrial production. At the Lima Conference of UNIDO, 25 per cent was set as the minimum target to be achieved by the end of the century. The present share of the developing countries is seven per cent, and Africa's is only around one half per cent ($\frac{1}{2}\%$). To achieve this objective the rate of industrial growth of the developing countries would have to be considerably higher than the 8 percent recommended in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. This expresses the very complex aspirations leading to the establishment of a new economic order - autonomy, social progress, changing of structures, economic independence which is the basic factor of political independence.

The challenge that confronts us as we move towards the year 2000 is tremendous. As the Executive Director of UNIDO has often stresses over and over again there isn't very much time left to accomplish the tasks we have been assigned. Africa and the rest of the developing world will, therefore, have to put forth much more effort if the goals set at Lima are speedily to be met.

I need not stress that the establishment of a new and just international economic order, based on the common interests and cooperation of all states, can only be achieved through the equitable participation of the developing countries in the production and exchange of goods and services. This was recognised at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Lima, and UNIDO have been given a key role to help bring about the industrial dimension of the new economic order.

Mr. Chairman, give the people industry and you develop a nation encompassing education, employ and opportunities, health, higher standards of living, social justice and peace; this role that industrial development plays in the process of the over-all development of a country has been fully recognised by Lima Conference. The contribution expected from UNIDO is by assisting the developing countries to speed up their industrialisation.

As a first step, to determine the main avenues of cooperation in order to achieve the Lima target, we reorganized the Secretariat to reflect the emphasis and priorities in the light of the new role assigned to UNIDO. In the new set-up considerable attention is being given to the problems of the least developed countries, 18 of which are in Africa, as well as to studies, strategies and forecasts, the question of redeployment of productive capacities from developed to developing countries and the transfer of technology.

Thereafter in its activities and through its studies UNIDO has been always putting emphasis on interdependence which, as events have shown, is a reality. The interests of the developing countries and those of the industrial nations can no longer be isolated. As a matter of fact the prosperity of the international community as whole has come to depend upon the prosperity of its constituent parts; and industry is the most dynamic force contributing

to the increase in this interdependence, striving to close the international development gap.

The establishment of a new international economic order, Mr. Chairman, calls for certain measures to correct inequalities and reduce existing injustices. It calls for the removal of obstacles to the full progress and emancipation of the developing countries; and among these obstacles, as defined in the Lima Declaration, are neocolonialism in all its forms, racial discrimination and the practice of Apartheid, foreign occupation and the removal of the last vestiges of alien and colonial domination. In this context, we wish to warmly welcome to the family of sovereign states the Republic of Djibouti.

Mr. Chairman, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, the rapid industrialization of the developing countries cannot be expected to occur spontaneously; nor can the obstacles facing these countries be overcome by market forces alone. A lot more is required; planning is essential, and a greater effort on the part of African and other developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts and ensure closer co-operation.

The necessary machinery to assist the developing countries investigate systematically their development potentials; and on this basis to draw up multi-sectoral, long-term strategics and industrialization plans has been set up in UNIDO's Secretariat in the form of an International Centre for Industrial Studies.

The plight of the least developed countries is well-known, and we attach special importance to their problems, which incidentally, differ only in magnitude from those of other developing countries. Solving them, as well as these problems of the landlocked and island developing countries may well pose the greatest challenge to international economic co-operation in the decades to come.

While dwelling on the subject, I would like to pinpoint out here some of the major activities UNIDO has undertaken since Lima - they are:

- First, the establishment of a system of consultation two meetings of which on fertilizers and iron and steel, already took place representing two key sectors to the industrialization process in the developing countries.

The recurrent food problems in many developing countries can be solved in the long run only through improved techniques, including essential industrial inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, storage facilities and equipment; and the escalating demands for steel products, currently met by imports, make a case out for iron and steel plants in the developing countries. There are plans for further meetings on these and other sectors;

- Secondly, reshaping the world industrial structure through the redevelopment of productive capacities from a developed to developing country on the basis of mutual interest in order to achieve a better international allocation of resources;

- Thirdly, fostering technologies suitable for developing countries. UNIDO's programme of action on technology places emphasis on measures to assist and upgrade national capabilities of developing countries in selecting, acquiring, adapting and absorbing foreign technologies as well as developing indigenous technologies. Africa, as you are aware, spends over \$200 million annually on direct technology purchases;

- finally, UNIDO has initiated measures to establish an Industrial and Technological Information Bank, which would be of great benefit to all countries, especially to the developing states, in the transfer of technology and technological information.

UNIDO also actively supported the policy recently adopted by UNDP on the new dimensions of the technical co-operation. We are absolutely convinced that the objective of this operation must be the strengthening of the co-operation among countries.

The success of these and other endeavours, however, depends on the availability of funds and recognition by the parties concerned of the benefits to be gained. In this regard, I would like to mention the creation of the United Nations Development Fund to be managed by UNIDO. A target of \$50 million has been proposed, and contributions, through on a voluntary basis, could well indicate the degree of political commitment of the countries concerned to the implementation of the Lima Declaration. The decision to establish the Industrial Development Fund was taken by the United Nations General Assembly last year in anticipation of UNIDO's conversion to a specialized agency in the near future. The pioneer role being played since the historic Conference of Bandung by the African States in the international forums in the struggle for the establishment of justice and solidarity among the members of the international community allow us to expect a strong African participation in the creation of this new source of funds. The financial stringency affecting the United Nations jeopardizes programmes of action, and as a result, UNIDO has had to accept a certain reduction its technical assistance activities. We are sure that African Governments will regard the Industrial Development Fund as an opportunity to demonstrate once more their political engagement and confidence in UNIDO activities.

Mr. Chairman, apart from additional funds needed to carry out the tasks assigned to us by the Lima Conference the success of UNIDO's work depends to a very great extent on the degree of co-ordination among African countries at various forms and co-operation amongst themselves. Like with health problem once can help diagnose ills and offer prescriptions, but in the long run the recovery of the patient would depend on what he does. True, a variety of attempts at regional co-operation have been made, but few have reached the implementation stage. The success of efforts at regional co-operation depends primarily on the political will of individual countries to act.

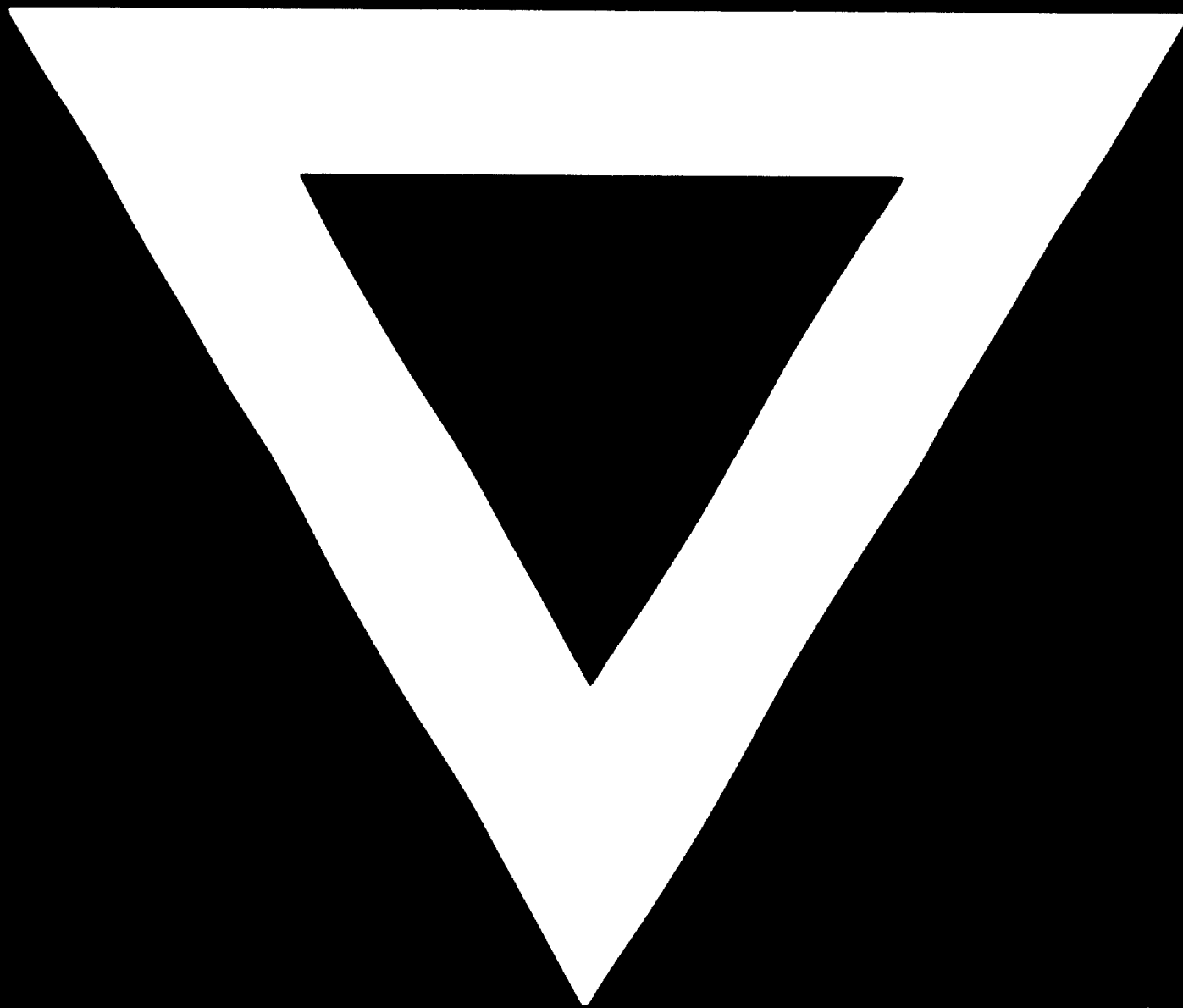
The will to act on the range of issues of regional industrial development rather than to retreat into escape clauses/calls for political determination.

In view of this, the Conference of African Ministers of Industry scheduled to be held in December 1977 in Lagos, Nigeria, takes on added significance. We trust it will come up with proposals for new forms of closer co-operation among African States in the field of industry and agreement on an effective common strategy on the specific issues that are expected to be discussed at the Third UNIDO General Conference to be held in New Delhi in 1979.

Thank you Mr. Chairman.



C-698



78.12.08