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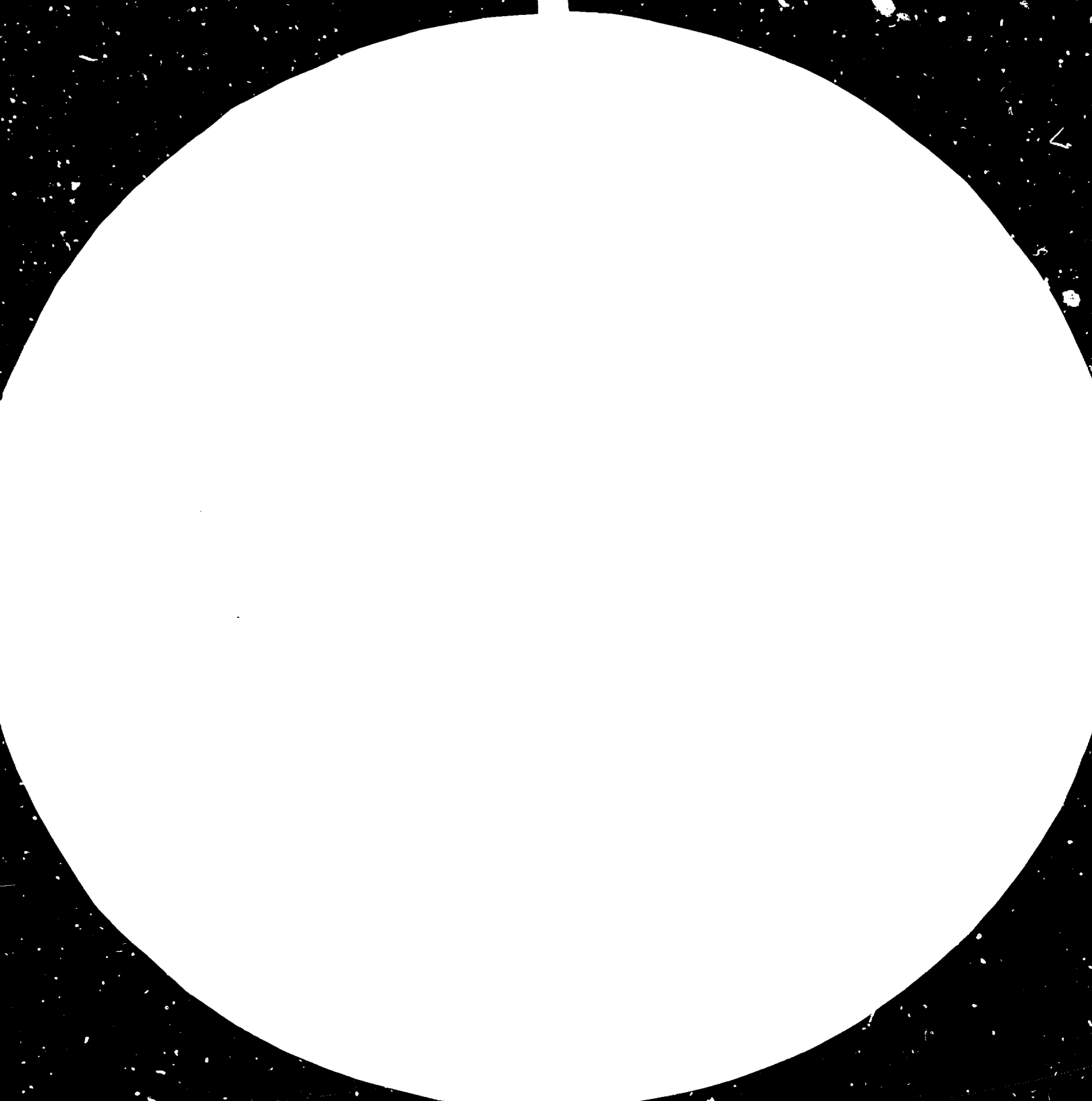
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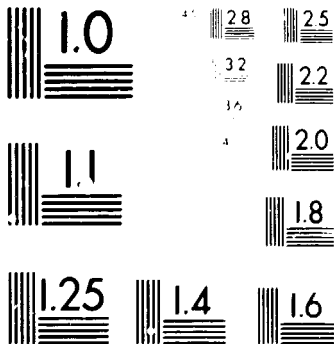
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REPORT OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF
AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY*

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26-28 March 1984

* The report has been issued as received. It will also be available in Arabic and French.

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AFRICAN UNITY
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UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)

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REPORT OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF
AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY
(Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26-28 March 1984)

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PART ONE
ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

A. ORGANIZATION AND ATTENDANCE

1. The Seventh Conference of the African Ministers of Industry jointly organized by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 March 1984. The purpose of the meeting was to review progress made in the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA), formulate a programme of activities for the implementation phase of the IDDA and elaborate on an African common position on issues to be raised at the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO.

Participation

2. The following Member States were represented at the meeting: Angola, Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. Representatives of the following United Nations organs attended the Meeting in an observer capacity: Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO), World Health Organization (WHO) and World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

4. Observers from the following intergovernmental organizations also attended the meeting: Preferential Trade Area for the Eastern and Southern African Countries (PTA), African Regional Centre for Technology (ARCT), African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO), West African Development Bank (WADB), Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries (ECGLC), African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) and African Development Bank (ADB).

B. FORMAL OPENING OF THE MEETING (Agenda item 1)

5. The meeting was formally opened by Mr. Hallu Yimenu, Senior Minister and Minister of Industry of Socialist Ethiopia. In his address, the Minister, on

behalf of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, and the Government of Socialist Ethiopia, welcomed the participants to Addis Ababa.

6. He stated that the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry was being held at a crucial stage in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The dismal socio-economic situation in Africa after twenty years of the attainment of political independence was one of the major factors which led to the proclamation of the Decade of the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. He reiterated the objectives of the Decade and main elements of the programme for its implementation which put emphasis mainly on the need for a self-reliant and self-sustaining industrial development.

7. He expressed concern on the fact that after nearly five years since the proclamation of the Decade, the implementation of the programme of activities envisaged had been very unsatisfactory. He indicated that the successful implementation of the Decade Programme would require, in particular, the accelerated development of human and technological resources and concrete efforts to mobilize financial resources. He referred to the negative attitudes of the developed countries in terms of financial and technical support to the IDDA, against which a programme had been drawn up based on the twin principles of self-reliance and self-sustainment.

8. On the African common position on UNIDO IV to be adopted by the Conference, he said that emphasis should be given to the need for a concerted international action to promote the production of agricultural inputs and increased food production. The common position paper should also be drawn within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Programme for the IDDA. A well-defined strategy should be worked out so as to obtain maximum international support for the Decade Programme.

9. He noted the positive development of subregional groupings in Africa, particularly the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) and stated that his Government fully supported the establishment of such economic groupings.

10. The Minister also stated that since the establishment of the Central Planning of the Supreme Council in Ethiopia, efforts had been made to lay the foundations for industrialization with emphasis on the establishment of industries that would satisfy the basic needs of the people. Industries established were interrelated and interlinked with the development of other sectors.

11. He informed the meeting that the long-term plans and objectives of industrialization would be spelt out in the Ten Year Perspective Plan which was being finalized. Socialist Ethiopia, he said, had accorded high priority to industry, second to agriculture. The plan also put emphasis on the establishment of medium and small-scale industries with a view to satisfying the basic needs of the people and creating more employment opportunities.

12. Finally, he called on the Meeting to critically examine the issues to be raised at UNIDO IV with a view to formulating a realistic African common position which would marshal positive international support.

13. Speaking on behalf of the Secretary-General of the OAU, ad interim, Dr. Peter Onu, who was unavoidably absent due to previous commitments, the Assistant Secretary-General in charge of Economic Affairs, Mr. P. O. Etiang, reiterated that Africa was faced with a variety of socio-economic crises, namely, the food crisis and foreign exchange and foreign debts crises aggravated by widespread drought throughout the continent. Given the very low performance of the economies of Africa and the role of industry in the development process, Member States should embark on a comprehensive programme of industrialization which would ensure that the basic inputs for agriculture development are produced. In this regard, they should review the national policies, strategies, plans and programmes in the light of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the programme for the implementation of the IDDA. In particular, industries embarked upon should be capable of creating effective linkages with other sectors and producing critical factor inputs that were being imported.

14. He commended the efforts being made by the Governments to strengthen and establish subregional economic organizations with a view to realizing the creation of an African common market in accordance with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos adopted by the Heads of State

and Government of the OAU. In this regard, concrete steps should be taken to realign the programmes and projects at the national level with those of the subregion. The realization of the proposed multinational projects will be the visible, tangible, beneficial and demonstrative signs of the political expression that our Heads of State and Government collectively made in adopting the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.

15. In the forthcoming Conference of UNIDO IV and the need for an African common position, he recalled the bitter experiences and frustrations of the Group of 77 in their efforts to secure a better deal in the world economic restructuring and the negative attitude of the developed countries to the call for technical and financial assistance for industrialization in the third world. In this connection, it would be necessary to work out a strategy for negotiating Africa's common position with the other groups at UNIDO IV since Africa is the least developed of the developing regions whose production structures and trade patterns were adversely affecting growth and development.

16. He called on Member States to participate fully and actively at UNIDO IV in accordance with resolution 113 of the 195th OAU Summit of Heads of State and Government and reiterated by the 40th Session of the OAU Council of Ministers at Addis Ababa, on the poor participation of the African States at international conferences.

17. On the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized Agency, he said that the Heads of States and Government of the OAU at their 19th Summit had passed a resolution proposing the candidature of Professor Adebayo Adedeji for the post of Executive Director of the UNIDO. He called on the African Governments to continue to support the activities of UNIDO.

18. The Executive Director of UNIDO, Dr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, in his statement expressed his gratitude to Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, Current Chairman of the OAU, Chairman of PMAC, Chairman of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces and to the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for the warm hospitality that had been accorded to participants and for the facilities that had been provided to ensure the success of the meeting.

19. He recalled the decisions of the fourth, fifth and sixth Conferences of African Ministers of Industry in relation to the Addis Ababa Declaration on

Industrial Development in Africa in the 1970s which greatly contributed to the deliberations and outcome of UNIDO II and the African Common Position adopted by the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry which laid the foundation to the New Delhi Declaration and Plan of Action and to the proclamation of the 1980s as an Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

20. He expressed dissatisfaction with the region's deteriorating socio-economic conditions and its share of world industrial production. The deteriorating economic conditions in Africa called for concrete measures to alleviate some of the problems and constraints on development. In this regard, industry has a fundamental role in improving economic conditions on the continent. On the implementation of the IDDA, he noted that several countries had already readjusted their national plans and programmes to incorporate the objectives and concepts of the programme of the IDDA and had taken steps to establish National Co-ordinating Committees and relevant institutions and mechanisms that would facilitate the implementation of the programme at the national level. He said that for those countries that had been unable to undertake those preliminary activities during the preparatory phase, if there was a need for the assistance of UNIDO, his organization would be willing to assist in the organization of workshops for that purpose.

21. He outlined the activities that had been undertaken by the joint secretariat of the ECA, OAU and UNIDO on the implementation of the Decade highlighting, in particular, the four subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the IDDA. These meetings had identified strategic core industrial and support projects which would form the basis of an initial integrated industrial promotion programme for each of the subregions. He said that the identification of projects was not enough. The speedy implementation and effectiveness of the programmes would depend on the political commitment of the Member States and the necessary follow-up actions to be taken not only at the national level but also at the subregional level.

22. On the outcome of the forthcoming Fourth General Conference of UNIDO to be held in Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984 the Executive Director said that he was not convinced about the signs of economic recovery of the developed countries. The world economic crisis had imposed some constraints on the economies of the developed countries and contributed immensely to the deteriorating economic situation of the developing countries, particularly Africa which appeared to bear

the brunt of global economic readjustment. UNIDO IV therefore offered a forum for the world's decision-makers to reflect on the economic situation and to take concrete decisions on fundamental issues which would assist and accelerate the industrialization efforts of the developing countries.

23. On the issues to be discussed at UNIDO IV, he said that the most critical was that on the accelerated development of human resources for industrial development. The development of human resources, particularly scientific, technological and managerial capabilities, was a sine qua non for industrialization since no amount of financial resources could create an impact if there were no qualified and skilled personnel to manage and operate industrial projects. He proposed that the African countries should allocate about 2 per cent of their GNP for the development of human resource capabilities. He added that the mobilization of financial resources for industry would depend on the formulation of sound investment projects. However, he noted that new financial mechanisms were necessary to meet the requirements of the developing countries.

24. With regard to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the least developed countries, he stated that, in spite of the efforts being made by the international community and the Governments themselves, the economic conditions of those countries had continued to deteriorate. Since 26 out of the 36 countries that had been categorized as LDCs were in Africa, participants at UNIDO IV should ensure that the African common position on the development of the LDCs be adequately reflected in the recommendations of the Conference.

25. Furthermore, the Executive Director briefly indicated the efforts being made to transform UNIDO into a specialized Agency and called on the African Governments to continue their active participation in the transformation process and in the activities of the organization.

26. In concluding his statement, he expressed his appreciation for the continuous support of the African countries to UNIDO and indicated that UNIDO attached great importance to Africa's industrial development. He added that 38 per cent of UNIDO's technical assistance delivery to developing countries during the period 1975-1982 went to Africa as compared to 13 per cent for Latin America and 31 per cent for Asia. He appealed to the countries to take full advantage of UNIDO capabilities.

27. The Executive Secretary of the ECA, Professor Adebayo Adedeji, in his statement said that the opening of the Conference by the Senior Minister and Minister of Industry of Socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Hailu Yemenu, at short notice was a demonstration of Socialist Ethiopia's total commitment to the cause of African development and integration. On behalf of ECA and the other co-sponsoring institutions, he thanked His Excellency Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of PMAC, Chairman of COPWE, Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia and Current Chairman of OAU and the Government and people of Ethiopia for their support.

28. He said that the Conference of African Ministers of Industry co-sponsored by OAU, ECA and UNIDO was a model international collaboration and intra-African co-operation and collaboration. Over the last 15 years, the three organizations had spearheaded all the initiatives that had led to the proclamation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) by the General Assembly.

29. He reiterated the purpose of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its contribution to the industrial process and economic decolonization in Africa. In particular, the Conference had ensured the acceptance by all African Governments of the importance of industrial development as a driving force for economic growth and development in Africa and had defined quite clearly the role of industrialization in the transformation of the socio-economic structures of the African economies and in reducing their economic dependence on critical factor inputs.

30. He added that, in spite of the clarification of ideas, concepts and strategies, industrialization in Africa had failed to create the necessary impact on growth, development and structural transformation in most of Africa. The continent, he said, was littered with heterogeneous collections of high-cost industries highly dependent on imported raw materials, technologies, capital and even human capabilities.

31. He briefly described the deteriorating and bleak economic situation in the crisis-ridden continent. Twenty-four African countries were food-deficit countries depending on food aid in order to avoid mass starvation. Thirty-four African States were drought-affected countries. Foreign debts had been escalating in alarming proportions; total external debt of Africa was estimated at US\$ 150

billion in 1983 and debt servicing obligations represented 22.4 per cent of export earnings during the same year. The international economic environment with its stagnation in ODA and decrease in capital flow, high cost of imports and fall in export earnings and limited foreign exchange in developing Africa were all contributing factors to the current crisis.

32. He said that the most frustrating aspect of the economic and industrial situation in Africa was the enormous amount of excess manufacturing capacity in the region which was as high as 60 - 100 per cent in many cases. In recognition of the precarious and critical conditions existing in Africa, the Secretary-General of the United Nations had initiated action to mobilize international support for necessary assistance in order to alleviate some of the problems facing the region. In this regard and in his capacity as the Secretary-General's Special Representative on Africa's Economic Crisis, the Executive Secretary appealed to the entire international community, particularly African countries, to accord high priority to the rehabilitation of Africa's industrial enterprises.

33. He went on to examine the challenges that the continent would be faced with in the next 25 years which, he said, could only be appreciated if Member States were aware of the implications of some of the parameters of growth and development, in particular the demographic parameters. Africa's population was estimated at 440 million in 1980 and projected to be between 997 million and 1,077 million in the year 2008. The rate of growth stood at 3.2 per cent, the highest in the world. In terms of industrialization, the question was whether Africa would be in the position, given the existing situation, to meet the basic needs of the people by the year 2008.

34. He also illustrated in quantitative terms the scope and magnitude of Africa's challenges and its need in the chemical (pharmaceuticals, fertilizers and pesticides), metallurgical and engineering industry sub-sectors by the year 2008. For example, the projected demand for tractors would increase from 253,000 in 1980 to about 802,000 in the year 2008; fertilizer requirements from 7.88 million tons to 21.49 million tons; textiles from 0.8 million tons to 3.4 million tons.

35. He proposed that henceforth new industrial enterprises should have a minimum of import content and that industries utilizing domestic raw materials and natural resources be promoted and established. Such industries should be labour-intensive

and Member States should accelerate their efforts to develop manpower needed for industrialization. Industries to be established should be interlinked and inter-related to other industries and sectors of the economy, and should be capable of earning or saving foreign exchange.

36. In their industrialization efforts, Governments should encourage indigenous enterprises and entrepreneurs to fully participate in the investment promotion of selected projects. Industrial co-operation among the African countries should be promoted since there were many advantages to be derived from the establishment of inter-country and subregional projects.

37. In conclusion, he called on the Conference to map out a realistic operational strategy which could be pursued by Governments at the national, subregional, regional and international levels as a safeguard and framework for negotiating Africa's interests at UNIDO IV.

38. H. E. Mr. Pay Pay Wa Syakassighe, Minister of National Economy, Industry and External Trade of Zaire, speaking on behalf of his country as chairman of the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry and on behalf of the outgoing bureau, said that his bureau was specifically requested to take follow-up actions on the decision taken on issues relating to the IDDA and to make preparatory arrangements for the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry. He outlined the activities which were undertaken during the bureau's term of office. In particular, the bureau, in collaboration with the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO, organized the seventh Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee (of the Whole) on Industrialization in Africa held in Kigali, Rwanda, March 1983, which critically studied and adopted the guidelines for initiating priority actions at national and subregional levels for the implementation of the preparatory phase of the Decade and also the modalities for the implementation of the Decade. Two meetings of the Secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO were held in Addis Ababa in June and October 1983; and finally the subregional meetings on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the IDDA were held in each of the four subregions during the second half of 1983 and early this year.

39. Furthermore, he stated that the bureau had identified and prepared programmes for the implementation of the Decade at the subregional level which

were discussed at these meetings. An initial programme of activities was drawn up for each of the subregions. It was expected that these programmes would form an integral part of a comprehensive programme of activities for the implementation phase of the Decade. He called on the African Governments to hold consultations with each other and with the developed countries to assist Africa both technically and financially in the implementation of the Decade Programme.

40. He informed the meeting that the International Latin-American/African Symposium was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August 1983 on the promotion of economic co-operation between the two regions in the implementation of the IDDA. Also in preparation for UNIDO IV, a regional meeting was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, in June 1983 on the accelerated development of critical manpower for industry.

41. On the twin principle of self-reliance and self-sustainment, he said that Member States should accelerate their efforts to rehabilitate or establish new industries, particularly core industries that have been identified in order to reduce Africa's dependence on imported factor inputs.

42. Finally, he thanked the Conference for the confidence bestowed on him and the other members of the Bureau during the past 29 months and pledged that they would continue to offer their services to the newly elected Bureau.

43. Mr. Serigne Lamine Diop, Minister of Industrial Development, Senegal, gave the vote of thanks on behalf of the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry to the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia for the warm and cordial hospitality extended to participants and for the facilities provided. He renewed the pledges and support of the Member States to the OAU, ECA and UNIDO and thanked the three organizations for their technical assistance to the African countries and for the excellent co-operation in the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. He called on the African countries to participate fully and effectively at UNIDO IV.

C. ELECTION OF OFFICERS (Agenda item 2)

44. The Conference elected the following to constitute the Bureau :

- H. E. Mr. L. S. Subulwa, Minister of Commerce and Industry, Zambia, as Chairman;
- H. E. Mr. Diop Serigne Lamine, Minister of Industry, Senegal, as 1st Vice-Chairman;
- H. E. Mr. Salim Saadi, Member of the Central Committee, Minister of Heavy Industry, Algeria, as 2nd Vice-Chairman;
- H. E. Mr. Bento Riviero, Minister of Industry, Angola, as 3rd Vice-Chairman; and
- H. E. Dr. A. K. Tibemendwa, Minister of Industry, Uganda, as Rapporteur.

45. The Chairman thanked the meeting for electing him and commended the outgoing officers of the Conference on the services they had rendered and solicited their co-operation in the deliberations of the Conference and thereafter.

D. ADOPTION OF AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK (Agenda item 3)

46. The Conference adopted the following agenda and decided on its own organization of work :

1. Opening of the meeting;
2. Election of officers;
3. Adoption of agenda and organization of work;
4. Statement by representatives of Member States on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
5. Report of the Seventh Meeting of the Follow-Up Committee (of the Whole) on Industrialization in Africa;
6. Consideration of the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole:
 - (a) Joint progress report by ECA, OAU and UNIDO on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa at the subregional and regional levels with particular reference to the preparatory phase of the programme for the Decade;
 - (b) Programme of activities to be undertaken during the implementation phase of the Decade (1985-1990);

(c) Progress on the question of the management by ADB of the African Industrial Development Fund;

(d) Consideration of African position at UNIDO IV and participation of African Member States in UNIDO activities.

7. Election of members of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa;
8. Date and place of the next meeting;
9. Any other business;
10. Adoption of the report; and
11. Closure of the meeting.

47. The Conference conducted all its meetings in plenary and agreed on the following working hours: 10.00 to 13.00 hours and 15.30 to 18.30 hours.

E. STATEMENTS BY REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBER STATES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (Agenda item 4)

48. Under this agenda item, representatives of Member States gave first-hand information on preparatory activities undertaken at the national level for the implementation of the IDDA, in particular measures taken to establish National Co-ordinating Committees and National Focal Points; the reassignment of the principles, concepts and ideas of the programme of the IDDA and national development industrial plans or programmes. Country papers or statements also reflected the problems and constraints encountered in the implementation of the preparatory activities; Government plans and programmes for the implementation phase of the Decade; existing industrial structures; attempts being made at subregional economic co-operation and proposals on some of the issues to be discussed during the deliberations of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole.

KENYA

49. The representative of Kenya intimated that his country had continued to undertake programmes pertaining to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Kenya had just embarked on its 5th Development Plan, 1984-1988, geared to incorporate programmes outlined in the IDDA Guidelines and designed within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

50. The activities planned were geared to ensure optimal utilization of installed capacity, improve export marketing capacities, reduce the import liability of the

manufacturing sector, mobilize domestic resources for investment, develop Kenyan entrepreneurship, improve manpower development, generate employment and promote the dispersal of industries in accordance with the new policy of district forces for rural development. Studies in various sectors would facilitate better planning of industrial activities. Expansion of output was also being contemplated in the chemical and allied industries for the production of fertilizers and pesticides. Projects in the metal and engineering and capital goods sectors were being planned.

EGYPT

51. The representative of Egypt stated that his Government had endorsed the objectives of the IDDA and the principles and concepts had been incorporated in Egypt's 5-year plan (1982/83 - 1986/87). The national industrial development plan was envisaged to raise the percentage share of industry, excluding petroleum and energy, from 14 per cent to 15.1 per cent in 1987. In accordance with the principles of collective self-reliance and self-sustainment, Egypt had initiated a programme of economic/industrial co-operation with Sudan. This arrangement could be extended to other interested member States of the Nile Basin. He reiterated Egypt's technical assistance programme to other African countries and its policy of importing raw material inputs from the African countries whenever feasible.

52. He stated that although Egypt supported the establishment of regional institutions, he was concerned about the establishment of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF), particularly because of the small number of member States that had actually signed or ratified the constitution. An appeal was made to the Secretariat to intensify its efforts to popularize AIDF with a view to attracting a wider membership and increasing its capital fund.

CONGO

53. The representative of the Congo first of all recalled the objectives of the 1982-1986 five-year plan which were to build up the national economy, strengthen national unity, make the economy self-sustaining and promote social evolution. As part of those objectives, Congolese industries had been instructed to concentrate on the development of national potential and the satisfaction of the needs of the people.

54. During the five-year plan, major road infrastructure and communication projects would be implemented; there were also plans to strengthen the energy network, identify

and strengthen projects such as sugar factories, textile factories, pulp factories, foundries, forges and mechanical workshops. The objectives of the five-year plan were in line with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action and the foundations for the implementation of the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa had been laid. He also informed participants that steps were being taken to establish a liaison centre and set up a national co-ordination committee.

55. He admitted that at the subregional level the actions carried out were still not in consonance with the political will of African countries.

ANGOLA

56. The representative of Angola said that the crisis situation in Southern Africa was hampering the economic development of the subregion and resulted in a loss of interest in units of production. In that regard, the Angolan programme of the Decade concerned at the national level the implementation of an emergency plan for the establishment/rehabilitation of industrial plants such as sugar factories, oil factories, breweries, textile industries, foundries, agricultural implements factories, mechanical industries, ship building and ship repair yards, petrochemicals, etc. At the subregional and regional level, Angola was responsible for the energy sector of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), and the promoter of an integrated steel factory within the Lusaka-based MULPOC. Moreover, Angola was engaged in the establishment of professional training institutions for Portuguese-speaking countries.

57. Finally, the National Commission on UNIDO was responsible, under a government decree, for co-ordinating the national programme of the Industrial Development Decade. The Commission advised the Government on industrialization problems.

ZAIRE

58. The representative of Zaire said that the deterioration of his country's industrial base, the depth of inter-industry trade and the country's dependence on resources imported from outside Africa had led it to set forth an industrial policy focusing on the renovation of existing industrial entities, the national and subregional integration of industrial activities and the promotion of inter-industry trade. He also dwelt on the manner in which foreign partners operated,

preferring to reduce their risk by avoiding direct involvement in the investment of their money, and commented that the question of selective, judicious protectionism was already under consideration and should, in any event, form part of the national policy of "concerted economic liberalism".

59. His country had undertaken several specific activities in the context of the Decade, including: the establishment of National Committees on industrial renovation and integration; the creation of the "Fonds des Conventions de développement", which were primarily intended to finance the production of agricultural raw materials for agro-industry and the training of local human resources; the establishment of a "study cell" to analyze the current economic situation; and the creation of a National Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade.

60. In conclusion, he said that the programme for the Decade should include sub-regional as well as national projects. He would transmit to the joint secretariat a list of 17 projects, three of which had already been selected for the Central African subregional programme.

NIGERIA

61. The representative of Nigeria, in his presentation to the meeting, reiterated his country's commitment to the principles of self-reliance and self-sustainment. With regard to the specific activities mapped out for the preparatory phase of the Industrial Development Decade programme, he intimated that Nigeria had established a National Co-ordinating Committee on the Industrial Development Decade Programme early in 1983, which had drawn up relevant programmes for the first phase. Nigeria was now determined to implement the programmes this year as funds were being made available for this purpose.

62. On the initial investment programme for the subregions, the representative stated that in order to utilize effectively Africa's limited resources, take advantage of economies of scale, market scope and achieve integrated development, certain industries such as metallurgical, petrochemical and heavy industries should be classified as regional. Others such as building materials, spare parts, agro-based, precision engineering, pharmaceutical, non-metallic mineral products, energy-saving industries and electrical and electronic industry should be classified as subregional. He also expressed concern on the possibility of concentrating identical

industries in the subregions. On the financial requirements for the implementation of the projects, he appealed to the Member States not to rely extensively on foreign assistance as they were not always forthcoming. He said that detailed studies should be carried out to ensure the effective promotion of the projects and finalization arrangements.

63. The representative presented a series of studies to be undertaken with respect to ten core subregional projects. He however confirmed that small and medium-scale industries should form the basis of development at the national level because of the small capital involved in the establishment of these industries. He further outlined the constraints that are likely to jeopardize the efforts of the continent which include identification without indicating priorities, finance, trade policies, etc.

64. He highlighted vital issues which he considered as critical to the success of the IDDA Programme to include development of realistic trade policies, standardization of African produce and a well-articulated energy programme.

GABON

65. In his statement, the representative of Gabon outlined the main features of his country's industrial policy. In implementing the Lagos Plan of Action and, in particular, the programme for the Decade, Gabon had undertaken a number of actions. He mentioned the establishment of a special fund derived from petroleum profits and designed to finance priority and profitable investments; the establishment of a certain number of production units designed to achieve food self-sufficiency and the development of natural resources; and finally his country's policy of encouraging national private initiative and small-scale and medium industry.

66. With regard to the training of skilled personnel, he said that several professional training centres were in existence and that efforts were being made to draw up sectoral plans with the assistance of UNIDO.

67. Finally, he stressed that Gabon's membership in a number of subregional organizations was proof of his country's desire to co-operate.

TUNISIA

68. The statement of the representative of Tunisia was mainly concerned with the refusal of the industrialized countries to co-operate with the developing countries,

especially with Africa. The salvation of the developing countries lay in their determination to unite their economic forces and to make use of their advantages in an effort to achieve South-South co-operation, namely lifting of customs barriers, development of trade, technical assistance, professional and university training, exchange of technological and industrial information, and promotion and execution of joint projects with emphasis on complementarity and specialization.

69. Within the framework of subregional co-operation, Tunisia had carried out joint industrial projects with certain countries of North and West Africa. Moreover, Tunisia had established development banks whose field of action included the financing of regional co-operation programmes.

70. He urged the African countries to participate actively in UNIDO IV and to make it a forum for discussing the development problems of the third world.

IVORY COAST

71. In presenting his country paper, the representative of Ivory Coast briefly outlined the status of industry before independence. He stated that the Ivory Coast was mainly an agricultural economy and as such industries established were mainly agro-based or allied industries. Although mineral resources were limited, efforts were being made to develop and process the available natural resources. Being a member of ECOWAS and other subregional economic groupings, 25 per cent of its trade was with other African countries. In accordance with the principle of collective self-reliance and multinational co-operation among the African countries, Ivory Coast had undertaken with other countries joint enterprises (refinery, bitumen and certain chemical industries).

72. Regarding the activities to be undertaken during the preparatory phase of the Decade, the question of establishing a National Co-ordinating Committee and implementing other preparatory activities for the implementation of the Decade was being studied.

BOTSWANA

73. The representative of Botswana stated that industrialization was a relatively new activity in Botswana. There were a number of small-scale industries producing

light consumer goods. However, with the assistance of some international organizations, the Government has identified some projects in the agricultural, chemical, metallurgical, engineering, building material and small-scale industrial sub-sectors. Prefeasibility studies and feasibility studies of most of these projects were being undertaken with the assistance of some international organizations. He stated that considerable efforts have been made in the implementation of some of the identified projects, particularly in the field of textiles, food, engineering products, electronics, etc. The Government had also established an effective investment promotion mechanism, including a unique incentive programme to encourage both local and foreign investors. He reiterated his Government's commitment and continuous support to regional economic co-operation.

MALI

74. The representative of Mali said that the overall objectives of his country's 1981-1985 Development Plan were, among other things, self-sufficiency in food, control of the country's water resources, improved communications with the outside world and the involvement of the private sector in industrial development.

75. The industrial sector in Mali covers mainly the food industries (nine projects), textiles, where it was planned to consolidate existing entities, the building materials industry, the chemical industries (soap works, fertilizer plants, pharmaceutical plants) and the small and medium-sized industries that were favoured by private enterprise in the country.

76. Mali had undertaken a number of activities during the preparatory phase of the Decade, including an industrial census, the identification, evaluation and strengthening of capacities with a view to the creation of a master plan for the industrialization of the country (a project still in progress) and the development of the banking sector.

77. As far as the provision of adequate energy was concerned, a number of hydro-electric dams had been built or were planned (Selingue, Markala, Manantali and Tossaye).

78. Seminars on interaction between investors and public authorities and on project design, formulation and implementation techniques had been held in 1982 and 1984 respectively, to stimulate the growth of small and medium-sized industrial concerns in the context of the Decade.

SENEGAL

79. In his statement on the implementation of the programme for the Decade, the representative of Senegal emphasized the manner in which his country had taken account of the programme in its own national development plan at the subsectoral level in the food processing, chemical, mechanical engineering, mining and building materials industries.

80. His country had made particular efforts to increase allocations to the subsector concerned with the industrial processing of agricultural produce, which was the underpinning for self-sufficiency in food. Some 12 per cent of available medium and long-term funds had been earmarked for that sector under the current sixth national plan.

81. He indicated the difficulties associated with raw material supplies because of drought. In addition to the food subsector, chemical industries were being given special attention. Chemical plants in Senegal manufacturing fertilizer from local resources in association with such African countries as Nigeria, Cameroon and the Ivory Coast, and India and the African Refinery Company, with an estimated output of 1,200,000 tonnes per year would meet fertilizer requirements of the country and the subregion. Among other priority subsectors he mentioned mechanical engineering, which provided the motive force for the transfer of technology and laid the foundation for industrialization. As a subsector, it included farm machinery manufacture and ship repairs. Enhanced output and the creation of local businesses in the building industry were also matters receiving attention from his Government. Finally, he referred to the textile industry which held an important position in the sixth national plan with an 8.6 per cent share of resources.

SUDAN

82. In his presentation, the representative of Sudan called for better management of resources and potential in Africa. A more rational management of resources could be based on the use of diverse technological skills and processes ranging from labour-intensive to capital-intensive methods. The abundant traditional energy resources should be harnessed for increasing outputs in the region instead of relying solely on imported energy sources. It was noted that oil imports account for about 40 per cent of Sudan's total export earnings.

83. He recalled efforts at co-operation which had been initiated between Sudan, Egypt and Tunisia pointing out that these were wholly in conformity with the objectives of the IDDA and the Lagos Plan of Action. Industrial activities also include programmes for rehabilitation of plants and increasing output of industrial capacities.

84. Human resource development programmes have been initiated to support industrial activities and to provide needed manpower in critical sectors.

85. An appeal was also made to countries with production facilities in fertilizers, pharmaceuticals and tractors and agricultural implements to expand their output and lessen the region's dependence on external sources for these goods.

GUINEA BISSAU

86. The representative of Guinea-Bissau said that, since independence in 1974, his country had been facing several constraints mainly with respect to the shortage of human and financial resources and shortcomings in the establishment of industrial policies. Although his Government had fixed as priorities the development of agricultural products, exploration and utilization of natural resources for the production of construction materials and the development of light industries and energy resources, there were still considerable constraints which were impeding the implementation of the Decade Programme. Nothing significant had yet been undertaken at the subregional or regional level, although there were still possibilities of co-operating with countries of the subregion.

ZAMBIA

87. In presenting his report, the representative of Zambia said his country's Third Five-Year Development Programme was to diversify the economic structure, since the mainstay of the economy was the mining sector. In this regard, several industries based on the processing of local raw materials had been established and would be established. The Government's policy on industrialization put emphasis on agro-based industry and the establishment of industries that have effective linkages with other sectors of the economy and were capable of earning or saving foreign exchange generating more employment and alleviating some of the economic problems by satisfying the basic needs of the people.

88. On the implementation of the Decade, attempts were being made to establish industries that would increase agricultural production, support and enhance the development and utilization of energy and other core industries. The main constraint, however, was finance. With the assistance of UNIDO, investment promotion activities were being undertaken.

89. Zambia, a member of the PTA and SADCC and other regional institutions, firmly supported regional co-operation and intra-African trade.

UGANDA

90. The representative of Uganda outlined the initiative so far taken by his Government towards the implementation of the Decade Programme since 1980. These included the preparation and publication in 1982 of the national economic recovery programme and its subsequent revision in 1983, to include, among other things, the IDDA objectives. The initiative also included the establishment of a National Co-ordinating Committee for the IDDA and district development committees to promote and popularize small-scale industries.

91. Uganda has focused attention on the rehabilitation of existing industries in the basic industrial subsectors and mobilized funds for this programme. Other projects include the phosphate fertilizer project and extraction of common salt from a local salt lake. Some industries which had been forcibly taken away in 1972 are being returned to their rightful owners.

92. The representative further reported his country's participation in the promotion of regional and subregional co-operation, including the search for new avenues for economic co-operation between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

93. At the institutional level, in-service training has been stepped up, new technical institutions are being started and existing ones upgraded to produce more skilled technicians. UNIDO has assisted in the designing of a project for the planning unit of the Ministry of Industry for project design, monitoring and implementation of the IDDA programme and more UNIDO assistance is being sought.

ZIMBABWE

94. The representative of Zimbabwe stated that his country has embarked on the implementation of the IDDA programme against a backdrop of world recession, drought

and fall in foreign exchange earnings. He gave a rundown of various industrial institutions operating in the management and co-ordination of Zimbabwe's national industrial sector. In particular, high priority was being accorded to the development of small and medium-scale industries.

95. Furthermore, Zimbabwe has given due attention to the development of technical and managerial manpower through organization of courses and seminars and in-plant training through strengthening of engineering and scientific institutions. He concluded by stating that his country was embarking on a major rehabilitation and diversification programme of the iron and steel industry to serve national objectives and subregional co-operation arrangements.

LIBYA

96. The representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya said that economic dependence was the worst form of colonialism and urged African countries to intensify their co-operation, especially in the establishment of light industries within the framework of the Decade in order to process local raw materials on the spot. In that respect, his country had attained self-sufficiency in several areas.

97. He recalled his country's achievements in heavy industries and said that African countries needed to set up joint ventures; his country already participated in many joint ventures with other countries in the subregion.

98. It was important to develop industrial manpower and to secure the technology required to tap the immense resources of the continent; his country was and would always be ready to open wide the doors of its technical training institutions to African youth.

ALGERIA

99. In his statement, the representative of Algeria provided a survey of industrialization in his country: its accomplishments, its weaknesses and its prospects. He emphasized that the development strategy was an overall and integrated one. He gave a description of the country's existing industrial base and the different goods produced. The primary objectives of the Decade, he said, would be achieved through integration and the firm establishment of small and medium-sized industries.

100. In the field of human resources development, efforts were being made to adapt training to domestic requirements and to improve the quality of education. Efforts relating to the selection and mastery of technology during the Decade would be aimed at changing the country's status from that of a consumer to that of a producer and designer. In energy and industrialization, the accent would be on preparations for the post-petroleum era.

101. He summarized the progress that had been made in regional co-operation (over 10 joint companies, technical assistance for project execution, training courses and fellowships). As for operational focal points, he said that the existing institutions and machinery were in a position to cope with both regional and South-South co-operation.

UPPER VOLTA

102. The representative of Upper Volta said that authorities of his country, in accordance with the Lagos Plan of Action, had redefined their industrial policies and were giving high priority to basic industries for the development of agriculture, the development of local resources, and the development of the informal sector and of small village enterprises. This new policy was based primarily on effective utilization of national resources.

103. For the implementation of the Decade Programme, he mentioned the establishment of a higher planning council, the revision of the investment code and the establishment of an autonomous investment fund. He further indicated that Upper Volta had requested and obtained from UNIDO the financing of a mission for the survey of the industrial development potential in those regions presently lacking industries. The mission took place between 10 April and June 1983 and its report is now available for consideration.

104. Upper Volta was particularly interested in subregional projects, especially projects of the manufacture of wagons initiated by CEAO and for the manufacture of hides and skins initiated by UMOA.

105. Finally, he admitted that, for reasons linked with the domestic situation of his country, very few activities had been accomplished within the framework of the Decade.

RWANDA

106. The representative of Rwanda said that his country attached great importance to industrialization. In line with the programme for the Decade, the third national economic, social and cultural development plan of Rwanda had made provisions for a number of activities. They basically involved the formulation of industrial plans for the development of local resources in order to ensure a balanced development of all the regions of the country as well as the diversification of small and medium-sized industries and handicrafts.

107. As part of the mobilization of financial resources, credit institutions such as the guarantee fund, the agricultural fund and people's banks had been established. There was also the CEPGL Development Bank established within the framework of subregional co-operation. The above institutions would help to start the process of developing potential resources such as water power, methane gas, peat, etc. A round-table would soon be held on the industrialization of Rwanda.

LIBERIA

108. The Conference was informed that the representative of Liberia would submit his country's report in writing. In that report, he said that it was in 1979 that the Monrovia strategy, which formed the framework for the Lagos Plan of Action and the IDDA had been adopted. The Liberian Government, on the basis of the principles of self-reliance and self-sustainment, had within the limit of its resources, established a number of industries to satisfy the basic needs of the people. In particular, the Government had created an industrial free zone to induce both domestic and foreign investment, promote exports, increase employment and develop technological capabilities for industrial development.

109. On the implementation of the IDDA, the Government had tried to realize the principles, concepts and ideas of the IDDA in the national development/industrial plans and programmes. Projects have been identified for subregional co-operation with neighbouring States of the Mano River Union. However, the questions of mobilizing finance was a crucial one. The Government would therefore welcome external assistance, both financial and technical, to support its efforts at the national level.

ARCEDEM

110. The observer from the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing briefed the Conference on the objectives, location, work programme and the relevance of the Centre to the implementation of the IDDA. He further

highlighted the constraints faced by the Centre and paid special tribute to the sponsors of the Centre, namely OAU, ECA and UNIDO, and also to the Governments of Nigeria, India and to the UNDP for assisting with the construction of the Centre which was in progress and for the provision of equipment.

111. He further appealed to members of the Centre to pay their contribution to the Centre and to non-members to consider becoming members of this Centre. UNIDO's assistance was solicited.

F. REPORT OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE (OF THE WHOLE)
ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA (Agenda item 5)

112. In introducing the report, the representative of Rwanda said that the report was divided into two parts: the first covered the actual proceedings of the meeting and the second the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting.

113. In brief, the Follow-Up Committee considered the progress report by the countries on the implementation of the Decade and reviewed the activities of the preparatory phase of the Decade and modalities for the implementation of the Decade at national, subregional and regional levels. The question of financing the Decade programme was critically examined and it was recommended that financing institutions should be urged to assist in the funding of projects identified for implementation during the Decade. Reference was made to the allocation of an amount of US\$ 1 million by the ADB for the period 1982-1986. Member States were urged to submit projects for financing.

114. He said that the question of management of the AIDF was examined in detail by the Follow-up Committee (of the Whole) on Industrialization in Africa which finally recommended that the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts should consider the three proposals dealing with the management of the AIDF and make recommendations to the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Other issues discussed were the forthcoming Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and an African common position on the issues to be discussed.

115. The Conference noted the presentation made by the representative of Rwanda and endorsed the Report.

G. CONSIDERATION OF THE REPORT OF THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING OF EXPERTS OF THE WHOLE (Agenda item 6)

116. In introducing this agenda item, the Chairman of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole indicated that the deliberations of the experts focused on progress made in the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; the programme of activities to be undertaken during the implementation phase of the Decade; the management of the African Industrial Development Fund; issues to be discussed at UNIDO IV and an African common position for negotiations at UNIDO IV. Accordingly, the report had been broadly divided into two parts. The first part was an account of the proceedings of the meeting, and part two outlined the conclusions and recommendations emanating from the deliberations, including proposals on an African common position on the issues to be raised at UNIDO IV and on the IDDA.

117. In the discussion which followed, the attention of the meeting was drawn to the reference made throughout the report to a joint secretariat of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO. It was pointed out that there was no legally constituted body as a joint secretariat with a budget and staff. The agreement which was signed by the Heads of the secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO in 1981, establishing a joint committee of the three secretariats was simply to facilitate the harmonization of the activities of the three organizations and to monitor the implementation of joint programmes related to the Decade. The secretariats were therefore asked to readjust any reference to joint secretariat in the report to the secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO or joint committee, as appropriate.

118. Concerning the US\$ 5 million indicated in paragraph 39 of the report, a question was raised as to how this figure was determined. In response, the Executive Director of UNIDO indicated that UNIDO had initiated, on the basis of the failure of the UNDP to make available the US\$ 3 million allocated in its 1982-1986 regional programme for Africa for planning and programming of the Decade, a request which had been negotiated with great difficulty, by the African Ambassadors in New York. This had led to the approval by the United Nations General Assembly of only US\$ 1 million to UNIDO for Decade-related activities. The Executive Secretary of the ECA also added that it was not so much a question of fixing a figure of US\$ 5 million each for UNIDO and ECA, but that of obtaining strong support from the African delegations to the UNDP Governing Council, the General Assembly and the ACQB for requests from each of the

organizations, which had to be detailed and in accordance with well-defined programmes, to ensure that substantial resources were made available for assistance to African countries in the implementation of their Decade-related activities. Subsequent discussions on the subject by delegates emphasized the need for substantial resources to be made available to UNIDO and the ECA for the Decade since the US\$ 1 million was indeed a very modest figure.

119. After considering, amending and endorsing the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole, the meeting agreed on a number of conclusions and recommendations and adopted three resolutions presented in Part Two of this report. In this connection, one delegate insisted that UNIDO and ECA should, in collaboration with OAU, initiate actions for the implementation of the activities called for in their respective fields of competence.

H. ELECTION OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA
(Agenda item 7)

120. The secretariat explained to the Conference that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa was set up by the Second Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry in December 1973 consisting of the members of the bureau and 12 member States elected by the Conference on a subregional representational basis. The present composition of the Follow-up Committee was stated in the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry. The Committee was expected to ensure the satisfactory implementation of decisions reached by the Conference and report to the subsequent meeting of the Conference. The Committee was expected to meet twice a year but, due to financial constraints, invariably was meeting annually.

121. Following this explanation given by the secretariat, the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry elected the following countries to be members of the Committee:

Officers

Chairman	- Zambia
First Vice-Chairman	- Senegal
Second Vice-Chairman	- Algeria
Third Vice-Chairman	- Angola
Rapporteur	- Uganda

Members

North African subregion	- Tunisia, Morocco and Libya
West African subregion	- Sierra Leone, Guinea Bissau and Mauritania
Central African subregion	- Congo, Rwanda and Gabon
East/Southern African subregion	- Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Comoros

I. DATE AND VENUE OF THE NEXT MEETINGS OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY AND OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA (Agenda item 8)

122. The ECA, in consultation with OAU and UNIDO, was requested to take the necessary follow-up action, since no offer or interest was indicated by any of the delegates at the Meeting to host the meetings.

J. ANY OTHER BUSINESS (Agenda item 9)

123. Zambia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Office at Vienna made a statement on behalf of African Permanent Representatives in Vienna. He informed the meeting that Africa's representation in Vienna was small (ten countries) as compared to the representation of the other developing regions, as a result of which the bargaining position of Africa was weak. He referred to the poor attendance of African delegates to the Industrial Development Board and the inconsistency of the composition of their delegations. Furthermore, Member States should participate at the meetings of the Industrial Development Board of UNIDO, particularly at its 18th regular session scheduled to take place in Vienna from 2 to 18 May 1984. In this particular meeting, some of the agenda items for UNIDO IV would be discussed. He appealed to all member States to ensure a minimum amount of consistency in the composition of their delegations to international meetings, particularly to UNIDO IV. In this regard, he suggested that representatives to the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry should be included in countries' delegations.

124. The meeting therefore recommended that member States which do not have Permanent Missions to the United Nations Office at Vienna should consider opening permanent missions in Vienna.

125. It was suggested that the Conference of African Ministers of Industry should meet annually and that the Intergovernmental Meeting of the Whole should commence

its meeting well in advance of the Conference of Ministers in order to ensure that its deliberations were concluded at least a day before the opening of the Ministerial Meeting. Because of the limited time available, it was also suggested that the volume of documents presented at meetings be reduced.

126. The Conference noted the above suggestions and referred the matter to the secretariat for consideration.

127. With reference to the sudden death of His Excellency Ahmed Sekou-Touré, President of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, the Conference observed two minutes' silence, took ten minutes recess; and on its behalf the Chairman sent the following cable of condolence to the Government and people of Guinea:

"H. E. MR. PRIME MINISTER
REVOLUTIONARY PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF
GUINEA, CONAKRY

HAVE JUST LEARNED WITH DEEP SORROW OF SUDDEN DEATH PRESIDENT AHMED SEKOU TOURE. IN THESE TRAGIC CIRCUMSTANCES AND ON BEHALF OF ALL PARTICIPANTS CONFERENCE AFRICAN MINISTERS INDUSTRY NOW MEETING IN ADDIS ABABA REQUEST YOU TO ACCEPT AND CONVEY TO THE GUINEAN PEOPLE, ITS STATE-PARTY, AND THE FAMILY OF THE EMINENT LATE PRESIDENT OUR MOST PROFOUND CONDOLENCES AND OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY. HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE."

K. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT (Agenda item 10)

128. The Conference reviewed, amended and adopted its report and authorized the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO to finalize and circulate it to all Member States and relevant organizations.

129. In the adoption of the report, attention was drawn to its non-availability in Arabic and the secretariats were requested to ensure that all documentation for future meetings should be made available in all official languages of the Conference.

L. CLOSURE OF THE CONFERENCE (Agenda item 11)

130. In his closing remarks, the Chairman thanked the delegates for their valuable contributions to the work of the Conference. He reminded them of the importance of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and urged that all African Member States should endeavour to attend that Conference as well as meetings of the African

Group and the Group of 77 which are scheduled to take place in Vienna just before the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO. African countries should be as determined as ever to defend African interests by vigorously pursuing the common position on which the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry had just agreed. He thanked also the Government of Socialist Ethiopia as well as the Executive Heads of the three sponsoring organizations and their secretariats (ECA, OAU and UNIDO) for their efforts which enabled the Conference to hold its seventh session so successfully.

131. The Conference closed on Wednesday, 28 March 1984, at 9.30 p.m.

PART TWO
CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

A. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

JOINT PROGRESS REPORT BY ECA, OAU AND UNIDO ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA AT THE SUBREGIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO THE PREPARATORY PHASE OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE DECADE (Agenda item 6(a))

1. Bearing in mind the information provided by the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Member States on the status of implementation of activities during the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme related, in particular, to incorporating the concepts and priorities of the Decade Programme into national development/ industrial development plans and programmes, the establishment of National Co-ordinating Committees and Operational Focal Points, for the promotion of the Decade; and considering the constraints encountered, in particular the inadequacy of financial resources and critical manpower for industrialization, including scientific and technological capabilities; the Conference concluded and recommended that:

- (a) Member States and intergovernmental organizations should intensify their efforts towards the accomplishment of the priority actions to be undertaken during the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme and to provide the OAU, ECA and UNIDO secretariats with the information on actions taken to enable their Joint Committee to more effectively monitor the implementation of the Decade Programme.
- (b) Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations should undertake concerted actions for the implementation of the subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes adopted by the four Subregional Meetings on the Promotion of Intra-African Industrial Co-operation within the Framework of the IDDA. To this end, Member States are urged to intensify their efforts to mobilize financial resources and technical assistance from multi-and bilateral financing and aid agencies for the implementation of the IDDA.

- (c) Further appeal should be made to the international community, especially the UNDP, ADB, World Bank, IMF and other international organizations for increased technical and financial assistance in support of the Decade.
 - (d) Member States should request the United Nations General Assembly to increase and put on a permanent basis the financial allocation to UNIDO for the Decade from its regular budget to an annual minimum of US\$ 5 million for assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations for the formulation and implementation of their Decade programmes.
 - (e) Member States should also request the United Nations General Assembly to allocate funds to ECA to enable ECA and its MULPOCs to assist Member States and their intergovernmental organizations in consultations, negotiations and investment promotion of projects at subregional level.
 - (f) Member States and international technical assistance agencies are urged to fully utilize indigenous capabilities both within and outside Africa, including consultancy services in the African countries, in the implementation of the Decade Programme, especially in respect of those aspects related to project design, preparation and engineering as well as the evaluation of contracts.
 - (g) African countries and organizations should take into consideration the recommendations made at the First International Latin American/African Symposium on the Promotion of Co-operation between African and Latin American Countries and Organizations in the formulation and implementation of their Decade programmes. In this connection, the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Secretariats are urged to initiate similar programmes with other developing regions or subregions of the world within the framework of TCDC/ECDC.
 - (h) The establishment of a regional data and information bank for Africa.
2. ECA, UNIDO and other relevant international organizations should undertake more publicity in African countries of their technical assistance programmes and

should intensify their efforts in ensuring that their technical studies are circulated, brought to the attention of actual users, including public and private enterprises and institutions.

3. The Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO should intensify their assistance to Member States. This assistance should include the:

- (a) Formulation of industrial strategies and policies and elaboration of industrial master plans based on the concept of core industries;
- (b) Development of industrial manpower, especially scientific, technological and industrial entrepreneurial capabilities;
- (c) Promotion of intra-African trade in industrial raw materials and products as well as energy;
- (d) Identification and mobilization of financial resources;
- (e) Survey of African demand/supply requirements in strategic core industrial subsectors, including textiles, forest-based and leather, and support areas, especially energy and industrial manpower; and
- (f) The dissemination of information on the Decade within Africa as well as at the international level with particular regard to other developing countries.

4. The Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO, particularly UNIDO, should prepare guidelines in respect of available opportunities for obtaining technical assistance in finance and technology in Africa and the rest of the world.

PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE
OF THE DECADE 1985-1990 (Agenda item 6(b))

5. Recognizing that industrialization is an engine of growth and development and bearing in mind the existing industrial structures in the Member States, the problems and constraints on industrialization, the characteristics of the basic industries, the financial implications and the urgent need to promote multinational core industries, the Conference concluded and recommended that the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO should, on the basis of the four subregional integrated industrial promotion programmes and in consultation with Member States, prepare a proposed detailed programme of activities for the implementation phase of the Decade at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. In the preparation of the programme, the following should be taken into consideration:

- (a) Projects selected for subregional and regional co-operation should reflect the national priorities and objectives of the participating Member States;
- (b) Consultations and negotiations among the Member States on modalities for co-operation and promotion of investment in subregional and regional projects;
- (c) Preparation of a comprehensive industrial survey on inter alia existing industrial structures, organizations, availability and sources of factor inputs, especially manpower, industrial raw materials and technology at the national, subregional and regional and international levels as well as preferential financial arrangements at international level, particularly at South/South level;
- (d) Production of an industrial map of Africa;
- (e) Development of requisite industrial and technological manpower, including the identification and utilization of African competences and capabilities within Africa;
- (f) Identification, mobilization and optimum utilization of financial resources; and
- (g) Identification of projects in the development of local energy resources, including hydro-electricity, new and renewable sources of energy. For this purpose, a meeting of experts on energy, for industrialization will be convened before UNIDO IV to work out the details.

6. The proposed programme should be submitted to the next meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa for review and recommendation to the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry for adoption.

7. Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, with the assistance of ECA and UNIDO should review their ongoing and future programmes in order to identify and submit to UNIDO concrete and well-defined projects for inclusion in the proposed programme.

PROGRESS ON THE QUESTION OF THE MANAGEMENT BY ADB OF THE AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (Agenda item 6(c))

8. The Conference recommended that the African Development Bank (ADB) should manage the AIDF on the basis of the following conditions now accepted also by the ADB:

- (a) that the African Ministers of Industry of AIDF member countries shall constitute the Board of Governors of the AIDF;
- (b) that the Board of Directors of the Fund shall be composed of members of the Board of Directors of the ADB who represent the members of the Fund;
- (c) that the policies, criteria and priorities for the utilization of the Fund shall be determined by the Board of Governors;
- (d) that the resource mobilization strategy and planning shall be the responsibility of the Board of Governors;
- (e) that the ADB shall report to the AIDF Board of Governors in accordance with the management agreement to be concluded between the ADB and the AIDF; and
- (f) that management functions of the ADB shall be specified in the management agreement mentioned in sub-paragraph (e) above.

9. The Conference further recommended that the ADB should finalize with AIDF, through ECA, in consultation with UNIDO and OAU, a management agreement including all relevant details for consideration and approval by the Board of Governors of ADB and AIDF.

CONSIDERATION OF AFRICAN POSITION AT UNIDO IV AND PARTICIPATION OF AFRICAN MEMBER STATES IN UNIDO ACTIVITIES (Agenda item 6(d))

10. On the basis of the "Proposed Framework for African Common Position, Parts One and Two (Document ECA/JID/CMI.7/WP/4 and 5)" prepared jointly by the Secretariats on this subject, the Conference in plenary discussed extensively the various issues on agenda items 5, 6 and 7 of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO with a view to evolving a common African position. Further lengthy discussions were undertaken by a drafting committee set up for this purpose and subsequently by the plenary.

The meeting finally adopted a resolution and an "African Common Position on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO", the latter annexed to this report.

B. RESOLUTIONS

11. The Conference adopted the following three resolutions including the one referred to in paragraph 10 above:

- 1(VII) Resolution on the implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- 2(VII) Resolution on the African Industrial Development Fund; and
- 3(VII) Resolution on the African common position on UNIDO IV.

1(VII) Implementation of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA)

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 26 to 28 March 1984;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/66B of 5 December 1980 by which the General Assembly declared the period 1980-1990 as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and resolutions 36/182, Section II, of 17 December 1981, 37/212, Section II, of 20 December 1982 and 38/192, Part II, of 20 December 1983, all on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Recalling further ECA resolutions 442 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 466 (XVIII) of 2 May 1983 on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Welcoming resolution CM/Res.941(XL) adopted by the OAU Council of Ministers at its 40th Session held in Addis Ababa from 27 February to 7 March 1984;

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole on Industrialization in Africa on progress made in the implementation of the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme as well as on the proposals for the implementation phase of the Programme;

Taking into consideration the information provided by delegates on the actions taken at the national, sub-regional and international levels on the implementation of the Decade Programme for the IDDA and of the various constraints encountered;

Conscious of the urgent need for several Member States to intensify their efforts in the implementation of the activities outlined for the Preparatory Phase of the Decade Programme and for others to launch activities for the implementation phase;

Reiterating the need to accord priority to the development of strategic core industries that provide intra and inter-sectoral linkages and essential inputs for the production and processing of natural resources, especially food and agricultural products;

Convinced of the need to undertake concerted actions for the mobilization of financial resources, including technical assistance from the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO and other African and international organizations and bilateral and multilateral donor agencies for the implementation of the Decade Programme;

1. COMMENDS the efforts made by several Member States and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of activities during the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme as reflected in document ID/B/313 (ECA/IMD/CMI.7/WP/1);

2. CALLS on other Member States and African intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their efforts towards the accomplishment of the priority actions to be undertaken during the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme as outlined in document ID/310 and to provide information on actions taken to the OAU, ECA and UNIDO Secretariats to enable their Joint Committee to more effectively monitor the implementation of the Decade Programme;

3. ENDORSES the subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes adopted at the four subregional meetings organized on the promotion of intra-African industrial co-operation within the framework of the IDDA and REQUESTS the Secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO to synthesize and print them into a single document for distribution to all African countries and intergovernmental organizations;

4. CALLS on Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations to undertake all the urgent measures for the endorsement of the subregional integrated industrial promotion programmes, including the allocation of the necessary resources, as well as the other follow-up actions recommended for the effective implementation of those programmes; to this end:

- (a) STRESSES the need for Member States to provide financial and human resources for carrying out pre-investment activities related to subregional and regional projects which is a necessary condition for the execution of those projects;
- (b) URGES Member States to undertake all necessary measures for:
 - (i) strengthening indigenous capabilities on consultancy, technology, entrepreneurship, skilled manpower and negotiations;
 - (ii) consultations among themselves to agree on the modalities for co-operation including marketing and financing arrangements as well as on the principal promoter for each project;
 - (iii) the identification, production and development of local raw materials and energy resources as inputs for the identified projects;
 - (iv) the promotion of trade in raw materials, energy and manufactures;
 - (v) technical consultations on joint investment promotion of the identified projects, including the use of TCDC/ECDC arrangements.
- (c) FURTHER URGES Member States to assist and encourage African entrepreneurs, industrialists and marketing and distributing companies to intensify their contribution in the investment promotion and implementation of the national and multinational projects; and
- (d) INVITES the identified intergovernmental organizations in each subregion concerned with industrial development to establish co-ordinating committees on the IDDA for each subregion and subsectoral technical committees to assist in the co-ordination, promotion and monitoring of the implementation of the multinational projects.

5. RECOMMENDS that, in order to take advantage of economies of scale, market scope, and achieve integrated development, certain industries such as metallurgical, petrochemical and heavy engineering should be classified regional; others such as building industries (including cement), spare-parts, agro-based, agricultural implements (excluding heavy agriculture tractors), chemicals (including basic chemicals), precision engineering, pharmaceuticals, non-metallic mineral products, energy-saving industries and electrical and electronic industry, should be classified subregional;

6. REQUESTS the Secretariats of the ECA, OAU and UNIDO to prepare, on the basis of the initial integrated industrial promotion programmes and in consultation with Member States and relevant intergovernmental organizations, proposals for a comprehensive programme of activities for the implementation phase of the Decade Programme, at the national, subregional and international levels;

7. CALLS on Member States and intergovernmental organizations to examine their ongoing and future industrial programmes and identify and send to the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO proposals for inclusion in the programme of activities called for in paragraph 6 above;

8. WELCOMES the initiatives taken to promote co-operation between Latin American and African countries and organizations in the implementation of the Decade Programme and REQUESTS the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO to launch similar initiatives with other regions of the developing countries within the framework of TCDC/ECDC as well as within the UNIDO System of Consultations;

9. EXPRESSES its appreciation to the United Nations General Assembly for its decision to allocate to UNIDO US\$ 1 million from the regular budget of the United Nations for assistance in 1984 to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the ODA and APPEALS to the United Nations General Assembly to substantially increase this allocation to an annual minimum level of US\$ 5 million and for it to be put on a permanent basis. To this end, a similar arrangement should be made for the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it and its MULPOCs to assist Member States at the subregional level in their consultations, negotiations and investment promotion of multi-country projects;

10. FURTHER EXPRESSES its appreciation to the African Group at United Nations Headquarters for its commendable efforts in securing the allocation of the US\$ 1 million referred to in paragraph 9 above, and REQUESTS it to intensify its efforts with a view to securing a substantial increase of these resources;

11. WELCOMES with appreciation the generous financial contribution made by a number of countries to ECA, UNIDO and some African regional centres for the implementation of activities related to the Decade;

12. REITERATES the repeated appeals made to the international community, particularly the UNDP, World Bank, ADB, OPEC Fund, BADEA and other international organizations, multilateral and bilateral agencies and financial institutions to increase and intensify their technical and financial assistance on preferential conditions to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the IDDA and CALLS on Member States to join and increase their contributions to the African Industrial Development Fund;

13. THANKS the African Development Bank for earmarking US\$ 1 billion in its 1982-1986 programme period for industrial projects and APPEALS to it to allow interested Member States to borrow from those funds, on favourable terms, for investment, inter alia, for meeting their equity shares in subregional projects; the preparation of pre-investment studies; and for the implementation of sub-regional projects;

14. CONGRATULATES the Secretariats of the OAU, ECA and UNIDO for the efforts made in support of the actions taken by African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the priority actions identified for the preparatory phase of the Decade programme; WELCOMES the actions taken to promote the IDDA not only within but also outside Africa, and in view of the limited results so far achieved REQUESTS them to expand, publicize and intensify their assistance to the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the implementation of the priority actions for the preparatory phase of the Decade Programme and, based on the commitment of Member States, in carrying out the follow-up actions for the implementation of projects included in the four subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes with emphasis accorded to the:

- (a) integration of the projects contained in the four subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes;
- (b) formulation of industrial strategies and policies and elaboration of industrial master plans with particular emphasis on the development of strategic core industrial and support areas;
- (c) development of industrial manpower, especially scientific and technological capabilities, including the mobilization of African competences, both within and outside the continent, for the implementation of the Decade Programme;

- (d) promotion of intra-African co-operation, within the framework of existing or future intergovernmental organizations, especially in respect of trade in raw materials and manufactures;
- (e) development of traditional and acquisition of foreign technologies;
- (f) mobilization of financial resources;
- (g) development of energy, technology, equipment and appliances;
- (h) survey of African demand/supply requirements, especially in the strategic core industries and support areas as an input for the preparation of an industrial map of Africa;
- (i) preparation of and circulation to all Member States a directory of national subregional and regional centres dealing with industrial and technological studies; and
- (j) promotion of the Decade Programme not only within but also outside Africa.

15. DIRECTS the Follow-Up Committee on Industrialization in Africa to undertake, at its next meeting, a careful examination of the proposals presented by the Secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO on the comprehensive programme of activities called for in operative paragraph 6 above taking into account the progress achieved and the problems encountered during the preparatory phase, and transmit them, along with its recommendations, to the Eighth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, for consideration and approval.

2(VII) African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF)

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 26 to 28 March 1984:

Recalling resolution 1 (vi) section B(b) (v) adopted at its sixth session in November 1981 on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, inter alia, calling on all Member States to strengthen the African Industrial Development Fund as one of the mechanisms designed especially to increase the ability of Member States to raise the large financial resources needed for the implementation of the Decade Programme;

Reaffirming the recommendation contained in resolution 2(vi) also adopted at its sixth session, particularly with respect to the strict application of articles 13 and 17 of the Constitution of the Fund, which stipulates that the Fund should have, as its supreme authority, a Board of Governors comprising the Ministers of Industry, while its management is carried out by the ADB Secretariat for a period of five years, after which period the Fund's Board of Governors would review its final and definite structure;

Recalling resolution 1(i) adopted at the meeting of Plenipotentiaries on the African Industrial Development Fund in Addis Ababa in October 1979 authorizing the Executive Secretary of the ECA to negotiate with the ADB a management agreement for submission to the Board of Governors of the AIDF for approval;

Noting with satisfaction the results of negotiations between the ADB and the ECA which place emphasis on the principal responsibility of the Board of Governors consisting of Ministers of Industry in defining the aims, objectives and policies of the Fund;

1. NOTES that with 15 Member States having signed or ratified the constitution of the AIDF, the minimum number of 12 has been attained, thus making it possible for the Fund to be operational;
2. INVITES those Member States, which are not yet members of the AIDF, to accede to its constitution as soon as possible and APPEALS to those Member States which ratified the constitution of the Fund to pay their contributions;
3. REQUESTS the ECA Secretariat to disseminate information on the constitution of the Fund to all Member States thus enabling the Fund to expand its membership;
4. AGREES that the African Development Bank should undertake the management of the AIDF under the policy direction of the Ministers of Industry of those Member States which are members of the Fund in their capacity as members of its Board of Governors;
5. REQUESTS the ECA, in co-operation with the OAU and UNIDO, to finalize with the ADB the detailed management agreement for consideration and approval by the Boards of Governors of the ADB and of the AIDF.

3(VII) African Common Position at UNIDO IV

Guided by the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the OAU at their second extraordinary session on economic development of Africa held in Lagos, Nigeria, in April 1980;

Recalling OAU resolution EAHG/Res.2(II) on African participation in international negotiations adopted at the Second Extraordinary Session on Economic Development of Africa, and resolution CM/Res.941(XL) on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa adopted at the 40th Ordinary Session of the OAU Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa from 27 February to 7 March 1984 which, inter alia, urges all Member States to participate actively in the detailed negotiations during the preparation for UNIDO IV, since it is only through such participation that Africa would be able to contribute to shaping the future structure of UNIDO, particularly its decision-making system;

Recalling further United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 pertaining to global negotiations;

Convinced that only global negotiations as called for by the Group of 77 could lead to concrete solutions to the present crisis in the international economic system which affects the economies of African countries most seriously;

Bearing in mind United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66B of 5 December 1980 by which the General Assembly declared the period 1980-1990 as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and resolution 36/182, Section II, of 17 December 1981, 37/212, Section II, of 20 December 1982 and 38/192, Part II, of 20 December 1983, all on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Taking note of ECA resolutions 442(XVII) of 30 April 1982 on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade and 466(XVIII) of 2 May 1983 on the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

Also taking into consideration the preparatory activities undertaken by UNIDO for the Conference, including the recommendations contained in the various

documentation prepared in pursuance of resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO;

Seriously concerned with the deteriorating economic situation in the African countries which can only be remedied, to a great extent, by the accelerated industrialization of the continent;

1. ADOPTS the African Common Position for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO recommended by the Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts of the Whole which met in Addis Ababa from 1 to 24 March 1984, with particular emphasis on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

2. TAKES NOTE of the proposals contained in the documentation prepared by the UNIDO Secretariat for the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO and calls on Member States to study the proposals contained in that documentation giving particular importance to the following issues which are relevant to the industrialization process of the continent, especially in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa:

- (a) the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (b) industrial restructuring and effective measures and instruments, within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (c) the development of industrial and technological manpower;
- (d) strengthening the technological capability of African countries in the development and marketing of indigenous technologies and the appraisal, selection, acquisition and adoption of foreign technologies;
- (e) the adoption of special measures in favour of the least developed countries;
- (f) the adoption of new measures and innovations to ensure the increased flow of external financial assistance in support of African efforts, both at the national, subregional and regional levels, and in accordance with African development objectives; and
- (g) institutional arrangements for UNIDO.

3. URGES the international community to intensify its support to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa by, inter alia, increasing its financial and technical

assistance to the African countries, at the national, subregional and regional levels, in the implementation of their programmes for the Decade;

4. REAFFIRMING UNIDO's role as the focal point within the United Nations system for co-ordinating all matters concerning industrial development, especially those related to technical co-operation in developing countries;

5. CALLS for the early finalization of the process of transforming the organization into a Specialized Agency of the United Nations, and URGES those Member States of the United Nations which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Constitution of the new organization;

6. REITERATES the need for UNIDO's activities to be strengthened and expanded, especially in the following priority areas:

- (a) Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (b) technical assistance, particularly industrial training, development and acquisition of technology, energy and pre-investment and investment promotion activities;
- (c) industrial studies and research;
- (d) industrial consultations, including the setting up of regional and interregional consultations in support of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
- (e) the Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser's programme;
- (f) special measures for the least developed countries; and
- (g) economic and technical co-operation among the developing countries.

To this effect, the internal structure of UNIDO should be adjusted and its financial resources increased to enable the organization to more effectively carry out its activities, particularly for intensified assistance to African countries in the above-mentioned priorities and to ensure that the consultations should move from a mere exchange of information to programmes of action and means be elaborated for implementing such programmes of action;

7. CALLS upon Governments to increase their contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund so as to enable UNIDO to more effectively carry out its mandate and to cope with the increasing requirements of the developing countries;

8. DECIDES to convene in Vienna a meeting of the African Group prior to the meeting of the Group of 77 to review and reaffirm the common position and to agree on its negotiating strategy as well as on organizational matters;

9. REQUESTS the Secretary-General of the OAU and the Executive Secretary of ECA to communicate this resolution and the text of the African Common Position on UNIDO IV to the relevant authorities in all Member States of the OAU and to the African Group in Vienna, Geneva, Brussels and New York, and to arrange for the meeting of the African Group called for in paragraph 8 above;

10. URGES all African countries, especially the African Group in Vienna, to ensure that the contents of this resolution and the contents of the African Common Position on UNIDO IV are brought to the full attention of their delegations to:

- (a) the eighteenth session of the UNIDO Industrial Development Board scheduled to take place in Vienna in May 1984 which will discuss, inter-alia the final arrangements for UNIDO IV;
- (b) the meeting of the Group of 77 scheduled to take place in Vienna a few days before UNIDO IV to elaborate its common position on the Conference; and
- (c) the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO scheduled to take place in Vienna from 2 to 18 August 1984.

To this end, appeals to Member States to consider including participants at the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry in their delegations to the above-mentioned meetings.

11. APPEALS to the Executive Director of UNIDO to:

- (a) prepare and present to UNIDO IV a UNIDO Secretariat Programme of assistance to African countries, intergovernmental organizations and specialized agencies in the implementation of the programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

- (b) take into full consideration the contents of this resolution and the final document on the African Common Position on UNIDO IV in the final UNIDO Headquarters preparations for the Conference; and

- (c) provide conference facilities and services for the meeting of the African Group called for in paragraph 8 above and APPEALS to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the necessary resources to UNIDO accordingly.

ANNEX

ECONOMIC COMMISSION
FOR AFRICA
(ECA)

ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY
(OAU)

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
(UNIDO)

AFRICAN COMMON POSITION^{1/2/}
ON THE
FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO
(Vienna, Austria, 2 - 18 August 1984)

adopted by the

SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN
MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 26 - 28 March 1984

1/ The African Common Position on the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO was adopted by the Seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry who met in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 26 to 28 March 1984.

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AFRICAN COMMON POSITION
ON THE
FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In spite of her enormous natural resources, Africa remains the least developed continent in the world, in terms of all the well-known economic indicators. The industrial sector in Africa remains small and enclaved. It accounted for only 9.8 per cent of the region's GDP in 1980 and for only 0.9 per cent of world manufacturing output in 1980 as compared to 2.7 per cent and 6.0 per cent for South and East Asia and Latin America respectively. Out of 36 countries classified by the United Nations as least developed, 26 are in Africa and 21 out of the 34 countries classified by the World Bank as "low-income" developing countries are located in the region.

2. African countries have, since the attainment of political independence, continued the legacy of pre-independence economic development patterns based, predominantly, on the production and export of a small range of agricultural and mineral products (e.g., cocoa, coffee, cotton, timber, copper, iron ore, and petroleum). It had been expected that the foreign exchange earning from these exports would be sufficient to finance socio-economic development programmes, thereby bringing about economic growth.

3. Some countries have attempted to diversify their economic development activities through the establishment of import-substitution industries, financed largely from the earnings of agricultural and mineral exports. Unfortunately, this strategy has turned out, in most cases, to be a mere local assembly of imported parts and components and mixing and formulating of intermediate or finished products, at very high cost, making the locally manufactured (assembled) products a lot more expensive than imported ones. This type of strategy did not therefore make it possible for the industrial sector to play its expected role in the socio-economic development of the region.

4. The above situation has greatly contributed to the current serious problems related to balance of payment deficits facing most African countries. Thus, the region has continued to depend, to a very large extent, on the outside world for its economic development. This has contributed to the neglect of the vast potential of local markets which, so far, have been limited to urban areas. As a result of such a narrow economic base, the level of development of the required capabilities, infrastructure and other factor inputs for economic development have remained at a rudimentary stage in most African countries.

5. On the whole, therefore, Africa's economic development strategies have continued to be dictated by foreign factors, with no visible benefit to the African countries. Attempts at the global level to bring about a new international economic order have not been successful either. Thus, in the preamble to the Lagos Plan of Action the OAU Heads of State and Government asserted, inter alia, that:

"The effect of unfulfilled promises of global development strategies has been more sharply felt in Africa than in the other continents of the world. Indeed, rather than result in an improvement in the economic situation of the continent, successive strategies have made it stagnate and become more susceptible, than other regions, to the economic and social crises suffered by the industrialized countries. Thus, Africa is unable to point to any significant growth rate, or satisfactory index of general well-being, in the past 20 years."

6. Faced with this situation and determined to undertake measures for the restructuring of the economic base of the continent, the OAU Heads of State and Government resolved to adopt a far-reaching regional approach to economic development based, primarily, on the strategy of collective self-reliant and self-sustained development. This is contained in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos adopted by them at their second extraordinary session devoted to African economic development problems held in Lagos, Nigeria, in April 1980. The Lagos Plan of Action also advocates an integrated approach to African economic development, in the interest of the peoples of the region, based on the increased local utilization of its natural and human resources towards the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production of the continent by the year 2000.

7. The special importance given to accelerated industrialization in Africa in the Lagos Plan of Action, which was accorded a high priority, only second to self-sufficiency in food production, is demonstrated by the dynamic effort deployed by African Ministers of Industry since the Lima and New Delhi Conferences and in the recognition of the crucial role which industry plays in economic development. It is because of that crucial role and the need to give greater impetus to the industrial component of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos that the OAU Heads of State and Government proclaimed, in the Lagos Plan of Action, after a series of recommendations, the 1980's as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. This proclamation received international support when the United Nations General Assembly adopted resolution 35/66B in December 1980 also

proclaiming the Decade.

8. Following the proclamation of the Decade, the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry adopted, in November 1981, a programme for the Decade which was subsequently endorsed by the OAU and the United Nations General Assembly. In order to effectively implement the Decade Programme, with regard to both the strategies and objectives, the Seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in African adopted, in March 1983, specific guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national, subregional, regional and international levels, in relation to areas for initial concentration.

9. The Programme lays down the broad objectives to be achieved and provides a framework, modalities and strategies for the formulation and implementation of Decade related programmes and activities at the national, subregional, regional and international levels. Emphasis is placed on the development of human resources, especially scientific and technological capabilities; natural and energy resources; mobilization of financial resources, including the strengthening of existing and establishment, as required, of new industrial financing mechanisms; development of institutional machinery, including the establishment, as appropriate, of National Co-ordinating Committees and Operational Focal Points for the IDDA; development and acquisition of technology; intra-African industrial co-operation, especially in the promotion of trade in industrial raw materials and products; the linkage between industry and other economic sectors, particularly agriculture; and the popularization of the IDDA within and outside Africa. An important aspect of the recommended strategies is that resources, since they are limited, should, in the first instance, be concentrated on the promotion of core industrial projects in order to provide effective take-off and facilities required for implementing the Decade Programme in full.

10. While the African countries have embarked on several actions for the implementation of the Decade Programme, such actions have essentially covered the Preparatory Phase of the Programme 1982-1984. The main constraints encountered have been the insufficiency of financial resources and skilled manpower. These are among the most important areas for which urgent assistance from the international community is required. For such assistance to be effective there is a great need for the international community to adopt a more positive attitude towards industrialization in Africa in accordance with the principles, priorities and strategies enunciated in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Programme for the IDDA.

11. Bearing in mind the problems and constraints of international negotiations on the issues identified above, the level of development of the African countries, the constraints on industrialization in Africa and the basic need for accelerated industrial development of the continent, the African countries:

- (a) recall their commitment to establish a New International Economic Order;
- (b) express their desire to launch global negotiations; and
- (c) reaffirm their determination, within the framework of the solidarity of developing countries, to contribute to the implementation of programmes of South-South co-operation.

They have therefore adopted a common position on each of the substantive and other important items of the agenda of the Fourth General Conference of UNIDO as contained in chapters I, II and III of this document. In adopting their common position, they have accorded special emphasis to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, which they consider to constitute the central issue around which all other issues have been developed with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the Decade Programme.

II. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION, RELEVANT NATIONAL ACTIONS INCLUDING INDUSTRIAL POLICIES, AND UNIDO'S CONTRIBUTION IN CRITICAL AREAS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT 1985-2000 (Agenda item 5)

A. Accelerated development of human resources for industrial development (item 5(z))

12. The single most important constraint on industrialization in the African region is the inadequacy of industrial skills and knowledge.

The inadequacy of appropriate training facilities, shortage of industrial and industry-related manpower and weaknesses of industrialization-facilitating policies should be seen as a consequence, not a cause of the problem, which in Africa is the inadequacy of capabilities and capacities to develop manpower for all branches and phases of industrial activity. This situation in turn constrains the quantity and the quality of manpower that can be produced for meaningful industrialization activities within the region. Furthermore, it is a source of much foreign exchange leakage from the region. To meet the needs in manpower for even the most limited industrial activities, African countries have to turn to the international training and labour markets at very high costs to the region. The estimated cost to Africa in 1983 alone was US\$ 1.5 billion. To tackle this fundamental problem of the continent's industrialization, international support is requested in the following areas:

- (a) The international community should recognize the expressed priorities of African countries in the field of human resources development for industrialization. Therefore, co-operation between Africa and the international community should be such as to address the fundamental need to develop and strengthen capacities to develop human resources for industrialization. To this end, the international community is being called upon to support the development of the regional industrial training institutions, technically, materially and financially;
- (b) Technical assistance in expertise should be accompanied with provisions of resources for the training of local counterparts to ensure real transfer of industrial skills and negotiations should be initiated to reduce the cost of technical assistance provided to the African countries;
- (c) Material, technical and financial assistance should be provided by the international community to the African countries so as to strengthen and widen the scope of existing structures and institutions with particular attention being paid to industrial training, research, counselling and the skills required in maintenance and the manufacture of spare parts.

- (d) Special attention should be given to the problems of maintenance of industrial plants in Africa and a special programme be drawn up by UNIDO for this purpose, including the publication and wide dissemination of manuals, guidelines and checklists so as to enable African countries to identify and solve rapidly these problems.
- (e) Efforts should be made to facilitate the granting of equivalent training and co-operation in the establishment of a system of equating diplomas and certificates. The appropriate international institutions including UNIDO, UNESCO and ILO should collaborate effectively in providing assistance and other measures, i.e., studies, etc., in this regard;
- (f) With respect to technical assistance in expertise, attempts should be made to utilize African experts. In this connection, UNIDO is invited, in co-operation with UNESCO, UNDP, ILO and ECA, to identify and to update on a regular basis an inventory of available African experts in specialized fields;
- (g) Measures should be taken by UNIDO and other appropriate agencies to develop techniques so as to assist developing countries, on request, in ensuring that training and software, etc., be included in contract agreements for the supply of imported plant and equipment, joint venture agreements, etc. Such training provisions should pay particular attention to maintenance and project management;
- (h) UNIDO, ECA and other appropriate agencies should provide assistance and other measures such as studies, etc., to ensure that technical assistance and training provided from external sources be effective in meeting the requirements as specified in contractual agreements;
- (i) UNIDO and ECA in co-operation, where possible, with relevant international organizations, particularly ILO and UNESCO, should conduct studies and programmes for accelerated human resources development;
- (j) UNIDO, ILO and UNESCO should assist in the review of educational and training arrangements in developing countries; develop appropriate training materials and systems; identify the national institutes that may become centres of excellence for training industrial personnel of other countries; support such centres; and assist in the establishment of information channels between developing countries;

(k) UNIDO in co-operation, with relevant international organizations, may look for newer forms of international co-operation in setting up international centres for emerging technologies (such as the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology), necessary pilot plants, consultancy, negotiation, productivity, marketing, financial, management and other systems, prepare guidelines and set up training institutes, jointly owned by developing countries, and companies to produce textbooks, educational and training video and educational kits and manuals.

B. Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development in developing countries (item 5(b))

13. Quite often, the human resources required from the stage of project conception through project implementation and management are poorly identified in African countries. On the other hand, a significant body of knowledge already exists which could be utilized for rapid industrial development in Africa. To remedy this situation, action will be required in human resource development and in the flow of information and access to technological knowledge that can contribute to development. The flow of information and access to technology could be accelerated through demonstration in the region.

14. Human resources should be developed to facilitate domestic development of technologies. Due to lack of knowledge, a number of countries in the region continue to pay significant fees and royalties for technologies on which patent rights have expired. Measures should be taken to reduce payments of royalties for foreign technologies.

15. Demonstration units serve multiple purposes. First, they provide a means of promoting the commercialization and adoption of domestically developed technologies. Secondly, they offer opportunities for informing policy-makers, decision-makers and entrepreneurs of alternative technologies that exist. Thirdly, they provide facilities for training in the use, maintenance and adaptation of viable technologies. The region could be assisted through:

- (a) programmes to strengthen national, subregional and regional capacities for providing training and for establishing demonstration units in areas where such training could best be provided within the continent;

- (b) fellowships and training programmes in institutions outside the region in areas where such training cannot be provided within the region;
- (c) collaboration with national and regional institutions in the establishment of demonstration units on viable alternative technologies;
- (d) greater use of indigenous consultants as part of the process of developing local capacities and limiting payments for such services;
- (e) establishment of data banks at regional level on technologies in the priority subsectors such as agro- and agro-related industries and energy;
- (f) the provision to all African countries by UNIDO in conjunction with WIPO of adequate information on availability of patents from their information sources and the provision of assistance in negotiating for their licensing and use on a fair and equitable basis;
- (g) follow-up by the international community on consultation meetings in the capital goods sector since this sector is important in strengthening the scientific and technological capacity of developing countries; and
- (h) the provision of technical assistance to African countries to strengthen their scientific research and development programmes.

16. UNIDO, ECA and other relevant United Nations organizations should assist African countries to:

- (a) establish a policy framework for national action for the 1980s, assisting them in building up their technological capabilities in several fields of technological advances, including the setting up of national groups to monitor and assess technology trends and of core technical groups or institutions in selected technological advances, and carrying out studies and sensitization programmes to facilitate the above;
- (b) strengthen their negotiating capabilities, in particular through a strengthened and expanded Technical Information Exchange Service (TIES), and monitoring world technology trends and the changing international technology market;

- (c) promote further technological co-operation between small and medium-sized enterprises of developing and developed countries in all areas, including the high technology areas;
- (d) identify and promote the development and use of energy-related technologies and the equipment thereof;
- (e) handle and process technological information and strengthen the industrial and technological information bank to enable it to fulfil in greater measure the objectives of its establishment and its role in a global system of scientific and technological information;
- (f) identify and develop traditional technologies and acquire foreign technologies for the implementation of the IDDA programme;
- (g) promote a technological forecasting and assessment network; and
- (h) develop and operate an international roster of high-level scientists and technologists.

C. Mobilization of financial resources for industrial development (item 5(c))

17. Financing is a major input to industrialization. African countries are faced with a series of crises: foreign exchange crisis, balance of payment crisis, foreign debt and payment crises, etc. The inadequacy of financial resources is therefore a major constraint on industrialization in Africa and on the implementation of the programme for the IDDA. Preliminary estimates indicate that the implementation of some of the core industrial projects, so far identified, in the Decade Programme would require at least US\$ 140 billion. The African countries recognize that the principal responsibility of implementing the Decade Programme rests with the African countries; nevertheless given the complexities of the problems and constraints on industrialization, there is a need for continued support in terms of financial and technical assistance from the international community. Special consideration should be given to the following:

- (a) Multilateral/bilateral financial investment organizations, particularly the World Bank (especially the IDA) and OPEC should readjust their financial policies in Africa to ensure a greater flow of financial resources into the industrial sector under more favourable conditions.

- (b) Multinational/bilateral institutions and organizations should increase their financial assistance to African regional and subregional financial and industrial development institutions, particularly the ADB, AIDF, ARCT, ARCEDEM etc., and they should ensure that the proportion of available loans to African industry be increased;
- (c) An International Bank for Industrialization in the Third World should be established;
- (d) Measures should be taken to strengthen Afro-Arab co-operation in support of industrial development in African countries;
- (e) International financial institutions should revise their policies towards African countries by giving them greater financial resources for their industrialization;
- (f) Financial aid to African institutions and Governments, mainly in the nature of soft loans, should be increased. UNIDO, ECA and other appropriate international agencies should institute measures, such as appropriate research etc., to assist countries in negotiating fair conditions under which such finance is provided.

D. Energy and industrialization, with special emphasis on development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment (item 5(d))

18. Energy is one of the major factor inputs for industrialization. In spite of the abundance of conventional and new and renewable sources of energy in the African region, most African countries still spend considerable sums of their foreign exchange on energy imports. Such dependence on imported energy will increasingly adversely affect the implementation of the Decade Programme. The African countries are, therefore, determined to exploit their energy resources, including the development of capabilities and mobilization of financial resources for the development and utilization of the energy resources. To this end, assistance of the international community is considered vital, especially in the following areas and activities:

- (a) preparation of a detailed study of the energy requirements for the industrial projects proposed in the programmes for the IDDA;
- (b) strengthening African institutions working in the field of energy by provision of training and demonstration equipment and bursaries

and fellowships for studies outside the region in those areas where such training cannot be provided within the region:

- (c) harmonization of electric power supplies and interconnections in the various subregions;
- (d) establishment of hydroelectric power plants, large and small-scale;
- (e) integration of new and renewable energy technologies in industrial programmes, especially at rural level;
- (f) development of capabilities for development and acquisition of technologies and the local manufacture of components in the energy field;
- (g) collaboration with regional and subregional organizations in the formulation of coherent energy policies and plans; and
- (h) account to be taken of the following priorities in the provision of technical assistance to developing countries in the field of energy by UNIDO, ECA and other relevant international organizations:
 - (i) methodologies for development and implementing industrial energy policies;
 - (ii) capital goods and services for the energy sector;
 - (iii) hydroelectric (including mini-hydro) power;
 - (iv) biomassenergy development;
 - (v) industrial energy conservation;
 - (vi) the local manufacture of energy equipment in developing countries, including guidance in establishing manufacturing plants, facilitating the transfer of the necessary technology and encouraging joint venture relationships;
 - (vii) the development of a mini-hydropower generation programme in Africa similar to the programme promoted in the Asian region; and
 - (viii) industrial energy conservation, which would include education and training and the preparation of manuals and methodologies for energy audits and assessment.

E. World industrial restructuring and redeployment (item 5(e))

19. African countries hold the view that the objective of industrial restructuring and redeployment was the creation of a more balanced international division of labour and balanced interdependence as a means towards the achievement of the Lima targets. Positive actions have to be taken by developed country Governments to facilitate the industrialization of developing countries through access to finance and technology on fair and reasonable terms, the removal of their protectionist barriers, and through the adoption of positive measures of industrial restructuring for the orderly change of world industrial structures with minimal disruption. These include:

- (a) Industrial restructuring and redeployment of industrial capacity from developed countries to Africa, particularly in those sectors where production costs in developed countries are relatively high compared to costs in African countries, should be encouraged.
- (b) African countries need redeployment to provide more opportunities to deploy industrial capacities, including technical, technological, managerial and marketing capabilities for upstream processing to produce certain intermediate and capital goods and inputs into other sectors. International organizations can assist in studies of such shifts.
- (c) Redeployment should be accompanied by deliberated policy commitment, such as the reversing of protectionism laws by the developed countries and the markets of developed countries should be opened to manufactures from African countries.
- (d) In the area of "frontier technology", new materials which might replace traditional materials are being produced in the developed countries. It is feasible to think, therefore, of a situation wherein the cheaper raw materials might replace traditional materials and hence bring an end to redeployment. International organizations and developed countries should therefore assist Africa in the establishment of their own industries, utilizing their natural resources and local inputs.
- (e) Since the question of industrial restructuring is limited to the UNIDO System of Consultations, it is requested that the system should lead progressively from the exchange of information towards the definition

of general principles of co-operation and thereafter to indicative framework agreements for sectoral co-operation of various types, so as to support the industrialization of developing countries with minimal risks of disruption to the world economy. These model agreements would then be translated into programmes of action to be implemented at the country and regional levels with the full involvement of all countries and relevant international organizations. Furthermore, recommendations should be reviewed by the UNIDO Industrial Development Board, which is the appropriate intergovernmental body and transmitted to the General Assembly as a means of facilitating positive actions by all Governments.

- (f) An advisory system on industrial restructuring should be established in UNIDO. Through such a system, UNIDO could provide assistance, upon request, to individual developing countries with data and expertise on international trends in production, technology, markets and on relevant strategies and policies of major factors of international industrial development; and give advice on the formulation of sub-sectoral industrial development programmes, adjustment policies, co-operation agreements, etc. UNIDO would thus support the developing countries in their endeavours, first to carry out monitoring, surveillance and assessment of international restructuring trends and secondly to formulate and exchange information on national strategies and policies.

F. Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials in developing countries (item 5(f))

20. The whole question of domestic industrial processing of raw materials in Africa should be viewed as a key industrializing element. The processing chain represents an industrializing attribute and conversion of raw materials leads to inputs to indigenous industries. The following should therefore be requested:

- (a) increased investments in Africa so as to promote domestic industrial processing of raw materials. This calls for a new dimension of "just co-operation" at international level which will ensure equitable distribution of income. To this end, better use should be made of UNIDO's mechanism for consultations and in particular the "guidelines", check-lists, model contractual agreements, etc.;

- (b) improved co-operation among the developing countries and the promotion of free-flow of information and experience between countries or regions that share the same ecological zone;
 - (c) a great willingness on the part of advanced countries to buy processed goods from Africa at fair and equitable prices and conditions;
 - (d) developed countries should assist with the strengthening or the establishment of African standards system;
 - (e) UNIDO, ECA and other relevant international organizations should intensify their technical assistance programme to African countries by inter alia, making available information on institutions of excellence in the fields of raw materia processing, especially mineral, forest, agricultural and fish products, as well as by bringing together two or more such institutions to work on a common project of interest to African countries through the provision of technical assistance;
 - (f) Since the role of transnational corporations in trade in industrial and agricultural raw materials and in processing and domestic production is an important issue, UNIDO in association with the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations and the United Natio Conference on Trade and Development, could prepare specific and selected case studies, which may help developing countries to suit-able policies.
- G. Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies in developing countries (item 5(g))

21. The usual constraints at national level in addition to some practices in developed countries such as (i) regular food aid programmes which develop new food habits to the detriment of national food and discourage farmers to produce; and (ii) subsidies to a number of foodstuffs to be exported to Africa like wheat, wheat flour and edible oils are the major obstacles to food production in Africa. Exchange of information and sharing of experiences and expertise on policies, planning procedures, technologies and training facilities would greatly help in project planning. The required technology for the improvement of agricultural yield should be made available to developing countries.

22. Assistance from the developed countries should aim at:

- (a) strengthening the capacity of African countries to deal with programmes concerning rural industrialization and other infrastructural development, including rural workshops, road networks, telecommunications, housing, energy storage, water works, irrigation, canals, health, education, services, research and development;
- (b) re-orienting their food aid programme to developing countries in order to facilitate the achievement of self-sufficiency in food as early as possible;
- (c) reducing administrative and trade barriers against agro-industrial products from developing countries;
- (d) ensuring food security through the establishment of buffer stocks. These buffers will have as their inputs, surplus food from the developed countries to meet strategic needs;
- (e) disseminating information on cultivation, transfer of technology at minimum cost, especially in respect of irrigation, improvement of seeds, storage and preservation of commodities;
- (f) formulation and implementation of programmes by African countries to minimize the sudden and adverse effects of drought; and
- (g) enabling the developing countries, particularly African countries, to improve the nutritive value of their staple foods, by making available to them information on the most recent development in this area.

E. The least-developed countries: implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) (item 5(h))

23. The difficulty of the least-developed countries to achieve structural transformation in the short run implies that they will continue to be heavily dependent upon the rest of the world for trade and aid for some time. Given this inevitable vulnerable situation, they deserve preferential access to external markets for their manufactures and other products, as well as special measures to promote an increased flow of resources to them, on concessional terms as much as possible.

24. Measures to be taken at the international level in order to assist in the industrialization of the least-developed countries include:

- (a) increasing the level of official development assistance;
- (b) providing adequate credit or aid facilities for industrial purposes under better terms (longer grace periods, lower interest rates, etc.);
- (c) alleviating the debt burden;
- (d) facilitating an increased transfer of technologies to those countries;
- (e) giving preferential treatment to their manufactured exports;
- (f) encouraging and supporting efforts to increase domestic processing of their raw materials;
- (g) facilitating the training of their nationals, especially in entrepreneurial and managerial capabilities by contract arrangements;
- (h) providing assistance that would enable full use to be made of their industrial capacity;
- (i) encouraging redeployment of industries through preferential treatment;
- (j) assisting in the preparation of comprehensive surveys of their resources;
- (k) assisting in the formulation of national industrial policies and plans underlining the contribution of industry to economic and social development;
- (l) assisting in the identification, preparation and evaluation of projects through, among other things, the establishment of an industrial project preparation facility;
- (m) taking effective steps to strengthen the countries' technological and productive capabilities, through the provision of technology to meet their special needs, especially in food processing, processing of minerals, building and construction, alternative sources of energy, water extraction and small foundries;

- (n) promoting and increasing number of pilot and demonstration production units, which, among other things, could contribute to the gradual emergence of technologies suited to their needs; and
- (o) promoting joint ventures between these countries on the one hand and other countries, developed or developing on the other.

I. Strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries (item 5(i))

25. The present international economic situation has seriously affected the growth prospects of the developing countries and also has had a negative impact on their mutual co-operation. But it is precisely under such circumstance that greater industrial co-operation among the developing countries should be achieved. The developing countries are at different stages of economic and industrial development, but together they represent a considerable concentration of resources, both material and human. They represent vast markets for industrial products and many of them have developed considerable technological capabilities. Industrial Co-operation among Developing Countries (ICDC) should not suffer from the same asymmetry that characterizes industrial transactions between developed and developing countries; it should be based rather on conditions of equality and mutual benefit.

26. Measures to promote industrial co-operation between Africa and other developing countries should include:

- (a) the promotion of enterprise-to-enterprise co-operation in a large number of areas, including technology transfer;
- (b) the inclusion of ICDC programmes in the national development plans;
- (c) the establishment of mechanism in support of ICDC as part of integration schemes;
- (d) the identification and promotion of joint investment programmes, including exchange of natural resources, technology and finished products;
- (e) the development of joint physical infrastructure projects;
- (f) complementarity and co-operation in the field of consulting and

engineering services;

- (g) strengthening of human resources in technology through national and regional institutions and by study tours, fellowship exchange programmes and establishment of new training centres as appropriate;
- (h) the creation and strengthening of mechanisms to facilitate the exchange of experience and information on development of industry and technology;
- (i) the elaboration of "guidelines" to facilitate conclusions of industrial joint ventures among developing countries; and
- (j) the establishment of programmes of co-operation among regional development banks and financial institutions.

27. UNIDO is requested to play an important role in assisting developing countries to develop industrial co-operation among themselves. UNIDO should, in particular, concentrate its activities on:

- (a) the organization of "solidarity" meetings for the benefit of the least developed countries, and "round table" ministerial meetings;
- (b) the promotion and development of joint programmes for specific industrial sectors;
- (c) the follow-up of ICDC recommendations emanating from meetings of the System of Consultations;
- (d) the exchange of experience and information on development, adaptation and transfer of technology; and
- (e) the provision of support measures to the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77, including substantive assistance in the organization of follow-up meetings.

28. The African countries call upon the developing countries of Asia and Latin America to assist in the industrial development of Africa and the IDDA through inter alia:

- (a) the opening up of their specialized training and higher institutions to African countries;
- (b) the adoption of guidelines, model contracts, checklists for all types of industrial sectors, including iron and steel and capital goods, energy-related equipment and mining equipment and technology, including such technology and equipment for traditional, new and renewable sources of energy;
- (c) the adoption of various types of framework agreements, covering various industrial subsectors;
- (d) the adoption of codes of standardization, including common specifications of electrical equipment;
- (e) the identification of the various technologies and equipment suppliers, and specialized expertise, and the compilation and updating of inventories in these areas;
- (f) an action-oriented review of the measures adopted in the Caracas Programme of Action with a view to accelerating the effective implementation of the Programme; and
- (g) consultations at the interregional level as an instrument for attaining the above objectives, as well as the objectives of the IDDA.

29. The developing countries call upon all the countries of the world, and in particular the developed countries, to make additional resources available to UNIDO to carry out the activities listed in paragraph 27 and elsewhere in this document. UNIDO is requested to give high priority to these activities and to assist the African countries accordingly.

III. THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA : REVIEW OF
PROGRESS, AND PROPOSALS ON WAYS AND MEANS TO ATTAIN
ITS OBJECTIVES (Agenda item 6)

A. Brief review of progress in the implementation of the Programme for the IDDA

30. As recalled in the introduction to the document, African Heads of State and Government have committed themselves to the achievement of self-reliant and self-sustained industrial development in Africa. The Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos accord high priority to industry in recognition of its crucial role as an engine for the integrated development of their economies. They have proclaimed, in the Lagos Plan of Action, the 1980's as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. This proclamation has gained support by the international community which culminated in the adoption of resolution 35/66B by the United Nations General Assembly also proclaiming the Decade at the global level. The objective of the IDDA is to focus greater attention and to evoke greater political commitment and financial and technical support at the national, subregional, regional and international levels for the industrialization of Africa.

31. In 1981, the Sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry adopted a programme for the implementation of the Decade, expected to contribute to the acceleration of the industrialization process in Africa. It is predicated upon a decisive move towards the integrated development of the human resources, institutional mechanisms and technological capabilities required to make effective use of the natural resource endowments of the region; expanding local markets; enlarging the range of complementarities; and strengthening links between industry and other sectors of the economy. In the programme, each country is urged to adopt a national strategy based on a set of carefully selected core industries appropriate to its resources and raw materials (in particular, energy), complemented by strategic support projects, while intensifying subregional co-operation in the development of other industries. Carefully planned, this strategy of collective self-reliant and self-sustained development should lead to a mutually reinforcing system of production in the region in keeping with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action.

32. During the preparatory phase (1982-1984), in spite of financial resource constraints, a number of preparatory activities were undertaken at national and subregional levels. These led to the identification of multinational projects and the formulation of subregional initial integrated industrial promotion programmes which should be promoted during the implementation phase 1985-1990.

33. At the national level, African countries have, inspite of severe constraints, embarked on activities and programmes aimed at laying the groundwork for implementing the Decade Programme. Most of them have established Operation Focal Points (OFP) and National Co-ordinating Committees (NCC) or their equivalent machineries for the IDDA. In addition many have undertaken measures to incorporate the strategies, objectives and principles of the Decade in their national development plans and programmes and others are in the process of doing so. Specific actions have been initiated towards the establishment of national and subregional core and support projects; development of the required manpower and natural resources, including energy; and mobilization of financial resources. However, as indicated in the introduction, the African countries have encountered major constraints in their efforts to implement the Decade Programme. In addition, they have been hit by natural disasters like flood, desertification and drought which have caused acute food shortages, destruction of livestock and farmland. These constraints have caused serious economic disruptions during the preparatory phase. Nevertheless, African countries have demonstrated their determination and commitment to the full implementation of the Decade Programme.

34. Implementation of the above programmes requires effective co-operation among African countries themselves and with other developing countries and developed countries. Activities related to this include project development, promotion and implementation. In view of the huge resource requirement estimated at a minimum of US\$ 140 billion for undertaking the activities, the need for international support is apparent.

B. Proposals for ways and means to achieve the objectives of the IDDA

(a) Human resources development

35. The single most important constraint on industrialization in the African region is the inadequacy of industrial skills and knowledge in certain areas. The inadequacy of appropriate training facilities, shortages of industrial and industry-related manpower and weaknesses in industrialization-facilitating policies, should be seen as a consequence, not a cause of the problem, which in Africa is the inadequacy of capabilities and capacities to develop manpower for all branches and phases of industrial activities. This situation in turn constrains the quantity and quality of manpower that can be produced for meaningful industrialization activities within the region. Further, it is a source of much foreign exchange leakage from the region. To meet the needs in manpower for even the most limited

industrial activities, African countries have to turn to the international training and the labour market for skilled manpower at very high costs to the region. The estimated cost of Africa in 1983 alone was US\$ 1.5 billion.

36. African countries have decided to individually and collectively support regional efforts to create capabilities and capacities for the development of human resources for industrialization. This support reflects the political acceptance of these efforts, including financial contributions to sustain these regional endeavours.

37. Specifically, Member States have decided to provide the financial means to maintain the following regional institutions:

- (a) the African Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM) which was created to strengthen the design and manufacturing capabilities of Africans;
- (b) the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research (AIHTTR) which was established to strengthen Africa's capabilities in training of technicians and technologists;
- (c) the African Centre for Technology (ARCT), created to strengthen the region's capabilities in technology development; and
- (d) the African Regional Organization for Standardization (ARSO).

African Governments have also decided to strengthen their industrial management capabilities. To this end, they will integrate industrial manpower planning more consciously into industrial development planning and create the structures for industrial management training and development. They will also intensify their support for and use of existing regional institutions, such as:

- (a) the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) which was created to strengthen Africa's development planning capabilities; and
- (b) the East and Southern Africa Management Institute (ESAMI) created for the Eastern and Southern African subregion for the strengthening of management capabilities within the subregion.

38. They have emphasized that industrial establishments contribute more to industrial training by instituting measures, such as training centres to support the financial costs of within-country and regional training activities.

39. African Governments have decided to assist their institutions of higher learning to orient their courses more towards the needs for industrialization and scientific, engineering and technical manpower and to establish two or three multi-purpose regional industrial maintenance institutes in Africa for ensuring training, research, counselling and maintenance of industrial equipment and the manufacture of spare parts.

40. The above-mentioned measures are expected to be complemented by actions at the international level identified in Chapter II of this document related to accelerated development of human resources for industrial development (Agenda item 5(a)).

(b) Strengthening of scientific and technological capacities

41. Quite often, the human resources required from the stage of project conception through to project implementation and management do not exist or are weak in African countries. On the other hand, a significant body of knowledge already exists which could be utilized for rapid industrial development in Africa. To remedy this situation, African countries have agreed on action to be taken in human resource development, the flow of information and access to technological knowledge that can contribute to development, inter alia, through demonstration units in the region. Demonstration units serve multiple purposes. First, they provide a means of promoting the commercialization of domestically developed and adapted technologies. Secondly, they offer opportunities for informing policy-makers, decision-makers and entrepreneurs of alternative technologies that exist. Thirdly, they provide facilities for training in the use, maintenance and replication of viable technologies.

42. Human resources would be developed to facilitate domestic development of technology and capabilities for selecting, acquiring and disaggregating imported technologies. A number of countries in the region continue to pay significant fees and royalties for technologies on which patent rights have expired. Action is required to stop unnecessary payments for foreign technology, through dissemination of information on technologies which are no longer subject to patent rights. To this effect, UNIDO should assist African countries in the establishment and operation

of an industrial and technological information bank.

43. The countries recognize that a survey of the state of domestic and traditional technologies is necessary so as to upgrade these technologies through the use of modern science and technology.

44. Action at the international level in support of the endeavours of African countries are identified in Chapter II of this document related to strengthening of scientific and technological capacities for industrial development (Agenda item 5(b)).

(c) Mobilization of financial resources

45. Financing is a major input to industrialization. African countries are faced with a series of crises: foreign exchange crisis, balance of payment crisis, foreign debt and payment crises, etc. Insufficiency of financial resources is, therefore, a major constraint on industrialization in Africa and on the implementation of the programme for the IDDA. Preliminary estimates indicate that the implementation of the core industrial projects so far identified in the Decade Programme would require at least US\$ 140 billion. The African countries recognize that the principal responsibility for implementing the Decade Programme rests with themselves. Nevertheless, given the complexities of the problems and constraints on industrialization, there is a need for the continued support, financial and technical, from the international community.

46. In the light of the above, member States strongly support the UNIDO Secretariat programme for assistance to African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the formulation and implementation of the Decade-related activities, especially those related to the preparation of pre-investment studies and the implementation of regional and subregional projects. The international community is urged to support this programme and to make available to UNIDO the requisite resources to enable it to effectively implement the programme. To this end, African countries appeal to all countries to increase their contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund a substantial portion of which should be utilized for financing Decade-related activities for which additional special purpose contributions should also be made.

47. African countries are determined to increase the percentage of their development budget allocated for industrial development, and initiate measures to increase foreign exchange, reduce the many leakages of foreign exchange, mobilize and redeploy financial resources for industrialization. They have also agreed

to strengthen the existing subregional/regional monetary, financial and investment institutions, such as the ADB and AIDF, and to establish new ones. Some of these institutions have already earmarked specific amounts of their resources for the development of industry, particularly core industrial projects at the multinational level. In addition, their loan financing policies and patterns are currently being examined with a view to allocating larger percentage of their funds towards the development of industrial activities, particularly core industrial projects in Africa.

48. African countries are encouraging intra-African trade in industrial raw materials, products and intermediate goods and the pooling of resources to establish subregional and regional industries.

49. Additional measures, at the international level for the mobilization of financial resources in support of the industrialization efforts of the African countries are identified in Chapter II of this document dealing with the mobilization of financial resources (Agenda item 5(c)).

(d) Development and application of energy resources and manufacture of equipment

50. While endowed with abundant new and renewable sources of energy, African countries continue to spend large amounts of foreign exchange on imported energy. They are determined to fully exploit these resources and have, accordingly, agreed to embark on the following programmes for which international support is needed:

- (a) preparation of detailed studies of the energy requirements for the industrial projects proposed in the programmes for the IDDA;
- (b) strengthening African institutions in the field of energy by provision of training and demonstration equipment and bursaries and fellowships for studies outside the region in those areas where such training cannot be provided within the region;
- (c) harmonization of electric power supplies and interconnections in the various subregions;
- (d) integration of new and renewable energy technologies in industrial programmes, especially at rural levels; and

- (e) development of capabilities for local manufacture of energy generating and transmitting equipment and related parts and components.

51. International actions in support of the efforts of the African countries in the development and implementation of their energy programmes are indicated in Chapter II of this document relating to agenda item 5(d).

- (e) Industrial restructuring and redeployment

52. The world industrial restructuring and redeployment would contribute significantly to the implementation of the Decade Programme. This implies that redeployment must strengthen the objectives of creating an industrial sector in Africa which is structurally integrated and which fosters linkages with other domestic sectors and also promotes features that can propel industry itself as well as other sectors towards expansion and self-sustainment. In this connection, there is room for co-operation with private and public investors as well as joint ventures from developing and developed countries to provide the necessary investment.

53. African countries have recognized the potential offered by the UNIDO System of Consultations as an instrument for industrial restructuring and redeployment, including new forms of industrial co-operation, such as joint ventures, product-sharing agreements, etc., with other developing countries and regions and with various groups of developed countries. The development of such modalities as model contracts, checklists and guidelines to balance the interests of various partners on a fair and equitable basis, is useful. African Governments recognize that new forms of industrial co-operation, framework agreements, etc., can be useful in achieving the objectives of the Decade, and support the use of the UNIDO System of Consultations as an instrument for industrial restructuring and redeployment on a global and interregional basis.

54. Such consultations should be strengthened and expanded to focus on major core industrial subsectors and support areas such as fertilizers, iron and steel, capital goods, particularly transport and energy equipment and agricultural machinery, industrial training and industrial financing. In addition, UNIDO should assist the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in developing and putting into operation an African regional consultations and negotiations mechanism, especially for the promotion and implementation of subregional and regional projects.

55. In addition to the above, a number of measures at the international level which would reinforce the efforts being made by the African countries have been identified in Chapter II of this document concerning world industrial restructuring (Agenda item 5(e)).

(f) Policies and measures for domestic industrial processing of raw materials

56. The question of industrial processing of raw materials is particularly important for raising the value-added of the products derived from the African resources.

57. Although endowed with abundant natural resources, industrial processing of raw materials in Africa remains at a very low level. As a result, the African countries tend to lose both by foregoing the value added by domestic processes and by having to re-import the exported raw materials in processed forms. Increased processing of such natural resources could help to reduce the large import bill and would raise the value-added of the products derived from the African resources.

58. On the other hand, many African enterprises have been forced to operate well below capacity for want of raw materials.

59. The African countries are therefore determined to promote domestic processing of raw materials and to adopt a multinational approach to the establishment of core industries, whereby trade in agricultural and mineral raw materials within the region would be promoted so as to support local industries rather than a continuation of the current externally oriented trade pattern.

60. Attention is also drawn to the international actions identified in Chapter II of this document related to the subject (Agenda item 5(f)).

(g) Industrial policies and measures to achieve rural development and self-sufficiency in food supplies

61. The African countries recognize that industrialization can help rural development by ensuring better use of resources, increasing production, generating income and employment, meeting basic needs, improving the quality of life of people, and strengthening linkages with the other sectors of the economy. Rural industria-

lization would lead towards generating, mobilizing, utilizing and maximizing the returns from resources, both natural and human, available in the rural areas.

62. There is a strong interdependence between agriculture (the predominant rural activity) and industry. Industry provides inputs for agriculture, whereas agriculture provides the raw materials for both food and non-food industries.

63. The African countries also recognize - and are determined to undertake the necessary measures in this direction - that the mutually reinforcing growth of industry, particularly food processing and agriculture, appropriate pricing policies for agricultural products, food storage, and proper food distribution channels are necessary to achieve food self-sufficiency. They have decided to introduce national programmes to promote rural industrialization based on small-scale industries and subcontracting the production of parts and components. Such programmes will also help in developing local entrepreneurial capabilities. Apart from establishment of adequate physical infrastructures, African countries have decided to introduce important national programmes aimed at reinforcing or developing industries designed to produce inputs for food and agriculture, including agro-industries.

64. Industrial programmes for rural development will require giving more attention to the small-scale industries which include cottage and handicraft activities and integrated small-scale village-level food-processing industries. In order to reinforce these measures for self-sustaining integrated rural development, the national or subregional engineering core industry programmes should be so designed as to produce inputs for food and agriculture, including:

- (i) hand tools and manually-operated equipment;
- (ii) animal-drawn equipment;
- (iii) tractor-drawn equipment;
- (iv) equipment for irrigation and water supply;
- (v) equipment for food preservation/processing, storage, transportation and packaging; and
- (vi) fertilizers.

65. African countries fully realize the permanency of the issue of drought in Africa and as such are giving due attention to the formulation of programmes to minimize its sudden and adverse effects. In view of this, increased assistance is required from the international community.

66. A number of international actions in support of the African countries in the industrialization of the rural areas are identified in chapter II of this

document dealing with this subject (Agenda item 5(g)).

(h) The African least developed countries

67. The African countries recognize that if African LDCs are to achieve self-sustaining growth, the structure of their economies will have to be transformed. Moreover, they recognize that the development of the industrial sector in the LDCs has a major role to play in this structural transformation. It is necessary for each African LDC to carry out surveys of its industrial potential, considering not only existing patterns for the exploitation and development of agricultural, forest, fish and mineral resources but future possibilities, with greatest attention being given to the energy sector which must outpace other sectors of the economy.

68. The African countries recognize the special difficulties faced by the African LDCs in implementing the IDDA and the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) and urge the international community to adopt special measures in their favour.

69. The focus here should primarily be on transforming the internal economic structure; ensuring a higher local content of value-added in production; adopting an integrated and multisectoral approach to planned growth; selecting policies for the mobilization of investment finance; and fostering complementarity between industry and other economic sectors, especially agriculture.

70. International measures in support of the African least developed countries, which are also relevant to the programme for the IDDA, are outlined in Chapter II of this document dealing with the subject (Agenda item 5(h)).

(i) Economic co-operation among developing countries in support of the IDDA

71. For the implementation of the Decade Programme African countries need the co-operation with other developing countries in terms of investment finance, technology and development of human resources, especially scientific and technological capabilities, as a complement to the efforts already being deployed within the region. Such co-operation should be intensified and expanded to include the mutual beneficial development of markets and trade in industrial products and factor inputs.

72. In chapter II of this document a number of actions at the international level related to economic co-operation among developing countries (Agenda item 5(i)) are identified which support the efforts of the African countries in strengthening their co-operation with other developing countries.

IV. UNIDO'S CO-ORDINATING ROLE IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (Agenda item 7)

73. In view of the important role which UNIDO plays in the industrialization of the African countries, especially within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and its central co-ordinating role within the United Nations system, the African countries:

- (a) reiterate the importance they accord to UNIDO and its early transformation into a specialized agency of the United Nations. It should ensure a greater harmonization of industrial development activities with the United Nations system;
- (b) wish that the share of their nationals in the UNIDO Secretariat and in the field be increased;
- (c) request that priority be accorded in the programmes of UNIDO, inter alia, to:
 - (i) the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;
 - (ii) technical co-operation activities and advisory services in developing countries, including assistance to National Committees for UNIDO and National Co-ordinating Committees and Operational Focal Points for the IDDA;
 - (iii) industrial research and studies which should be policy- and action-oriented;
 - (iv) industrial training, including assistance in strengthening existing and establishment of new national and subregional training institutions;
 - (v) development and acquisition of technology, including the establishment and operation of an African regional industrial and technological information bank;
 - (vi) the least developed countries;
 - (vii) investment promotion, including assistance in strengthening existing and establishment of new financial mechanisms, at the national, subregional, regional and global levels for industrial development;

- (viii) the System of Consultations, including the establishment of regional and interregional consultations mechanisms in favour of Africa;
 - (xi) the Senior Industrial Development Field Advisers' Programme;
 - (x) technical and economic co-operation among developing countries; and
 - (xi) energy.
- (d) Request for an increase of the resources made available to UNIDO in the regular budget of the United Nations of which at least 25 per cent should be devoted to technical assistance. The United Nations Industrial Development Fund (UNIDF) should be greatly expanded and all member States of the United Nations should support and increase their contribution to the Fund. Furthermore, at least 50 per cent of UNIDO resources earmarked for technical assistance should be channelled to the African countries and intergovernmental organizations, particularly, in the formulation and implementation of their programmes for the IDDA.

V. CONCLUSION

74. An attempt has been made in this document to bring out some of the basic issues involved in African industrialization, with particular reference to the IDDA Programme, having in view the need to achieve concrete results at UNIDO IV - results that will support and enhance the achievement of accelerated industrial development in Africa.

75. A central factor in African economic development, in general, and its industrialization in particular, is the lack of capabilities for undertaking all the activities needed for the achievement of self-reliance, such as project identification, preparation, negotiation, execution and monitoring as well as for the formulation of policies and strategies that fully take into account the lack of capabilities in Africa. Priority attention has therefore been given to this serious constraint through the development of the requisite industrial manpower, including skills and techniques required for various activities. Educational programmes, technical assistance programmes and other forms of external assistance should all be oriented towards meeting the manpower and other requirements of the IDDA. The international community, through the medium of UNIDO IV, is called upon to reaffirm its solidarity with African countries in overcoming this constraint.

76. The second aspect of this problem is the need to ensure the contribution from other economic sector programmes to the implementation of the IDDA, and the need for the involvement of these programmes in its implementation process. Programmes related to natural resources exploitation and development should take into account the needs and requirements of the various projects concerned with the implementation of the IDDA programme; the exploitation, development and use of energy resources, especially energy equipment, should also be related to the needs of industry; the development of science and technology and such support services as transport and communications, consultancy and trade should be aligned to the objective of accelerated industrialization of the continent.

77. The problem of financial resources merits special emphasis in that without a massive and sustained inflow of financial resources to Africa the implementation of the Decade Programme will certainly be jeopardized. The constraints being encountered by African countries in their industrialization, due to the insufficiency of financial resources, calls for concerted actions. While the

African countries are already embarking on internal measures to remedy the situation, external measures by the entire international community are urgently required. These include the readjustment of existing and/or establishment of new financial mechanisms specifically geared towards the financing, on favourable terms, of industrial development programmes in the African countries.

78. The Fourth General Conference of UNIDO provided a unique opportunity for the entire international community to reaffirm its solidarity with the African countries in their industrial development efforts, especially in the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. Such solidarity must now go beyond mere declarations. It would therefore be desirable for the international community not only to agree on a number of measures to reinforce its industrial co-operation with the African countries but to also adopt a programme to be carried out by the UNIDO Secretariat for assistance to the African countries and intergovernmental organizations in the continuous formulation and implementation of their programmes for the IDDA. In this connection, substantial additional financial and human resources have to be made available to UNIDO to enable it to effectively implement the programme.



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AND OF COURSE