



61 704



**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

---

Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/INR/3

7 April 1983

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION  
FOR AFRICA  
(ECA)

ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY  
(OAU)

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION  
(UNIDO)

Seventh Meeting of the Follow-up  
Committee (of the whole) on  
Industrialization in Africa

Kigali, Rwanda, 16-19 March 1983

REPORT

Distr.: LIMITED

E/ECA/CM.9/27

4 April 1983

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

SILVER JUBILEE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

Eighteenth session of the Commission  
and ninth meeting of the Conference  
of Ministers of the Commission

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 27 April - 3 May 1983

Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda

REPORT OF THE SEVENTH MEETING OF THE FOLLOW-UP COMMITTEE  
(OF THE WHOLE) ON INDUSTRIALIZATION IN AFRICA

(Jointly organized by ECA, OAU and UNIDO)

(Kigali, Rwanda, 16 to 19 March, 1983)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>PART I. DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>A. ATTENDANCE.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B. AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS.....</b>	<b>2</b>
Opening addresses.....	2
Progress and actions taken since November 1981 towards the implementation of the Decade (item 4).....	4
(a) Report by the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO....	4
(b) Reports by the countries.....	5
Review of the phase one programme 1982-1984 (item 5).....	7
Review of the modalities for the implementation of the Decade at the national, subregional, regional and multinational levels (item 6).....	7
(a) Guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional levels (1982-1984) for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.....	7
(b) Review of modalities for the implementation of the Decade Programme at the subregional and regional levels.....	8
Preparation for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO (item 7).....	9
Any other business (item 8).....	11
Adoption of the report (item 9).....	11
<b>PART II. AGREED CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>A. PROGRESS AND ACTIONS TAKEN SINCE NOVEMBER 1981 TOWARDS THE         IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECADE (item 4).....</b>	<b>12</b>
1. Industrial policies and strategies.....	12
2. Financial resources.....	12
3. Co-operation with the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO and subregional organizations.....	13

Table of contents contd'

	<u>Page</u>
B. REVIEW OF THE PHASE ONE PROGRAMME (1982-1984) (item 5)	13
C. GUIDELINES FOR INITIATING PRIORITY ACTIONS AT THE NATIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS (1982-1984) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (item 6(a))	14
1. Financing of projects.....	14
2. Co-operation.....	14
D. REVIEW OF MODALITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECADE PROGRAMME AT THE SUBREGIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS (item 6(b))	14
E. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO (item 7)	15
ANNEX I : DRAFT RESOLUTIONS .....	17
ANNEX II: VOTE OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF RWANDA.....	18

## PART I

## DELIBERATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

## A. ATTENDANCE

1. The seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa sponsored by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was held at Kigali, Rwanda, from 16 to 19 March 1983. The main purpose of the meeting was to deliberate on important aspects of the preparatory phase of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and to consider proposals for effective preparation by the African region for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO scheduled to take place in 1984 in Nairobi, Kenya.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

3. The following United Nations organs were represented in an observer capacity: the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

4. Observers from the following inter-governmental organizations also attended the meeting: the African Development Bank (ADB), the Commonwealth Regional Health Secretariat, the African Timber Organization (ATO) and the West African Economic Community (WAEC).

5. The current bureau which was elected by the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry for the period November 1981 to November 1983 was composed of the following: Chairman - Zaire; First Vice-Chairman - Tunisia; Second Vice-Chairman - Benin; Rapporteur - Botswana. However, as the current Chairman and Rapporteur were not able to attend the opening session, the meeting elected H.E. Mr. Mathieu Ngirira, Minister of Economy and Trade of Rwanda, as Chairman and H.E. Mr. Dzikamai Mavhaire, Deputy Minister of Industry and Energy Development of Zimbabwe, as Rapporteur.

## B. AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

6. The meeting adopted the following agenda, along with the organization of work as reflected in document ECA/FCIA.7/INF/2/Rev.1:

1. Opening of the meeting

2. Election of officers

3. Adoption of the agenda

4. Progress and actions taken since November 1981 towards the implementation of the Decade
  - (a) Report by the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO
  - (b) Country reports
5. Review of the phase one programme, 1982-1984
6. Review of the modalities for the implementation of the Decade at the national, subregional, regional and international levels:
  - (a) Guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional levels (1982-1984) for the implementation of IDDA
  - (b) Review of modalities for the implementation of the Decade Programme at the subregional and regional levels
7. Preparations for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO
8. Any other business
9. Adoption of the report

#### C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

##### Opening addresses

7. The meeting was opened by H.E. Mr. Mathieu Ngirira, Minister of Economy and Commerce of Rwanda. In his opening statement, he welcomed all delegations and stressed the importance of the outcome of the meeting of the Committee for the successful implementation of the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The Decade's success depended on the measures which would be taken during the preparatory phase. He stressed the importance of the national co-ordination committees and recalled the role they were expected to play. The Follow-up Committee should consider the most appropriate means of implementing the decisions taken by the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry. Finally, he stressed the need for African countries to evaluate their national capabilities as well as the fact that the growing awareness of African was a pre-requisite to the economic development of Africa.

8. In his statement, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in charge of Economic Development and Co-operation expressed his thanks and appreciation to the host Government on behalf of the Secretary General of OAU and then made a brief reference to the unsettled international economic situation which, instead of abating, was escalating and in particular to the fact that Africa, being more vulnerable, was receiving the greater share of that crushing impact. The above had culminated in the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and also in the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

9. He expressed satisfaction at the spirit of co-operation existing between the three secretariats of UNIDO/ECA/OAU and reiterated the bond of friendship and comradeship that characterized the joint activities undertaken by the secretariats in the service of Africa. OAU was determined to ensure that such a spirit would be maintained in the uncertain times that lay ahead.
10. The unfavourable effects of economic conditions in developing countries could threaten Africa's political stability and create conditions of anarchy. He suggested ways in which Africa could evolve an effective industrial development policy in the face of the current world economic crisis, which appeared to be continuing indefinitely. He placed particular emphasis on the need for effective industrial policy with special reference to the establishment of core industrial projects, the essential support services and promotion of co-operation in order to lay solid foundations for Africa's industrial development and thus break Africa's dependence on exports of a narrow range of raw materials.
11. In conclusion, he referred to the promise by UNDP to obligate a sum of \$US 3 million for funding some of the activities of the Decade and regretted that, as a result of the pruning exercise carried out by UNDP in view of its reduced financial receipts, that sum would no longer be available. He appealed to UNDP for at least a reduced provision for IDDA as an alternative and called upon member States to make individual and collective appeals to UNDP on the matter.
12. In his statement, the Executive Director of UNIDO drew attention to the worsening international economic crisis which adversely affected the African countries whose economies were still dependent on agricultural and mineral commodities. In order to counteract the effects of deteriorating commodity trade against manufactured goods, provide further employment opportunities for its growing population, and reduce to the minimum the vulnerability of its social and economic development to international economic crisis, the African region had no alternative but to take immediate and decisive actions towards the development of internally generated and self-sustaining industrial development within the framework of the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. It was necessary to accelerate the development of adequate skilled manpower, including the creation of a large base of scientific and technological capability, natural resources and genuine intra-African industrial co-operation.
13. The international economic crisis had also seriously curtailed the resources available for multilateral technical assistance agencies, especially UNDP, which reduced UNIDO's technical assistance to Africa to \$ 31 million in 1982 as compared to \$ 34 million in 1981. In spite of the foregoing, UNIDO had endeavoured to readjust its activities in accordance with the priorities established for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and would continue, as the lead agency within the United Nations system to intensify, in close collaboration with ECA, OAU and other relevant United Nations agencies and organizations, its assistance to the African countries in their efforts towards rapid industrial development. He reiterated that the main responsibility for the implementation of the Decade Programme remained with the African countries themselves, individually and collectively. In that regard, the guidelines that had been developed for initiating priority actions and the programme of activities for the preparatory phase as well as the modalities for the implementation of the programme to be considered by the meeting, were particularly important.

14. With respect to the preparations for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO scheduled to take place in 1984 in Nairobi, five high-level preparatory expert group meetings would be held on technology (Tbilissi, USSR, 10-15 April), industrial strategies and policies (Lima, Peru, 18-22 April), development of human resources for industrialization (Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon, 30 May - 3 June), industrial co-operation among developing countries (Bangkok, Thailand, 19-22 July) and energy (Norway, 22-24 August). Since the items for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO constituted the major thrust of the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa which, in itself, was also a major agenda item, African countries should, as hosts to the Conference, ensure, as in the past, their active participation in the preparatory work and the deliberations. African countries were also urged to participate actively in the forthcoming formal substantive meeting in Vienna in May on the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations which would be of crucial importance to the future of the organization and its services to the African countries. He concluded by thanking the Government and people of Rwanda for the hospitality and welcome extended to him and the UNIDO delegation and for the facilities provided for the meeting.

15. In his statement, Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, thanked the President of the Rwandese Republic and the Government and people of Rwanda for the facilities extended to all delegations and said that the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action would, to a large extent, hinge on the industrial sector. The proposals contained in the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) underlined the absolute necessity of concentrating resources and efforts on core projects and industries which were integrative and were expected to make maximum impact. Since the concentration on core industries was in line with the objectives of both the Lagos Plan of Action and IDDA, member States should, as a matter of urgency, take the necessary measures to strengthen indigenous public and private industrial entrepreneurs to enable them to participate effectively in national and multinational industrial production.

16. Although the OAU, ECA and UNIDO secretariats had been deploying maximum efforts to implement projects under the Decade programme, scarcity of human and financial resources had continued to hamper their progress.

17. He concluded by paying tribute to the fine system of collaboration and co-operation which has been developed among ECA, OAU and UNIDO to assist member States to implement the Decade programme.

Progress and actions taken since November 1981 towards the implementation of the Decade (item 4)

(a) Report by the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO

18. A member of the OAU secretariat introduced document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/WP/I and stated that it dealt mainly with activities in support of the Decade Programme, problems encountered by the secretariat as well as policy measures and decisions



taken in connection with implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. After the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in November 1981, the joint secretariat comprising OAU, ECA and UNIDO had examined the four working documents and published them in the form of a booklet. In addition, the joint secretariat had held meetings with other United Nations organs and agencies to review the programmes. Consideration of the various programmes had resulted in the activities being given legal bases.

19. He reviewed the activities undertaken by the three secretariats in key industrial subsectors and stressed their relevance to the Decade Programme. With respect to the third part of the document, dealing with problems encountered, some aspects dealt with suggestions for better co-operation, exchange of information and the role of local consultants in the implementation of the Decade Programme. He concluded that only a small fraction of the report was devoted to activities at the national level since information thereon was hard to come by.

20. The meeting took note of document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/VP/1.

(b) Reports by the countries

21. The following member States reported on activities which they had undertaken so far in support and implementation of the Decade programme: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, the Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

22. The majority of delegations reported that their countries had embarked on the preparation of national development plans within which primary importance would be given to industrial development especially with respect to resource allocation. Other delegations indicated that they had either ongoing national development plans or were formulating such plans. All the plans were related to the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action, namely the achievement of national and collective self-reliance and self-sustained development.

23. On general economic and industrial strategies, the delegations emphasised that the main considerations of their respective countries were concentration of resources on priority industrial areas and core projects, promotion of intra-African co-operation with emphasis on multinational projects, greater utilization of locally available resources and better management with a view to laying a solid foundation for industrial development.

24. They also reported on the specific activities that had been undertaken in their respective countries on the implementation of the Decade Programme at the national, subregional and regional levels. Such activities included the establishment of strengthening of support institutions to subsidize and provide financial resources for industries, provide consultancy and engineering services and centres which should spearhead the development of core industrial projects. In addition, workshops and seminars had been organized or programmed with a view to realigning national development plans to the objectives of the Decade as well as improving national capabilities for project formulation and implementation.

25. Certain countries indicated that national co-ordinating committees or national focal points had been established or were about to be established, whilst others indicated that the establishment of such committee would be considered only after a review of national policies and identification of priorities.
26. Delegations reported on activities undertaken in the energy field in their respective countries with the objective of securing cheap and reliable supplies of new and renewable sources of energy in order to support the Decade Programme.
27. They also reported on the steps their respective countries had taken on the development of industrial and technological manpower to meet the requirements of the Decade inter alia through the reorientation of educational curricula.
28. They reported on various multilateral and bilateral co-operation activities designed to enhance the implementation of the Decade Programme including participation in inter-governmental meetings on industry, the organization of industrial solidarity meetings and technical assistance from United Nations agencies as well as other African countries. Various delegations indicated what steps their respective countries had taken to regulate industrial activities including, in particular, the enactment of legislation and the promulgation of investment codes covering joint industrial ventures and incentives.
29. All delegations highlighted the peculiar constraints which their countries had encountered in their industrialization efforts in particular with respect to the implementation of the Decade Programme. Among such constraints were inadequate financial resources, inadequate infrastructural facilities related to the embryonic stage of industrial development in some countries, domination by foreign private enterprises, geographical location of some countries, lack of effective flow of information among member States and inadequate energy resources.
30. Various suggestions were advanced to overcome those difficulties, with emphasis on the need for increased co-operation among African countries with regard to the exchange of information. In that connection, it was recommended that the secretariats should assist in the collection and dissemination of the necessary information to all member States. The secretariats were also asked to assist in the identification of core industrial projects which would readily attract external financing. Sub-regional organizations, in particular MULPOCs, were requested to reorient their programmes and activities in order to assist member States fully in the implementation of the Decade Programme.
31. Representatives of various international and African regional and subregional organizations informed the meeting of the objectives of their respective organizations in relation to the Lagos Plan of Action and the Decade Programme. They described in detail the activity undertaken by their respective organizations in the industrial field particularly with regard to assistance to African countries and subregional organizations in relation to the implementation of both IDDA and the Lagos Plan of Action.
32. They advanced various suggestions with a view to achieving effective co-operation with African countries. The representative of the African Development

Bank (ADB) called on member States to submit concrete projects for financing out of the \$ 1 billion which ADB had earmarked for industrial investment in Africa during its lending programme for the period 1982-1986. He also reminded the meeting of the need to find speedy solutions to the management problems of the African Industrial Development Fund.

33. Another representative emphasised the need for African countries to exert pressure on bilateral donors, so that the donors could make supplementary contributions to UNDP in order to alleviate the present financial squeeze on UNDP and lessen the adverse impact on African countries.

Review of the phase one programme 1982-1984 (item 5)

34. A member of the ECA secretariat introduced document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/WP/2 and Add.1 and pointed out that the paper attempted to elaborate on the implementation of the main policy objective of collective self-reliance and self-sustaining development as proposed under the Decade Programme. Since resources were generally too scarce to be spread over all the industrial subsectors and no country was endowed with enough natural resources, funds and capabilities to cover a wide range of industrial activities, there was a need for each country to focus its development efforts on specific projects. Thus, in order to avoid falling prey to unsustainable industrial commitments, each country should:

(a) Evaluate the need to focus resources on priority and core industries;

(b) Appraise existing production facilities, particularly those suffering from excessive underutilization of capacities, with a view to releasing resources from non-strategic industries so as to revive those that had linkages with the core industries appropriate to the country;

(c) Make efforts to collaborate with other developing countries, at least those in Africa.

35. Certain considerations should be used as criteria with respect to the choice of priorities for the preparatory phase of the Decade (1982-1984). Some production aspects of core engineering and priority projects, especially those relating to resources-based core industries and how programmes of the two types of core industries should be inter-linked were also suggested. Finally, the paper briefly reviewed the project ideas and project proposals for action at national and/or subregional and regional levels and some methods of implementing them.

36. The meeting took note of the paper.

Review of the modalities for the implementation of the Decade at the national, subregional, regional and multinational levels (item 6)

(a) Guidelines for initiating priority actions at the national and subregional levels (1982-1984) for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa

37. A member of the UNIDO secretariat introduced document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/WP/3 and Add. 1 and called for a realistic appraisal of the ideas outlined therein so that definitive decisions could be taken.

38. The paper had been prepared after the Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa had been approved by the Conference of Ministers. He attempted to single out certain fundamental activities which should be undertaken at the national and subregional levels in order to launch the preparatory phase of the programme.

39. With respect to the recommendations addressed to Governments in the document, emphasis was placed on the section dealing with the identification and development of core industries at the national and multinational levels.

40. Attention was drawn to the fact that resources for carrying out sequential activities under the preparatory phase of the programme had been calculated on the basis that UNDP would provide at least one third of such resources.

41. In the substantive discussions which followed, the following amendments were proposed by some participants:

(a) The first two sentences of paragraph 2 (page 3) of the French version, needed to be corrected;

(b) Section H should be reformulated to include the creation of new projects or the modification of existing projects.

42. The document was adopted as amended.

(b) Review of modalities for the implementation of the Decade Programme at the subregional and regional levels

43. A member of the ECA secretariat introduced document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/WP/4 and said that its purpose was to highlight the importance of co-operation in various forms and at various levels. National programmes and institutions should play a key role in efforts aimed at collective action.

44. With respect to co-operation at the interregional level, it was proposed that Africa could at least provide investment opportunities in areas which should be mutually advantageous and result in increased complementarity, either through technical co-operation among developing countries or on the basis of the experience of the industrially developed countries.

45. The discussions that followed centred around Afro-Arab co-operation, co-operation between African countries and the developed countries as well as the African Industrial Development Fund.

46. On Afro-Arab co-operation, a representative of the OAU secretariat informed the meeting that reasonable developments had taken place since 1977 and efforts continued to be made to improve such co-operation. With regard to co-operation between African countries and the developed countries, it was observed that African countries had not adopted a common position in their dealings with the developed countries. It was therefore suggested that consultations at the subregional level should be encouraged so as to define a common position prior to negotiations. Furthermore, the joint secretariat was called upon to assist in developing that point fully.

47. As far as the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF) was concerned, discussions centred around time constraints and management. Participants observed that much more time than was necessary had been spent on the establishment of AIDF because of the conditions stipulated by ADB with respect to its management. The African Development Bank had informed ECA that it would be unable to manage AIDF if the latter were to have a Board of Governors separate and distinct from that of ADB.

48. Some participants were of the opinion that the existing structures of the African Industrial Development Fund should remain as they were notwithstanding the views expressed by ADB. On the other hand, others felt that ADP's management should be accepted as an interim measure to facilitate the full establishment of AIDF. Concern was expressed about the present composition of the Board of Governors of ADB.

49. Following a brief explanation given by the ECA Executive Secretary, it became clear that the meeting was not in a position to take a final decision on the matter. The meeting therefore had to choose one of the following courses of action:

- (a) Accept the condition for management of AIDF stipulated by the ADB;
- (b) Decide that Board of Governors of ADB would also be the Board of Governors of AIDF while the African Ministers of Industry provided policy guidelines and the President of ADB reported to the Conference of African Ministers of Industry; or
- (c) Set up AIDF as an independent and autonomous body.

#### Preparation for the fourth General Conference of UNIDO (item 7)

50. In introducing the discussions on the above agenda item the Executive Director of UNIDO referred to document ECA/FCIA.7/INR/WD/5 and said that the provisional agenda of the fourth General Conference of UNIDO (attached as an annex to the document under consideration) had been adopted by the recent session of the United Nations General Assembly. The nine critical substantive issues (item 5 of the provisional agenda) to be discussed at the Conference were directly related to the industrial development problems of Africa. The Industrial Development Decade for Africa would also be a major subject of discussion at the Conference. The fourth General Conference of UNIDO was therefore of crucial importance to the African region.

51. A major aspect of the preparatory activities for the Conference was the convening of five high-level expert group meetings to which he had referred in his opening address (see paragraph 14 above). Each meeting would be international in character and participants would be expected to be high-level government officials and/or experts attending in their personal capacity. It was expected that the meetings would serve to identify and analyse the critical issues to be presented to the General Conference, along with concrete proposals for follow-up action. They would provide for documentation across the board for the various

agenda items of the Conference. They would also allow for early consultations at the international level, thus facilitating reaching a consensus at the Conference on the relevant issues. In the preparation for the Conference, special attention was also being accorded to contributions from the various regions and other organizations of the United Nations system. It was therefore necessary for the Follow-up Committee to agree on a suitable approach and schedule for effectively preparing Africa's contribution to and participation in the preparatory activities and in the Conference itself.

52. The subject of the Conference was also directly related to the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations since the timing of the Conference might well coincide with the first General Conference of UNIDO as a specialized agency. It was therefore essential for the African countries to ensure effective representation and active participation at the forthcoming substantive negotiations scheduled to take place for 16 to 20 May 1983 in Vienna where only eight African countries had embassies. Those negotiations would be of crucial importance to the future of UNIDO and its service to Africa.

53. The Assistant Secretary-General of OAU emphasized the importance of the fourth General Conference and suggested that the meeting should give consideration to the nature of preparatory activities to be undertaken in order to ensure Africa's effective and beneficial participation at the Conference. OAU fully supported the recommendations contained in paragraph 14(a), (c) of the document under reference, and urged the meeting to give them due consideration. The link between the General Conference and the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations was emphasized and the meeting was called upon to urge effective Africa's participation in the detailed negotiations in Vienna, since it was only through such participation that Africa would be able to contribute to shaping the future structure of UNIDO, particularly its decision-making system, budget and operational modalities in terms of its ability and capacity effectively to enhance accelerated industrialization in Africa.

54. In the ensuing discussions, the meeting welcomed the progress made by UNIDO in preparing for the fourth General Conference and stressed its cardinal importance, in the light of the Lagos Plan of Action, to the African region. It indicated its full support for the organizational and substantive approach being adopted by the UNIDO secretariat in carrying out preparatory activities for the Conference and welcomed, in particular, the special attention being accorded to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. It took note of the report and adopted, after modification, the recommendations contained in paragraphs 14 and 15 thereof. In order to allow ample time for proper preparations, it was decided to reschedule the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, which would be expected to adopt an African common position on the General Conference, to March/April 1984. The eighth Meeting of the Follow-up Committee would be replaced by an Inter-governmental meeting of Experts which would, among other things, prepare proposals on the General Conference for consideration by the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Any other business (item 8)

55. Concerning the venue of the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts, in due course the Government of Zaire would inform the joint secretariat whether or not it could host the two meetings.

Adoption of the report (item 9)

56. After due consideration, the meeting adopted the present report.

57. A vote of thanks to the Government and people of Rwanda was introduced by the leader of the Angolan delegation.

58. The Chairman thanked participants for their valuable contribution to the work of the meeting. He made a brief reference to the agreed conclusions of the meeting and congratulated the three secretariats for the quality of documentation and services rendered to the meeting.

59. The meeting was declared closed on Saturday 19 March 1983, at 11:30 a.m.

## PART II

### AGREED CONCLUSIONS

#### A. PROGRESS AND ACTIONS TAKEN SINCE NOVEMBER 1981 TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECADE (item 4)

##### 1. Industrial policies and strategies

The Committee concluded that:

(a) In national development plans, high priority should be given to core industrial projects and provision should be made for increasing resources allocated to such projects;

(b) Member States should take measures to promote and strengthen intra-African co-operation, laying emphasis on core multinational industrial projects;

(c) Strong emphasis should be put on greater utilization of locally available resources and better management;

(d) Action should be taken to improve national capabilities for project formulation and implementation in particular by organizing workshops and seminars on the activities relating to the implementation of the Decade Programme;

(e) Member States should enhance co-operation among themselves particularly with respect to exchange of industrial information on a regular basis and rational utilization of African experts and consultants;

(f) An industrial and technological manpower development programme should be formulated and implemented to meet the requirements of the Decade through, inter alia, the reorientation of educational curricula;

(g) Support institutions should be strengthened or established, as applicable, to provide consultancy and engineering services which should spearhead the development of core industrial projects at the national, subregional and regional levels.

##### 2. Financial resources

The Committee concluded that:

(a) International financial institutions, especially UNDP and bilateral donors should be urged to give high priority to the Decade Programme by allocating adequate financial resources to African countries and to the three secretariats so as to enable them to undertake and complete the projects and programmes planned as part of IDDA, thus maintaining a multisectoral approach to Africa's development, as envisaged in the Lagos Plan of Action;



(b) African countries should urge and put pressure on various donors to make substantial contributions to UNDP to enable the latter to increase its assistance to the African region;

(c) The three secretariats should assist member States in mobilizing external financial resources and identifying core industrial projects liable to attract such resources;

(d) Member States should submit priority industrial projects to the African Development Bank for financing out of the \$ 1 billion earmarked by the Bank as a minimum set aside for industrial investment in Africa during the period 1982-1986;

(e) The draft resolution annexed to the current report should be submitted for approval to the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in conjunction with which a pledging conference would be held to mobilize resources inter alia for the implementation of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

### 3. Co-operation with the secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO and subregional organizations

(a) The secretariats of the ECA, OAU and UNIDO should assist member States in identifying core industrial projects and mobilizing external resources for the Decade;

(b) Member States should strengthen or establish national machineries for collecting and disseminating statistical information, and provide the three secretariats, ECA, OAU and UNIDO on a regular basis, with the information they needed to undertake activities which had a bearing on facilitating the implementation of the Decade Programme;

(c) Member States should take more interest in the activities of the secretariats by responding adequately to requests from the secretariats for information, field missions and meetings; release of national experts required for the implementation of the Decade Programme; and effective participation in the activities organized by the secretariats while ensuring continuity in their representation;

(d) Subregional organizations, in particular the MULPOCs, should reorient their programmes and activities in order to assist member countries fully in the implementation of the Decade Programme.

### B. REVIEW OF THE PHASE ONE PROGRAMME (1982-1984) (item 5)

The meeting concluded that in the first phase:

(a) Member States should concentrate resources on core engineering industries and at least one resource-based core industry selected on the basis of clear advantages;

(b) Member States should adopt projects to be implemented through sub-regional co-operation.

C. GUIDELINES FOR INITIATING PRIORITY ACTIONS AT THE NATIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LEVELS (1982-1984) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT DECADE FOR AFRICA (item 6 (a))

1. Financing of projects

The meeting concluded that:

(a) Financing systems should be urged to assist in the funding of national and subregional projects identified in the guidelines by the joint secretariat;

(b) The UNIDO/OAU/ECA secretariats should approach the African Development Bank to seek the necessary financing for the Decade Programme in addition to the continued efforts to obtain funds from UNDP and other external sources of financing;

(c) ECA, UNIDO and other relevant international organizations should increase their financial assistance to African Governments with respect to the organization of national and subregional workshops.

2. Co-operation

The Committee concluded that contacts between African Governments and the secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO should be intensified to realize the objectives of the Decade Programme.

D. REVIEW OF MODALITIES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECADE PROGRAMME AT THE SUBREGIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS (item 6 (b))

The Committee concluded that:

(a) ECA in collaboration with OAU and UNIDO should examine the three possibilities mentioned in paragraph 49 of this report and recommend suitable ways of managing AIDF to the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry, through the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts;

(b) ADB should be invited to state its own position on the three options referred above in connection with AIDF. ADB should be requested to give its final decision on the issue after the deliberation of the ADB Board of Governors;

(c) The ECA secretariat should continue its studies on the possibility of setting up an African industrial mining and development bank and report to the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry on its findings;

(d) Ministers of Industry should continue their consultations with their counterparts in the Ministries of Finance, with a view to resolving the issue of the management of AIDF.

E. PREPARATIONS FOR THE FOURTH GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNIDO (item 7)

The meeting concluded that:

(a) The issues to be discussed at the General Conference were of critical importance to the industrial development process in Africa in general and the implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in particular;

(b) The organizational approach as well as the substantive orientation and priorities adopted in carrying out preparatory activities for the conference were sound;

(c) The special attention being accorded to the Industrial Development Decade for Africa was highly welcome. Similar attention should also be accorded to the special problems of the least developed countries and mobilization of financial resources for industrial development in developing countries;

(d) Proper preparations should be undertaken in Africa, firstly at the national level and secondly at the regional level to ensure effective contribution and participation by the African region in the activities as well as in the Conference itself. The secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO should assist the African countries accordingly;

(e) The on-going consultations on the final conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations should be given particular attention by the African countries which should ensure their effective participation at the forthcoming formal substantive negotiating meeting in Vienna from 16 to 20 May 1983.

In the light of the above conclusions, the meeting recommended that:

(a) High priority should be accorded by the African countries to the preparations for the fourth General Conference. In that regard the African countries invited to each of the high-level expert group meetings should ensure their active participation by high-level experts in the respective topics;

(b) The fourth General Conference of UNIDO should constitute one of the major agenda items for the seventh Conference of African Ministers of Industry which should be rescheduled to take place in March/April 1984. The next meeting of the Follow-up Committee should be replaced by an Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts of the whole which, as in the past, should meet a number of days before the meeting of the Conference of Ministers, and at the same venue, inter alia, to formulate concrete proposals on an African common position on the General Conference for consideration by the Conference of Ministers;

(c) In order to ensure effective preparation of Africa's contribution to and participation in the General Conference and to enable the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts to formulate meaningful proposals to the Conference of Ministers, each African country should provide OAU, ECA and UNIDO, by 30 September 1983, information on the actions taken, results achieved and problems encountered in the formulation and implementation of national, regional and subregional programmes for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. The three secretariats, especially UNIDO, should provide assistance to member States, if so requested, in carrying out that exercise;

(d) The secretariats of OAU, ECA and UNIDO should assist the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts in the formulation of its proposals to the Conference of Ministers by preparing a comprehensive paper, based on the information requested in recommendation (c) above. The paper should consist of two parts: part I dealing with the Industrial Development Decade for Africa; and part II dealing with each substantive agenda item of the General Conference. The paper should be sent to Member States in good time to enable them to review it carefully prior to its consideration at the Inter-governmental Meeting of Experts;

(e) All African countries should take the necessary measures to ensure their effective participation in the formal substantive negotiating meeting on the final conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency scheduled to take place in Vienna from 16 to 20 May 1982.

(f) OAU and ECA should in accordance with the Lagos summit resolution on international negotiations do everything possible to assist African countries in that regard.

## ANNEX I

### DRAFT RESOLUTION

#### Resources for Implementing the Industrial Development Decade for Africa The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66 B of 15 December 1980 proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa, resolution 1(vi) of November 1981 adopted by the sixth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, its own resolution 442(XVII) of 30 April 1982 on the formulation and implementation of a Programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and resolution 55(XVI) of 28 May 1982 of the Industrial Development Board on the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

Considering that the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action will, to a large extent depend on the sustained development of industry as supplier and user of goods and services and, therefore, on the structural adjustment in the industrial sector with focus on selected strategic core industries,

Convinced that the effective and rapid implementation of the Decade Programme would reduce the vulnerability of African countries to the deepening world economic crisis,

Concerned with the fact that the funds originally earmarked by the United Nations Development Programme as its minimum contribution towards the implementation of the Decade objectives are not likely to be available,

1. Urgently calls upon member States to intensify their individual and collective efforts to mobilize resources for implementation of the Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels;
2. Notes with appreciation the allocation of \$US 1 billion by the African Development Bank, and the promise of future expansion beyond this initial amount, to finance industrial projects in African countries during the period 1982-1986;
3. Urges African countries to participate actively in the meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to emphasizing the high priority accorded to industry by African countries in the Lagos Plan of Action.

## ANNEX II

### Vote of thanks to the Government and people of Rwanda

The Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa,

Deeply grateful to the Government and people of Rwanda for their most generous hospitality in providing the necessary conditions and facilities which have contributed enormously to the success of the seventh meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization of Africa, jointly sponsored by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Noting with appreciation the inspiring address delivered by Mr. Mathieu Ngirira, Minister of Economy and Trade of Rwanda, who opened and ably chaired the meeting and spoke on behalf of his Government and people,

1. Expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of Rwanda and Founder President of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development, and the Government and people of Rwanda for their warm hospitality and for the facilities generously provided to participants attending this Follow-up Committee;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to transmit, on behalf of the Follow-up Committee, the present vote of thanks to the Government of Rwanda.