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~~ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA~~

REPORT OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF INDUSTRY

Sponsored by

THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
THE UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Held in Kaduna, Federal Republic of Nigeria
from 23 to 25 November, 1977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Paragraphs</u>	<u>Page</u>
PART ONE - ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS		
A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK	1 - 5	1 - 2
Election of officers	6 - 7	2
B. AGENDA	8	2
C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS	9 - 57	2 - 8
Report of the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa (agenda item 4) and general debate	40 - 51	8 - 10
Consideration of draft resolutions and recommendations, date and place of the fifth Conference of African ministers of Industry and adoption of the report (agenda items 8, 9 and 10)	52 - 57	10
PART TWO - AGREED CONCLUSIONS		
<u>Agenda item 5: Progress in the implementation of the ECA Work Programme</u>	1 - 9	11 - 12
(a) Policies and proposals for national and collective self-reliant industrial development in Africa	1 - 2	11
(b) Intercountry projects approved by the third Conference	3 - 6	11 - 12
(c) Sectoral industrial development programmes	7 - 9	12
<u>Agenda item 6: Progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration on Industrial Co-operation and Development</u>	10 - 12	13
<u>Agenda item 7: Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, including formulation of a common African position</u>	13 - 14	13
Election and enlargement of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa	15 - 17	13 - 14
PART THREE - RESOLUTIONS		
1(IV) - Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing		15
2(IV) - Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Management		16
3(IV) - African Industrial Development Fund		16
4(IV) - Financial resources for the implementation of the Work Programme of the Economic Commission for Africa		17
5(IV) - The system of consultations: an innovative approach to stimulate new forms of industrial co-operation		18

Table of contents contd:

	<u>Page</u>
6(IV) - Development of technological capabilities in the African region	19
7(IV) - Preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO	19
8(IV) - Construction Industry and Building Materials Industry Development Programme	21
9(IV) - Conservation and rational utilization of natural resources and protection of the environment	23
10(IV) - Industrial co-operation among African countries	24
11(IV) - Channelling of assistance to the African region through the Economic Commission for Africa	24
12(IV) - Date and place of the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry	25
13(IV) - Vote of thanks to the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria	25
ANNEX --- DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE AND WAYS AND MEANS OF ORGANIZING A REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR INTERNALLY SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION AND COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE DURING THE PERIOD 1978-2000	26

PART ONE

ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

1. The fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry 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 Kaduna, Nigeria, from 23 to 25 November 1977.
2. The Conference was attended by representatives of the following countries: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia.
3. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the following specialized agencies were represented in an observer capacity: International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Bank Group, and World Health Organization (WHO).
4. The following intergovernmental organizations were also represented by observers: the African Development Bank (ADB), the Central African Economic Customs Union (UDEAC), the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States (IDCAS), the Economic Community for West African States (ECOWAS), the Centre for Industrial Development (Brussels), the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), the Communauté économique des pays des grands lacs (CEPGL).
5. The Conference of African Ministers of Industry was opened on 23 November 1977 by the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa who introduced His Excellency, the Military Governor of Kaduna State, Group Captain Usman Jibrin, who spoke on behalf of the Head of the Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria, and welcomed the delegates to Nigeria. The Federal Commissioner for Industries, Mr. R.A. Adeleye, of Nigeria, also welcomed the delegates to Nigeria and wished the Conference every success in its deliberations. In a vote of thanks the representatives of Morocco and Benin thanked His Excellency, the Military Governor of Kaduna State, Group Captain Usman Jibrin and, through him, His Excellency the Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria for his inspiring speech and extended thanks to the people of Nigeria for their warm hospitality. The Conference was then addressed by Mr. Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa; Mr. A.E.O. Nyinque, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and Mr. Almay Sylla, a Director in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Mr. Sylla spoke on behalf of Dr. Abd El Rahman Khane, Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, who could not attend the meeting because of sudden illness. The meeting unanimously decided to send a cable to Dr. Khane wishing him a speedy recovery.

Election of officers

6. The Conference elected Dr. R.A. Adeleye, Federal Commissioner for Industries of Nigeria, as Chairman; Mr. Abdel Kamel Berhaye, Minister of Commerce and Industry of Morocco, as First Vice-Chairman; Mr. E.T. Mwamunga, Minister of Commerce and Industry of Kenya, as Second Vice-Chairman and Mr. Félix Magenge, Ambassador of Burundi to Ethiopia, as Rapporteur.

7. The Conference decided that a drafting committee of the whole should begin work on 24 November 1977 under the chairmanship of the second Vice-Chairman to prepare draft resolutions and conclusions for consideration and adoption by the Conference.

B. AGENDA

8. At its meeting on 23 November, the Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening session
2. Election of officers
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
4. Report by the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa
5. Progress in the implementation of the ECA Work Programme
 - (a) Policies and proposals for national and collective self-reliance industrial development growth in Africa
 - (b) Intercountry projects approved at the Third Conference
 - (c) Sectoral industrial development programmes
6. Progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration on Industrial Co-operation and Development;
 - (a) Regional and global consultations and difficulties encountered in bringing about a redistribution of the world's productive facilities
 - (b) Regional and interregional co-operation
7. Preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, formulation of a common African position
8. Consideration of draft resolutions and recommendations
9. Date and place of the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry
10. Adoption of the report

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

9. Mr. Mwamunga, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Kenya, in his capacity as Chairman of the Third Conference of African Ministers of Industry, invited His Excellency Group Captain Usman Jibrin the Military Governor of Kaduna State, to address the Conference on behalf of His Excellency, Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

10. His Excellency, the Military Governor of Kaduna State, Group Captain Usman Jibrin, addressing the Conference on behalf of His Excellency, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Lt. General Olusegun Obasanjo, stressed the importance of the Conference considering that development and industrialization were almost synonymous and Africa was in a hurry to develop and provide its people with all the ingredients for a good and happy life. Its late start in the race for economic and scientific progress and its continued dependence on its competitors did not make its task any easier.
11. Politics and economics were closely intertwined. Africa's weak economic power had made it impossible for it to obtain the total emancipation of all its peoples. The racist minority regimes of Southern Africa continued in power because they were supported by those countries which were best placed economically. The Head of State urged the Conference, therefore, to bear in mind the basic economic and social objectives of its decisions, especially as they would affect Africa's effort to achieve total political freedom.
12. He urged member States to give their fullest support to the establishment of the African Regional Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology. He observed that there was a close link between the development of technology and industrialization and stressed the importance of acquiring the right type of technology. He recommended that more of Africa's resources should be devoted to research and development in an effort to speed up the agricultural revolution and accelerate the pace of industrial development in Africa.
13. In a note of thanks on behalf of the Conference, Mr. Mwamunga recommended that the Conference should pay close attention to the important ideas expressed by the Military Governor of Kaduna State.
14. In his welcoming address, Mr. Adeleye, Federal Commissioner for Industries of Nigeria, referred to the challenge of increasing Africa's share in world industrial production from 0.6 per cent to 2 per cent by the year 2000 and pointed out that economic power was concentrated in the hands of one quarter of the population of the world. He noted that the task awaiting the African region was to raise the standard of the African people, and that to be done by the Africans themselves. He was gratified at the speed with which progress had been made, thanks to the efforts of ECA, OAU and UNIDO in the implementation of projects for three regional centres. He suggested that the Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology should in time provide technological data for the African region. He drew attention to the neglect of food crops in favour of export crops and the impact that had on nutrition. Areas to which priority should be given included manpower development, the establishment of basic and strategic industries, the restructuring of agriculture, the regulation of technology, the enlargement of markets and the restructuring of world economic relations.
15. Following his election, the Chairman noted that such institutions as the Regional Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology would help African countries to develop their national infrastructure and to set up the machinery needed for industrial development. He hoped the Centre would work for the rapid creation of an African Regional Data Bank to provide accurate information on alternative sources

of technology suitable for the purposes of African countries. The root of the poverty of many Africans was their failure to make the most of their natural endowments. Inherited development and economic theories linked internal socio-economic change with export markets and with the importation of skills, technology and capital goods. The cumulative effect of economic policies based on these theories was to make African economies increasingly dependent on imported inputs. Africa needed a development strategy that would reflect its own social and economic realities. They also needed to pool their resources so as to enhance their prospects of realizing their aspirations.

16. The Executive Secretary of ECA said that the rapidly changing objectives and approaches, the proliferation of fora and frequent changes in strategies generated by recent efforts to establish a new international economic order had only tended to confuse African States and to over-stretch their consulting and negotiating resources.

17. If the Lima target of 2 per cent by the year 2000 for the African region's share of world value added in the manufacturing sector was to be attained, the value added by the manufacturing sector in Africa would have to grow at the rate of 11. per cent a year, which would require an immense effort on the part of all African countries.

18. In assessing industrial progress in the region in regard to the basic branches of industry, the Executive Secretary noted, inter alia, that the metal working and the engineering industries were dominated by the assembly of imported inputs and components and that there was a tendency to view each industrial project in isolation, the result being an industrial production structure displaying limited linkages with other sectors and within industry itself. Actual engineering development in Africa remained one of the weakest links. He briefly outlined major problems apparent also in chemicals, building materials and agro- and forest-based industries. It was clear that the high rate of growth for value added called for by the Lima target could not be achieved within the context of the traditional import-substitution industrial development policies and strategies nor through industrial investment programmes which resulted in a miscellany of heterogeneous, isolated industrial projects. The ECA secretariat commended to African Governments the enlargement of the scope of the objectives and criteria employed in the selection of industrial projects and programmes to include foreign exchange earnings, size of employment, quality of technical skills generated, facilitation of higher domestic processing of raw materials, capacity to generate forward and backward linkages with other sectors, capacity to increase domestic production of industrial inputs and capacity for experimentation and for adaptation of technology at plant level.

19. Consistent with its efforts to help Africa meet its needs, ECA had submitted proposals to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa for programmes in the agro-industries, the engineering industry, the chemicals industry, the building materials industry, the metals industry and the forest-based products industry. Those programmes were likely to maximize value added on a project-by-project basis, maximize domestic processing of raw materials, increase forward and backward linkages with other economic sectors, accelerate technological revolution in Africa, stimulate intra-African trade and expand the scope for co-operation among African countries.

20. He mentioned that the ECA secretariat was giving close consideration to the role which public enterprises might play in the design and implementation of multinational industrial projects and said he hoped the Conference would pronounce on the secretariat proposals for action in that regard.

21. In order to introduce an increasing measure of self-sustaining industrial development in the efforts to achieve the Lima targets, the African region would have to reduce its dependence on the outside world for manpower. Massive manpower profiles for each industrial branch needed to be prepared and training programmes established at the national and regional levels.

22. The Executive Secretary ended his statement by commending to the Conference the recommendations submitted to it by the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa.

23. The OAU Assistant Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, reminded the Conference of the view expressed by OAU at the third meeting of the Follow-up Committee that there was need to encourage the use of the types of industrial technology already at hand and which could be easily mastered. After establishing a serviceable industrial base, Africa could proceed to build up heavier and more complex industries.

24. OAU believed that effective economic development was more likely to be achieved when the relevant development programme was so formulated and implemented that it sought to achieve not only planned growth targets but also positive improvements in living standards.

25. The main objectives of industrialization was to gain a greater measure of self-reliance, and the pursuance of economic self-sufficiency and the protection of infant industries must be viewed in that framework. One of the challenges facing Africa was the matching of industrial efforts with growth in capability to expand the local use and consumption of industrial goods produced in Africa. That challenge was really one of demonstrating resolution in political action and administrative stamina, to put into practice the whole body of decisions already reached at various African fora whose credibility and image had been damaged in the eyes of the outside world by the constant failure to take follow-up action. He therefore strongly urged the Ministers to take immediate steps to repair the image of Africa by converting their decisions into concrete results. It was in that light that the programmes drawn up by the Follow-up Committee assumed significance. It in fact catered to the approach which consisted in the establishment of industries that required technology which was already available and which could be mastered easily.

26. OAU would co-operate with ECA, UNIDO and any other organization in promoting the economic development of the Continent. It had already set aside \$US 100,000 from its budgetary resources for the next financial year to enable its secretariat to participate effectively in the joint implementation of the intercountry projects approved by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

27. Mr. Almayy Sylla, a Director in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) read out a statement which was to have been delivered by the Executive Director who had to forego attending the Conference because he was in hospital.

28. The statement reviewed the work carried out by the Conferences of African Ministers of Industry since 1971 when they had met for the first time. The Conferences had played a major role in the definition of objectives and strategies and in the conception and design of programmes and projects aimed at speeding up the process of industrialization in Africa. At its third session, following the adoption of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation, the Conference had conceived a series of practical arrangements aimed at implementing the Declaration in the African region. UNIDO had co-operated closely with ECA in promoting the establishment of the regional institutions and programmes recommended at Lima. It had also increased its assistance to African countries, particularly in regard to the sectors to which priority had been given in the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action.

29. The Executive Director noted that the post-Lima period had been a difficult one because of the severe economic setbacks experienced by the international community as a result of the 1974/1975 recession. The recession had, in particular, affected the industrial performance of the least developed of the developing countries, the largest number of which were unfortunately in Africa. Notwithstanding the setback of those two years, public international discussions, aimed at promoting the establishment of a new international economic order, had been intensified and in a few cases had led to some policy changes in the industrialized countries. However, no major breakthroughs were made on the issues fundamentally affecting international relations, and that had refocused attention on the need to strengthening the negotiating position of African countries and to making collective self-reliance the active force for change and development.

30. Turning to the subject of the convening of the Third General Conference of UNIDO which had been rescheduled to be held in January 1980 at New Delhi, he drew attention to some of the basic concerns which had emerged as a result of experience gained in the implementation of the Lima Declaration, and on which the Third General Conference was likely to focus. Those concerns included the need to design and pursue long-term policies and programmes based on the integrated and optimal utilization of resources, inputs and infrastructures; the need to place the ongoing experimental system of international industrial consultations on a permanent and legal basis; the establishment of a framework of technological co-operation among developing countries in exchanging experience in respect of the costs, terms and conditions of technology transfer; the need vigorously to pursue intra-African co-operation in industry so as to enable African countries to establish the basic industries of crucial importance to the achievement of the Lima targets and, lastly, the need to design and pursue dynamic programmes of assistance and special measures in favour of the least developed countries.

31. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Conference would bring to the fore the main concerns of African countries and give guidance on future efforts for industrialization in the context of the Lima Declaration and of the forthcoming Third General Conference of UNIDO.

32. The representative of UNDP reminded the participants of his Organization's central role in the global efforts to reduce the gap between developing and developed countries and of the importance it attached to industrialization as a means of raising the standard

of living in the developing regions. Fifteen per cent of the resources allocated by UNDP to the African region were earmarked for industry and mining, which came second only to agriculture in that regard. He also stressed the importance of regional and subregional co-operation.

33. The representative of the African Development Bank reviewed the role of the Bank group in the mobilization of resources for all sectors of the African economies within the framework of the following priorities: infrastructure, agriculture and industry, with particular stress on the agro-industries. The Fund managed by the Bank was trying to raise a maximum of \$US 1 billion. The Bank was already managing the African Development Fund and the Nigerian Trust Fund and urged African countries to draw lessons from the past in the establishment of the African Industrial Development Fund, for which he pledged the co-operation of the African Development Fund.

34. The representative of UNEP briefly outlined the objectives of his Organization with special emphasis on its important role in respect of African industrialization programmes. In playing that role it recognized the need to co-operate with appropriate United Nations agencies and other international organizations and with regional and national institutions and bodies in an attempt to reconcile the development process with measures aimed at environmental protection and improvement. The industry-related activities of the Environment Programme included the collection and dissemination of information on environmental problems; the carrying out of studies on the impact of the industrialization process on health; the development of environmental criteria and the formulation of recommendations on industrial location with the aim of avoiding environmental hazards of the kind experienced in advanced industrial countries. He also stressed UNEP's integrated approach to development.

35. The representative of WHO outlined the relationship between industrialization and the health of the populations concerned. Citing the favourable and unfavourable aspects of industrialization, he made special references to human settlements, the environment and the health of working people. Where the transfer of technology was concerned, he pointed out that the application of production technology should be accompanied by the development of health technology as advanced as that used in production. He further reported that WHO was co-operating with ADB and UNIDO in connexion with industries producing pharmaceuticals, pesticides and medical equipment in Africa.

36. After expressing total support for the establishment of the African regional Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology, the representative of UNITAR briefly outlined the main activities of his organization as they related to Africa. He said UNITAR was in a position to make an effective contribution towards both the newly established Centre and the proposed symposium and to co-operate with ECA on an official basis. UNITAR, which had conducted detailed research in connexion with energy, had come to see the importance of evaluating the various possibilities for the use of energy to facilitate the exploitation of the many sources of wealth in Africa.

37. The representative of ILO said his organization had for several decades now set up standing committees for various key industrial sectors to monitor labour and social developments posed by industrialization processes and technological change and to identify appropriate solutions to any related problems. He noted that one of the principal objectives of industrialization was the creation of employment and stressed the important

role of small-scale industries and handicrafts and of human resources. ILO had technical competence in both those fields and was at present co-operating with ECA in the establishment of a regional handicrafts centre for women. ILO fully supported the implementation of the proposed intercountry projects and sectoral industrial programmes considered by the Follow-up Committee at its fourth meeting and was prepared to provide some of the expertise needed to implement them. It also applauded the proposal to convene a regional symposium on industrial policies and strategies and would very much like to co-operate fully with ECA and UNIDO in the preparation of the necessary background documents.

38. The representative of UNESCO briefly outlined the role of his organization in promoting industrial development in the world. It had supported the establishment of the African Regional Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology but felt that its scope should be enlarged in view of the speed at which technology was being developed in advanced countries and its catalytic role in industrialization. There was also a need to plan the Centre's activities on a long-term basis to ensure that it met the needs and aspirations of Africa by the close of the century.

39. A representative from the Centre for Industrial Development in Brussels which was created to assist certain African, Caribbean and Pacific countries associated with the European Economic Community under the Lomé Convention informed the meeting of their interest in industrialization of the African region and outlined the activities of the Centre in the field of industrial promotion, technology transfer and other technical services.

Report of the Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa
(Agenda item 4) and general debate

40. In introducing his report (ECA/CMI.4/INR/TP/7) the outgoing Chairman of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa said that the ongoing international consultations had not solved and were unlikely to solve Africa's economic and industrial development problems. Solutions to the difficulties facing African countries were to be found in individual and collective self-reliance and what was now required was to take the necessary measures to implement a strategy designed to foster that self-reliance. Africa was one of the wealthiest, if not the wealthiest, regions in terms of raw materials. What remained to be done was to accept the challenge of industrialization through a careful choice of options and the re-assertion of self-confidence. In first instance, he called for the adjustment of national industrial policies, the indigenization of industrial production and the formulation of concrete action at the regional level with a view to widening national markets, creating of basic industries and processing raw materials. To enable ECA to implement four of the intercountry projects approved by the Conference at its third session, he urged member States which had not yet done so to honour their pledges.

41. In the discussion which followed, participants congratulated the Follow-up Committee on the good work it had accomplished and stressed the magnitude of the effort required to raise Africa's share of world industrial production from the level, which was currently between .5 and .6 per cent to 2 per cent by the year 2000. There was a consensus that such

objectives could not be implemented within the context of nationalistic policies and that there was an urgent need for new, realistic industrial strategies. It was suggested that owing to the nature of its work, the Follow-up Committee should be converted into a technical committee of experts and be open to all member States. In fact, if it was to serve as a permanent machinery for consultations, the committee should be open to all countries.

42. Noting that Africa was the least developed region and that its problems were different from those in Asia and Latin America, the Conference approved the recommendation of the Follow-up Committee concerning the convening of a symposium on industrial policies and strategies and proposed several amendments to make the terms of reference more comprehensive. Some delegates emphasized the need for the creation of a task force to assist in the organization of the symposium and in the preparation of basic documents for it.

43. The slow progress achieved in multinational co-operation was attributed by some delegates to a lack of political will. There was a need to take a pragmatic approach in the implementation of multinational projects and in consultations. Attention was drawn to the possibilities for co-operation in the use of Africa's mineral resources, the establishment of export-oriented industries and the development of industrial technology and manpower training. Stress was laid on the need to strengthen and develop international co-operation through the elimination of obstacles which were currently impeding the entry of African products into the markets of some of the developed countries. It was felt that the choice of multinational projects should be based not only on financial profitability but on social profitability as well. It was felt that although priority should be given to basic industries, industries serving the immediate needs of the people, such as the agro-allied industries, the fertilizer industry and small- and medium-scale industries, should not be neglected. Indigenous entrepreneurs could be encouraged in the development of small-scale industries which served to relieve pressure on urban areas, while large enterprises could be established as joint ventures either among African countries or with developed countries. That task could be assigned to national centres for industrial promotion established especially for that purpose.

44. One representative expressed the view that in addition to a master plan for the industrial development of the African region, medium term plans should be considered and implemented in each subregion as that would facilitate the assessment of the progress made.

45. Some representatives suggested that ideology should not be allowed to impede progress where joint ventures were concerned, considering the role they were called upon to play in the implementation of the policy of collective self-reliance.

46. The sponsoring organizations were urged to associate the African Development Bank in the implementation of the African Industrial Development Fund project. Some delegations went further and suggested that the management of the Fund should be entrusted to ADB. The Conference expressed gratification at the readiness of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to assist the sponsoring organizations in determining the ways and means of establishing the Fund.

47. One representative expressed the view that the present system of international co-operation through consultations left much to be desired and stressed self-reliance as a requisite for accelerated industrialization in Africa.
48. One participant asked how countries were selected for visits by field missions. The representative of ECA said that the choice of countries was based on geographical distribution, willingness to receive a given mission and national characteristics which would enable a mission to gather the information it required.
49. The representative of Uganda informed the Conference of the creation of an institute for sugar technology in his country and said that his Government would be willing to offer training facilities to interested African countries. He suggested that it might be useful to merge the three proposed regional centres in a single complex.
50. Some members expressed the view that African countries should ensure that the planned centres were fully utilized as that would contribute to their economic viability. In that connexion, it was suggested that there might be a need to create an institution to manage intercountry projects.
51. The Conference recommended that the system of industrial consultation initiated by UNIDO should be established on a permanent and legal basis and that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa should become the permanent negotiating and consultative committee for the African region, it being understood that the Committee would remain a ministerial committee and that whenever it had before it an issue for negotiations and consultation, States not included in its membership would be invited to attend its meetings. For the purpose of negotiation and consultation, a meeting of an intergovernmental ad hoc group of experts would be convened to prepare the ground for the Committee's work.

Consideration of draft resolutions and recommendations, date and place of the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry and adoption of the report (Agenda items 8, 9 and 10)

52. After considering the report of the Drafting Committee of the Whole, the Conference adopted the Agreed Conclusions prepared by the Follow-up Committee. The Conclusions appear in Part Two of the report.
53. The Conference decided on the composition of the enlarged Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa. The decision appears in Part Two of the report.
54. The Conference then considered and adopted Resolutions concerning, inter alia, the date and place of the fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, and a resolution expressing appreciation to the host country. The Resolutions appear in Part Three of the report.
55. After considering the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur, the Conference adopted the present report.
56. The Chairman thanked the participants for their active and valuable contribution to the work of the Conference. He congratulated the new members of the Follow-up Committee on their election, and urged them to do their utmost to promote the realization of the far-reaching decisions of the Conference.
57. The Chairman then declared the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry closed.

PART TWO

AGREED CONCLUSIONS

Agenda item 5: Progress in the implementation of the ECA Work Programme

(a) Policies and proposals for national and collective self-reliant industrial development in Africa

1. The Chairman directed the Conference's attention to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of the agreed conclusions contained in the report of the fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa (E/CN.14/INR/220). After studying those conclusions the Conference decided, in view of the urgent need to formulate industrial policies aimed at achieving an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustaining economic and, in particular, industrial development, to convene during the period 1978-1979 a symposium on policies for national and collective self-reliant industrial development in Africa during the period 1978-2000. Since in organizing the symposium, every effort would be made to ensure wide participation by national, subregional and regional representatives, the Conference recommended that the symposium should be preceded by preparatory activities at the national level in the form of workshops to be conducted on the basis of guidelines to be provided by ECA, OAU and UNIDO.

2. After examining the document entitled "terms of reference and ways and means of organizing the symposium" contained in annex to the report of the Follow-up Committee, the Conference adopted it in the amended version annexed to this report.

(b) Intercountry projects approved by the third Conference

3. After considering the agreed conclusions contained in paragraphs 4 through 12 of the report of the Follow-up Committee, the Conference, welcoming the progress made so far in the establishment of the African Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology and the fact that 21 member States had already acceded to the Constitution of the Centre, invited member States which had not yet done so to accede to the Constitution of the Centre as soon as possible so that all member States could be represented at the inaugural meeting of the Council of the Centre, which would be held in the United Republic of Tanzania early in 1978. In that connexion it expressed its gratitude to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its generous invitation to host the inaugural meeting of the Council of the Centre. It noted that the following 10 countries had officially applied to host the Centre: Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nigeria, Senegal, the Sudan, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire.

4. The Conference reiterated its commitment to the establishment of the African Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing and invited the field mission which would be sent out in connexion with that centre to ensure that its work complemented, rather than duplicated, the work of the African Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology.

5. The Conference also requested the mission established in connexion with the African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing to re-examine the need to establish an African Centre for Industrial Consulting Engineering and Management in the light of the progress made in the establishment of the African Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology and the African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing,

6. It reiterated its decision to establish an African Industrial Development Fund and invited ECA, OAU, ADB and UNIDO to begin immediately to work together in an effort to determine the ways and means of establishing the Fund and to submit a report on their work in that connexion to the Follow-up Committee at its fifth meeting. It recommended that when the Fund is finally established, its management should be entrusted to ADB.

(c) Sectoral industrial development programmes

7. In considering the question of sectoral industrial development programmes, the Conference referred to the agreed conclusions contained in paragraphs 13 through 19 of Part Two of the report of the fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee. With a view to achieving the Lima target that Africa should produce 2 per cent of the world's industrial output by the year 2000 and to enable African Governments to attain an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sufficiency, in which industrial development played a critical role, the Conference recommended that priority should be given to the following basic industrial sectors in the order indicated:

- (i) Food and agro-industries;
- (ii) Building materials and construction industries;
- (iii) The engineering industry;
- (iv) Basic metals industries;
- (v) The chemicals industry

8. The Conference accepted as public policy objectives the attainment of complete self-sufficiency in the output of the food and agro-industries and the building materials and construction industries and the rapid expansion of the engineering, the basic metals and the chemical industries with a view to achieving an increased measure of self-reliance in those industries by the year 2000. It called upon ECA, in co-operation with UNIDO and OAU, to begin to design measures aimed at achieving those objectives and to submit a report on the progress made in that respect to the fifth meeting of the Follow-up Committee. It called upon OAU to do everything in its power to promote the political will needed for the achievement of those objectives.

9. Aware that the public policy objectives referred to above could not be achieved unless activities in manpower development were expanded considerably, the Conference called on ECA to prepare a profile of the manpower requirements for each industrial branch and to work out the ways and means of meeting those requirements at the subregional and national levels. In that connexion, it noted with pleasure the changes which had been incorporated in the ECA training programme to enable ECA to offer training on a substantially larger scale both within and outside Africa and invited member States and donor countries to support that programme in every possible way.

Agenda item 6: Progress in the implementation of the Lima Declaration on Industrial Co-operation and Development

10. In its consideration of this agenda item, the Conference focused on regional and global consultations and difficulties encountered in bringing about a redistribution of world productive facilities and on regional and interregional co-operation. It based its conclusions on those contained in paragraphs 20, 21 and 22 of part two of the report of the Follow-up Committee.

11. Bearing in mind the importance of the system of industrial consultation as a vehicle for stimulating and developing new forms of international co-operation to enable the developing countries to achieve the Lima targets and noting that a number of consultation meetings had been convened by UNIDO, the Conference recommended that African countries should actively participate in the future meetings on the basis of a common position worked out and agreed upon at the regional level.

12. It also recommended that the system of industrial consultation initiated by UNIDO should be established on a permanent and legal basis and that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa should become the permanent negotiating and consultative committee for the African region, it being understood that the Committee would remain a ministerial Committee and that whenever it had before it an issue for negotiations and consultation, States not included in its membership would be invited to attend its meetings. For the purpose of negotiation and consultation, a meeting of an inter-governmental ad hoc group of experts would be convened to prepare the ground for the Committee's work.

Agenda item 7: Preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, including formulation of a common African position

13. In considering preparations for the Third General Conference of UNIDO, the Conference examined the conclusions of the Follow-up Committee in that connexion, which were contained in paragraphs 23 through 25 of its report.

14. The Conference noted that the third session of the General Conference of UNIDO would take place in New Delhi in January 1980, instead of in 1979 as previously indicated and agreed that the African regional preparations for the third session of the General Conference of UNIDO would be finalized at its own fifth session. It further noted that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa would, at its fifth meeting make recommendations on the preparations for the third session of the General Conference of UNIDO for submission to the Conference at its fifth session during the second quarter of 1979.

Election and enlargement of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa

15. The fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, noting the importance of making the Follow-up Committee as representative as possible, decided to expand its membership from 12 to 16 including the officers of the Committee.

16. The following countries were accordingly elected

Officers: Chairman - Nigeria
First Vice-Chairman - Morocco
Second Vice-Chairman - Kenya
Rapporteur - Burundi

Members: Eastern African subregion: Ethiopia, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania
Central African subregion: Angola, the Congo, the United Republic of Cameroon
North African subregion: Algeria, Egypt, the Sudan
West African subregion: Benin, Senegal, Sierra Leone

17. The Conference also decided to co-opt Uganda as a member of the Follow-up Committee during the period 1977-1979.

PART THREE

RESOLUTIONS

1(IV). Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Taking note of the functions and importance of a Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing and of the complementary nature of its relationship to the Regional Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology,

1. Reiterates its decision to establish a Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing;
2. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take practical steps for the implementation of this decision as soon as possible;
3. Calls upon other United Nations bodies, in particular the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to give fullest possible support to the efforts of the ECA in this connexion and requests the United Nations Development Programme to give favourable consideration to the provision of financial support for the preparatory phases of this project;
4. Also calls upon donor countries and donor agencies to give their fullest support to the implementation of this project;
5. Requests member States to give fullest possible practical support to the secretariat in the implementation of this project;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation to identify the most effective mechanisms for coupling the work of the Regional Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology and the Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing and to examine the feasibility of a common management or of interlocking directorates for these two centres;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report back to the Conference at its fifth session concerning the progress achieved in the establishment of the Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing.

2(IV). Regional Centre for Consulting Engineering and Management

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Mindful of the need to avoid the creation of new institutions to carry out functions which can conveniently and efficiently be carried out by existing institutions,

Conscious of the importance of consulting engineering and management services in the region's pursuit of the kind of accelerated, self-sustaining industrialization called for by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Invites the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to study the feasibility of having the functions of a regional centre for consulting engineering and management carried out jointly by the African Regional Centre for Industrial Design and Manufacturing and the African Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology on an experimental basis for a given period to determine the necessity or otherwise for a separate regional centre or other institution for the development of engineering consultancy and management services in the region and to report back to the Conference at its fifth session concerning his findings.

3(IV). African Industrial Development Fund

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Taking note of the insufficient progress made in designing and implementing a project for an African Industrial Development Fund,

Conscious of the role which this Fund is expected to play and of its relationship to projects emerging from the sectoral programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa and other sources,

Commending the Organization of African Unity on its positive and constructive initiative in this matter,

1. Invites the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa to co-operate closely and effectively in the design and implementation of this project and to this end calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to establish as soon as possible an inter-organizational steering committee to be responsible for accelerating work on the design and implementation of this project;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to examine also the possibility of entrusting the management of the Fund to ADB, and to report to this Conference at its fifth session on the progress made on this project.

4(IV). Financial resources for the implementation of the Work Programme of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Fully aware of the role which a dynamic industrial programme consisting of concrete and interconnected high-priority projects representing elements in the structural evolution of the region's economy can play in the implementation of the industrial strategy and the attainment of the targets established at the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization held at Lima in 1975,

Minful of the need for sustained effort on a broad and pre-determined front in the pursuit of the aforementioned strategy and targets,

Conscious of the risks of programme dislocation and the slowing down of, or failure to commence, work on the design and implementation of key projects as a result of the inadequacy of the resources available to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciative of the additional financial resources pledged and delivered to the secretariat by member States for the implementation of its work programme in general and its industrial development programme in particular, as a result of the Pledging Conference for African Plenipotentiaries held in Lagos in April 1977,

Noting with gratitude the financial support provided by the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of African Unity for the work of the Economic Commission for Africa in the field of industrial development,

1. Earnestly appeals to member States which have so far made no pledges or have made pledges but have not yet remitted the amount pledged to do so as soon as possible in order to enable the secretariat to maintain, and where necessary, accelerate momentum in its industrial development programme;

2. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and the Organization of African Unity to continue their practical support of and encouragement to the Economic Commission for Africa.

5(IV). The system of consultations: an innovative approach to stimulate new forms of industrial co-operation

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Aware that the Second General Conference of UNIDO held in Lima in 1975 declared that the share of developing countries in world industrial production should increase as far as possible, and to at least 25 per cent by the year 2000; with 2 per cent share for the African region,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Plan of Action designed to bring about the new international economic order, and that the achievement of the above-mentioned targets will call for consultations and co-operation in various industrial fields and at different levels,

Recalling that the General Assembly at its seventh special session in September 1975 endorsed the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and requested UNIDO and other appropriate international bodies to take the necessary action to include among its activities the establishment of a system of consultations at the global, regional, interregional and sectoral levels [resolution 3362 (S-VII)],

Considering resolution 319 (XIII), on the accelerated industrialization in Africa adopted on 1 March 1977, by the fourth Conference of Ministers of ECA held in Kinshasa,

Convinced that the present system of consultations which was launched on an experimental basis should be established on continuous permanent basis in order to be more effective to the solution of a number of problems pressing African countries,

Appreciating the success achieved by UNIDO through the existing consultations conducted so far on a sectoral basis,

Noting that UNIDO system of consultations aims at identifying concrete measures needed to be undertaken by developed and developing countries to expand existing industrial facilities and establish new ones in the latter,

Bearing in mind that the process of consultations will lead to specific agreements as a means of solving the major obstacles encountered by African and other developing countries in the realization of their industrial development plans,

Convinced that the establishment of a permanent machinery for the consultations for the African region will facilitate co-operation among the African countries themselves as well as between the African region and other regions; consolidate their common position, in order to initiate required measures and follow-up matters stemming from consultations,

1. Recommends that the present experimental phase of the system of consultations be terminated and that a permanent one with some institutional status should be established;

2. Requests that steps should be taken by UNIDO, in co-operation with ECA and OAU to establish an African permanent institutional machinery which would tackle effectively issues raised at sectoral and global consultations and calling for co-operation and consultation among African countries. In this connexion UNIDO should draw on the experience gained from the regional consultations as an indispensable link to the sectoral and global consultations;

3. Decides that the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa should serve as a regional instrument for permanent consultations in Africa, with the participation of any non-member countries which may wish to participate;

4. Requests the establishment of consultations at a global level in order to tackle problems which are common to most sectoral consultations such as: manpower development, industrial raw materials, industrial technology, finance for industry, markets and marketing, investment guarantees and national participation in joint enterprises, whether public or private.

6(IV) Development of technological capabilities in the African region

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Recalling resolution 319 (XIII) on the Accelerated Industrialization in Africa, adopted by the fourth Conference of Ministers of ECA countries held in Kinshasa on 1 March 1977,

Recognizing that the industrialization of the African countries will call for increasing acquisition, adaptation and development of technology,

Aware that the inadequacies of technological capabilities in Africa is a great impediment to the realization of their industrial development plans,

Noting that technology imports to developing countries, in terms of fees, royalties and other payments for technical know-how and specialized services would continue to increase substantially with industrialization,

Welcoming with deep appreciation the steps taken to establish an African Regional Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology as a major step to answer various needs for the development of these capabilities in Africa,

Convinced that the development of these capabilities calls for co-operation at all levels and in different fields, particularly in exchange of information, research and training of manpower, etc.,

Appreciating the work done by UNIDO and other UN agencies in this field, in particular the establishment by UNIDO of an Industrial and Technological Information Bank (INTIB), which is designed to add a qualitative dimension to the existing information activities of UNIDO by providing selectively processed information,

Aware that regional centres have been set up for similar purposes in other developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Director of UNIDO to:

(a) Strengthen and expand the activities of the newly established UNIDO Industrial and Technological Data Bank to have wider industrial branch coverage and to expand its scope to include collection and analysis of information on the acquisition of industrial technology;

(b) Promote, develop and establish new and effective framework for co-operation among developing countries especially among African countries in the exchange of experiences on the terms and conditions of technology transfer and in the greater use of technologies available in the developing countries themselves;

(c) Expand and intensify UNIDO's assistance to African countries in the formulation and pursuance of long-term technological plans and policies; in the development of technological skills, consultancy and engineering capabilities; and in institution building and Research and Development (R & D) activities;

(d) Establish an Advisory Service capable of providing timely assistance to African countries in the choice and appraisal of industrial technology;

(e) Promote the joint and co-operative acquisition of industrial technology whenever feasible;

2. Calls upon UNIDO and ECA to give full support and assistance to the African Centre for the Development, Transfer and Adaptation of Technology, in order to enable it carry out its activities effectively,

3. Urges the United Nations specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to mobilize and channel additional resources through the Economic Commission for Africa for the purpose of co-ordinating all efforts related to technology transfer in Africa, including efforts in the fields of manpower, finance and technology.

7(IV). Preparation for the Third General Conference of UNIDO

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Having reviewed steps taken at the national, regional and international level to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation since its adoption in March 1975,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the identification, definition and promotion of concrete programmes and projects to develop African self-reliance and thereby speed up the process of industrialization in Africa with special emphasis on the priority sectors,

Recognizing that the implementation of the Lima Declaration requires substantial and sustained efforts and that therefore these would need to be redoubled to develop the requisite skills and technology required for promoting and implementing the priority programmes and projects,

Further recognizing that international co-operation would play a key role in determining the pace and direction of industrialization in Africa,

Recalling resolution CM/Res. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 (XXIX) of the twenty-second Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity and resolution 319 (XIII) of the Fourth Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa assigning to the fourth and fifth Conference of African Ministers of Industry the task of defining the common African position for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Recalling further that the Third General Conference of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is to be held in January 1980 in pursuance of the decision of the 32nd General Assembly of the United Nations,

Convinced of the urgency of conceiving, designing and promoting concrete practical arrangements to effectively pursue international industrial consultations and develop programmes for the restructuring of world industrial productive capacity,

1. Recommends that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa consider and convey to member States suggestions for a common African position for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and that they arrange effective consultations with African experts in preparing these suggestions, which should be formulated on the basis of, inter alia, the following guidelines:

(a) Elaborate specific proposals for strengthening the bargaining position of African countries on the greater domestic processing of African industrial raw materials;

(b) Submit further proposals for strengthening the ongoing system of international industrial consultations including the modalities and links of such consultations to consultations at the regional level in the light of Resolution 5 (IV) adopted by this Conference;

(c) Elaborate methods and approaches for mobilizing financial resources for industry commensurate with the size of industrialization envisaged by the Lima targets for Africa;

(d) Outline proposals for effective training programmes and projects to develop the industrial manpower needed for future industrialization in the Continent;

(e) Formulate practical methods and arrangements for promoting and developing intra-African co-operation in the field of industry including the African multinational enterprise approach adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry;

(f) Propose viable methods and frameworks for strengthening international co-operation in the field of industry including co-operation at the enterprise level as well as on a Government-to-Government basis, and redeployment programmes;

(g) Develop new and innovative programmes of assistance and means of mobilizing resources for the LDCs commensurate with the needs of these countries having in mind that the majority of them are in Africa;

(h) Further review frameworks for international co-operation and especially co-operation among developing countries in the choice, acquisition and development of industrial technology in line with Resolution 6 (IV) adopted by this Conference;

2. Entrusts the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization with the task of submitting the report of the African experts referred to in paragraph 1 of this resolution to the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its fifth meeting,

3. Decides that its fifth session should be convened in Kampala during the second quarter of 1979 for the purpose, inter alia, of finalizing a common African position for the Third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

8(IV). Construction Industry and Building Materials Industry Development Programme

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Taking note of the various reports submitted on the Construction Industry and Building Materials Industry Development Programme, especially the report by the team of experts,

1. Commends the team of experts and the positive work accomplished by it;
2. Commends the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Organization of African Unity on the diligence with which they have succeeded in initiating the Construction Industry and Building Materials Industry Development Programme;
3. Urges the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization of African Unity to intensify their co-operation in their efforts toward the attainment of the objectives of this programme, especially in following up on the recommendations advanced by the team of experts;
4. Calls upon member States to provide the Economic Commission for Africa, at its request, with statistical and other data to enable it to submit progress reports on this programme to meetings of the Conference of Ministers of Industry;
5. Invites all member States first to take all the measures needed at the national subregional and regional levels, for the implementation of the programme, and especially to follow-up recommendations advanced by the team of experts and second to furnish practical and effective support to the organizations responsible for the implementation of this programme;
6. Also invites all member States to spare no effort in the pursuance of the objectives and strategies which will enable Africa to achieve self-sufficiency in building materials by the year 2000.

9 (IV) Conservation and rational utilization of natural resources and protection of the environment

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Having examined the report of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa on its fourth meeting held in Kaduna, Nigeria, from 17 to 19 November 1977,

Recalling principle 8 of the Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972,

Recalling the terms of the Lima Declaration, in particular its paragraph 34, in which it is specified that effective control over natural resources and the harmonization of policies for their exploitation, conservation, transformation and marketing constitute for developing countries an indispensable condition for economic and social progress,

Convinced that natural resources, technology and human skills are the principal instruments for industrialization in Africa and that industrialization is the major instrument for economic and social development in Africa,

Invites Governments to:

(a) Establish policies and machinery for the rational utilization of natural resources so as to sustain even industrial growth;

(b) Monitor the rate and direction of industrial development in such a way as to minimize the ill-effects of the depletion of non-renewable resources and to avoid irrecoverable damage to the environment;

(c) Co-operate closely with United Nations agencies and bodies, in particular the United Nations Environmental Programme, and other international organizations with a view to promoting development patterns that take account of environmental protection.

10 (IV). Industrial co-operation among African countries

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Mindful of the central role of economic co-operation among African countries especially in the field of industry as an instrument for collective self-reliance,

Taking note of the role of industrialization in raising the standard of living of the African people,

Reaffirming the principles and objectives set forth in resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI), containing the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth anniversary session in Addis Ababa in May 1973,

Bearing in mind that political will is necessary for entering into joint ventures,

Resolves that co-operation among African countries in establishing industrial co-operative arrangements and programmes should be pursued irrespective of differences in political and economic systems.

11 (IV). Channelling of assistance to the African region through the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Aware that the Economic Commission for Africa is a multidisciplinary organ of the United Nations system, directly involved in assisting African countries in the formulation and implementation of programmes and projects in various socio-economic sectors,

Convinced of the importance of integrated economic development in the African region, which is the least developed among the developing regions,

Conscious of the need to co-ordinate social and economic development programmes and projects in order to accelerate the economic and social development of the region,

Recognizing the important role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies in the implementation of regional and subregional projects and programmes in various socio-economic fields, particularly the industrial field, in the African region,

Also recognizing the important role which agencies outside the United Nations system play in the implementation of such projects and programmes,

Recommends that in future the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international organizations outside the United Nations system, channel their assistance to the African region through the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of the regional projects approved by the Conference.

12 (IV) Date and place of the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of Uganda to hold the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry at Kampala,

1. Decides that its fifth session will be held at Kampala during the second quarter of 1979;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to set the exact date of the session after due consultations with the Government of Uganda, the Chairman of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the executive heads of the other co-sponsoring organizations.

13 (IV). Vote of thanks to the Government and people of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Deeply grateful to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria for its most generous hospitality in providing the necessary facilities which have enabled the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization within the past three weeks, to sponsor three important meetings in Kaduna, namely, the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, the fourth meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa and the meeting of Plenipotentiaries on the African Regional Centre for the Development, Adaptation and Transfer of Technology,

Conscious of the fact that the facilities afforded by the host Government of the Republic of Nigeria to hold these meetings in Kaduna have provided a momentous opportunity for the Conference, its Follow-up Committee and the Plenipotentiaries to assemble together in the same venue to consider collectively various aspects of industrialization and the development, transfer and adaptation of technology with the objective of furthering that spirit of self-reliance which is a prerequisite for the rapid advancement of the African region and its peoples,

Noting with appreciation the inspiring address delivered by His Excellency, Group Captain Usman Jibrin, the Military Governor of Kaduna State, who spoke on behalf of His Excellency Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria,

Recognizing the moral and material support given by the Federal Government of Nigeria to the liberation struggle in Southern Africa, and the relation between industrial development and decolonization,

1. Addresses its gratitude to His Excellency Lieutenant General Olusegun Obasanjo, the Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government and people of Nigeria for their warm hospitality and for the physical and other facilities generously provided for the Conference and its participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Nigeria.

ANNEX

DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE AND WAYS AND MEANS OF ORGANIZING A
REGIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON INDUSTRIAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES FOR
INTERNALLY SELF-SUSTAINING DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION AND
COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE DURING THE PERIOD 1978-2000

Theme: Alternative policies and strategies for industrialization for the achievement of the Lima targets

Historically, some countries in the region have begun to move from small-scale, isolated efforts at national industrial development through import substitution to export-oriented industries relying on such instruments as loan boards, development corporations, joint enterprises and business incentives to foreign private enterprises. The outcome, broadly speaking, seems to be national industrial structures characterized by heterogeneity, high costs, low value added, insignificant dynamic and structural impact and absence of internal forward and backward linkages.

It is most unlikely that the target of 2 per cent of world industrial production, which was set for Africa in Lima, can be achieved on the basis of the pattern of objectives, policies, strategies and instruments now in vogue in parts of the region. If the Symposium agrees with this assessment, it will be necessary to consider and propose alternative policies, strategies and instruments designed to enable the region to pursue the policies and objectives noted above and reach the targets set at Lima.

At its fourth meeting held in Kaduna from 17 to 19 November 1977, the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa recommended to the Conference of Ministers of Industry, which met in the same city from 23 to 26 November 1977, the convening during the period 1978/1979 of a symposium sponsored by ECA, OAU and UNIDO on industrial policies and strategies for internally self-sustaining development and diversification, and collective self-reliance during the period 1978-2000, it being understood that, for the purposes of the symposium, the sponsoring organizations would make full use of the expertise and other resources available within and outside the United Nations system.

Objectives

The main theme of the symposium will be to evaluate past and current industrialization policies designed to meet any of the major economic objectives laid down in major international conferences and consultations within the last three years. Such objectives include self-sustaining development and economic growth; an increasing measure of economic independence; an increase in the capability of member States to mount effective attacks on the twin evils of mass poverty and unemployment which persist, in spite of the obvious abundance of natural resources in the region, its potential markets and its potentially strong international bargaining position.

The primary objectives of the symposium are as follows:

- (i) To determine basic obstacles to industrial development in the African region and to examine measures for eliminating or overcoming them;
- (ii) To review the outcome and implications of existing objectives, policies and strategies;
- (iii) To identify and spell out alternative policies, strategies and instruments for the achievement of the Lima targets;
- (iv) To draw up guidelines for planning and programming of industrial development to achieve Lima targets in the light of alternative policies, strategies and instruments.

Scope and focus of the symposium

Within the context of the theme of the symposium and in order to arrive at concrete conclusions, it will be necessary, while maintaining flexibility, to focus on selected subjects for detailed examination. These will include the following:

- (i) Different bases for industrialization and past and present models for industrialization;
- (ii) Major inputs and important pre-conditions: natural resources, human resources, capital goods and services, finance, technology (in particular ways and means of acquisition, methods applicable to international negotiations, etc.), infrastructure facilities, markets;
- (iii) Dynamics of intra-industry and inter-sectoral relations;
- (iv) Strategic, basic and leading sectors;
- (v) Industrial co-operation among African countries;
- (vi) Approaches to international negotiations with a view to achieving Lima targets;
- (vii) Guidelines for industrial planning at national, subregional and regional levels;
- (viii) Obstacles met by African countries in the implementation of their industrialization policies.

Ways and means of organizing the symposium

The principal preparatory activity for the symposium will be the organization of national workshops. In order to facilitate the organization of these national workshops ECA will assist member States by furnishing guidelines not later than 28 February 1978. Between April and September 1978, member States will be expected to have held their national workshops.

ECA, within the limits of its resources and in co-operation with UNIDO and other appropriate international organizations, will assist member States (especially the least developed countries) in the organization of national workshops upon request. It is hoped that UNDP will finance national workshops and increase the national IPF of member States requesting such assistance.

The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization will set up a Task Force consisting of governmental and other experts to assist in the organization of the symposium and the preparation of the basic documents. The reports of the national workshops will form background working documents in the preparation of the basic documents.

The regional symposium will be held during the first quarter of 1979 at a venue to be decided upon later after due consultation with member States.

The report of the symposium will be submitted to the fifth session of the Conference of Ministers of ECA and to the fifth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

Date and duration of the symposium

The dates set for the symposium should be flexible enough to allow for the organization of preparatory workshops at the national level during 1978.

The symposium is expected to run for between six and ten working days.

Participation

The Symposium will be open to participants from all States members of OAU and ECA from the public and private sectors with experience and interest in the following areas: project planning and management; market research and the marketing of industrial products; transportation of raw materials or industrial products, the management of industrial enterprises or public utilities; manpower development and labour management; the formulation and application of corporate strategy, economic forecasting; industrial technology; business finance and banking; agriculture and food production, processing and trade; and industrial support services in such field as standardization, industrial estates and extension services, the promotion of small-scale industry, business information, planning, agriculture, industrial finance, education, industrial and commercial research and labour. It will also be open to representatives from bodies dealing with similar sectors in subregional economic groupings and regional institutions. It is recommended that national representation at the symposium include at least some of the participants in national workshops.

NEW YORK
JAN 10 1954

Dear Mr. [Name]:
I am very pleased to hear from you and to learn that you are well and happy. I hope you are enjoying the winter weather.

I am still in the city and am working on a number of projects. I am also planning to visit you and your family soon.

I am looking forward to seeing you and to catching up on all the news.

Very truly yours,

[Name]
[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

[Name]
[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

[Name]
[Address]

[City, State, Zip]

[Name]
[Address]

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