



**ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY**

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**ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
AFRICAINNE**

Secretariat
B. P. 3243

Addis Ababa * ادیس ابابا *

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-First Ordinary Session

Addis Ababa - May 1973

CM/512 (XXI) *

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS CM/RES 219
AND CM/RES 280 (XIX) ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPERT GROUP TO
STUDY "PRACTICAL METHODS FOR THE RAPID EXECUTION OF A
PROGRAMME OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PRIORITIES IN
AFRICA".



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"PRACTICAL METHODS FOR THE RAPID EXECUTION OF A PROGRAMME OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PRIORITIES IN AFRICA"

CONTENTS:

PARAGRAPHS

PART ONE:

Establishment of a Group of
Eight Experts

1 - 7

PART TWO:

Programme of work for the Expert
Group

8 - 19

IMPLEMENTATION OF RESOLUTIONS CM/RES.219(XV) AND CM/RES.280(XIX)
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"PRACTICAL METHODS FOR THE RAPID EXECUTION OF A PROGRAMME OF
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PRIORITIES IN AFRICA"

PART ONE

SELECTION OF EXPERTS

The Fifteenth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers (Addis Ababa, 24 - 31 August 1970) adopted resolution CM/Res.219(XV) and a Memorandum "on the responsibilities and role of the Organisation of African Unity in the Economic and Social fields". Both the resolution and the memorandum are attached (as annex I) to this report. In the resolution the Council decided to constitute "a group of eight experts responsible for studying", the role and responsibilities of the OAU in the above fields and requested "the General Secretariat of OAU to report to the next (16th) session on the practical implementation of this resolution".

2. The Secretariat informed all Member States of the decision of the Council and requested nominations in a note verbale dated 29th August 1970. The Secretariat, as directed, submitted a progress report (CM/370) to the 16th Ordinary Session.

3. In early 1972, progress in the implementation of CM/Res.219(XV) was reviewed. The Secretariat consequently reported to the 19th Ordinary Session (Rabat, 5 - 12 June 1972) which adopted CM/Res.280(XIX). In this resolution (attached as Annex II) the Council:

1. reaffirmed "the need to implement resolution CM/Res.219(XV);
2. appealed "to those member states who have not yet submitted nominations to do so as a matter of urgency";
3. decided "that the twentieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers constitutes the deadline for the submission of candidates, beyond which the Secretariat would proceed to nominate the eight experts from the list in its possession and inform the twenty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers".

4. The Secretariat submitted a status report (CM/488) to the 20th ordinary session. In this session several member states submitted nominations. In the light of the directives contained in the last operative paragraph of CM/Res.280(XIX), these nominations constituted the final submission. Consequently, the Secretariat closed the list as of February 10, 1973 - the last day of the deliberations of the 20th Ordinary Session.

5. The final nominations, by region, country and names of candidates are as under:

NOMINATIONS BY REGION, COUNTRY AND BY NAME

REGION	COUNTRY	NOMINATES/Names of Candidates
<u>EAST:</u>	Kenya ^{1/}	1. Mr. Arthur Elphas Osanya-NYYNEQUE
	Uganda	1. Mr. Joje William Boyd WADDIMBA
<u>CENTRAL</u>	Burundi	1. H.E. Joseph NDABANIWE 2. Mr. Balthasar MAPANGO
	Cameroon	1. Mr. Robert NAAH 2. Mr. Jules MEVAA
	Peoples Republic of the Congo ^{2/}	1. Mr. Dieu Donne MANU MAHOUNGUOU 2. Mr. Andre MOULOU
	Zaire	1. Citoyen NYIMI-NYIMI 2. Citoyen MATEZA NZINGA
<u>SOUTHERN</u> ^{3/}	Swaziland ^{1/}	1. Mr. James NXUMALE 2. Mr. E. BHEMBA
<u>WEST:</u>	Ghana	1. Mr. Adempong 2. Mr. E.R.K. DWEMOH
	Guinea	1. Mr. Diallo NASSIROU 2. Mr. Soumah IBRAHIMA
	Mali	1. Mr. Oumar MAKALOU
	Nigeria	1. Dr. H.M.A. ONITIRI 2. Mr. OKUBOYEJO
	Sierra Leone	1. Mr. S.R. DIXION-FYLE 2. Mr. E.P.A. SONEYE
<u>NORTH:</u>	Algeria	1. Mr. Mohamed Lamine ALLOUANE 2. Madame Chafika SALLAMI-MESLEM
	Egypt	1. Dr. Fath-Alla EL KHATIB 2. Dr. Sherif LOTFI
	Sudan ^{1/}	1. Dr. Abdel Rahman ABDEL WAHAB

TOTAL RESPONSES:

East:	2 countries,	2 candidates
Central:	4 "	8 "
Southern:	1 "	2 "
West:	5 "	9 "
North:	3 "	5 "
	<u>15 countries, 26 candidates</u>	
	=====	

^{1/} The Secretariat was not in a position to appreciate the qualifications of candidates from these Member States because no curriculum vitae accompanied the nominations.

^{2/} The Peoples Republic of the Congo nominated two candidates by a note verbale dated 28, December 1970 but by another note dated 17 May 1972 informed the Secretariat that they are no longer in a position to submit candidates.

^{3/} AHG/Dec.75(IX) recognizes a fifth region entitled "Southern".

6. With a view to arriving at a balanced selection of eight experts from among 26 candidates spread over all the five regions of the continent, the Secretariat adopted a three point criteria for choice. These are:

- (i) qualification,
- (ii) equitable regional distribution, and
- (iii) a balanced linguistic-mix in the expert group.

7. On the above criteria the following eight experts were selected:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Mr. Joje William Boyd WADDIMBA | (Uganda) |
| 2. Mr. Robert NAAH | (Cameroon) |
| 3. Citoyen Mateza NZINGA | (Zaire) |
| 4. Mr. Oumar MAKALOU | (Mali) |
| 5. Dr. H.M.A. ONITIRI | (Nigeria) |
| 6. Mr. S.R. DIXON-FYLE | (Sierra Leone) |
| 7. Mr. Mohamed Lamine ALLOUANE | (Algeria) |
| 8. Dr. Sherif LOTFI | (Egypt) |

PART TWO

Programme of Work for the Expert Group

The Setting:

8. The constitution of this African Expert Group comes at an opportune moment in the economic history of Africa. The world economic scene in general and Africa's impact thereof will serve as a broad framework for the functions of this Expert Group. This scene will intimidate and inspire them in turns. It might be useful, therefore, to outline briefly the salient features of this world scene.

9. The international economic scene as it relates to Africa is characterized by two broad features. On the one hand, Africa's political and economic aspirations and on the other, past colonial masters (and their allies in economic groupings and/or military pacts) accustomed to privileges that they would not easily relinquish.

10. On the broader scene a dicotomy between the economic objectives of the "developing" and the "developed" was graphically portrayed in the deliberations of UNCTAD III. The continuing crisis in international monetary relations, the perpetual search for mutual accomodation among the privileged in seclusion illustrates a world beset with giants with small minds. So called international institutions designed for the dominance of the few are decaying at the roots and disintegrating. The proliferation of forums for Trade negotiations, some within GATT others relegated to UNCTAD and yet a third series to be conducted outside known international institutions, are not manifestations of good-will nor indications of international harmony, but are rather all designed to replace a set of neo-colonial privileges, which have been identified and discredited, with a better set of terms that would apparently have the promotion of economic development as a major objective!

11. What is Africa's position and role to be in this maze of crises and credibility gaps? In the search for a better world order built on the equitable distribution of the benefits of inter-state transactions, Africa must draw on its experiences borne out of a long and sordid domination. The 60s demonstrated that "political will" is, by far, the single most important "input" in decision-making. This decade also demonstrated that Africa's political independence, political co-operation and political sophistication was not paralleled by similar developments in the economic domain.

12. In the 70s the symptoms of decay of an economic system built on procedural and institutional trickeries and the exploitation of the hard labour of others is obvious. The diagnosis: the trade and monetary institutions designed for the benefit of the privileged are foundering. The neo-colonial "traditional" structures for manipulation planted in the most sensitive sectors of our economies have been identified and exposed by virtually all Member States. The prescription: Africa moulded by the experience of long suffering and humiliation, will in the 70s negotiate its way out of economic dependence. Master of its own destiny at last, Africa will inevitably and successfully devise its own continental links and forge avenues for inter-African co-operation and integration.

13. The foregoing is meant as a prelude to actual events and decisions that will directly affect the work of the Expert Group. The Tenth Anniversary Celebrations, the deliberations and decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government, will no doubt prove to be an immediate source of inspiration and guidance.

14. The recommendations of the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems will identify issues and suggest specific actions. The adoption of these recommendations by the Tenth/^{Ordinary} Session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government will have expanded, on the one hand, the overall competence of the OAU in the economic, social and transport fields, and on the other will have suggested terms of reference for the Group of Experts.

Frequency of Meetings:

15. At this stage, and in anticipation of decisions by the 10th Assembly, a tentative picture on the schedule of events and their job-content can be offered.

16. First, the 21st ordinary session of the Council would deliberate on the recommendations of the Secretariat. Second, the 10th Assembly of Heads of State and Government would have made major decisions in the economic domain and will have endorsed others by the Council. Third, in the light of these decisions, the Secretariat, would update the original Memorandum annexed to resolution CM/Res.219(XV) that called for the setting up of the Group of Experts.

17. At this stage a clear terms of reference for the Expert Group would have emerged. The First and Preliminary Meeting of the Experts would have been called. This meeting cannot be a substantive one but, rather, may be restricted to:

- (a) introducing the experts to the scope, aspirations and functions of the different organs of the OAU in general and its functions in the economic, social and transport fields in particular;
- (b) explaining the terms of reference and gauging possible interpretations thereof by the experts,
- and (c) airing views on how best to proceed, the terms of reference having been understood by all concerned.

18. Decisions taken, in the first meeting, on ways and means of carrying out the mandate would determine both the volume and type of work of the experts and the scheduling of their next meeting. If, for instance, it was decided that each or a number of experts were to prepare in-depth studies on specific issues raised by the terms of reference, it would be desirable to schedule the second meeting for much later than the case would be if no studies were requested. In either case, a second meeting would seem necessary.

19. Assuming that the first meeting is called around the end of June and/or early July and the second four months later i.e. October/November, a follow-up meeting would seem desirable. At this third meeting, recommendations drawn up at the preceding meeting would have to be harmonized. Institutional aspects of these recommendations would need to be detailed and the financial implications assessed and compiled. Due to these necessary tasks it would seem administratively convenient to schedule the third meeting immediately before the budgetary session of the Council i.e. January/February 1974.

Summary of Events:

	<u>Description</u>	<u>Dates & Duration</u>
(i)	<u>First Meeting:</u> Introductory session: Explaining Terms of Reference; "Orientation" of Group of Experts.	June/July 1973 (2 to 3 days)
(ii)	<u>Second Meetings:</u> Substantive discussions: Recommendations to be drawn up; institutions arising out of recommendations identified and outlined.	October/November 1973 (5 to 6 days)
(iii)	<u>Third Meeting:</u> Final Session: Harmonization of Recommendations and institutions; Budgetary implications assessed and compiled for submission to Budgetary Session.	January/February 1974 (5 to 6 days)

RESOLUTION
ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLE OF OAU IN THE ECONOMIC
AND SOCIAL FIELDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Fifteenth Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 24 to 31 August 1970,

Referring to the programme of priorities contained in paragraph C of the attached memorandum on the responsibilities and role of OAU in the economic and social fields;

1. DECIDES to constitute a group of eight experts responsible for studying, in co-operation with the General Secretariat of OAU, ECA and ADB, and in consultation with any other international organization concerned with economic and social problems, practical methods for the rapid execution of this programme of priorities;
2. REQUESTS the General Secretariat of OAU to report to the next session on the practical implementation of this resolution.



MEMORANDUM ON THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION
OF AFRICAN UNITY IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL FIELDS

1. The Organization of African Unity was founded at a time when the United Nations, torn between the still little-known exigencies of the specific development of the African continent and the predominant interests of the industrial powers, but nevertheless accepting for the first time the collective responsibility of its members in the struggle against poverty, had already launched its First Development Decade.
2. Nothing perhaps presented more difficulty than outlining unambiguously and assuming with optimum effectiveness, the particular form and role that the Organization of African Unity should play in this action by the United Nations family to eliminate hunger, disease and ignorance from the world in general and from Africa in particular.
3. At the same time, however, nothing was then as clear, as specific and as firm as the determination of the founders of OAU to use the new Organization immediately, as a working framework to "harness the natural and human resources of our continent for the total advancement of our peoples in spheres of human endeavour". Hence:
 - the vital importance among the aims of the Addis Ababa Charter of co-ordinating and intensifying the co-operation and efforts of Member States "to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa";
 - the special emphasis placed on the machinery which would promote the rapid co-ordination and harmonization, within the structures of OAU, of the general policies of Member States in the economic, social, transport and communications fields;
 - the affirmation too, by the Heads of State and Government of OAU, of their determination to make this Organization the policy-making body and the driving and controlling force behind every undertaking aimed at the economic and social development of the continent;

- and, finally, the establishment of the Economic, Social, Transport and Communications Commission and an Economic and Social Affairs Department within the General Secretariat.

4. At a time when the United Nations having noted the weaknesses and failures of the First Development Decade, is launching its Second Development Decade, the Organization of African Unity has, more than ever, an urgent duty to reaffirm the commitments and determination of its leaders to make OAU the forerunner in the common struggle of the African peoples for economic well-being and social progress. What is more, OAU has a duty, after seven years of experience and research in the economic field, to consolidate its structures, rationalize its working methods and increase its means of action, in order to influence, more effectively than in the past, the economic and social development of the continent and, more particularly, co-operation between its Member States to achieve economic and social progress.

5. To this end, the OAU Member States have resolved to adopt the present memorandum, for the purpose of spelling out and reaffirming the commitments and responsibilities of OAU in the complex work of research and creation, upon which depends the accelerated development of the African peoples. Through the same instrument, Member States propose to record their agreements on working methods and on the means of action which must be adopted by the Organization of African Unity, if it is to play its full part with distinction in the economic and social fields in Africa and in the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

A. Commitments and responsibilities of the Organization of African Unity in the economic and social fields,

1. The OAU Member States reaffirm their determination to co-ordinate and harmonize, within the Organization, their national and regional development policies, so as to promote the rapid and progressive integration of economies and markets, and the pooling of material and human resources on the entire continent.
2. OAU Member States undertake to study developments in all problems relating to economic and social co-operation on the continent, so as to enable the Organization to lay down ways and means of taking joint action and of intervention which will gradually break down the barriers of all kinds that today curb or impede the progress of general economic development and inter-African co-operation. In this perspective, the policy-making bodies of OAU appreciate their obligation to analyse periodically, all the experiments in co-ordinated development undertaken at all levels between African States, with the aim of using the outcome and lessons of these experiments to common advantage.

3. The OAU Member States undertake to give effect to major point decisions taken and concerted stands adopted with the Organization of African Unity, not only in the conception and execution of their national or regional economic planning schemes but also in the economic diplomacy.
4. The Organization of African Unity recognizes the importance and appreciates the value of foreign contributions in general, and of contributions by the various organizations and agencies of the United Nations family in particular, which augment the concerted efforts of its member Governments and its peoples in their struggle to achieve enhanced economic and social well-being. The Organization of African Unity undertakes to increase its co-operation with all international organizations. Nevertheless, the Organization of African Unity reaffirms its determination and reserves its right to promote, rationalize and control, in accordance with the legitimate interests of its peoples the activities and programmes of all these organizations in Africa.

B. Working methods and means of action

1. At each of their ordinary sessions, the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government will analyse the evolution of all problems of economic and social development on the continent, and more particularly inter-African co-operation. The purpose of such an analysis will be to single out in all sectors of development common African stands and to lay down practical methods of ensuring that these stands are triumphantly maintained.
2. The Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government will do everything possible to enable the Economic, Social Transport and Communications Commission to resume and intensify its activities and to allow African authorities responsible for economic and social development to contribute effectively to the preparation of decisions and the adoption of common African stands in the fields of economic and social co-operation.
3. In order to facilitate this analysis of economic and social problems by the policy-making bodies, the General Secretariat will increasingly apply itself to following closely the work of African regional groups and that of international organizations concerned with the problem of economic and social development, and to report thereon to every session of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State.
4. Member Governments of OAU will set up, within their own national structures responsible for economic and social development, offices for liaison with the Secretariats of OAU and ECA, with a view to providing both of these organizations with information pertaining to their own economic and social progress, which would help these organizations to improve their preparatory work for the deliberations of the policy-making bodies.
5. The African regional groups for economic co-operation will also set up, within their own structures, a liaison system with the Secretariats of OAU and ECA.

6. The responsible administrative officials of the various regional groups for inter-African co-operation will meet under the auspices of OAU to harmonize and co-ordinate the main aspects of their experiments in the field of co-operation.
7. The OAU General Secretariat will strengthen its co-operation with ECA and ADB as well as with other African organizations, in order to undertake in concert with these Organizations, the preparation of studies and reports which would enable the policy-making bodies to be in a better position to appraise and analyse the African economic and social situation.
8. Within the framework of the international organizations of an economic and social character, and more especially at major meetings of the specialized agencies of the United Nations family African delegates, with the assistance of the OAU General Secretariat will constitute themselves into "African Groups" so as to consult each other and to take common African stands on the form, aims and methods of programmes executed by these institutions for the benefit of Africa.
9. With the aim of ensuring effectively the constant joint defence of African interests within the executive boards or governing bodies of the major international organizations, OAU Member States will endeavour to entrust their representation in these bodies to those Member States which have the human and material resources to make this representation genuine, permanent and effective.
10. The Council of Ministers should provide the OAU General Secretariat with all the necessary means to increase its possibilities for studying economic and social programmes for the continent, as well as the requisite facilities for strengthening its activities, in the administrative co-ordination of work performed by the "African Groups" within international organizations of an economic and social character.

C. Economic and social priorities of the Organization of African Unity

To discharge its commitments and responsibilities, in accordance with its working methods and its means of action, OAU shall give priority to putting into effect the following programmes, without this list being considered exhaustive:

1. Intensification of regional co-operation with a view to defining and carrying out projects of concern to the markets of several countries.
2. Mobilization of domestic financial resources in order to establish African funds in the services of development.
3. Acceleration of the process of industrial development on the continent, with particular emphasis on multi-national projects.
4. Increased inter-African trade through improved knowledge of the economic resources and production of each country.
5. Harmonization and co-ordination of legislation and customs procedures.
6. Intensification of monetary co-operation and institution of payments agreements between African States.

7. Promoting the construction of an all-African road network.
8. Co-operation between African air transport companies with a view to increasing trade and promoting tourism.
9. Provision of an All-African telecommunications system (Addis Ababa Plan).
10. Joint utilization of higher educational systems and systems for the training of supervisory staff in the fields of economic and social development.
11. Harmonization of social and labour legislation.
12. Institution of a system of inter-African Technical assistance (exchanges of trained staff and manpower).
13. Assistance to African non-governmental organizations to help them achieve unity and to associate them with OAU's work.

RESOLUTION ON THE
ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EXPERT GROUP TO STUDY THE ROLE OF
THE OAU IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND TRANSPORT FIELDS

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in its Nineteenth Ordinary Session, in Rabat, Morocco, from 5 - 12 June 1972,

Recognizing the need for urgent action by all the Member States who have not yet submitted candidates for the Expert Group which is to study practical methods for the rapid execution of the programme of priorities on the responsibilities and role of the OAU in the Economic, Social and Transport Fields;

Reaffirming the need to implement resolution CM/Res.219(XV) adopted in August 1970;

APPEALS to those Member States who have not yet submitted nominations to do so as a matter of urgency;

DECIDES that the Twentieth Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers constitutes the deadline for the submission of candidates, beyond which the Secretariat would proceed to nominate the Eight Experts from the list in its possession and inform the Twenty First Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers.

1973-05

Progress report on the implementation
of Resolutions CM/Res 219 and
CM/Res 280 (XIX) on the
establishment of an expert group to
study "practical methods for the rapid
execution of a programme of economic
and social priorities in Africa"

Organization of African Unity

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