



ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY

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ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE
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اديس ابابا .*. Addis Ababa

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Fifty Ordinary Session

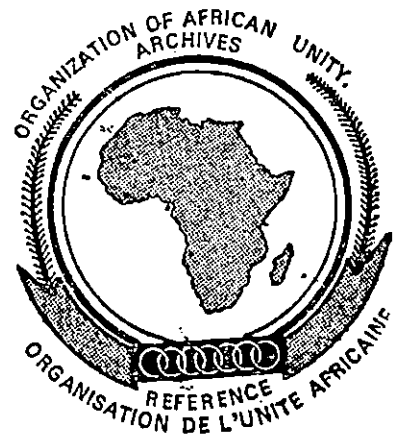
Kampala, 18 - 25 July 1975

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Annexes I - XVI

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT
IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, TRANSPORT
AND COMMUNICATIONS FIELDS

(ANNEXES I - XVI)



STATEMENT MADE AT THE SECOND GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION (UNIDO) BY A.E. OSANYA NYINEQUE,
OAU ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS -

LIMA - PERU MARCH 18, 1975

Mr. President, the delegation of the Organization of African Unity is making this intervention for two main reasons: firstly, to wish the Conference success, and secondly, to share with the Conference certain thoughts which are currently engaging attention in Africa on the important matter of economic development, in which industrialisation has a crucial role to play.

2. In wishing the Conference success, I should perhaps explain, Mr. President, that it is not our intention merely to keep up with the diplomatic Joneses in order to uphold regular international protocol; we extend to the Conference very sincere wishes for success because it is taking place at a truly important conjuncture in international economic relations. I am sure that no delegate here would like me to elaborate further on that.

3. Mr. President, the present international economic pass was the subject of intensive review and reflection at the Ministerial Conference of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which took place three weeks ago in Nairobi, Kenya. Accordingly, in sharing with you Africa's thoughts on economic development of the so-called developing countries, particularly in the context of the current international economic situation, I wish mostly to apprise the Conference of Africa's views as they emerged from the ECA Conference.

4. Statements made during and resolutions passed by the Conference indicated quite clearly that Africa is seriously preoccupied with the following, among the many issues, in international economic relations today:

- a) the Biblical question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"
- b) the concept of economic inter-dependence among the nations and peoples of the world, and the extent to which we can say that it indeed does apply in current international economic relations;

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- c) oil, the black gold, and its role, real or imagined, in current international economic turbulence;
- d) the Declaration and Programme of Action on a New International Economic Order, and the need to follow it up with practical action to achieve the objectives stated, especially in the Programme of Action; and
- e) the implementation or non-implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade.

5. Mr. President, the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" which is attributed to the Book of Genesis in the Holy Bible, is echoed quite clearly in the Charter of the United Nations. The Charter raises the question, among other concepts, in these words:

WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
DETERMINED

to promote social progress and better standards of life in
larger freedom;

AND FOR THESE ENDS

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the
economic and social advancement of all peoples

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS...
and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as
the United Nations.

6. There is no doubt from this, Mr. President, that the Founders of the United Nations believed that the well-being and advancement of mankind was the responsibility of the international community as a whole, and that the United Nations was to be the instrument by which such responsibility was to be exercised. In other words, to the sages who founded the UN, the answer to the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" was an easy "yes!".

7. Since the Charter of the UN came into force, the implication that the international community as a whole can be held to account for any lack of progress of mankind has been reaffirmed many times.

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The most recent reaffirmation is to be found both in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in the Declaration and Programme of Action on a New International Economic Order adopted by the 6th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in May last year.

8. Thus, unambiguously and inspiringly the preamble to the International Development Strategy begins, for example, with the following assumption by the international community of its responsibility for the development of the developing countries: "On the threshold of the 1970's, Governments dedicate themselves anew to the fundamental objectives enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations twenty-five years ago to create conditions of stability and wellbeing and to ensure a minimum standard of living consistent with human dignity through economic and social progress and development".

9. Calling upon the international community to "rise to the challenge of the present age of unprecedented opportunities offered by science and technology in order that the scientific and technological advances may be equitably shared by developed and developing countries", the Strategy goes on to assert quite simply that "Economic and social progress is the common and shared responsibility of the entire international community", and that the full benefit of any one country's "efforts can be realized only with concomitant and effective international action".

10. In this regard, we need to guard against reading out of context paragraph 11 of the preamble to the Strategy, where it is declared that "The primary responsibility for the development of developing countries rests upon themselves..." Amen! Mr. President, but it is obvious from the Algiers Charter, whence comes this commitment of the developing countries to their own development, that their efforts must be seen as basic but nonetheless part and parcel of the efforts of the international community at large.

11. More recently, the international community reaffirmed its commitment to the development of the developing countries when it wrote into the Declaration on a New International Economic Order the following, "The accelerated implementation of obligations and commitments assumed by the international community within the

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framework of the Strategy, particularly those concerning imperative development needs of the developing countries, would contribute significantly to the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of the... ~~[Declaration itself]~~".

12. In fact, Sir, in this part of the Declaration which I have just quoted, the international community not only reaffirms its commitment to the development of the developing countries; it also expresses its conviction that the faithful implementation of the Strategy would contribute to the fulfilment of the Declaration's own aims and objectives. It is against the background of such commitment and conviction of the international community that we have to view its performance both in implementing the International Development Strategy and in applying equitably in international economic relations the principle of interdependence.

13. As far as Africa is concerned, for instance, current studies and analyses indicate simply but amply that the targets of growth stipulated in the Strategy are not being met; and it is natural to ask why? I took part in the drafting of the Strategy, Mr. President, and to me this failure comes as no surprise. The approach and tactics which were adopted by certain developed countries, both from the west and from the other side, during the drafting of the Strategy, more or less, but rather more, doomed it to failure even before it was launched.

14. By paralysing the Strategy beforehand in this way, the developed countries concerned raised anew and from a negative perspective the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?". In the context of implementing the Strategy the question remains unanswered and makes quite relevant paragraph 40 of the Group of 77's "Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation."

15. That paragraph calls upon the countries concerned to "consider the possibility of withdrawing the reservations they expressed at the time of the adoption of the ... Strategy and ~~[to]~~ fully discharge their obligations by entering into new commitments under ~~[the]~~ Strategy...".

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16. I do not believe, Mr. President, that the OAU would be alone in observing that international economic relations since the end of the last world war have shown that some economies are more interdependent than others. The economies of the developed countries, for instance, are interdependent one with another in the true sense of the concept of "interdependence". The economies of the developing countries and those of the developed countries, on the other hand, are only partially interdependent; those of the developing countries are more dependent upon than they are interdependent with those of the developed countries.

17. Students of international economic relations acknowledge this embarrassing fact when they observe that the economies of the developing countries are externally oriented; so that economic ups and downs in the developed countries more or less automatically trigger similar movements in the economies of the developing countries. It is in the context of this condition that the 77's Declaration and Plan of Action in document ID/CONF.3/22 should be read.

18. We of the OAU would in fact even go farther than this Declaration and Plan of Action. These are hard and rough times, Mr. President. They are times for bold and courageous rather than timid, judicious and half-hearted action. Desperate diseases are by desperate measures remedied. Our contention at the OAU is that in the greater part of the so-called developing world the economic situation is in fact desperate. I do not think, Sir, that we exaggerate in so contending. Measures needed to correct that situation must thus be commensurate with the problem; they must be non-traditional and non-routine. In a word, they must be drastic!

19. The general view which emerged from the ECA Conference to which I made reference earlier in this statement was that, on the basis of the Declaration which was made in New York last May, the international community should now proceed to the stage of drawing up a definite programme rather than continue to elaborate guidelines upon which we might base an actual programme for bringing about the changes which the Declaration indicated the world needed.

20. I would at this point hazard a suggestion, Mr. President, that in order to be effective, such a practical programme should be centred on what one might call reallocation of the world's industrial

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capacity. This is an approach to current world economic relations which I first had the honour of mooted to the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly in November 1969. I confess, Sir, that although the suggestion was received with much interest by the Committee, the general conclusion at the time tended to be that it was a radical departure from the processes of international adjustment to which the international community was accustomed.

21. I was not convinced by this argument. Instead it reminded me somewhat painfully of the English saying, "the old order changeth, yielding place to new, lest one good old custom corrupt the world". In other words, I was disappointed that such an important section of the UN General Assembly as the Second Committee was more concerned with maintaining traditional methods of solving problems than with searching for more effective ways of solving the problems. It was with this disappointment and the lesson of the adage which I have just quoted at the back of my mind that I again brought up the idea of reallocation of the world's industrial capacity during a meeting of UNCTAD's Trade and Development Board in 1972. Unfortunately, the result was the same.

22. As I saw and explained it on those two previous occasions, a reallocation of the world's industrial capacity would entail the following deliberate as well as deliberated sharing out of industrial activities between the developed and the developing countries: the developed countries would concentrate on highly sophisticated industrial activities, that is, industrial activities for which both the technology and the financing were for the present beyond the reach of the developing countries. By the same token, to the developing countries would be reserved those industrial activities the technology for which they could economically master and apply, and in which comparative advantage had shifted in favour of the developing world. There are today in the developed countries many industries which fall in the latter category. Equally there are in the developed world a large number of industries which fall in the first category. The challenge to the international community, therefore, is not that of identifying the industries to be shared out; it is rather one of facing up to the realities of the need to share out the industries and taking the plunge.

23. Accordingly, I wish to invite this Conference to give some thought to the idea of reallocation of the world's industrial capacity. In doing so, I would also point out with a measure of satisfaction that mine is no longer the voice of one crying in the wilderness on this matter. Listen to this, Mr. President, "Europe must stay ahead technologically, concentrate on highest value-added sectors and give up the manufacture of products better suited to developing countries. Until now we have imported millions of immigrant workers to prop up totally outdated industries."

24. These, Mr. President, are the words of a European scholar of no mean standing, Professor Tibor Mende of the Centre for Education in International Management, in Geneva, Switzerland. The Professor is quoted in the current issue of Time Magazine, to which I extend my sincere thanks.

25. The English say, Sir, that one swallow does not make a summer; and I would be the first to warn against our reading too much into the climate of European thought by treating Professor Mende's statement as an indicator of change in European thinking on the question of the distribution of economic power in the world. In this connexion, I am particularly mindful of the likelihood that the views expressed by the Common Market economist in the same Time report are typical of the views of the majority of the makers of Europe's international economic policy. Besides, even though the Professor and I see eye to eye in a broad way, I reserve my position on his choice of some of the words he has used.

26. Be that as it may, Sir, I strongly believe that conscious re-allocation of the world's industrial capacity deserves the serious attention of the international community in general and that of this Conference in particular. While it bears particular relevance to the greater part of the 77's Declaration and Plan of Action, it seems to stand the best chance of enabling the developing countries to boost their share of the world's industrial production from 7% to 25% by the year 2000. Only a deliberate and managed reallocation of the world's industrial capacity can accomplish such a feat.

27. Mr. President, it has now become fashionable for gatherings such as this one to devote part of the time at their disposal to considering the energy crisis, or more precisely the role of oil in current inter-

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national economic instability. That petroleum, or rather the high cost of petroleum, had had and continues to have significant effect on current international events, it would be un-realistic to deny. It was, therefore, inevitable for the African Ministers, meeting in Nairobi last month, to devote some of their attention to the oil question or the energy crisis, however, we wish to refer to the issue.

28. From the welter of recent and current studies, analyses, blames and counter-blames which the energy crisis has evoked, one can identify three lines of enquiry which are likely to lead to useful conclusions. These are:

- a) the extent to which the rise in petroleum prices are responsible for the nagging economic malaise which baffled economists have dubbed stagflation;
- b) the problem of recycling the so-called petrodollars; and
- c) whether or not petrodollars have become a lasting source of capital, particularly for financing development in the developing countries.

29. Granted that it would be unrealistic to deny that the high cost of petroleum to the consumers and the consequent surplus revenues accruing to petroleum exporting countries have significantly affected economic conditions the world over, it would be equally mis-leading to put all the blame for current economic difficulties upon the high cost of petroleum.

30. Air transport is probably typical of an industry which uses oil as a direct input in its production of the service it provides. Its experience might therefore give a reasonable indication of the contribution of high cost of oil to the current inflationary spiral. The average rise in air fares since the beginning of 1974, for instance, seems to be in the 30% - 40% range. If most of this rise is attributed to the rise in the price of oil, it would tend to suggest that for those industries the products and or services of which have registered higher price rises, some other inflationary forces are at play and should be investigated.

31. With regard to the matter of recycling excess petrodollars, it would appear that the windfall nature of the increased revenues from oil sales would tend to aggravate the already unstable international

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conference, I speak as a witness to the great skill with which you have guided the proceedings. My role is therefore not that of merely wishing you success; I am rather in the happy position of having to cheer you on to keep up the good work.

I thank you, Sir.

LIMA DECLARATION AND PLAN OF ACTION ON
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

A. DECLARATION

1. The Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, convened by General Assembly resolution 3087 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, entrusted with establishing the main principles of industrialization and defining the means by which the international community as a whole might take action of a broad nature in the field of industrial development within the framework of new forms of international co-operation, with a view to the establishment of a new international economic order,

adopts

the LIMA DECLARATION ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION

2. Having examined the situation with respect to industrialization in the developing countries during the past decade,

3. (a) Recalling General Assembly resolution 3176 (XXVIII), of 17 December 1973, which judged that in terms of international action the cause of development has lost momentum since 1970;

(b) Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2952 (XXVII), of 11 December 1972, and 3087 (XXVIII), of 6 December 1973;

4. Bearing in mind resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), of 1 May 1974, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly on the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, according to which every effort should be made by the international community to take measures to encourage the industrialization of the developing countries with a view to increasing their share in world industrial production, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy,

5. Recognizing the urgent need to bring about the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence and co-operation, as has been expressed in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, in order to transform the present structure of economic relations,

6. Noting resolution 62 (III) of 19 May 1972, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade Development at its third session, concerning measures in aid of the least developed countries, and resolution 1797 (LV) of 11 July 1973 (aid to the Sudano-Sahelian populations threatened with famine), on assistance to the drought-stricken areas of Africa, adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-fifth session,

7. Recalling the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly as an instrument designed to bring about new international economic relations and to contribute to the establishment of a new international economic order,

8. Convinced that peace and justice encompass an economic dimension helping the solution of the world economic problems, the liquidation of under-development, offering a lasting and definitive solution to the industrialization problem for all peoples and guaranteeing to all countries the right to implement freely and effectively their development programmes. To this effect, it is necessary to eliminate threats and resort to force and to promote peaceful co-operation between States to the fullest extent possible, to apply the principles of non-interference in each others' internal affairs, full equality of rights, respect of national independence and sovereignty as well as to encourage the peaceful co-operation between all States, irrespective of their political, social and economic systems. The improvement of international relations will create better conditions for international cooperation in all fields which should make possible large financial and material resources to be used, inter alia, for developing of industrial production,

9. Considering further that the remaining vestiges of alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, and the practice of apartheid, and neo-colonialism in all its forms continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and their populations,

10. Bearing in mind that the situation in the developing countries has become aggravated by the persistent and marked tensions to which the present international economic situation is subjected and that to these must be added as well as the unacceptable practices of those

transnational corporations that infringe the principle of sovereignty of developing countries, the effects of the inflationary increase in the import costs of developing countries, the pressures exerted upon their balance of payments particularly by such factors as heavy foreign debt servicing, the aggravation of the international monetary crisis, and the transfers resulting from private investment and that this situation is not conducive to the spirit of the new international economic order,

11. Recognizing that problems of industrial development in developing countries at their present stage of development do not lie entirely in those countries but also arise from the policies of most of the developed countries, and that without meaningful changes in the economic policies of the developed countries, the achievement of the objectives of a new international order would be in serious jeopardy,

12. Recognizing that the developing countries constitute 70 per cent of the world population and generate less than 7 per cent of industrial production, that the gap between the developed and developing countries has been widened owing, inter alia, to the persistence of obstacles in the way of the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and justice,

13. Taking into account the fact that industrial progress has not displayed significant advances in the developing countries as a whole, in spite of serious efforts on their part, and that, in many cases, the dependence of their economies on the export of primary goods and the measures taken in the majority of the developed countries have not made it possible to achieve a profound dynamic effect which would be capable of transforming internal socio-economic structures and laying the basis for real development,

14. Bearing in mind that any real process of industrialization worthy of the name must conform to the broad objectives of self-sustaining and integrated socio-economic development and that all countries have the sovereign right to make the necessary changes to ensure the just and effective participation of their peoples in industry and share in the benefits deriving therefrom,

15. Noting with anxiety that the present international crisis has aggravated the industrialization problems of the developing countries, resulting, inter alia, in the underutilization of resources, constraints in the planning and execution of industrial projects and increasing costs of industrial inputs, equipment and freight charges,
16. Aware that some of the obstacles which are inhibiting industrial expansion in the developing countries are of an internal structural nature, and that there also continue to exist numerous impediments arising from colonial and neo-colonial policies or new forms of dependency,
17. Considering the present general trend of industrialized countries to reduce the technical and financial assistance needed to promote the economic and social development of developing countries in general and their industrial development in particular, as well as the unsatisfactory terms of the assistance given,
18. Considering also that development assistance is a legitimate need and that neither in its present volume nor form is it sufficient, particularly taking into account the worsening of the terms of trade of the developing countries and the drainage of their resources,
19. Observing with concern the grave consequences with which the present international crisis confronts the developing countries as a result of growing inflation and economic instability, aware of the need to establish a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by the developing countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, foodstuffs, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and capital equipment imported by them, and to work for a link between the prices of exports of developing countries and the prices of their imports from developed countries,
20. Convinced that the establishment of a new and just international economic order based on the common interests and co-operation of all States can only be achieved through the equitable participation of the developing countries in the production and exchange of goods and services, in order to achieve just and equitable international economic relations,

21. Persuaded that, since not all developing countries have socio-economic structures which permit them, through industrialization, to attain the objectives pursued by the establishment of a new international economic order, it is essential to adopt more favourable treatment for the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries to render possible harmonious and balanced development,

22. Having decided to adopt a common position and line of action,
SOLEMNLY DECLARE

23. Their firm conviction of the role of industry as a dynamic instrument of growth essential to the rapid economic and social development of the developing countries, in particular of the least developed countries;

24. Their firm intention to promote industrial development through concerted measures at the national, subregional, regional, interregional and international levels with a view to modernizing the economies of the developing countries, and in particular those of the least developed countries, and eliminating all forms of foreign political domination and socio-economic exploitation wherever they might exist;

25. Their resolve to ensure the speedy and effective implementation of the principles of industrialization laid down in the International Development Strategy for the 1970s which is being adapted to the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;

26. That in order to facilitate the establishment of a new international economic order and the achievement of the targets set forth in the Declaration on the subject, a system of consultations be established in the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate international bodies between developed and developing countries;

27. That countries, particularly developed countries, should undertake an objective and critical examination of their present policies and make appropriate changes in such policies so as to facilitate the expansion and diversification of imports from developing

countries and thereby make possible international economic relations on a rational, just and equitable basis;

28. That, in view of the low percentage share of the developing countries in total world industrial production, recalling General Assembly resolution 3306 (XXIX), of 14 December 1974, and taking into account the policy guidelines and qualitative recommendations made in the present Declaration, their share should be increased to the maximum possible extent and as far as possible to at least 25 per cent of total world industrial production by the year 2000, while making every endeavour to ensure that the industrial growth so achieved is distributed among the developing countries as evenly as possible. This implies that the developing countries should increase their industrial growth at a rate considerably higher than the 8 per cent recommended in the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;

29. That the Governments of the developing countries should adopt, in order to accelerate industrialization, all measures which would ensure the exercise of their national sovereignty over their natural resources and the full utilization of these resources and of human and material potential at their disposal, not only at the national level but also within the framework of systems of economic co-operation;

30. That in order to render really effective the full utilization of their available human resources, conditions should be created by the developing countries which make possible the full integration of women in social and economic activities and, in particular, in the industrialization process, on the basis of equal rights;

31. That, in order to carry out their national development plans, and, in particular, those involving industrialization, the developing countries should raise the general cultural standard of their peoples, in order to have available a qualified work force not only for the production of goods and services but also for management skills, thus making possible the assimilation of modern technologies;

32. That every State has the inalienable right to exercise freely its sovereignty and permanent control over its natural resources, both terrestrial and marine, and over all economic activity for the exploitation of these resources in the manner appropriate to its circumstances, including nationalization in accordance with its laws as an expression of this right, and that no State shall be subjected to any forms of economic, political or other coercion which impedes the full and free exercise of that inalienable right;

33. That the principles set out in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States must be fully implemented. Consequently, it is the right and duty of all States, individually and collectively, to eliminate colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination, neo-colonialism, occupation and all forms of foreign aggression, and domination and the economic and social consequences thereof, as a prerequisite for development. States which practise such policies are responsible to the countries, territories and peoples affected for restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and damage to the natural and other resources of these countries, territories and peoples. It is, in addition, the duty of all States to extend assistance to these countries, territories and peoples;

34. 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;

35. That special attention should be given to the least developed countries, which should enjoy a net transfer of resources from the developed countries in the form of technical and financial resources as well as capital goods, to enable the least developed countries in conformity with the policies and plans for development, to accelerate their industrialization;

36. That developing countries with sufficient means at their disposal should give careful consideration to the possibility of ensuring a net transfer for financial and technical resources to the least developed countries;

37. That special emphasis should be laid on the need of the least developed countries for the establishment of production facilities involving a maximum utilization of local human resources, the output of which meets identified material and social requirements, thus assuring a convergency between local resource use and needs as well as offering adequate employment opportunities;

38. That in view of the needs to conserve non-renewable resources, all countries, particularly developed countries, should avoid wasteful consumption and, in that context, the developing countries possessing such resources should formulate a policy of economic diversification with a view to acquiring other means of financing which are not based on intensive exploitation of those resources;

39. That the international community, and especially the developed countries, must mobilize human and material resources in order to cope with problems which threaten the environment. In this connexion, the developed countries should intensify their efforts to prevent environmental pollution and should refrain from actions which according to scientific knowledge would create pollution problems or cause upheavals in developing countries;

40. That the countries concerned should:

- (a) Fully discharge their obligations under the International Development Strategy;
- (b) In the context of the review and appraisal mechanism of the International Development Strategy:
 - (i) Consider withdrawing the reservations they expressed at the time of the adoption thereof, and
 - (ii) Consider entering into new commitments thereunde; and
- (c) consider withdrawing the reservations they expressed at the time of the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order with a view to its full implementation. These countries should also, together with the developing countries, consider formulating, adopting and implementing codes of conduct and other instruments designed to assist in the establishment of a new international economic order;

41. That the developed countries should adhere strictly to the principle that the Generalized System of Preferences must not be used as an instrument for economic and political pressure to hamper

the activities of those developing countries which produce raw materials;

42. That the unrestricted play of market forces is not the most suitable means of promoting industrialization on a world scale nor of achieving effective international co-operation in the field of industry and that the activities of transnational corporations should be subject to regulation and supervision in order to ensure that these activities are compatible with the development plans and policies of the host countries, taking into account relevant international codes of conduct and other instruments;

43. That the developing countries should fully and effectively participate in the international decision-making process on international monetary questions in accordance with the existing and evolving rules of the competent bodies and share equitably in the benefits resulting therefrom;

44. That urgent discussion should be continued in competent bodies for the establishment of a reformed international monetary system, in the direction and operation of which the developing countries should fully participate. This universal system should inter alia be designed to achieve stability in flows and conditions of development financing and to meet the specific needs of developing countries;

45. That steps should be taken to strengthen and restructure UNIDO, thereby making it more responsive to the needs of developing countries and especially the least developed countries in the promotion of industrialization and in the establishment of a new international economic order;

46. That in the strengthened and restructured UNIDO, developing countries, including the least developed countries, should be given greater participation at all levels in the policymaking and management activities of the Organization, and that their membership be substantially increased on the Industrial Development Board;

47. That it is urgently necessary that the developing countries change their traditional method of negotiation with the developed countries. To bring this about, they must undertake joint action in order to strengthen their negotiating position vis-a-vis the developed countries. For this purpose, the developing countries must consider all possible means of strengthening the action of producers' associations already established, encourage the creation of other associations for the principal commodities exported by them, and establish a mechanism for consultation and co-operation among the various producers' associations for the purpose of the co-ordination of their activities and for their mutual support, in particular as a precaution against any economic or other form of aggression;

48. That developing countries should use effective means of strengthening their bargaining power individually and collectively to obtain favourable terms for the acquisition of technology, expertise, licenses and equipment, fair and remunerative prices for their primary commodities and improved and substantially liberalized access to the developed countries for their manufactures;

49. That developing countries should place a premium on self-reliance in their development effort for the realization of their full potential in terms of both human and natural resources and, to that end, adopt meaningful and concerted policies and pursue action directed towards greater technical and economic co-operation among themselves;

50. That developing countries should lend support to the concept of an integrated and multisectoral approach to industrial development whereby the technological and the socio-economic implications of the process are fully taken into account at both the planning and implementation stages;

51. That, in view of the basic complementarity between industry and agriculture, every attempt should be made to promote agro-based or agro-related industries which besides arresting rural exodus and stimulating food production activities, provide an incentive for the establishment of further natural resource-based industries;

52. That developing countries should devote particular attention to the development of basic industries such as steel, chemicals, petro-chemicals and engineering, thereby consolidating their economic independence while at the same time assuring an effective form of import-substitution and a greater share of world trade;
53. That the educational system be adapted in order to give young people an appreciation of industrial work and that policies and programmes should be adopted to train the qualified personnel needed for new sources of employment created in the developing countries, at the regional and subregional levels. The training activities linked with the industrial development must be conceived in such a way that they make possible the processing of natural resources and other raw materials in the country of origin and the establishment of permanent structures for specialized, rapid, large-scale and high-quality training of national labour at all levels and for all professional specializations, whether technical or managerial without discrimination with regard to sex;
54. That co-ordinated programmes of literacy and workers' training must be conceived to ensure professional promotion and development of local expertise at all levels of employment;
55. That appropriate measures should be taken by developing countries to organize research institutions and establish training programmes to cover the needs of their industrial development and make possible progressive mastery of the different production and management techniques and of industrial development, thus facilitating the establishment of structures to absorb modern technologies;
56. That intensive efforts should be made by the competent bodies to formulate an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology corresponding to needs and conditions prevalent in developing countries by defining terms and conditions to such transactions to take place under the most advantageous conditions for those countries;
57. That in view of the foregoing, the Conference adopts the various measures set forth in the following Plan of Action.

B. PLAN OF ACTION

I. Measures of national scope

58. In the developing countries national industrialization policies should lay emphasis on the following element:

- (a) The formulation of long-term and clearly defined industrialization plans and strategies which rest in the first place on national effort and the introduction of concrete measures and institutional machinery for their execution, continuous appraisal and, if necessary, adjustment. Appropriate attention should be given to the development of the government sector and national planning;
- (b) In the formulation of industrialization plans and strategies, the characteristics of each country in the light of its social and economic structure should be given due consideration. In addition, social justice should be a guiding factor in achieving the objectives of raising the living standards and eliminating extreme social disadvantages and unemployment, particularly among young people. To this end, proper industrial development should permit such growth as is required for economic development and should also be a powerful factor for the promotion of technology and growth in other sectors, and the realization of the aspirations of mankind. It should also, by the orientation of its objectives, make a positive contribution to world peace;
- (c) The promotion of an integrated industrialization process based on the potential of each country, with the object of achieving the highest degree of interaction between industry and the other sectors of the economy, in particular, agriculture, by setting up agro-industrial research centres, developing new agricultural areas and introducing new crops for industrial purposes;
- (d) The equitable distribution of the benefits of industrialization among all sectors of the population;
- (e) The intensive use of national resources, infrastructural development and internal regional development placing particular emphasis on employment policies, as well as full and intensive utilization and on-the-spot processing of raw materials;
- (f) The establishment of production facilities covering all branches of industry aimed at meeting the needs of both internal and external markets in particular through:
 - (i) The establishment of basic industries such as steel, metallurgical and petro-chemical industries that constitute the indispensable basis for any industrialization;

- (ii) The establishment of integral industries such as mechanical engineering, electrical and chemical industries to provide the necessary link between the different industrial sectors and to give the developing countries the basis on which the building up of technology will principally rely;
- (iii) The creation of manufacturing and processing industries to satisfy the needs of the population for consumer goods and to rapidly develop local production for the purpose of replacing imports and increasing exports;
- (g) Encouragement and support of small, medium-scale and rural industry and industries which fulfil the basic needs of the population and which contribute to the integration of different sectors of the economy; and to this end due attention should also be given to the industrial co-operatives as means of mobilizing the local human, natural and financial resources for the achievement of national objectives of economic growth and social developments;
- (h) Achievement of a higher degree of efficiency in import substitution processes and formulation of appropriate incentive measures to encourage the export of manufactured and semi-manufactured products with the highest possible local content and value-added potential from the developing countries, in particular from the least developed and land-locked countries;
- (i) Development and strengthening of public, financial and other institutions in order to protect and stimulate industrial development of the developing countries, in particular, the basic, rural, small, medium-scale and labour-intensive industries;
- (j) Sound economic policies to assure economic stability and facilitate adequate domestic savings rates commensurate with industrial development objectives;
- (k) The intensification of manpower development programmes and the professional training of management staff including the effective incorporation of women in order to achieve the fullest possible use of available human resources with particular reference to industrial management. In this context, measures should be adopted to attenuate the problem of the exodus of engineering, scientific and research personnel from the developing countries;
- (l) Stimulation of the process of applied and scientific research, technological adaptation and innovation, industrial information and standardization and the elaboration of policies and programmes of research and development adapted to the individual requirements of developing countries;

- (m) The elaboration of national plans concerning science and technology in accordance with the order of priorities of each country;
- (n) Ensuring an adequate role for the State in the direction of industrial development and the public sector in the expansion of industries. Elaborate measures by which private and foreign investment could be effectively used in order to achieve the objectives of national economy development plans;
- (o) The establishment and strengthening of machinery and institutions to regulate and supervise foreign investment and promote the transfer of technology;
- (p) The formulation of policies and the application of specific measures to increase and diversify sources of foreign exchange earnings, by exerting appropriate control over the marketing of their products; the adoption of policies aimed at effecting increased participation by developing countries in the international marketing of their products.

59. The developed countries should adopt the following measures:

- (a) Progressive elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and other obstacles to trade, taking into account the special characteristics of the trade of the developing countries, with a view to improving the international framework for the conduct world trade. Adherence to the fullest extent possible to the principle of the "standstill" imports from developing countries and recognition of the need for prior consultation where feasible and appropriate in the event that special circumstances warrant a modification of the "standstill";
- (b) Adoption of trade measures designed to ensure increased exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products including processed agricultural products from the developing to the developed countries;
- (c) Facilitate development of new and strengthen existing policies, taking into account their economic structure and economic, social and security objectives, which would encourage their industries which are less competitive internationally to move progressively into more viable lines of production or into other sectors of the economy, thus leading to structural adjustments within the developed countries, and redeployment of the productive capacities of such industries to developing countries and promotion of a higher degree of utilization of natural resources and people in the latter;
- (d) Consideration by the developed countries of their policies with respect to processed and semi-processed forms of raw materials, taking full account of the interests of the developing countries in increasing their capacities and industrial potentials for processing raw materials which they export;

- (e) Increased financial contributions to international organizations and to government or credit institutions in the developing countries in order to facilitate the promotion or financing of industrial development. Such contributions must be completely free of any kind of political conditions and should involve no economic conditions other than those normally imposed on borrowers;
- (f) Expanded technical assistance programmes for the benefit of the developing countries. The assistance should be such that:
 - (i) It contributes to the development of structures for professional training and middle management training such as institutes or centres for the training of workers, and research laboratories;
 - (ii) It contributes to the financing of integrated training programmes and scientific research;
 - (iii) It is executed and managed in the developed countries by competent organizations;
 - (iv) Its effectiveness is as far as possible assured by the Government of the developed countries, especially as regards the quality of personnel;
 - (v) It is integrated and co-ordinated with the long-term programmes of individual developing countries;
 - (vi) It ensures the continuance and maintenance which are indispensable conditions for the fulfilment and functioning of the projects;
 - (vii) It is executed by personnel capable of accepting the living and working conditions in the developing countries concerned;
- (g) To encourage whenever possible their enterprises to participate in investment projects within the framework of the development plans and programmes of the developing countries who so desire, to do everything legally possible to ensure that such activities are carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations of the developing countries concerned;
- (h) Co-operation with the Governments of the developing countries, as appropriate in order that the activities of the trans-national corporations of developed countries in developing countries are in conformity with the economic and social aims of the developing countries;
- (i) Adoption and implementation of appropriate measures for the establishment of a favourable balance for developing countries between the production of synthetics and those natural products of the developing countries which are in direct competition with them. The developed countries should assist the developing countries in raising the competitiveness of their production from natural raw materials with respect to synthetic substances in order to achieve general progress;

- (j) No State shall exercise any discriminatory measures or aggression against any other State which decides to exercise its sovereignty over its natural resources and the exploitation, processing and marketing of those resources.

II. Co-operation among developing countries

60. At the subregional, regional and interregional levels the developing countries should adopt the following measures;

- (a) Promotion of direct trade between developing countries in order to substantially improve the share of developing countries in international trade in finished products, to eliminate any adverse effects resulting from triangular trade, and to establish appropriate mechanism to that end;
- (b) Creation of the necessary institutional machinery to enable consultation and co-ordination in order to obtain better terms for the acquisition of technology, expertise, licences, equipment, etc., for the developing countries;
- (c) The harmonization and co-ordination of economic policies, particularly in the industrial field, and the greater utilization of industrial complementarity, taking into account economy of scale and specialization. This complementarity must be based primarily on the possibilities and requirements of each country through the establishment and strengthening of consultation machinery at the regional, subregional and interregional levels in order that it may result in a harmonious, balanced and more rapid industrial development in the community of developing countries;
- (d) In order to accelerate the industrial development of the least developed countries and in order to promote co-operation among developing countries, the Conference invites the developing countries' main producers and exporters of basic raw materials to grant, within the framework of their over-all economic policy and/or bilateral arrangements, favourable conditions, and in particular favourable facilities for payment;
- (e) Measures, within the framework of systems of economic co-operation, to support the present processes of economic integration and search for new forms of economic co-operation with a view to contributing to a steady growth of the world economy and to the acceleration of the development of the developing countries, notably through the action of producers' associations of the developing countries, by means of a continuous exchange of experience. harmonization of their actions and mobilization of support for any of them in case of need, so as to ensure, inter alia, the solidarity of developing countries and their full sovereignty over their natural resources;

- (f) In particular, action through producers' associations with a view to putting an end to speculative practices and erratic movements in prices, harmful to the harmonious development of world trade and the growth of the developing countries. The developing countries can thus use existing or future producers' associations to co-ordinate their production and pricing policies. Furthermore, the developed countries note the intention expressed by the developing countries to set up, among themselves, a fund, yielding returns on the capital invested therein, designed to support the prices of raw materials exported by the developing countries;
- (g) Developing countries with sufficient financial resources accept to share in the economic and social development efforts of the least advanced countries. For this purpose, consideration must be given to the establishment of appropriate mechanisms for regular consultation with a view to adopting new concrete measures;
- (h) The consolidation of the relevant measures for evaluating the International Development Strategy and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;
- (i) Conclusion of long-term agreements on product specialization, as deemed appropriate by the respective countries or regional economic associations, and a corresponding allocation of production or product-sharing through industrial complementary agreements;
- (j) The adoption of suitable measures and the strengthening of those now in use for the benefit of the least developed, land-locked or island developing countries and for the developing countries most affected by the international economic crisis and those that have been affected by natural disasters;
- (k) The sharing of experience in industrialization and technology by those who have already acquired this know-how, together with experience in the application of legislative machinery in the economic field in order that it may be widely known among developing countries. This knowledge may be of greater relevance than that which is acquired from highly developed areas. While a start has been made in co-operative arrangements, more intensive and innovative programmes are required for transmitting relevant technology and technical and managerial skills, particularly to the less industrialized countries within the region through the establishment of regional and subregional institutional machinery. The experience shared should include experience in dealing with foreign investment and transnational corporations, with a view to harmonizing and co-ordinating policies in this respect. To this effect UNIDO should implement and expand its programme in this area;

- (l) Preference should be given by the more industrialized developing countries, as far as possible, to imports of goods produced by the less industrialized countries. Positive policies are needed to increase intra-regional and interregional trade in manufactures;
- (m) The creation of national, regional, and interregional enterprises in the field of maritime transport, capable of competing with enterprises in the developed countries and the transnational corporations' merchant fleets, with a view to promoting the development of trade between developing countries, facilitating the assumption of control of foreign trade by national, regional or interregional structures and improving the export returns of the developing countries;
- (n) Strengthening regional institutions responsible for the promotion of economic co-operation between developing countries.

III. Co-operation between developing and developed countries

61. Co-operation between developing and developed countries should take the following forms:

- (a) Application, expansion and improvement of the schemes under the generalized system of preferences, without discrimination and reciprocity with the incorporation in them of new products and substantial improvement of the conditions of application;
- (b) Multilateral trade negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), taking fully into account the development needs of the developing countries, should be carried out in accordance with the basic objectives agreed upon in the Tokyo Declaration, including securing additional benefits to the international trade of developing countries so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, the diversification of their exports and the acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade. In these negotiations, the developed countries do not expect reciprocity for commitments made by them to reduce or remove tariff and other barriers to the trade of developing countries, i.e., the developed countries do not expect the developing countries, in the course of the trade negotiations, to make contributions which are inconsistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs. They further recognize the importance of the application of the differential measures to developing countries in ways which will provide special and more favourable treatment for them in areas of the negotiations where this is feasible and appropriate;

- (c) Recognition of the industrialization needs of the developing countries, inter alia, to achieve levels of international competitiveness in the negotiations in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) within the framework of GATT on the subject of incentives to industrial production earmarked for export;
- (d) Urgent consultations, taking into account appropriate information with respect to the development of demand and supply, availability of production factors and their costs, the possibilities and conditions of investment and the availability of appropriate equipment and technologies. with a view to facilitating, within a dynamic context and in accord with authorities available to Governments, the redeployment of certain productive capacities existing in developed countries and the creation of new industrial facilities in developing countries. These consultations should in particular relate to industries processing raw materials exported by developing countries or which consume vast quantities of energy, and should result in concrete proposals for inclusion in the development programmes of participating developing countries;
- (e) Implementation of the chapter concerning industry, and consideration of the implementation of the other pertinent provisions concerning industry, contained in the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI)) and the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV)). In relation to the actual transfer of resources, the developed countries should, in particular, increase their co-operation in order to make available to developing countries the resources required to sustain the growth effort essential for accelerating their social and economic development. The stated targets for transfer of resources to developing countries should be fulfilled in the shortest possible time;
- (f) The credits granted by the financing institutions of the industrialized countries and international organizations to the developing countries must be completely free of any kind of political conditions and should involve no economic conditions other than those normally required of borrowers;
- (g) Urgent consideration of the question of re-scheduling of debt-servicing of long outstanding debts, their conversion, if possible, into grants, and granting of favourable treatment to the industrial and financial requirement of the developing countries most seriously affected by the present economic crisis;
- (h) Financial resources available in some developing countries may be used for investment in other developing countries, through bilateral arrangements and/or through the creation of a neutral international fund. Urgent consideration should be given to the creation of such a fund which may be financed by contributions from the developed countries and the developing countries with available resources;

- (i) In the context of international monetary reform, in which the link between financial resources for development purposes and the allocation of special drawing rights is being studied, urgent consideration should be given to the adoption of measures which take account of the particular needs of developing countries. In all phases of decision-making for the formulation of a reformed monetary system, full and effective participation of the developing countries in all bodies entrusted with this reform, particularly in the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund, in accordance with the existing and evolving rules of such bodies;
- (j) The developing countries should be granted access to technological know-how and advanced technology, whether patented or not, under fair, equitable and mutually acceptable conditions, taking into account the specific development requirements of the recipient countries;
- (k) Appropriate measures, including consideration of the establishment of an industrial and technological information bank, should be taken to make available a greater flow to the developing countries of information permitting the proper selection of advanced technologies;
- (l) International conventions on patents and trade marks should be reviewed; and all aspects of the question of their revision, including inter alia additional provisions of special benefit to the developing countries, should be studied through the work of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), with appropriate contributions from UNCTAD and other interested United Nations bodies, in order that they may become an appropriate instrument to assist the developing countries in the transfer and development of technology;
- (m) Negotiations on the formulation of an international code of conduct for the transfer of technology corresponding to needs and conditions prevalent in developing countries by defining terms and conditions to enable such transactions to take place under the most advantageous conditions for these countries;
- (n) International subcontracting arrangements should be encouraged between developing and developed countries, but such arrangements should not result in the developing countries being assigned the least advanced and least remunerative branches of industry, or those likely to upset the economic structure of the developing countries;
- (o) The use of renewable natural resources which are in direct competition with synthetic substitutes should be promoted, inter alia, through the work of the UNCTAD Permanent Group on Synthetics and Substitutes in order to permit increased production and industrial processing in developing countries;

- (p) A growing share of the world's research expenditure should be directed to the development of appropriate technology of direct benefit to developing countries.

IV. The least developed, land-locked and island developing countries

62. The least developed, land-locked and island developing countries present a set of problems which require special measures if these countries are to attain an acceptable level of economic development. Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, industrialization in these countries must take place at a more rapid pace than average. Concerted action and special measures of assistance from other countries and international organizations are necessary to mobilize a greater volume of resources to make possible the launching of innovative projects in these countries, and the laying of a sound basis for the promotion of their industrialization through projects and measures such as:

- (a) Specific, urgent measures to establish the necessary conditions for industrialization: infrastructures, inventories of natural resources, and the technical and financial assistance required for the exploitation of these resources;
- (b) The establishment and financing of complete industrial estates and pilot plants based as much as possible on the use of available local resources;
- (c) The creation of integrated production units such as agricultural machinery plants, appropriate engineering industries; and repair and maintenance services;
- (d) The implementation of an appropriate agrarian policy as an essential basis for the promotion of integrated rural development schemes involving the establishment of small-scale production units to meet both the needs of internal markets and export requirements;
- (e) The development of crafts and cottage industries including artistic crafts;
- (f) Assistance for systematic studies of their industrialization potential;
- (g) Speedy examination and establishment of infrastructures permitting the harnessing and full utilization of water resources and the establishment of agro-industries with special emphasis on the countries affected by drought;

- (h) Preferential treatment within the context of international agreements for industrial products and processed commodities from these countries as well as the setting up of joint enterprises under regional co-operation;
- (i) Special aid and assistance to the least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in the establishment and development of adequate means of transport and communications;
- (j) Urgent measures to increase the import and export capabilities of the least developed countries and to help offset the disadvantages of the adverse geographic situation of the land-locked countries, particularly with regard to their additional transportation and transit costs;
- (k) In addition to priority assistance from UNIDO and other international organizations in all fields, additional favourable financial and technical assistance with exemption from counterpart requirements, where appropriate, should be given to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels to accelerate their industrialization in conformity with their national policies and development plans.

V. Institutional arrangements

63. The new distribution of industrial activities envisaged in a New International Economic Order must make it possible for all developing countries to industrialize and to obtain an efficient instrument within the United Nations system to fulfil their aspirations.

64. Industrialization must be pursued in such a way as to promote the global harmonious development of the countries of the international community.

65. (a) The report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Long-Range Strategy for UNIDO, the resolutions of the sixth special session of the General Assembly, and the present Declaration and Plan of Action shall form the basis for determining the role and activities of UNIDO;
- (b) UNIDO should play a central role in the implementation of the Declaration and Plan of Action, by initiating and co-ordinating activities within the United Nations system aimed at achieving the objectives contained therein, as far as they fall within the competence of UNIDO. Further, UNIDO has a crucial role in the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted at the sixth special session of the General Assembly, in so far as they relate to industrial development. To this end, the scope and functions of UNIDO need to be extended and its organizational machinery strengthened.

66. In order to attain the above objectives, UNIDO should not only intensify and expand its present operational activities and action-oriented studies and research programmes in the field of industrial development but should include among its activities a system of continuing consultations at global, regional and sectoral levels, for the purposes set forth in paragraph 61 (d) above. UNIDO should be prepared to serve as a forum for negotiation of agreements in the field of industry between developed and developing countries and among developing countries themselves at the request of the countries concerned.

67. In order to give concrete content to the process of industrialization in the developing countries, studies must be undertaken and specific measures formulated in different sectors of industry, special attention being given to priority sectors. Such an approach needs to be reflected in the organizational structure of the UNIDO Secretariat, in the committees of the Industrial Development Board which may be established for the purpose, and in the review at ministerial level at the General Conference to be established for the purpose, on a permanent basis.

68. In order that it may intensify and extend its activities in the manner indicated above and play the central co-ordinating role in the field of industrial development within the United Nations system, and in order to increase its ability to render assistance to the developing countries in the most efficient way, it is essential that UNIDO's autonomy and functions should be increased and expanded substantially and that UNIDO should be provided with the resources for this purpose.

69. For this purpose, it is recommended to the General Assembly of the United Nations that UNIDO should be converted into a specialized agency. To this end, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Executive Director of UNIDO, is requested to submit to the seventh special session of the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, draft statutes of a specialized agency for industrial development.

70. In the event that the General Assembly of the United Nations at its seventh special session should decide to transform UNIDO into a specialized agency, draft statutes of that agency should, inter alia, include:

(a) Industrial Development Board

(i) Functions

In addition to the functions stipulated in General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) of 17 November 1966, the Industrial Development Board should be responsible of the implementation of the decisions of the General Conference and examine and approve the programme and budget of UNIDO;

(ii) Membership

The representation of the developing countries on the Industrial Development Board should be increased;

(iii) Subsidiary organs

To assist the Board in the examination of the biennial programme and budget of UNIDO and other financial matters pertaining to UNIDO, a Programme and Budget Committee may be established. Other technical committees may also be established by the Board if it considers this necessary;

(b) Secretariat

The number of officials from developing countries at professional and higher levels in the Secretariat of UNIDO and in the panels of consultants that advise the Secretariat should be increased within the desirable range of equitable geographical distribution to be established by the Industrial Development Board, with due regard to the need for ensuring the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity;

(c) General Conference

In order to allow for periodic global consultations at a high level on international co-operation for the industrial development of developing countries and other aspects of world industry, the General Conference of UNIDO should be institutionalized. The General Conference should be convened every four years, and each session of the Conference should decide on the date and venue of the next session. The functions of the General Conference should be, inter alia:

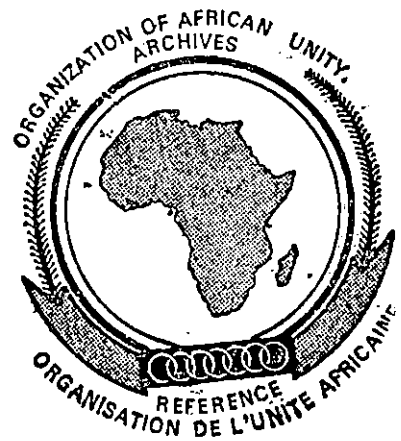
- (i) To review progress in the implementation of the present Declaration and Plan of Action;
- (ii) To examine ways and means of increasing the share of the developing countries in world industrial output;
- (iii) To recommend policies and procedures to member Governments to facilitate co-operation among nations in matters relating to industrial development for the benefit of the developing countries;
- (iv) To serve as a co-ordinating mechanism to provide over-all integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning industrial production, industrial co-operation among developing countries and other related matters by all the agencies of the United Nations family;
- (v) To review major problems and policy issues affecting the world industrial situation and the steps being proposed to resolve them by Governments, UNIDO, the regional economic commissions, etc.;
- (vi) To receive reports and maintain contacts concerning the above functions through the UNIDO Secretariat;
- (vii) To review the effectiveness of UNIDO's institutional arrangements and take appropriate decisions on further strengthening the institutional machinery.

71. Pending the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency coming into effect, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of UNIDO are requested to work out interim arrangements regarding greater autonomy of UNIDO. The Executive Director is requested to report to the Industrial Development Board on such arrangements.

Industrial Development Fund

72. The establishment of an Industrial Development Fund is crucial to both increasing the resources of UNIDO and enhancing its autonomy and ability to meet, promptly and flexibly, the needs of developing countries. The Fund should be established through voluntary contributions to UNIDO and existing voluntary funds under UNIDO's authority would be consolidated as part of the new Fund. The terms of reference and the rules for the functioning and administration of the Fund shall be established by the Industrial Development Board taking full account of the Report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations as contained in document A/9792. They should provide for sufficient flexibility so as to increase the possibility of obtaining further voluntary contributions.

effective instrument for establishing a new system of international economic relations based on equity, equality, sovereignty and the interdependence of the interests of the developed and the developing countries.



[Note: the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation were adopted by the Second General Conference of UNIDO (Lima, 12-26 March 1975) at its final plenary meeting by 82 votes to 1 vote with 7 abstentions.]

STATEMENT MADE AT THE 57TH SESSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL BY MR. A.E. OSANYA-NYYNEQUE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Geneva, 11 July 1974

Mr. President,

When your Council met here last Summer, when I had the privilege of taking part more directly in your proceedings, the most pressing economic problem facing the international community then was international monetary instability. To my knowledge, nothing has happened in the international monetary field in the last twelve months to give us comfort. On the contrary, as the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund himself confesses, "the results of the reform exercise [which was entrusted to the Fund's Committee of Twenty] fell short of what had been hoped for when the Committee was established..."

2. In fact, what has happened is that economic conditions in many parts of the world are fast degenerating into chaos as a result of what has come to be known as the energy crisis; the dark shadow of gloom which the energy crisis has cast upon the world economy makes it the number one economic problem today.

3. In the comments which have been made by experts and non-experts alike on the present world economic situation, two points have been made which ought to be of more than casual interest to this Council. The first of these points is an observation which has been made in certain quarters that the energy crisis may, after all, prove to be a blessing in disguise, at least for some countries. Then there is the other observation which has been made more widely that the energy crisis has reminded us more than has any other event of the interdependence of the world's economies, and that the suppliers of the black gold should not overlook their responsibility in this regard.

4. That the economies of the world are interdependent is obvious enough, Mr. President. What should interest the Council, therefore, is not whether this interdependence is recognised by all. The Council should rather seek to satisfy itself whether the economic interdependence of the

world, as it exists at present, is adequate to fulfil the legitimate aspirations of the large majority of mankind. Our assessment at the Organization of African Unity is that it is not. The OAU shares fully the view recently expressed by President Boumedienne of Algeria, that "the present economic order is the chief obstacle to development".

5. As President Boumedienne explained to the Extraordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly, "In the eyes of the vast majority of humanity it is an order that is as unjust and as outdated as the colonial order to which it owes its origin and its substance. Inasmuch as it is maintained and consolidated and therefore thrives by virtue of a process which continually impoverishes the poor and enriches the rich, this economic order constitutes the major obstacle standing in the way of any hope of development and progress for all the countries of the Third World."

6. As we see it, Mr. President, basic to the present, inequitable pattern of economic relations in the world is a negative factor which, for lack of a better term, I would call "the old order philosophy", which has been consistently pursued by certain developed countries. The "old order philosophy" manifests itself at the political, military, economic and even cultural levels, and may be defined as "that approach to world affairs which takes as normal a situation in which the developed countries and certain other countries attached to them dominate the rest politically, militarily, economically and culturally."

7. The old order philosophy is, of course, never expressed thus explicitly. It is, however, generally given play quite clearly in the actions of those who practice it. The Middle East situation, which threatens to set the world ablaze; the situation in southern Africa, which is equally explosive; and the pattern of international economic relations which have existed in the last twenty years, provide most illuminating illustrations of the old order philosophy in practice.

8. In the Middle East, for instance, the practitioners of the old order philosophy are forever striving to maintain what they consider a balance of power between the Arabs and Israel. To them such a balance exists and the situation is normal when Israel has the military upper hand in the area. The causes of the conflict in the area are generally quite openly set aside in order to promote this arbitrary and unjust view of things.

9.. It matters little to the practitioners of the old order philosophy that their stand ignores the political and moral balance, the neglect of which is basic to the conflict in the area - the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territory she now occupies and the restoration of the rights of the Palestinians. Instead, Israel is encouraged to follow a policy of blatant expansionism and arrogance towards her Arab neighbours.

10. The situation in southern Africa is not dissimilar from the situation which I have just described. In southern Africa, embracing the territories under racist, illegal and colonial regimes in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Angola, 30 million Africans are victims of unusually heavy oppression by a minority of 4 million foreigners from Europe.

11. As in the Middle East, these minority regimes draw comfort and strength from the knowledge that they have the full political, military and other material support from their kith and kin in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world. As in the Middle East, the practitioners of the old order philosophy see the existing, highly inequitable situation in southern Africa as the normal stand of things. Hence one usually hears insulting appeals made to the oppressed peoples in these territories to be patient.

12. In view of the recent political changes in Portugal, the situation in the African territories under Portuguese domination deserves special mention at this point. Shortly after the fascist regime in Portugal was overthrown, I had the honour to issue, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, a statement in which I emphasized the one point of interest to Africa: to wit, that regardless of who rules Portugal, what we want to see is the complete withdrawal of Portugal from all African territories she now occupies. In this light, I should like to put it on record that the Organization of African Unity rejects, as do all the African peoples of these territories, the so-called self-determination approach which Portugal has been trying to sell to the world recently.

13. Colonialism is occupation, Mr. President, and there is only one way of terminating it: complete withdrawal from the territory occupied. There can be no question of negotiation between the colonised and the colonisers as to whether the latter should withdraw, much less the delaying

tactic of a referendum to determine if the subject people want to be independent. If they did not want to be free, why in the first place would they take up arms to try to force their colonisers out?

14. Mr. President, the Council is to consider in the course of the present session item 24 of its agenda which deals specifically with this issue, and a number of relevant documents are to be laid before the Council. I have had sight of these documents and regret to say that the overwhelming impression I get from them is that the large majority of the specialised agencies and the other international institutions associated with the United Nations lack enthusiasm for implementing the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly. In fact, I find in these documents ample evidence of foot dragging by these organizations.

15. In carrying out the assignment, the organizations concerned have been requested to cooperate and consult with the OAU. I again regret to say, Sir, that our records of such coordination and consultation do not give evidence of any better performance by these organizations than that given in their own documents. I hope in the circumstances, Mr. President, that the organizations have not fallen victim to the old order philosophy, for that would be tragic.

16. In the economic field the old order philosophy has been given an even wider and more intensive application; it affects the entire relations between the developed and the developing countries. Thus the developing countries have been producing - as they continue to produce - raw materials which they sell to the developed countries at sub-economic prices, determined and maintained by the latter, for their convenience and benefit. From these raw materials, the developed countries manufacture goods which they then sell to the developing countries at continually rising prices. The developing countries have thus become more or less perpetual losers in the international economic game, especially in the last twenty years. A look at Africa's performance in the last decade will illustrate.

17. From 1960 to 1970, the volume of Africa's exports increased by 97%. In other words, physically the continent exported practically twice as much in 1970 as in 1960. In equitable economic conditions this would have represented progress. In the inequitable conditions which prevailed in the period under reference, however, this performance did not lead to any net gains for Africa. The value of our imports rose faster than that of our

exports. Consequently, the Continent's terms of trade registered no gain at all for the period 1960 - 1970 as a whole. In 1960 Africa's terms of trade index stood at 108. After dropping and remaining below this level for most of the decade, the index climbed back to 108 in 1970. Figures for the Continent's national incomes tell the same story of stagnation in this period. According to the Economic Commission for Africa (Doc. E/5490), the Continent continues to do badly: its growth performance is running below the Second Development Decade's planned level.

18. These deplorable conditions in the developing countries are the result of the relentless pursuit of the old order philosophy by the developed countries. As the 4th Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-aligned countries have so aptly put it, "The determination of the vast majority of the developed countries to perpetuate the existing economic order for their sole benefit, without regard for the wishes of the developing countries, has virtually thwarted all attempts at progress". In these circumstances, it was the fear by the practitioners of the old order philosophy that they might lose their traditional control over the world economy which led them to raise an outcry against the perceptible but by no means disproportionate rises in the prices of a handful of raw materials in the last twenty-four months or so.

19. In spite of actions which give the impression that the adherents of the old order philosophy are beginning to see the error of their ways those who benefit from the philosophy remain by and large overconfident and blind to inevitable changes. Thus, even though it is now clear to all that the military balance of power has shifted perceptibly in favour of the Arabs, Israel and her supporters continue to believe and behave as if nothing has happened. Hence the bullying of Lebanon by the Zionist state.

20. A similar situation obtains in southern Africa, where the Boer fascists have declared that the inevitable changes taking place in the Portuguese occupied territories around them have not altered the situation. As a result, they are carrying out their oppressive activities against the Africans there without any let. In the same, mad blindness, Rebel Smith has just embarked upon a new phase of repression against the people of Zimbabwe. Even Portugal herself is beginning to take some backward steps on what many had believed to be her road to more enlightened relations with Africa.

21. The old order philosophy is thus holding on with such tenacity that one must fear for the future of the world. If we have learnt anything from the many ~~stirrings~~ ^{stirrings} which have been taking place around the world, Mr. President, it is that a new international order - especially a new international economic order - is long overdue. We of the present generation owe it partly to ourselves but majorly to the future generations, which we have already let down, to embark now on putting right the present pattern of economic relations among the nations and peoples of the world.

22. On this matter of establishing a new international economic order, the Committee for Development Planning has done a superb job in Document E/5478, parts of which I find so relevant to this intervention and our thinking at the OAU. The Committee quite appropriately observes at paragraph 104 that the "highly skewed distribution of wealth and productive potential among countries ... calls for a reshaping of the patterns of international co-operation so that there can be much faster advancement for the poorer part of the world and, therefore, more peaceful and rational world development". Yes, Mr. President, and as the paragraph aptly concludes, "Many of the recent developments on the world scene, which give rise to critical challenges, are but a demonstration of this growing need."

23. The OAU is in full accord with the Committee's further observation that action - I would, in fact, say urgent action - is needed "to prevent the new situation dramatised by the energy crisis from degenerating into a confrontation between developed and developing countries."

24. The Committee is again on target when it makes the following observation (paragraph 107): "The basic option now is to choose between greater world-wide cooperation, based on the well-understood, long-run self-interest of all nations, on the one hand, and the alternative of growing conflicts as for example, when the old order philosophy dies hard and resists much-needed change". The Organization of African Unity is again in full accord, not only with this observation but also with the further observation in the paragraph that the "option lies primarily in the hands of the developed countries, since they control a vast share of the world's resources 80% and of its technological potential 95%+". Indeed, and "the option will have to be jointly designed, and it will have to be designed within a new framework that integrates the need for development in the poor countries with the limitations imposed by the potential scarcity of non-renewable natural resources."

25. Lest anyone reading the Committee's report is tempted to have any illusions or be complacent, the Committee sounds this warning which deserves the serious attention of this Council, especially in relation to items 4, 5 and 6: "attainment of a new international division of labour", that is, the establishment of a new international economic order, "will require adjustments that are exceedingly painful for particular interests and groups." This warning is of particular relevance to the group which I have described as practitioners of the old order philosophy. The Committee is thus right in warning us further that the exercise "therefore demands great political resourcefulness and skill from the governments of developed countries and [that] it implies substantial modification of traditional instruments of financial aid, technical assistance and trade, while newer areas of industrial cooperation are explored."

26. The Organization of African Unity entertains on this issue guarded optimism, against the background of the more realistic and likely event that the developed countries will fail to take the tide of world affairs at their present flood and gamble for a fortune for all mankind. Our position is that the developing countries should under the circumstances brace themselves with a contingent plan for going it alone.

27. Such a contingent plan would naturally depend for its success upon greater collaboration among the developing countries in all fields. As the Committee for Development Planning observes, as it registers again an identity of views with us (paragraph 102), "Developing countries should complement action carried out at the world level through inter-governmental organizations by establishing within their respective regions [as well as transregionally] institutions designed to promote the exchange of technological and scientific information among themselves, as well as to obtain, for [their] benefit ..., similar information from industrialized countries."

28. Such an approach may provide the only real, eventual, economic breakthrough for the Third World as a whole. As I have had occasion to observe in another forum, we can only be sure of the advent of such a breakthrough when new industrial and financial centres emerge in the Third World. This, however, is a development which depends inseparably on the successful economic cooperation and integration among developing countries. Seen in this light, one could say that, by and large the future of the Third

World lies in the hands of the Third World. At the same time, conditions do not seem to have ever been more propitious than they are now for effective cooperation and promotion of economic integration in the Third World.

29. As we at the Organization of African Unity see it, it is in this respect that the energy crisis, and its dramatisation of the shortcomings of the present international economic set-up, may prove to be a blessing in disguise. It will have proved to be a blessing in disguise to us of the developing world only if we take the advantage it now offers us to forge new economic links among us and strengthen existing ones. My last word to my brothers from the Third World, therefore, is that we shall only have ourselves to blame if we let this golden opportunity pass.

Thank you Mr. President.

Integration of women in development

The Industrial Development Board,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, setting forth the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, which included among its objectives the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling that, in resolution 3010 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3275 (XXIX) of 10 December 1974, the General Assembly proclaimed that International Women's Year 1975 should be devoted to intensified action, inter alia, to ensure the full integration of women in the total development effort,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3352 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974, on the employment of women by the secretariats of organizations within the United Nations system,

Recalling further the provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation concerning the full integration of women in social and economic activities and, in particular, in the industrialization process, on the basis of equal rights,

Noting that the request of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its nineteenth session that the integration of women in development should be a continuing consideration in the formulation, design and implementation of the projects and programmes of the United Nations Development Programme,

Bearing in mind Conventions 100 (1951) and 111 (1958) of the International Labour Organisation, on equal remuneration and on discrimination in employment and occupation,

Bearing in mind further the determination of several organs of the United Nations system to strive for the appropriate use of human potential and the improvement of the quality of life for all and to increase the participation of women in the economic, social and cultural life of their countries, particularly by ensuring equality of opportunity for women in education, training and employment,

1. INVITES the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to seize every opportunity to join in the efforts referred to in the preambular paragraphs in respect of the Organization's particular field of competence;

2. REQUESTS the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in co-operation with the International Labour Organization and the other relevant organizations of the United Nations system, to keep under review the programmes and priorities of the Organization with a view to giving necessary attention to the integration of women into the process of industrialization and particularly with respect to:

(a) The importance of securing for women, regardless of their marital status, the same opportunities as are available to men for gainful employment, and the importance of the economic independence derived from such employment for the promotion of the status of women in society;

(b) Ensuring the fullest possible use of available human resources by incorporating women into training activities linked to industrial development at all levels and for all professional specializations from management to shop floor;

(c) Equal remuneration with men and equality of treatment, in respect of work of equal value, for women in industry;

(d) The promotion in rural areas of the processing of agricultural products and manufacturing industries, particularly small-scale industries, which will provide regular employment for women in such areas;

3. RECOMMENDS that an equitable balance between men and women within the staff of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, particularly in senior and policy-making positions, should be achieved by the end of the Second United Nations Development Decade, bearing in mind Article 101, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. FURTHER REQUESTS the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to report annually to the Industrial Development Board on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.

Follow-up of the Decisions and Recommendations
of the Second General Conference of the United
Nations Industrial Development Organization

The Industrial Development Board,

Recalling the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation which constitute a positive contribution to the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, adopted at its sixth special session, on the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1911 (LVII) of 2 August 1974,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3087 (XXVIII) of 6 December 1973, in which the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization was entrusted with the task of establishing the principles of industrialization and of defining the means by which the international community as a whole might take action in the field of industrial development within the framework of new forms of international co-operation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3172 (XXVIII) of 17 December 1973, which calls for a special session devoted to international co-operation and development,

Recalling the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session,

Underlining the need to elaborate continuously the principles of industrialization in order to achieve accelerated and full industrial development within the framework of a new international economic order while fully respecting the sovereignty of State,

Aware of the need to ensure that the recommendations and decisions of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization are expeditiously implemented,

1. REQUESTS all Governments to take individually and/or collectively necessary measures and decisions required to implement effectively their undertakings in terms of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation;

2. INVITES all the organizations, institutions, subsidiary bodies and conferences of the United Nations system to initiate the necessary measures within their respective spheres of competence in order to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;

3. REQUESTS the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, with a view to the early implementation of the decisions and the recommendations of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization:

(a) To take immediately all measures to adapt the work programme of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the priorities established by the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and to make appropriate internal structural changes in order to take fully into account the tasks assigned to the Organization;

(b) To submit a report to the General Assembly at its seventh special session, through the Economic and Social Council, on measures taken or contemplated at the ninth session of the Industrial Development Board with a view to implementing the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;

(c) To request periodically, from Governments and international organizations concerned, information on the action taken and the progress achieved towards implementing the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and submit to the Industrial Development Board and the Permanent Committee reports containing the communications received along with his own comments and suggestions for fuller and speedier implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;

4. RECOMMENDS that the medium-term plan and programme budget for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization be suitably modified to reflect fully the priorities established and the additional tasks assigned to the United Nations Industrial Development Organization by the Second General Conference and ensure the provision of adequate

resources to the Organization to enable it to implement the relevant provisions of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action;

5. NOTES the steps taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to draft the statutes of a specialized agency for industrial development and requests that they should ascertain the views of Governments of all States Members of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies, or of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the proposed draft statutes, which may then be submitted to the General Assembly at its seventh special session along with the views expressed in the fifty-ninth session of the Economic and Social Council;

6. DECIDES that it will be responsible for the review and appraisal of progress achieved in the implementation of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action and for giving appropriate directives to the Secretariat while fulfilling this function;

7. DECIDES ALSO that the Permanent Committee, at its sixth session, will consider the terms of reference and rules for the functioning and administration of the Industrial Development Fund;

8. FURTHER DECIDES that the Permanent Committee, at its sixth session, will make a preliminary assessment of the progress achieved in the implementation of the objectives and measures of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action, and report thereon to the Industrial Development Board at its tenth session.

CM/663 (XXV)
Annex VI

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE
ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AT THE THIRD SESSION
OF THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
NAIROBI, 24 FEBRUARY 1975

Mr. Chairman,
Your Excellencies,
Distinguished Delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

In addressing this Ministerial Conference of the Economic Commission for Africa, meeting in its Third Session in this beautiful city of Nairobi, whose international vocation becomes clearer with each passing day, I am tempted, in deference to tradition, to transmit, in my capacity as Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the fraternal greetings of the Organization which I have the honour to represent.

Upon reflection, however, I realize that the Organization of African Unity has itself moved to another arena in order to safeguard its members by providing both its means of defence and the initiatives for attack.

We can only feel grateful that Africa, in its stubborn attempts to break out of the vicious circle of under development, is supported by organizations and institutions which, by their very nature, experience and motivation, are those best-qualified to develop jointly with us a programme of action which we hope will prove fruitful through a philosophy of complementarity - Complementarity in definition and conceptual enunciation, that is to say the establishment of a standard-setting instrument, complementarity as regards the methods to be employed, and complementarity in implementing and following-up the measures to be undertaken.

Mr. Chairman,

What Africa expects from the work of this Third Session of the Ministerial Conference is an objective analysis of a certain number of events and situations and the lessons which should be

drawn from them. The first thing to be borne in mind is the work of the three UNCTAD's and the General Assembly of the United Nations on a "Strategy for the Second Development Decade".

It is common knowledge that the absence or insignificant nature of the results obtained confounded the most optimistic of analysts, and the discussions, which will go down in history for their academical sterility, have apparently failed to respond to any of the hopes of the developing countries.

In the second place, the situation brought about by the general crisis we are now passing through, which endangers life itself: the famine in Sahelian Africa, monetary perturbation, galloping inflation, the wide-ranging and large-scale anarchy in international trade, the clash over raw materials policy - in short, an economic crisis which is especially severe on the more under-privileged. Such is the picture.

And, finally, we have an event of considerable importance, which the Third World may be proud of having sponsored, the Special Session of the United Nations convened at the initiative of President Boumedienne to discuss "Raw Materials and Development".

We are all aware that the most significant and disappointing response of the West to the Third World analysis was Dr. Kissinger's rejection of inter-dependence.

The lesson to be drawn from such stances is clear. In a spirit nearer confrontation than co-operation, Africa must demonstrate its combativity, and put its fervent and militant faith into action in order to achieve its minimal claims, namely: the fixing of a fair price for our products, the recovery and control of our national resources, indiscriminate access to the benefits of science and technology and a role as equal partner in the framing of international monetary and commercial policy.

What is at stake is quite simply the effort to continue and complete the process of decolonization, or in other words, mobilize ourselves to rid ourselves of the economic colonization inherent in neo-colonialism and the inimical arrangements in international economic relationships, as we are doing in the case of political decolonization. Since economic decolonization, is just as ineluctable as political decolonization the important thing is to organize ourselves effectively. In this context, your Conference has an extremely important role to play.

Your agenda, which includes Africa's most pressing economic problems, sufficiently reflects this. Your Conference is expected to give the necessary directives capable of hauling Africa out of the slough in which its economy is bogged down, or rather out of the slough into which its economy has been allowed to bog down; it should suggest new prospects and options.

Above all, it must be earnestly hoped, that the guidelines for action and any recommendations you may be led to propose should be along the same lines as those set forth in the "Economic Charter for Africa", that is to say, in the "Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence". This is important, because, acting as you do within the framework of United Nations Specialized Agencies, you run the danger of being attracted away towards a particular approach and working method and ultimately an operational or inoperational strategy inspired by institutions which, in the final analysis (and this is a historical fact) are fitted to a given context and continue to depend on a world which acknowledges the existence of imperialism and power and of interests and ideologies. Even if (a sign of the times) it sometimes happens that there is an intellectual tendency to adhere to the evolutionary changes brought about by the attempt to establish a new economic order based on the right of peoples to exercise complete sovereignty over their natural resources through the bringing into play of justice and equality in international economic relationships, there can be no doubt that the main motivation, initiative and decision must come from those who suffer most and who wish to overturn the old order.

In other words, it is now, more than ever before, necessary to apply our own intuitions and introduce our own norms in order to form a more accurate notion of our requirements and our possibilities. These should be inspired by our own development ethics, and we should avoid the temptation to be sidelined by formulae which, though specious are incapable of supplying a universal answer to all problems under all climes and which are, rather, the product of an international economic situation that has proved to be inimical and hostile to any genuine development of the Third World, which is not equipped to unmask the supposed scientific character of the laws it proclaims in self-justification, and which ultimately constitute an intolerable burden.

It will no doubt have been realized that, having spoken of one inhibiting and ambiguous aspect of our co-operation with United Nations Specialized Agencies, we have no intention of criticizing these Agencies, since these can in no way be compared with multinational companies.

The time, however, appeared to me opportune to exhort responsible African authorities to exercise vigilance, apply our own methods in the development of Africa and the African, and exalt our authenticity in the field of development.

Here I should like to recall, or rather reveal, that, in view of the meeting next September of a Special Session of the United Nations on Development, the Twenty-Fourth Session of the OAU Council of Ministers has adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary-General to draw up, in consultation and with the co-operation of the ECA, UNDP and other Specialized Agencies of the United Nations, a basic document to enable the African Group to harmonize its positions and present a united front likely to be effective in this decisive confrontation.

We are of opinion that this document should not consist of a learned collection of brilliant studies, investigations, monographs and statistics brought together at random, but should simply be an unmistakeable expression of our general development

ethics in all its realism and its concept of an Africa as an integrated or integrable entity in its quest for equity and its desire to participate in and contribute to the advent of a united world. A long and fruitful co-operation with the ECA, and the trust and mutual esteem shared at the highest level, enable me to feel that we are capable of achieving satisfactory results. How could this be otherwise? Voices are heard on all sides recommending greater ECA participation in the development of African economic policies.

The important thing is that, under your determined drive, the Economic Commission for Africa is bound to reflect United Nations' concern with African problems, since it is the genuine expression of African creativity and an operational arm in our struggle for survival.

The nature of the actual institutional relationships between OAU and ECA is thus of minor importance: what counts is that, as a result of the well-orientated missions you assign to it, the ECA may develop into an operational instrument for Africa's development strategy as outlined by the responsible African authorities assembled in our political continental Organization.

Mr. Chairman,

The time for Institutions is either past or has not yet arrived. The time has come for reflection to be followed by action. Africa must be transformed into a substantial and responsible force, able to sustain without effort the challenge of either a just co-operation or a confrontation which will eventually triumph, however long it may last, because the breath of freedom can never be stifled.

Conscious as we all are of the crucial nature of the challenge and the goal, I hope that your meetings will be crowned with success for the emergence of Africa.

Implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of
a New International Economic Order

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1896(LVII) of 1 August 1974 and 1911(LVII) of 2 August 1974 concerning the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Recalling the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries held at Algiers in September 1973 and by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials held at Dakar in February 1975,

Convinced of the structural and functional inadequacies which hinder the formulation, promotion and implementation of agricultural and industrial projects in Africa,

Convinced further that a consistent and integrated development effort should be made, including concrete projects to develop agriculture to its greatest potential and to promote industrialization based on local processing of mineral and agricultural resources,

Noting that efforts are being made for the organization and financing of similar projects by United Nations agencies in other regions of the world,

Aware that it is basically the responsibility of the African countries themselves to overcome their economic and social underdevelopment by mobilizing all their resources and potential and exploiting them for the benefit of their own people,

Recognizing that foreign aid and technical assistance do not in themselves constitute a basis for promoting autonomous growth or diversification,

Reaffirming the full and permanent sovereignty of all States over their natural resources and all economic activities and recalling that, in order to safeguard such resources, States have the right

.../

to exercise effective control over them and over their exploitation by means appropriate to their economic situation, including the right to nationalize or transfer ownership to their nationals, this right being an expression of the full and permanent sovereignty of States, and that no State may be subjected to economic, political or any other coercion aimed at preventing the free and full exercise of this inalienable right,

Recognizing that sovereignty and control over natural resources require the existence of the skills required for prospecting, evaluating and exploiting them and that industrialization implies the processing of natural resources into semifinished and finished products,

Bearing in mind the functions entrusted to the Economic Commission for Africa in its terms of reference and convinced of the need to increase the Commission's capacity to take action so as to enable it to make an effective contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order,

Convinced of the need to take urgent and particularly effective measures to implement the Programme of Action as soon as possible,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, as a matter of priority, to take immediate steps to institute action-orientated programmes for the realization of the following objectives:

Natural resources

(a) The removal of all forms of constraint to the exercise by African countries of permanent sovereignty over their natural resources;

(b) The promotion of collective self-reliance among African countries in respect of the recovery, exploration, development, marketing and distribution of their natural resources;

(c) The provision of the necessary technical assistance to help African countries in nationalizing and taking control of their means of production and exploitation;

(d) The use of the services of African experts to the maximum possible extent;

.../

(e) The re-orientation of the programme of work of the Commission in the field of technical assistance so that it will be focused on training of personnel, especially in the industrial field;

(f) The promotion of the processing of raw materials in African producer countries;

(g) The promotion of direct trade among African countries which are producers of primary products in their raw and processed forms;

(h) The establishment and further development of African raw material producers' marketing, and transport associations, and the strengthening of their action with a view to enabling them to adopt a common front and to improve their bargaining power;

(i) The setting up of a council for consultation and co-operation among the various producers' associations, for the co-ordination of their activities and for mutual support;

(j) The evolution of a just and equitable relationship between the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods exported by African countries and the prices of raw materials, primary commodities, food, manufactured and semi-manufactured goods and capital equipment imported by them, and the establishment of a link between the prices of exports of African countries and the prices of their imports from developed countries;

The problem of drought

(k) The formulation and implementation of action programmes to combat the problem of drought in affected countries in Africa, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity and international and regional bodies;

Industrialization and transfer of technology

(1) The establishment of agencies for the promotion of investment and industrial zones in all African countries, with a view to assisting in, and encouraging, the establishment of small-scale and medium-scale projects for the processing of raw materials and encouraging the creation of greater employment possibilities;

.../

(m) The provision of assistance to African countries, at the earliest possible opportunity, in creating means of communication capable of accelerating regional integration in Africa;

(n) The establishment of institutions on a national, multi-national or regional basis, as appropriate, designed to accelerate the economic and social development of the region, and in particular:

- (i) centres for the study and promotion of industrial and technological innovation;
- (ii) training and consultancy centres for industrial projects, promotion, formulation, evaluation and implementation;
- (iii) centres to promote the establishment at regional level of specific industries of economic importance to Africa;
- (iv) centres for the promotion and establishment of effective co-operation in the fields of industry, science and technology, transport, shipping, mass communication media, etc.;

(o) The carrying out of studies of certain primary products or groups of primary products of particular interest to Africa, with a view to formulating strategies which take into account policies and measures applied in relation to each of these products at various levels, from raw materials prospecting and production, through processing, to marketing and final distribution;

(p) The presentation to the Governments of member States in advance of the seventh special session of the General Assembly of reports on the three groups of primary products specially selected for the study namely, palm oil products, phosphates and potash, in the wider framework of fertilizers, and iron ore;

Monetary and financial problems

(q) The channelling of existing available finance in Africa and the third world for the rapid economic and social development of African countries and the countries of the third world;

(r) The full and effective participation of African countries in all phases of decision-taking for the formulation of an equitable and durable international monetary system in the light of the new international economic order;

.../

(s) Arrangements to facilitate the flow of development financing or concessionary terms to African countries from the international financing agencies, including the allocation of additional special drawing rights;

Economic co-operation

(t) The promotion, establishment or strengthening of economic integration at the subregional level; and

(u) The promotion of economic and technical co-operation among developing countries;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary to consult and co-operate with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Association of African Central Banks, the Association of African Universities, bilateral agencies and other organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system as appropriate, and member States of the Commission, with a view not only to securing the necessary expertise and finance but also to minimizing duplication of effort;

3. Requests all the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide as a matter of urgency all necessary financial, material and other support to the Economic Commission for Africa in the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Urges the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, international financial institutions and specialized bodies responsible for certain primary products, to make an effective contribution as soon as possible to the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; /

.../

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to take the measures needed :

(a) To ensure that henceforth the activities of the subregional offices of the Commission are brought into the framework mentioned herein;

(b) To secure for the subregional offices of the Commission extra material and personnel resources to enable them to carry out their mission on the basis of the unified approach to development adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa and the various organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

(c) To organize meetings of Ministers at the subregional level to follow-up the application of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order; the Declaration, the Programme of Action and the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials held at Dakar in February 1975, and the programme of work and the medium-term plan of the Commission; ..

6. Requests the Government of member States to co-operate with the Executive Secretary in his efforts to put into effect the provisions of the present resolution;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report on the implementation of this resolution to the Technical Committee of Experts at its sixth meeting to be held in September 1976..

28 February 1975.

Measures for contributing to the application of the Declaration,
Programme of action and the resolutions adopted by the Conference
of developing countries on raw materials, 14/ held at
Dakar in February 1975

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the trend of the international economic situation towards the perpetuation of unequal economic relations, imperialist domination, neo-colonialist exploitation and a failure to find solutions to the basic problems of developing countries, in particular of African countries,

Considering that the African countries are all determined to take joint action to further those of their economic relations which have cleared the way for developing countries to emerge from their position of dependence on imperialism,

Convinced that the only way for African countries to obtain their complete economic emancipation is by recovery and control of their natural wealth and resources and of the means for their economic development so as to ensure the economic, social and cultural progress of their people,

Considering that at present raw materials have an importance which is unprecedented in history since they make up the general framework of the claiming procedure being followed by the oil-producing countries in their struggle for fairer conditions for all raw-materials-producing countries,

Recognizing that the negotiations between industrialized and developing countries to which this procedure should lead must therefore be full negotiations covering the entire problem of raw materials and taking account of the interests of all developing countries, without any hint or threat of political, economic or military pressure likely to limit freedom of dialogue and action or to restrict the full exercise of the rights of the developing countries and of the developing countries of Africa, in particular,

.../

Mindful of the basic need to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the African countries and to prevent any action aimed at dividing them,

Determined to achieve the economic decolonization of the entire continent, as is essential for the complete liberation of African countries from foreign economic domination and multinational companies,

Reaffirming that producer-exporter associations, which are vital elements in the national commodities policies of developing countries, should be responsible for the co-ordination of production, research, development and marketing so as to protect their income, strengthen their market position, stand up successfully to the well-organized buyers of the industrial countries and guarantee fair and remunerative prices for their commodity exports,

Recalling the declarations and the programmes of action adoptably the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly,

1. Decides:

(a) That because of the special importance for African countries of the setting up of a special fund for financing regulating stocks of their export commodities, the Executive Secretary of the ECA should actively follow up, and closely co-operate in the implementation of the corresponding resolution adopted at Dakar;

(b) That ECA should give maximum assistance to African countries in the preparation of negotiations between industrial and developing countries concerning raw material and development problems on the basis of a unified approach, having regard to the close relationship between monetary, trade, financial, scientific and technical co-operation and other problems;

(c) That ECA should actively participate in the work of the Intergovernmental Group of Developing Countries on Commodities;

.../

(d) That ECA should take the following action under its programme of work for 1974/1975 in accordance with a strict timetable and in close co-operation with its Executive Committee:

- (i) The organization of meetings among African countries which are producers and exporters of the same commodities with a view to setting up or consolidating appropriate producer-exporter associations;
- (ii) Active participation in the setting up of similar associations elsewhere in the third World;
- (iii) The creation of an African consultative and co-ordinating board of associations of producers and exporters of raw materials and agricultural products;
- (iv) Participation in the setting up of board of groups of developing countries producing and exporting raw materials decided on by the Dakar Conference;

(e) That ECA should keep a continuous watch on the prices of goods and services exported and imported by African countries, particularly the prices of food and industrial goods and services imported from developed countries, and on the development of the monetary situation with a view to providing effective help to African countries in the implementation of policies for guaranteeing a steady improvement in their terms of trade by, among other things, helping to devise and apply an indexing system in close co-operation with UNCTAD;

(f) That ECA should co-operate with the competent African and Afro-Arab agencies and with agencies of the non-aligned countries and developing countries in preparing and implementing economic, financial and technical co-operation programmes benefiting African countries through action for the domestic processing of their natural resources in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Group of Seventy-Seven in February 1975;

(g) That ECA should prepare a study on the size and function of non-African undertakings engaged in producing, marketing and investment-financing activities in African economies and participate actively in devising a code of behaviour governing multinational activities;

.../

(h) That member States of ECA should jointly and actively support any country exercising its sovereignty over its natural resources in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and with the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly / and any country subjected to political pressure or economic or other forms of aggression in connexion with the exercise of its right to determine the exportprices of its products;

(i) That ECA should prepare a study on the overall food shortage of the African countries with a view to encouraging the formulation of a development policy for agriculture and food in accordance with the decisions of the World Food Conference and a policy for the co-ordinated shipment of supplies to African countries short of food within the framework of international commodity agreements or by taking advantage of complementarity with other regions of the world;

(j) That ECA should devise a programme of effective action to help the least developed and the land-locked and island African countries;

(k) That ECA should continue its active assistance to African countries:

(i) In co-operation with UNCTAD in connexion with the adoption and implementation of the integrated global commodity programme;

(ii) Within the framework of multilateral trade negotiations;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to co-operate closely with OAU in the implementation of this resolution.

Co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa
and the Organization of African Unity

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 190(IX) of 10 February 1969 on relations with the Organization of African Unity, and in particular paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution recommending that reports on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa be presented regularly for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in order that the Commission might enjoy the necessary political support and requesting the secretariats of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa to pursue all forms of desired co-operation and to find the best ways and means of increasing the efficiency of such co-operation in the interest of the development of Africa and to report regularly to the policy-making bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

Acknowledging the role which the Economic Commission for Africa and other bodies of the United Nations system play in the economic and social activities sponsored by the Organization of African Unity,

Recognizing the effective action taken by the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development in global negotiations in the trade, monetary and financial spheres,

Recognizing further the success achieved in establishing the Pan-African Telecommunication Network project jointly sponsored by the Organization of African Unity, the International Telecommunication Union and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the important role which the Commission is expected to play in the implementation of programmes to cope with drought and food shortages in Africa and of schemes for economic co-operation and integration and in the execution of the programme for the construction, maintenance and operation of the network of African highways,

.../

1. Decides to intensify such joint action in order to expedite and render more effective collective action by African countries in economic and social affairs;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare, in co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, for consideration by the Executive Committee at one of its forthcoming meetings and by the competent bodies of the Organization of African Unity, a report on ways and means of making the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa a recognized African ministerial conference for economic and social affairs which will report to the Economic and Social Council and other competent bodies of the United Nations, in keeping with its United Nations mandate, and to the Organization of African Unity.

STATEMENT MADE BY A.E. OSANYA-NYYNEQUE, OAU ASSISTANT
SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
AT THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
AND THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND
DAKAR, SENEGAL MAY 6, 1975

Mr. Chairman,

It has become traditional for conferences held in the last 18 months, be they international or regional, to be characterised as taking place at a critical period in international economic relations. A particular preoccupation of this new tradition is what some of those who claim to know say is a threat to international economic interdependence and stability. This, of course, is usually a reference to the so-called energy crisis.

2. As part of their contribution to the new traditional wisdom, the developing countries have demanded and are continuing to demand the establishment of a new international economic order. Accordingly, all international gatherings of import which have been held since the 6th Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations 12 months ago, have sought relevance to and dealt in one way or another with the new international economic order.

3. Unfortunately an atmosphere of unreality persistently underliens these claims and efforts. For one thing, reference is increasingly being made to the new international economic order as if it has become a reality--as if it has already been established. This greatly increases the risk of our losing even before we declare it, let alone fighting it, the very worthy war against inequity in the present international economic relations between the developed and the developing countries.

4. All we can say for a fact is that the present international economic pass has caused and still causes stirrings both in the developed and in the developing countries. In the developing countries, for instance, much economic soul-searching has been going on, not so much as a result of the 6th Special Session of United Nations General Assembly as because of the rather extraordinary and unexpected success by OPEC in enhancing

the earning position of its members, by raising several-fold the price of petroleum without reference to consumers.

5. Many a developing country which exports some internationally important commodity has wondered if it could, with fellow exporters of the given commodity, "do an OPEC." At one point the seriousness with which this was considered in the developing countries led certain quarters in the developed countries to appeal for reason from the developing world. The appeals have actually amounted to cry of "foul," and one wonders in the light thereof whether they have been justified.

6. Apart from the vague fear in the industrialised countries of Western Europe and North America and their allies that at least certain developing countries have been disorganizing what they consider the norm in international economic relations, the developing countries have continued to suffer the most, particularly as a consequence of the so-called energy crisis.

7. This suffering, plus the remarkable success by OPEC, have encouraged the developing countries to press for the establishment of a truly New International Economic Order. Specifically, the developing countries have demanded that the prices of the manufactured goods which they import from the developed countries be synchronized with or closely related to the prices of the primary products which they export to the latter.

8. As for the developed countries, after crying foul rather harder and upgrading the oil-exporting developing countries rather more steeply than have been justified by events coming in the wake of the energy crisis, they have begun to reassess the situation in a more optimistic mood. In fact, so hopeful is the economic situation in the developed countries that we are practically back to square one in the relations between these countries and the developing countries.

9. As a result, the developing countries are once more facing from developed countries arrogant obduracy, to the like of which we have been used in the councils and corridors of UNCTAD. In short, the developed countries are slipping back into what one might call the old order mentality,

out of which the energy crisis had largely shaken them. The old order mentality may be described as that mentality or attitude which considers as normal economic relations in which, without a break, the trend of events favours the developed at the expense of the developing countries.

10. The following observation from a western economic intelligence service illustrates the point:

Throughout the 1960s, it seemed generally to be the lot of countries dependent on primary commodities for their export earnings to see their terms of trade steadily worsen. One analysis of this problem went broadly as follows. Primary commodities were sold, in the last resort, at a world auction. Thus the benefits of any improvement in techniques which increased their supply tended to be creamed off to the advantage of the purchasers [that is, the developed countries]. By contrast, the producers of those primary commodities did not reap the benefits of improvements in the techniques of producing the manufactured goods they needed to import. For those goods were produced primarily for the home market of the country of their manufacture; secondly for trade with other industrialised countries, and only marginally for export to the primary - producing countries. And because their prices were set primarily in terms of the home economy, ... workers and shareholders in the developed countries creamed off the benefits of improved techniques in the output of their manufactures as well as the benefits of the improved techniques in the output of primary commodities. The primary producers sold on a world market: the producers of manufacturers sold at prices determined by their own domestic wage levels and profit expectations. Internationally, the rich got richer and the poor got poorer.

11. It might be pointed out that this is not necessarily a description of a historical situation. The situation described here is by and large current. It is, therefore, necessary to warn, in that light, that the developed countries have no intention of initiating changes in the present patterns of international economic relations, as such changes are likely to bring about a new situation in which the benefits accruing to the developing countries from world trade would increase relative to those enjoyed by them (the developed countries).

12. Now, it is beyond dispute that there is an urgent need for the current international economic order to be reorganized. It must indeed be reorganized. The inequities which have been perpetrated and perpetuated by those whose decisions established and are maintaining the existing system can and must no longer be tolerated by the developing countries.

13. This brings me, Mr. Chairman, to another warning: it is up to the developing countries themselves to force this much-needed change to come about. They must brace themselves for the deathly struggle which this requires. It is a sorry fact that resolutions and declarations, however fervent and strong, will not bring about any meaningful change. If they could, they would have done so many many years back. We must accordingly reduce our reliance on them even as we double practical efforts to change things — to cease being exploited and to establish a system of economic cooperation which can bring mutual benefits to all regions and countries of the world.

14. I have raised the issue of a new international economic order in this vein for two main reasons, Mr. Chairman: Firstly, to highlight the fact that, in order for the developing countries' share of economic power to increase sufficiently to bring about a new international economic order, a shift in the world's industrial and financial centres of gravity must take place. In other words, new and effective, industrial and financial centres must be established away from Western Europe and North America. I wish, secondly, to underline the fact that, as far as Africa is concerned in all this, the ADB has an important role to play.

15. Shifting industrial and financial centres of gravity requires self sufficiency and interdependence in the developing countries as a group as well as on a regional basis. This is the essential lesson from the unhappy history of the developing countries' trade in commodities. As the observation of the economic intelligence service, which I quoted a few moments ago implies, three conditions have been responsible for our adverse position in world trade:

(a) The industrialised countries are self-sufficient, at the national level, to begin with;

(b) Secondly, they make up for what they cannot or do not manufacture nationally by exchanging manufactures among themselves. In this way, they establish mutually rewarding interdependence among themselves. In other words, they establish block self-sufficiency — self-sufficiency of the industrialised countries as a group.

(c) As far as the relations between the developed and the developing countries are concerned, the latter need the former more than vice versa. It would therefore be inaccurate in the circumstances to treat these relations as characterised by interdependence. We have to sell our products to them at the prices which they set in world auction markets. Then they sell to us whatever manufactures are left over from the trade among themselves; and as before, they set the prices of these. We thus lose at both (the export and the import) ends.

16. This is the situation which has to end if a truly new international economic order is to be established and maintained. As I have already said, to do this requires the establishment of economic self-sufficiency of and interdependence among the developing countries. The potential for at least the beginnings of these two conditions do in fact exist substantially in the developing world; and it is at this point that I believe the African Development Bank and its scion, the African Development Fund, can make a contribution.

17. In the particular case of Africa, for instance, efforts are currently being made to strengthen co-operation between Africa and the Arab world. Not only do these efforts bear relevance to the desire of the developing countries to bring about their greater share of the world's economic power and well-being; they also present to ADB and ADF a unique opportunity to promote Afro-Arab brotherhood and co-operation as well as Africa's economic development.

18. Those who attended these meetings of the ADB and ADF last year will no doubt remember the tributes which I then had the honour to pay, on behalf of the OAU, to the ADB for the support which the OAU received from the ADB during consultations between the OAU and the League of Arab States on the effects of the energy crisis on OAU Member States. I am happy to inform the meeting that constructive collaboration between the OAU and ADB continued in the same area.

19. In this connexion, I have just had sight of the last paragraph on page 19 of the latest Report of Directors of the ADB, where reference is made to criteria for disbursing the US \$200 million contributed by oil-exporting Arab States for alleviating the effects of the energy

crisis on some OAU Member States. As a matter of dotting and crossing one or two i's and t's in that part of the Report, I might observe that the exercise was in fact a joint endeavour by the ADB, ECA, and OAU.

20. Unfortunately, because it is difficult to satisfy everybody on matters of this sort, the criteria which were eventually produced by the joint ADB, ECA and OAU team of experts have come under fairly strong criticism from some of the OAU member States which are eligible to benefit from the special oil fund.

21. The General Secretariat has thus been under considerable pressure on this matter, and is accordingly much tempted to take relief from the courageous assumption by the ADB of the responsibility for the entire exercise.

22. Actually, the area of Afro-Arab cooperation is being broadened considerably. So is collaboration between the OAU and ADB, among other African institutions, in servicing Africa's participation in this endeavour. In point of fact, I am here not only to sit-in and listen-in to your proceedings; I am also here to consult with representatives of ADB and the other African institutions on the question of Afro-Arab cooperation as well as on the question of Africa's effective participation in the forthcoming Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, on "Development and International Economic Cooperation."

23. In keeping with current trends, the developed countries are likely to go to New York for the 7th Special Session of the General Assembly with no proposals for a new approach to development and international economic cooperation. As they have done consistently for the last decade, they are more likely to go to New York prepared to look at and, as they see fit, obstruct proposals from the developing countries.

24. The developing countries must, therefore, go to the meeting fully armed with well-thoughtout and practical proposals; and Africa's contribution to such proposals must be effective. The OAU is happy to invite the ADB, along with the other African institutions, to join us in this exciting adventure. Naturally, we have no doubt that the Bank will pay the constructive role which has become customary of its efforts.

.../7

25. I am fully aware, Mr. Chairman, that I have so far spoken in a manner which could easily be misunderstood. I have spoken of the inequity which exists in the current economic relations between the developed and the developing countries, and the war which we must wage against a system that relegates us to a marginal role in the world economic power-play. I have given an illustration of how, as producers and sellers of primary commodities, we are doubly exploited by our partners in trade, the developed countries.

26. I have urged that in order to put an end to such inequitable relations, the developing countries should promote their economic selfsufficiency and interdependence; and I have observed that such a development would in the long-run lead to a reordering of international economic relations, enabling the developing countries to enjoy a larger share of the world's economic power.

27. Lest this vein of my intervention is misrepresented, I should like to point out that it is not directed against any country or group of countries. It is only directed against a system whose unjustness, inequity and inequality glare the world in the face. Any developed country or institution from the developed world which is minded to co-operate with us genuinely, particularly in an effort to establish a new and more just international economic order, need not feel unwanted; on the contrary it should feel quite welcome to join us in our worthy cause, which ultimately is in fact a worthy cause of the whole world.

28. With these few remarks, I wish your meetings all possible success, and thank you for affording me an opportunity to share with you a few thoughts on the most pressing question now facing mankind -- the need to establish a truly new and more just international economic order.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session

Kampala, 18 - 25 July 1975

CM/663

Annex XI

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCES
OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

REPORT ON THE CONFERENCES
OF AFRICAN MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT

INTRODUCTION

During 1974, the OAU and ECA Secretariats organized sub-regional meetings of African Experts on "COMBINED TRANSPORT OPERATIONS".

- East Africa: Nairobi, February 1974
- West and Central Africa: Accra, March-April 1974
- North Africa: Tunis, October 1975

The aim of these meetings was:-

- a) to look into the policies and major multinational problems in the field of combined transport;
- b) to study current transport problems in the various sub-regions of Africa so as to ensure better co-ordination of transport while paying due regard to the progress and investment needed to be made in this field;
- c) to prepare the sub-regional conferences of African Ministers of Transport and Communication by formulating recommendations to the governments concerned, on priority needs in the field of transport at multinational level.

3. The OAU General Secretariat submitted the findings of these meetings to the 23rd Ordinary Session of the Council of Ministers held in Mogadishu in June 1974. The OAU Council of Ministers adopted Resolution CM/Res.365 (XXIII) on "Inter-African Co-operation in the field of Transport".

In substance, the said resolution calls on the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the ECA to organize, during 1975, sub-regional conferences of African Ministers of Transport and Communication and to hold annually, an all-Africa Ministerial Conference on Combined Transport and Communication.

4. The OAU and ECA Secretariats held consultations on the implementation of Resolution CM/Res.365 (XXIII).

The two Organizations drew up the following time-table for the four sub-regional conferences of African Ministers:

- West-Africa: Abidjan, June 1975
- Central Africa: Kinshasa, August 1975
- East Africa: Kampala, October 1975
- North Africa: Cairo, December 1975

II. REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT OF WEST AFRICA

5. The first Conference of the Ministers of Transport of West Africa was held in Abidjan from 2 to 7 June 1975.

Since the general report of the Conference is submitted as Appendix I to this document, we have deemed it relevant to comment here on the outcome and scope of its deliberations.

OUTCOME AND SCOPE OF THE DELIBERATIONS

6. Regarding the organization of work, two sub-committees were set-up.

The first sub-committee was entrusted with the task of preparing a Draft Declaration on Co-operation, Co-ordination and Integration of Transport in West Africa.

The second sub-committee was charged with studying the proposals for the establishment of institutional STRUCTURES to ensure such co-operation within the framework of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

7. The Declaration identified, sector by sector, all the needs as well as the possibilities of co-operation and co-ordination of all modes of transport in the sub-region. It also underlines the need to standardize regulations, formulate common development policies and programmes, and establish continental multinational institutions and companies for road, rail, air, sea, river and lake transport.

8. With respect to the definition of institutional structures for co-operation, the Conference was of the view that the establishment of regional economic communities is in keeping with the objectives of the OAU Charter and the African Declaration on Co-operation, Development and Economic Independence of Addis Ababa (June 1973).

The Conference recommended that:

- the ECOWAS Treaty be ratified as soon as possible;
- a sub-commission on transport be set-up with the ECOWAS Commission on Transport, Telecommunications and Energy to co-ordinate and harmonize transport policies in West Africa.

III. OAU ACTION

9. As may be observed in the final report, nearly all the recommendations request the assistance of the OAU General Secretariat in collaboration with other competent African bodies (ECA, AFCAC, UAR, ADB).

10. The most urgent among these recommendations which, should be given serious consideration by the OAU Council of Ministers is that inviting the OAU, AFCAC, ECA and ADB to set-up a co-ordinating committee to look into the possibility of establishing multinational airline companies in conformity with the two relevant resolutions adopted in Mogadishu in June 1974 by the OAU Council of Ministers on the establishment of:-

- an inter-African airline company
- a Pan-African shipping company.

The OAU General Secretariat would require the Council of Ministers to give it a mandate to set-up the co-ordinating committee.

11. Another serious question is the unilateral and scandalous rise in freight charges by maritime conferences serving the African region; on the auspicious initiative of the Ivory Coast Government, a Ministerial Conference on Maritime Transport in West and Central Africa was held in Abidjan in May 1975.

At the end of the meeting, a series of measures was adopted (Annex I of the DECLARATION: MARITIME TRANSPORT CHARTER FOR WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA) including the establishment of a committee accepted by the 5 countries and entrusted with negotiating reasonable freight charges for the sub-region with the maritime conferences.

12. The OAU General Secretariat would suggest that the Council of Ministers authorize the Secretariat, in collaboration with the ECA, to organize two Ministerial Conferences on freight charges of Maritime Conferences in East Africa (Indian Ocean) and North Africa (Mediterranean Sea).

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF TRANSPORT
OF WEST AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The Ministerial Conference on Combined transport of West African meeting at Abidjan, in the Republic of Ivory Coast at the request of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa sponsors and organizers of the Conference, held its first meeting on Monday, 2 June 1975 at 10 a.m. in the Conference hall of the Equalization Fund at Abidjan.

The following states were represented at the Conference:

1. The Republic of the Ivory Coast
2. The Republic of Dahomey
3. The Republic of the Gambia
4. The Republic of Ghana
5. The Republic of Guinea Bissau
6. The Republic of Liberia
7. The Republic of Mali
8. The Islamic Republic of Mauritania
9. The Republic of Nigeria
10. The Republic of Senegal
11. The Republic of Togo
12. The Republic of Upper Volta

In addition, the following organizations were represented by observers:

1. UNCTAD
2. The Union of African Railways
3. The Regie-Abidjan-Niger
4. Air Afrique
5. AFCAC
6. The Conseil de l'Entent
7. OCAM
8. OMVS
9. ILO

.../...

10. The Port Management Association of West and Central Africa
11. ECAO
12. IMCO
13. ADB
14. The Liptako-Gourma Authority
15. BCEAO
16. IBRD

The Conference was opened under the Chairmanship of Mr. LUCA Diomand, Minister of State representing President August Denise and was addressed by the following speakers:

(i) Mr. Buzingo Libère Economist in charge of transport and tourism at the Organization of African Unity, representing the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU;

(ii) Mr. Godfrey E.A. Lardner, Chief, Division of Transport and Communications at the Economic Commission for Africa, representing the Executive Secretary of the ECA;

(iii) Mr. Lamine Fadika, Secretary of State of the Navy of the Ivory Coast, who spoke in the absence of Mr. Desire BONI, Minister of Public Works of the Republic of Ivory Coast, who was unable to be present.

All the speakers acknowledged that the field of transport was a special sphere in which regional Co-operation was of vital importance because transport provided the foundation for the development of the other sectors of their economics and promoted the progress of all African peoples. They pointed out that special attention should be paid to the land-locked countries and recommended the establishment of an organ for co-operation.

The Conference then turned its attention to questions relating to procedures to the internal organization of its work and to the adoption of the agenda.

.../...

A. Election of the officers of the Conference and of the Committee Experts

The Conference elected the following officers:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| - Chairman | Ivory Coast |
| - First Vice-Chairman | Nigeria |
| - Second Vice-Chairman | Upper Volta |
| - Third Vice-Chairman | The Gambia |
| - Rapporteur (French) | Togo |
| - Rapporteur (English) | Ghana |

As the result of a discussion which took place following the election of the officers of the Conference it was decided to set up an Expert Committee of the whole with the following officers:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| - Chairman | Senegal |
| - Vice-Chairman | Guinea-Bissau |
| - Rapporteurs | Togo and Ghana |

B. Adoption of the Agenda

A draft Agenda prepared and submitted to the participants in the conference by the Secretariats of OAU and ECA comprised the following items:

- (1) The Transport Implications of the New International Economic order
- (2) Co-operation and integration of transport systems in Africa
relevant resolutions adopted by the Eleventh OAU Assembly
of Heads of State and Government held in Mogadishu in June
1974
- (3) Problems of Land-locked countries with regard to combined
transport arrangements including facilitation
- (4) Progress Report on Air Transport in Africa
- (5) Manpower training in the Field of Transport
- (6) Establishment of the West African Transport Coordinating
Council
- (7) Declaration on Co-operation and integration in the field
of Transport in Africa
- (8) Any other business

After a discussion the draft agenda was adopted as it stood.

.../...

The following meeting was devoted to a general debate in which the delegations of Ghana, the Gambia, OAU, AFCAC, the Union of African Railways and Air Afrique delivered full and interesting statements to the plenary assembly.

The Committee of Experts was then divided into two working groups to consider the various items on the agenda.

The First Working Group which was placed under the Chairmanship of Ghana with the representative Dahomey acting as Rapporteur, was given the task of formulating a draft resolution on regional co-operation in the field of transport.

The Second-Working Group, which was placed under the Chairmanship of Ghana with the representative of Ivory Coast acting as Rapporteur, was given the task of suggesting institutional structures within which regional co-operation in the field of transport could be effected under ECOWAS.

II - Results of the Work of the Committee of Experts

The Committee of Experts adopted the following standards and objectives on which to base the declaration on co-operation, co-ordination and the integration of transport in West Africa:

- (a) identification of the needs and possibilities of collaboration and co-ordination of all modes of transport in the subregion.
- (b) the integration of the declaration within the context of the ECOWAS treaty.
- (c) the taking into account of the programme of work of AFCAC and the Union of African Railways.
- (d) the integration of the declaration into the African context by basing it on the provisions on transport in the African Declaration on co-operation, Development and Economic Independence adopted at Addis Ababa by the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government.

.../...

After scrupulously considering the functions assigned to the institutions dealing with transport within ECOWAS and those recommended for the body referred to in the Agenda the Committee responsible for defining the institutional structures for regional co-operation in transport concluded that the tasks assigned to that body were similar to those assigned to the ECOWAS institutions although it acknowledged that the provisions of the ECOWAS Treaty were broader in scope.

Consequently, the Committee expressed the view that the establishment of Regional Economic Communities were on line with the objectives set forth in the OAU Charter and in the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence adopted at Addis Ababa in June 1973. It was also of the view that the existence of the two bodies dealing with the same problems would disperse efforts at co-ordination. It therefore suggested that the establishment of a new body dealing with transport should take the existence of ECOWAS into account.

The Declaration emphasizes, inter alia, the standardization of regulations and the establishment of a concerted development programme in the field of road, rail, air, maritime and inland waterways transport.

The resolution on structures, for its part, calls for the ratification of the ECOWAS Treaty as soon as possible and recommends, within the framework of that Treaty, the creation and the determination of the methods of operation, of a sub-commission on transport and within the framework of this sub-commission, committees corresponding to each mode of transport.

Mr. Chairman and Honourable representatives, the above report represents a summary of the two documents formulated by the experts and submitted to the Conference for adoption.

The Conference adopted the resolutions annexed to this report.

I. DECLARATION

The Ministers of Transport of the West African States, meeting in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) from 2nd to 7th June, 1975,

- Considering that priority should be given to the economic development of their countries,

Taking into account the provisions of the charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Also taking into account the declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at Mogadiscio, Somalia in June 1974, and in particular those parts of that declaration which relate to Transport,

Considering that the ECOWAS Treaty and especially its chapter 8, is of importance to regional integration,

Bearing in mind the special position of the land-locked countries,

Considering that the new international economic order is of importance to economic development,

Also considering that the implementation of the new International economic order calls for the restructuring of Transport networks in West Africa,

DECIDES:

1. Road Transport

A - That the West African countries should undertake to:

(i) Formulate a code of road transport rights and obligations which would provide for road transport sharing and licensing and would establish bilateral and regional freight pooling arrangements;

(ii) Regulate and standardize frontier formalities, providing for the uniform treatment of road

.../...

vehicles and containers used in inter-African transport of goods so as to facilitate the free circulation of road vehicles across frontiers on a reciprocal basis;

- (iii) Adopt uniform technical standards for intra-African roads and bridges;
- (iv) Develop multinational capabilities in research and apply research results to the achievement of standardization in road design, construction and maintenance;
- (v) Standardize the rules and regulations of road traffic, road signs and signals, driving licences and technical requirements for vehicles.

B - That the initial impetus of trans-African highway projects should be used not only for the timely implementation of programmes for road extension, improvement and maintenance, but also to set standards of inter-country co-operation and co-ordination which should be applied to other African highway projects and transport schemes. In this regard, the Conference recommends that the OAU, ADB and ECA in collaboration with the Trans-West African co-ordination Committee should take appropriate measures such as:

- (i) The Organization of working parties, and co-ordinating committees composed of transport planners, experts in trade and economic co-operation, engineers and economists for work on new inter-country road links, thus ensuring an inter-disciplinary approach;
- (ii) The provision of technical backstopping services to the various highway projects, assisting the participating States in negotiations with international and bilateral sources of finance and performing secretariat functions to regional and subregional transport conferences;

C. - To invite the Coordination Committee of the Trans-West African Highway to coordinate its activities with the proposed African Highway Association.

D - That the role which will, inevitably, be played by private foreign enterprise in the very large road construction programme required for national and multinational integration over the next ten to fifteen years suggests that studies on the economies of road construction will yield valuable policy and operational guidelines. It is recommended that OAU, ADB, ECA and the Coordination Committee of the Trans-West-African Highway should undertake the required studies.

2. - Railways

The Conference recommends that under the joint auspices of OAU and ECA the Union of African Railways should assume responsibility for the co-ordination of work in the field of railway development in West Africa in order to facilitate the establishment of intra-African linkages:

- (i) By introducing uniform standards when new railway lines are to be constructed or rolling stock is to be replaced, or new tracks laid;
- (ii) By promoting the construction of links between existing unconnected lines where this is justified;
- (iii) By promoting the construction of extensions particularly with a view to opening up land-locked countries, taking into account the socio-economic aspects of such extensions.

3. - Maritime Transport and Coastal Shipping

The Conference recommends the adoption of the attached Maritime Transport Charter for west and central Africa, drafted in Abidjan on 7 May 1975 by the ministerial conference of west and central African states on maritime transport.

4. Inland waterways

The Conference recommends,

I - That African States should seek the assistance of OAU, ADF, ECA and other appropriate multilateral and bilateral agencies for the multinational exploitation of the numerous inland waterways in Africa.

II - That African States should co-operate in securing loans and grants for improving the physical infrastructure of inland waterways in the organization (e.g., through joint companies) of river and lake transport services.

III - That river States in Africa establish shipping lines to play the various rivers of the sub-region.

5. Air Transport

The dominance of the North-South (Europe and USA/Africa) axis over the East-West (Trans-African) axis is one of the most striking characteristics of air transport patterns in Africa. Another is the persistence of almost exclusive links between African countries and the former colonial powers with which they were linked in contrast to the slow emergence - in spite of the large number of land-locked countries in Africa of air transport links between African countries. A third is the extensive dependence of African national airlines on extra-African airlines for finance, technical assistance and management.

The development of new types of aircraft and new and more efficient forms of organization and management now in process of adoption by extra-African airlines provide challenges which could best be met through intra-African co-operation.

A - The Conference therefore recommends that such cooperation should be on the following lines:

- (i) Rationalization of time-tables, reduction of fares within the continent, elimination of privileges enjoyed by foreign carriers, exchange of air traffic rights, the standardization of equipment and types of

.../...

aircraft used, sharing of aircraft repair and maintenance facilities and joint organization for ground safety services and accident investigation, and personnel training;

- (ii) The operation in common of their international services and the eventual integration of their airlines.

B - In this connexion, the Conference recommends that the OAU and ECA in collaboration with the Association of African Airlines (AAFRA) and the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) should propose measure for dealing with the existence of excess capacity in African airlines the heavy losses incurred by many of them, the persistence of a north-south axis at the expense of an east-west axis and the possibilities of developing and creating air freight and postal services.

C - The Conference invites, OAU, AFCAC ECA and ADB to set up a Coordination Committee with the view to establishing a Pan-African Airline Company and a Pan-African airfreight Company.

Simplification of Customs Formalities

The Conference recommends that a Committee of Customs Officers be convened to formulate a standard document designed to facilitate the rapid movement of goods and means in the sub-region.

Manpower Training

The Conference recognizing the vital role of manpower training and development in Transport, recommends:

- (i) The development of institution to provide facilities for the education and training of African specialists in the transport field, notably systems analysts and designers, transport economists, urban traffic and regional economic planners and technicians specialized in the automobile, rail and aeronautical industries.

.../...

- (ii) Executive development programmes for systems management personnel
- (iii) Design of multi-disciplinary courses both at the undergraduate and the post-experience level
- (iv) The formal adoption and implementation of a policy of full utilization of resources and opportunities at the national and multinational levels for building up practical experience and consultancy capabilities in the transport field.
- (v) Establishment of multinational training institutions;
- (vi) The establishment of multinational programmes for on-the-job training and the exchange of professional personnel.

8. Telecommunications

The Conference, having reported the valuable role performed by the telecommunications and aware of the deficiencies of the existing telecommunications facilities in the West African subregion, took note of the efforts being made unless the PANAFTEL project with a view to making the maximum amount of telecommunications facilities available to the West African subregion.

Annex To The Declaration

MARITIME TRANSPORT CHARTER FOR
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Preamble

The States of West and Central Africa

Recognising their economic development as a first
priority,

Recognising the impact of maritime transport on their respective
economies,

Considering the arbitrary decisions made by the Conferences
particularly in the field of freight rate increases,

Considering the favourable dispositions of the Code of Conduct of
the Maritime Conferences for the development of the marchant fleets
of developing countries, notably for the sharing out of cargos on
40/40/20 basis,

decide:

A - Maritime Economy

- 1 - To set up a permanent coordinating body on maritime
transport and particularly to institutionalise the
ministerial conference.
- 2 - To create Shippers' Councils or similar bodies in
those countries where they do not already exist in such
a way that they become operational by the end of the
year.
- 3 - The grouping of these various Councils within the
framework of a cooperating body. To this effect an ad-
hoc committee, whose mission is to study the form and
functioning of this grouping be set up by the Conference.

.../

- 4 - The setting up of FAL National and regional Committees for the facilitation of administrative formalities concerning international maritime trade.
- 5 - The effective intervention of the States concerned in the activities of auxiliary maritime transport services (transit, lighterage, stevedoring, etc.)
- 6 - The creation of freight grouping bodies in order to help shipping companies in the region and to this effect to recommend the gradual transformation of the labelling of purchase contracts from CAF to FOB for imports and FOB to CAF for exports.
- 7 - The creation of national marine insurance bodies in order to obtain better protection of the interests of shippers and of regional shipping companies.

B - Development of Shipping Companies

- 8 - To unite their efforts with a view to assuring maritime transport coming from or going to their countries under the most advantageous conditions for their economy.
- 9 - To create and develop their merchant fleets.
- 10 - To coordinate the action of national shipping companies in order to make the best use of transporting capacity through a very close organisation of lines and agencies with a view to exploitation in a pool system.
- 11 - To urge those countries who establish shipping lines in partnership with foreign countries to control the majority of the shares.
- 12.- To set up an African Maritime Conference for west and central Africa.
- 13 - Rapid Africanisation of the representatives in Africa of foreign maritime conference serving the coasts of the region.
- 14 - To make application to African financing bodies and other international bodies

.../

to enable the purchase in favourable conditions of the necessary ships for the development of merchant fleets, especially in view of the restrictive measures imposed on export credits by resolution C 7488 - Final of the OECD countries dated 18 July 1974.

- 1, - 15 - To undertake a study on the feasibility multinational shipping companies.

C - PORTS

- 16 - a) To set up the necessary machinery to ensure the flow of traffic.
b) To organise the best possible use of port installations by setting up the appropriate management structures and economic utilisation of port labour forces.
c) To give the ports a wider management autonomy in order to obtain higher efficiency.
- 17 - To encourage management association of the ports of west and central Africa in the setting up of cooperation and information bodies.
- 18 - To undertake long-term port development studies to accommodate bulk cargo and container vessels.

D - LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

- 19 - The institutionalisation of the participation of landlocked countries in the management of the ports on which they depend and to encourage them to participate in the capital of the shipping companies of countries on the coast.
- 20 - The application of preferential tariffs to goods coming from or going to landlocked countries with agreement of coast countries.

E - TRAINING

- 21 - The creation of regional colleges for the training of both seagoing and shore staff as soon as possible.

.../

II STRUCTURES

Resolution adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Transport of the West Africa

The Conference of Ministers of Transport of the West African States meeting in Abidjan from 2 to 7 June 1975,

Considering the strong desire of their countries to ensure a rapid and uninterrupted economic development of their Sub-region;

Realizing that the provisions of the treaty of ECOWAS are designed to achieve that objective;

Aware of the vital role which transport can play in that dynamic self-sustaining growth;

Considering the recommendations of the Joint Sub-regional Meeting of West and Central Africa on Combined Transport Arrangements held in Accra, from 25 March - 2 April 1974;

Considering the relevant provisions of the Treaty of ECOWAS relating to transport matters particularly Article 4 (1) e

1. RECOMMENDS

- (a) the urgent ratification of the Treaty of ECOWAS,
- (b) the creation of a Sub-Commission within the ECOWAS Commission on Transport, Communication and Energy to co-ordinate and harmonize transport policies plans and projects in West Africa,
- (c) the establishment, under the Sub-Commission on Transport, of Committees on:-
 - (i) Road Transport
 - (ii) Rail Transport
 - (iii) Inland Water Transport
 - (iv) Maritime Shipping
 - (v) Maritime Ports, and
 - (vi) Air Transport.

2. REQUESTS that, in the meantime, all existing committees and bodies including the OAU and ECA Secretariats dealing with matters

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within different modes of transport in West Africa shall continue with their work until such activities are integrated into committees in i (c) above.

3. RECOMMENDS to the Sub-Commission of Transport when established the following specific work programme:

Road Transport

Studies should be made on the following subjects:

- (i) Intermodal Co-ordination, harmonization, investments, tariffs, competition;
- (ii) Designation of a network of integrational roads linking the states of west Africa and setting of priorities for its realization.
- (iii) Standardization:
 - Technical)
 - Traffic rules) traffic safety
 - licensing of drivers and vehicles
 - practices and procedures applied to international traffic (facilitation)
 - Statistics
- (iv) Measures to promote the efficient use of vehicle fleets at present hampered by the seasonal and directional imbalance of demand;
- (v) Research and training in the field of road transport;

Rail Transport

- (a) to liaise with the Union of African Railways with a view of facilitating the achievements of intercountry multinational co-ordination of transport policies, transport regulations, facilitation of the movements of goods, and to rationalizing intra-African transport in the sub-region;
- (b) to consider the possibilities of harmonizing and standardizing the railway systems of the sub-region with a view to assisting the Union of African Railways in extending a railway network in the future;

.../

- (c) to give greater emphasis to the consideration of socio-economic aspects, rather than to present economic aspects, of rail transport.

Inland Water Transport

- (a) to co-ordinate the traffic flows with landborne modes;
- (b) to harmonize on a sub-regional basis the efforts of the member countries with a view to rationalizing river craft and equipment, training qualified personnel and simplifying administrative formalities in order to make sufficient use of their inland waterways;
- (c) to strengthen, technically, the existing multinational organizations dealing with transport on African rivers e.g. Niger, Senegal, Gambia rivers;
- (d) to give high priority to the development of the rivers of the West African Sub-Region (dredging and dams).

Maritime-shipping

- (a) to collect data on the present position of established coastal shipping companies, composition of their fleet, future plans, available personnel and training facilities available and/or required;
- (b) to investigate the possibility of joint operation of shipping lines with a view to forming multinational African Shipping Companies;
- (c) to co-ordinate studies on the choice and suitability of composite ships for the coastal fleet;
- (d) to consider the need to establish institution facilities to provide training for persons engaged in merchant navies (shore based and afloat) and in ports;
- (e) to consider establishing an association of national maritime lines in the countries along the West-African Coast, with particular reference to the economic, legal, technical and financial aspects of such an undertaking;

.../

- (f) to promote and establish a National Shippers Council in Member States of the West African Sub-regions where they do not exist;
- (g) to give active and urgent consideration to the possibility of establishing auxiliary shipping industries and services in order to ensure conservation of foreign exchange;
- (h) consider and adopt for implementation other appropriate recommendations included in the Charter on Maritime Transport in West and Central Africa as proposed by the Ministerial Conference on Maritime Transport held in Abidjan, 5-7 May 1975.

Maritime - Ports

- to liaise with the Port Management Association of West and Central Africa in carrying out the following:

- (a) Studies of technological developments in maritime transport and their effect on port design, construction and improvement (including unitization of cargo).
- (b) Improvement of access routes to ports (approach channels, roads, rails).
- (c) Collaboration in developing transportation links (road, rail) between ports of neighbouring countries.
- (d) Consideration of redistribution of traffic among ports in peak periods.
- (e) Advise upon rationalization of calls of conference lines ships.
- (f) Training
 - (i) to encourage efficient multinational use of existing national training centres for marine personnel.
 - (ii) to study the possibility of establishing facilities in the Sub-region to train personnel in all categories of maritime functions including port management.

SPECIAL MOTION

The West African Ministerial Conference on Combined Transport, meeting in Abidjan from 2 to 7 June 1975, welcomes the well-conceived initiative taken by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) to mobilize the Governments of the West African States, which are already grouped together very effectively in ECOWAS, with a view to establishing regional co-operation in connection with transport networks, which are the vital driving force behind the growth of our young economies.

The Conference commends the spontaneous manner in which the various States joined into this initiative and congratulates the West African Heads of State and Government for having accorded priority to Transport problems in the ECOWAS Treaty.

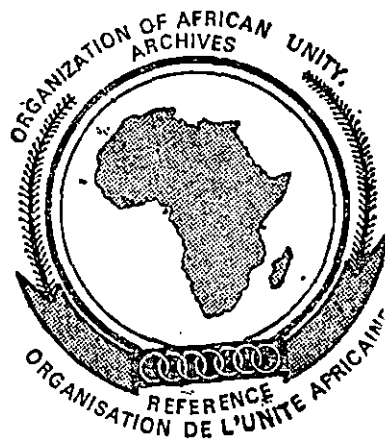
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Twenty-Fifth Ordinary Session

Kampala (Uganda) 18-25 July 1975

CM/663(XXV)

ANNEX XII



CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN EXPERTS
ON MARITIME TRANSPORT AND CONTAINER TRAFFIC
(ADOPTED IN ADDIS ABABA ON OCTOBER 12, 1974)

CONCLUSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN EXPERTS ON MARITIME
TRANSPORT AND CONTAINER TRAFFIC (ADOPTED IN ADDIS ABABA ON
OCTOBER 12, 1974)

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

After considering documents presented by the OAU, ECA, UNCTAD, IMCO and UNIDROIT, the Conference of African Experts on Maritime Transport and Container Traffic reached the following conclusions which could serve as guide-lines to African policy on multimodal transport and unitisation of cargo:

(a) Multimodal transport and unitisation of cargo, as a system of transport, is very complex and is bound to have far-reaching repercussions on the economies of the developing countries, if these countries adopt it.

(b) However, while the traditional method of handling cargo or break-bulk method is not doomed to go out of use in the foreseeable future, unitisation of cargo is an irreversible process. It cannot, therefore, be stopped or ignored by the African countries. In fact, it is catching on in Africa, as evidenced by the fact that 14 OAU Member States have indicated that they are already using the new system. However, the introduction of the system into Africa seems to have been imposed from outside. In the circumstances, deeper and more extensive studies are needed to determine the implications of the system to the developing countries in general, and to Africa in particular.

(c) The following five methods of unitising cargo are understood to be in use at the present time:

- i. pre-slinging of cargo
- ii. palletisation
- iii. use of roll-on/roll-off vessels
- iv. containerization
- v. use of barge carrying vessels.

(d) On the whole unitised cargo handling is highly mechanized, and a developing country switching to the system would be faced with the problem of obtaining technical staff to run it. Consequently, the developing countries would need fairly heavy technical and financial assistance in order to be able to operate unitized cargo services effectively. This is particularly the case with roll-on/roll-off and containerization.

(e) As far as pre-slinging of cargo and palletization are concerned, it would appear that they are within the reach of the African countries both as providers of shipping services and as recipients or users of these services. The last type mentioned, that is, barge carrying vessels, can be used by the African countries in their capacity as users of shipping services, but it would be too expensive for them as suppliers of shipping services.

(f) In economic terms, countries introducing cargo unitisation and combined transport of goods in their international trade are expected to experience changes in the following areas of their economies: infrastructure, forwarding business, cost in transport of their exports and imports, and labour development. These countries would in particular need to either review or reformulate their policies in the following areas of their international trade: use of national insurance companies; use of local agency services; ownership and control of inland transport; and participation in combined transport operations. Cost benefit analysis thus needs to be made, to determine the possible quantitative extent to which the new system of transport would affect the economies of the developing countries.

(g) A concept to which multimodal transport has given rise is combined transport operation or organization, which requires heavy capital; complex administrative organization, and extensive network of contacts and agencies overseas.

(h) The establishment of Multimodal Transport Operator (MTO's) poses for the African and other developing countries the danger that their inland transport industries might come under the ownership or control of foreign, giant, companies or consortia. Of specific relevance here is the question of the liability of the MTO's and the problem of how they will choose the cargo insurers, depending on the type of liability which they are prepared to assume from among net-work, uniform and strict liability systems.

(i) In order to guard against the above dangers, Africa must resist the establishment of MTO's in the form of worldwide, monopolistic, international consortia, which would impede the development of the transport industries of developing countries or put out of business small national shippers.

(j) It is also necessary for the developing countries in general and for Africa in particular to ensure their own participation in the MTO's business. In order to achieve this objective, the governments of these countries may have to participate in the work of MTO either directly or through public corporations. In addition, they would need to license and register the MTO's serving them, in order to ensure appropriate control of the activities of these agencies. In this regard, the OAU Member States may wish to insist that a provision to this effect be made in any Convention which may be elaborated on the new transport system by the international community.

(k) National insurance companies must be considered as part and parcel of the economic development process. They should thus play a major role, both in limiting the outflow of foreign exchange and in augmenting the inflow of capital from abroad.

(1) Africa's participation in providing shipping services should not suffer as a result of the introduction of cargo unitisation. Instead, the African countries should seek to satisfy themselves that their share of world shipping industry increases even as they unitise their services. In order to ensure this, the African countries may find it necessary to adopt a regional approach to shipping and eventual establishment of multinational shipping lines.

(m) In social terms, unitisation of cargo threatens to throw more people out of work in the developing countries, where unemployment is already a serious problem. Consequently, serious studies must be undertaken on how the workers displaced by cargo unitisation can be absorbed into other industries or be otherwise usefully employed. Adoption of multimodal transport and cargo unitisation also poses the problem of training of persons who could operate the new system, if reliance on foreign technicians is to be avoided.

(n) The legal implications of multimodal transport and unitisation of cargo include the effects which the adoption of the system will have on liability systems, documentary regimes and customs clearance, and the policies of the governments concerned on these elements of international trade.

(o) The African countries might, therefore, wish to ensure that any international convention on intermodal transport takes fully into account their particular interests or peculiar needs as far as these three elements are concerned. Specifically, any international convention on the new transport system must not encroach upon the national sovereignty of the developing countries concerned, by subordinating their national laws in these three areas. The conflict of laws which is likely to arise in this respect needs to be carefully studied and watched by all governments which may be parties to an international convention on the new transport system.

(p) The political implications of unitised cargo and combined transport include the effects of the new system which are mentioned in sub-paragraphs (f) - (o) above. This is so because the decision to go unitised and combined has to be a political one, taking all those effects into account.

(q) However, special importance would need to be attached to the implication of combined transport and unitization of cargo for the sovereignty of any developing country which decides to adopt the new system of transport in its international trade.

(r) In this regard, two specific implications have been identified. The first of these is that the MTO's, unless appropriately controlled by the host developing countries, could threaten the sovereignty of those countries by virtue of the economic power which these concerns will have to exercise.

(s) The second implication arises from the fact that adoption of multimodal transport and cargo unitisation may lead the countries concerned to become heavily indebted to foreign countries. Such heavy indebtedness would threaten the sovereignty of the debtor countries.

(t) Also, if external pressures are put on developing countries to force them to unitise their transport systems, such pressures may impose on these countries different orders of development priorities. Such imposition of priorities would constitute impingement upon the sovereignty of the countries concerned.

(u) In terms of the relations among neighbouring developing countries, multimodal transport is likely to lead to cross-purposes in policies. For example, the policies and decisions of the coastal states on the new mode of transport could impose upon neighbouring land-locked countries transport and security conditions and policies which the latter might not voluntarily wish to assume, and vice versa.

(v) The developing countries in general and the African countries in particular must plan carefully for the introduction of the new system into their transport networks. In the particular case of Africa, it would be necessary for the governments there to consult and co-ordinate as much as possible their programmes and policies in the area of intermodal transport

RESOLUTION

The Conference also passed the following resolution:

The Conference of African Experts on Maritime Transport and Container Traffic, meeting in Addis Ababa from 7 to 12 October 1974 in pursuance of OAU resolution CM/Res.313(XXI) on Maritime Transport and Container Traffic,

Having studied the documents submitted by OAU, ECA, UNCTAD, IMCO and UNIDROIT;

Realizing the irreversible character of the technical evolution taking place in the area of transport and that multimodal transport has begun to be introduced into free African countries;

Conscious of the fact that the new system of transport directly affects the fundamental political and economic policies of the developing countries, and has far-reaching adverse consequences for their future;

Considering the need to regulate and standardize multimodal transport practices within the framework of an international convention;

Aware that the Second IPG Session on International Multimodal Transport is to be held from 11 to 29 November 1974, in Geneva, to analyze the results of studies undertaken by the Secretariat of UNCTAD in accordance with decision 96(XII) of the Trade and Development Board;

Convinced of the need to adhere to IPG decision during its first session, that the drafting of a convention on the new transport system should only begin after the developing countries have sufficiently studied the economic, social and other implications to them of multimodal transport, on the basis of in-depth studies carried out at regional and sub-regional levels under the aegis of OAU and ECA and other, similar, international organizations;

Convinced further of the need for African countries to adopt a joint stand in dealing with this matter and of the importance of the role that should be played by the African States in the drafting of a convention on combined transport;

1. Recommends that the stand of the African Group in the IPG should be based on a certain number of basic principles, inter alia:

- (a) Promotion of economic and social development in developing countries, and especially the less-favoured countries;
- (b) In particular, promoting continental inland multimodal transport arrangements, which would in turn facilitate and promote increased intra-African trade;
- (c) Taking into consideration the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its sixth special session;
- (d) Ensuring that the introduction of multimodal transport promotes changes in the existing patterns in international trade which are adverse to the needs of the African countries and those of the developing countries in general, so that the disparity between the volume of imports to that of exports will be narrowed down;

- (e) Taking into consideration the need for speedy ratification of an International Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences by OAU Member States;
- (f) Ensuring an orderly introduction of new transport techniques in developing countries;
- (g) Ensuring to developing countries the ownership and control of their transport, insurance and other related industries;
- (h) Ascertaining the responsibilities and rights of the Multimodal Transport Operators (MTO's) in detail, so as to safeguard the interests of developing countries, and especially the African MTO's;
- (i) Taking into consideration the right of Governments of developing countries to regulate and supervise the activities of multimodal transport undertakings in their respective territories;
- (j) Ensuring that the MTO's operating between developed and developing countries have partial recourse to insurance companies in developing countries;
- (k) Promoting the development of transport insurance and other related industries in developing countries, ensuring their participation in multimodal transport and determining the costs of multimodal transport;
- (l) Ensuring that a future Convention on multimodal transport shall not constitute an impediment to the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and to the development and exploitation of ports envisaged by national planning, and safeguarding the activities and interests of African shippers;
- (m) Ensuring that multimodal transport shall not result in conditions of sale likely to disadvantage external trade in particular, and the economic development of developing countries in general;

- (n) Taking into consideration the necessity, for developing countries, to establish maritime companies and multimodal transport undertakings at regional level; and
- (o) Ensuring that the actual drafting of a convention on multimodal transport does not begin until all geographical groups in the IPG are able to participate effectively in the exercise, and that the work of the second session of the IPG is limited to examining the UNCTAD report on the studies which it has been making of the implications of multimodal transport to developing countries.

2. Recommends further, in the light of these principles, that an ad hoc Committee of Experts be set up under the auspices of the OAU and ECA to undertake an in-depth, techno-economic study of the implications to Africa of multimodal transport; and that the results of that study be examined by the OAU Member States before they can take part in the drafting of a convention on multimodal transport.

3. Requests that:

- (a) The Services of the General Secretariat of the OAU and the Secretariat of ECA be made available to the African Group in the IPG during all the meetings of the IPG in accordance with OAU resolution CM/Res.386(XXIII).
- (b) The report, conclusions and recommendations of this Conference be transmitted immediately by OAU General Secretariat to governments of all OAU Member States.

4. Appeals to all OAU Member States to strengthen the African Group in the IPG by supporting the recommendations contained in operative paragraphs (1) and (2) of this resolution.

STATEMENT MADE BY AMBASSADOR SALAH BASSOUNY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
OAU OFFICE IN GENEVA, AT THE WORLD POPULATION CONFERENCE
BUCHAREST, ROMANIA - AUGUST 1974

Mr. President,

On behalf of the Organization of African Unity, I would like to extend to the people and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania our deep congratulations on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of its liberation and victory over the fascist domination.

Allow me also to extend to you our congratulations for your election as President of the Conference. We are sure that your knowledge, long experience and devotion will lead this Conference to a successful end.

I would like to express our deep gratitude to the people and Government of Romania for their warm hospitality.

I take this opportunity to say how the Organization of African Unity is appreciative of the assistance and support of Romania to the African liberation struggle against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

It is gratifying to see today the gallant Republic of Guinea Bissau taking its place as a Member State of this Conference and to see the representatives of the national liberation movements as participants. The Organization of African Unity has welcomed the constitutional changes in Portugal and its acceptance of Resolution 1514 of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the declaration of the granting of independence to colonial territories and peoples. However, we declare from this forum that we hope that the process of decolonisation will be a speedy one so that a new era can start between Africa and Portugal and swift and imperative action can be taken to remedy the social and economic conditions in Angola and Mozambique after five centuries of colonialism.

.../

The Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 3202, while laying the foundations for a new international economic order stated "The present international economic order is in direct conflict with current developments in international political and economic relations..." that current events have brought into sharp focus the realization that the interests of the developed countries and the interests of the developing countries can no longer be isolated from each other..." "that international co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all countries..." "Thus, the political, economic and social well-being of present and future generations depends more than ever on co-operation between all members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them...."

The Economic and Social Council, in its 57th Session, when outlining the steps to be undertaken to implement the programme of action for the new international economic order, considered that the World Population Conference will tackle the population problems within the context of the programme of action.

All this means, in our view, that the World Population Conference should act within the general context of the programme of action of the new international economic order. In fact, it is more important than ever before to reshape the patterns of international co-operation so that there can be much faster advancement for the proper parts of the world. It is becoming more clear today that, unless this co-operation exists, the world may be faced with the alternative of growing conflicts.

Mr. President,

The present international order, tends, not only to demonstrate itself in what we all witness as unjust and unbalanced economic relations, but its expression goes beyond that to political and social levels, as the Declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order puts it:

"The alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid and neocolonialism in all its forms continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and of all the peoples involved."

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The practice of this present order, can be seen in Africa where a regime of fascists continue an oppressive policy against the Africans. This policy of apartheid is, as everyone knows, one of the most evil inventions to destroy the human dignity of man. It has its destructive effects on millions of people who are forced to live in concentration camps, their families separated from each other, unemployment and forced labour, "the job reservation act", and continuous white migration from centres of the South African regime and some inter-governmental agencies in Europe, lack of education, (bantusystem) forced migration of whole communities from their historical lands to arid areas, and massacres taking place every day and everywhere in that part of Africa; what is more serious is that some of the practitioners of the present international order give their full support to this regime in South Africa and exploit to the best of their abilities the oppressed African peoples in that country.

We in the OAU, cannot but express, through you, Sir, our concern that such serious problems affecting millions of people have not been under the focus of this Conference and we hope that the World Population Conference shall give special attention to this problem.

This practice, under the same old order, continues under the same form, by the rebel regime of Smith in Zimbabwe. And again, we can witness, to what extent rebel Smith can get direct and indirect support from the supporters of the present international order. Again as the OAU sees it, Israeli occupation of parts of the African territories of Egypt and other Arab countries, its expansionism and its systematic policy in trying to destroy the existence and identity of the Palestinian nation is again, another parallel of the practices under this unjust order in our world.

The present international order - which colonialism is an integral part of - has left the African countries, after centuries of colonialism and exploitation, with under-developed and unbalanced economies. There was no link, at the time when most of the African countries gained their independence between their resources and what should have been their economic growth. The statements of African

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delegations have amply shown this Conference the effects of colonialism on their economies and their population growth.

One should not wonder that under such conditions, when drought strikes at parts of the continent, and millions die, governments are not in a position to combat such catastrophies. If we try to compare such a situation with what would have happened in a developed country, the world would have been shocked if one single person had died from famine

This is, Mr. President, a demonstration... a vivid demonstration of the present conditions left to us by the practitioners of the present economic order.

Africa is not poor in resources. Africa has hundreds of millions of acres of land still virgin. Africa has enormous water resources. Africa has the manpower...but what lacks is the necessary means to develop such resources. If the present economic situation persists, Africa at present under-populated, will continue to face food shortages and the situation will worsen from day to day.

While we say this, we should not forget that no problem can be solved in isolation from the others and no country can solve its own problems today in isolation from other countries. This is the inter-dependence which should be recognized, and without it, we cannot hope for a better living for the poor parts in our planet.

Mr. President,

I would like now to refer to some population problems facing the African Continent.

During the last few years, population has been growing in Africa at the rate of 2.9 per cent each year, and is expected to increase to 3.1 per cent in the future. This will double the African population in less than 30 years. In African capitals and cities, populations are growing even faster, at nearly 3.8 or 4 per cent per year.

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Africa, if given the means to develop its economies, cannot be faced with accute population problems regarding food supply and land. What is important is to maintain equity between the development of its resources and growing population.

Despite the relatively high rates of population growth, this does not present the major threat to development on the continent. African countries can work out rational population policies as integrated part of general development plans. Population in Africa should be viewed as an instrument for development.

In the field of demography and population, the African region still faces problems which need the full assistance of the international community:

- International migration, especially the drift from rural to urban areas;
- International migration: a number of African countries are affected either as countries of emigration or immigration. At this juncture, it is worth noting that the problem of brain drain is one of the characteristics of this international migration from Africa to the developed countries.
- Lack of taking censuses at regular intervals and data collection;
- Reducing mortality and morbidity rates through health services, education, etc.;
- Consideration of factors influencing fertility;
- Illiteracy;
- Poverty.

Mr. President,

All these problems which face our continent are to be considered problems of development more than problems of population.

In the OAU we believe that, low population growth rate does not necessarily lead to economic development.

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We feel that hunger, illiteracy could be eliminated through effective development programmes. The policy of economic development should in fact lead to a balance of the population growth. Each country should be free to adopt, formulate and implement a population policy suitable for its needs, conditions and development.

Mr. President,

All the kinds of problems that I have mentioned are interrelated and there can be no lasting improvement in one without development in the others. The rate of growth, size and movement of population are essential part of socio-economic development and must be considered within this context.

In Africa few countries have adopted family planning programmes. Family planning - we believe - does not necessarily mean reducing rate of birth and population growth. In adopting family planning programmes we would like to stress that the right of parents to determine the size and spacing of their families be maintained and that each country should be free to adopt, formulate and implement a population policy suitable for its needs, conditions and development.

Mr. President,

I have tried to outline some of the population problems in Africa, but we believe, at this juncture, that they are not of such magnitude to impede Africa's development, what should be said in this respect is that development will never be achieved unless we eliminate the destructive factors in the present international economic situation. As has been rightly said we cannot shell the population problems away from development. Unless the developed world accepts the inter-dependence in economic relations and unless the practitioners of the old order philosophy are convinced of changing their approach to the developing countries, we should not expect serious and effective solutions to what is considered as present and future population problems.

In our view the Plan of Action should be quite explicit in this regard and the World Population Conference should decide on the different problems within a clear understanding that solution to these problems are part of the programme of action for a new international economic order.

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We hope, Sir, that this Conference will contribute to a new era where independence, national sovereignty and human dignity are acknowledged and respected as sacred principles by all the international community.

I thank you Sir.

STATEMENT MADE BY A.E.O. NYINEUE,
OAU ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL, AT THE SIXTIETH
SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE
GENEVA, JUNE 9, 1975

Mr. President,

Addressing the Ministerial Council of the OECD on May 28, 1975, Dr. Henry Kissinger, the ebullient Secretary of State of the United States of America, lamented the current world economic situation in these terms: "The economic system which we laboured so hard to construct is now under stress. The energy crisis of 1973 first dramatised the forces of change which threaten to outrun our capacity for cooperative action. A food crisis, a global recession and a rate of inflation unprecedented in the post war period have further strained the structure of international cooperation..."

2. These remarks of Dr. Kissinger are significant in a number of respects. In the first instance, labour, the central interest of the work and proceedings of your Conference, is one of the corner-stones not only of economic activity in general and production in particular but also of social well-being. Accordingly, Dr. Kissinger's comments are ipso facto pertinent to your proceedings.

3. In economic terms we know, for example, that labour, one of the so-called factors of production, must go into the production of goods and services before they can satisfy our needs. This is a basic function of labour or employment. At the same time, one needs to work or to hold paid employment as a means of earning a living. This too is a basic function of labour or employment.

- 4. However, of no less importance is the role of labour in social wellbeing. There is, for instance, the ergonomical question, which the Director-General has appropriately raised in his report to the Conference. In general we agree with the Director-General's observations on the matter. However, as we see it at the Organization of African Unity, ergonomical considerations of employment must go well beyond Taylor's so-called industrial psychology, with its heavy bias towards human engineering.

5. For instance, since the time which a worker spends on the job is a substantial fraction of his active life time, it is necessary that both the job and the workplace be so organised as to at least conduce to the psychological stability and well-being of the worker. Put another way, not only should the worker be enabled to derive substantial psychic recompense from his job and place of work; in addition, the work arrangement and situation should afford him adequate facilities for breaking the monotony and drudgery of the daily routine of the job.
6. More than this, the time spent by the worker on the job should be such as to afford him reasonable opportunity to plan and enjoy leisure of his own choice. This is very important psychologically, for what is leisure is largely subjective.
7. Back to Dr. Kissinger's remarks on May 28, 1975, what is more important about them is that they typify what has become traditional in the last 18 months, that is, to warn the world that international economic relations are passing through a critical period. A particular preoccupation of this new traditional wisdom is what those who claim unique knowledge of the situation tell us -- as does Dr. Kissinger -- that a dire threat to international economic interdependence and stability is posed by the present international economic pass.
8. The way Dr. Kissinger puts it, there are forces of change which threaten to outrun the capacity for cooperative action by those whom he represents and for whom he was speaking. The significance of this part of Dr. Kissinger's remarks should not be lost upon this Conference, for it betrays rather badly the growing, accusatory and impatient bent with which certain developed countries have lately been appreciating the current world economic ills.
9. This petulant approach to the issue differs markedly from that of the developing countries, which commends itself for its simplicity and directness to the problem. As these countries contend quite correctly, the present world economic system, the inevitable collapse of which is already underway, has outlined its usefulness to the international community as a whole. It therefore calls for urgent replacement by a new system which is able to answer adequately and equitably to the needs of all mankind.

10. It is to this end that the developing countries have been appealing, as they still are, to the international community to take practical measures to establish a new international economic order. To demonstrate their earnestness, the developing countries have in fact spared no effort to make at all major international forums, especially at those which have been available in the last twelve months, concrete proposals for reordering the world's economic system.

11. In this connexion, it is necessary neither to plead nor to explain that reforming the structures of some of the organizations within the United Nations system would be a major step toward establishing a new international economic order. An important reason why structural reforms are needed in the United Nations system is to be found in the history of that system. Sovereign interests of the present developing countries did not exist and accordingly did not enter into the calculations of the founders of the system.

12. To mention but one or two institutions in the system, the World Bank Group and the International Labour Organization are typical cases in point. In the case of the World Bank Group, the very name of the Bank itself -- the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development -- imports the purport of the founders, to wit, the reconstruction and development of war-ravaged Europe.

13. In the case of those institutions in the United Nations system which have been established recently, such for example as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the structural inadequacies have been due to obstruction from conservative elements in the membership of the United Nations itself.

14. Right from the beginning, the developing countries had wanted UNCTAD and UNIDO to be setup as specialized agencies in their areas of competence. The struggle which these countries are now waging to have these two, important, institutions transformed into specialised agencies is therefore not a new development, but a continuing running battle which began when these institutions were first contemplated.

15. As far as the ILO is concerned, this Conference is only too well aware of the relentless but largely frustrated and futile efforts which the developing countries have been making in the last ten years to bring about modernisation of the Organization. These efforts are continuing and I might add here that, as far as Africa is concerned, the matter has become more urgent as the crusade for reforming the entire world economic system gathers momentum.

16. This explains why the Conference of African Labour Ministers has called for the convening of a special session of this Conference, to consider and take concrete decisions on reform of the structure of the ILO. In this connexion the considered views of the Organization of African Unity is that, because of the importance and urgency of the issue, the reform exercise can no longer be entrusted to a mere Working Party; a group of people wielding greater political authority should take a crack at the exercise. The special session of this Conference, for which the African Labour Ministers have called, would answer most appropriately to this requirement.

17. I am fully aware, Mr. President, that there are here among us certain conservative elements who believe that views such as those which I have just expressed represent oversensitivity or overreaction to a situation which in their view deviates only slightly from normalcy. To this untoward charge, I would answer by drawing attention once again to what I have just said on the inadequacy of the United Nations system. That inadequacy, as I have said, derives from the fact that the interests of the developing countries as they exist today were never anticipated by the founders of the system.

18. This explanation does in fact extend to the entire economic system of the world. One of the nagging problems for the developing countries is that the present economic system, which thanks to the powers above, is beginning to collapse under its own dead weight, was established and has been maintained by decisions made outside the developing world. It is a system propelled and characterised largely by the spirit of "eat or be eaten;" a system in which the developing countries are severely handicapped and so fall easy prey to the caprice of the developed countries — its designers, operators and manipulations.

19. Cardinal to the reform of this system must be the shifting of the centre of gravity of the decision-making process. If we seriously mean to bring about an equitable and just world economic order, then both in the industrial and in the monetary as well as in the other sectors of the world economic system, a greater share of policy-making on world economic relations must be accorded to those who at present are condemned to live and operate in a system with the setting up and maintenance of which they have had nothing to do.

20. Such a sharing of decision-making power is necessary to provide an environment in which international business and economic relations can reflect genuine interdependence of the various economies of the world. Short of this, interdependence between the developed and developing economies would only continue to reflect the current, embarrassing realities, in which the relations between these two groups of countries resemble more the relations between a horse and its rider; the developing world is the horse, while the developed world is the rider.

21. Back to events nearer home, I wish to make a few remarks about decentralisation of ILO activities in Africa, a matter which calls for prompt and constructive attention from the ILO. I cannot emphasise too strongly, Mr. President, that the recent decision of the Director-General of the ILO to suspend decentralisation of ILO activities in Africa is unacceptable to the Organization of African Unity and to the individual OAU member States.

22. There are twenty-six countries members of the United Nations which are classified as hardcore least developed. Of these 17 are in Africa. Since the suspension of the decentralisation programme would also mean severe curtailment of ILO technical cooperation activities on the continent, the action amounts to victimising the one continent which is in the greatest need of assistance from the United Nations system. Only a misanthrope could do such a deed. As I have no doubt that our Director-General is no misanthrope and that he has nothing against Africa, I dare to express the ardent hope that the decentralisation of ILO activities in Africa will be reinstated with expedition.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE
STRUCTURE OF THE ILO

(FOR THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE
OF AFRICAN LABOUR MINISTERS).

1. The question of structure of the ILO has not only preoccupied the deliberations of the Conference of African Labour Conference, but also those of the annual International Labour Conference which has for the last ten years attempted in vain to find satisfactory solutions to the issue. At its Tenth Session, the Conference of African Labour Ministers decided, inter alia, that because of the imperative need to introduce structural reforms in the ILO and its organs, the question of ILO structure should continue to be on its agenda until the vitally needed reforms achieved.
2. The endemic problem involved is that the ILO which claims to be the champion of social justice, democracy and the conscience of the world today, is in fact the embodiment of the opposites of these attributes. Instead of adapting itself to the economic, social and political changes which have occurred in the last two decades the ILO is still operating on an outdated framework set in 1919. In view of this it has become urgently necessary to introduce a comprehensive approach to the reform of the ILO's structure as opposed to a piecemeal approach, so as to put the ILO in line with the UN and its other specialized agencies.
3. In his report, the Secretary-General will this year make concrete proposals in accordance with the conclusions of the Committee on Structure. The conclusions were accepted by the General Conference at its 59th session in June 1974. There is no need to recapitulate here the various developments of the problem nor the volume of heated debates it has provoked. Suffice it to say, however, that the present day realities dictate that structural reforms of the ILO should be progressively initiated in the light of the *raison d'être* of the Organization — viz, social justice. It is as fitting as it ever was before that the African countries should continue to intensify their efforts by working in concert to adopt a common stand regarding the need for introducing the required reforms in this international organisation to put it at par with its counterparts in other sectors.

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4. . The report of the Secretary-General to the Twelfth Session was limited to a few concrete suggestions regarding the order of priority in which all matters coming under the umbrella of "the Problem of Structure" were to be dealt with during the 59th Session of the International Labour Conference. This report will, however, endeavour to summarize the gist of all the substantive observations of the Twelfth Session of the Conference of African Labour Ministers are submitted by the Government Member of Senegal. It will also try to highlight the points raised in Report IX, "Structure of the ILO", as well as other proposals that had been or were submitted during the Committee's proceedings.

5. As it will be recalled, His Excellency Mr. Alexandre Denguet, the Honourable Minister of Labour of the Congo, was unanimously elected Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on Structure. As aforesaid, it may not be fruitful to recapitulate the whole debate on the question of ILO Structure regarding the points of contention. The issues of structural reforms within the ILO are well-known. To facilitate the Conference's consideration of the matter, however, the salient points are reproduced below:-

- Role of the Conference and the Governing Body
- Appointment of the Director-General
- Procedure for fixing the Conference agenda
- Amendment of Article 36 of the ILO Constitution
- Elective and non-elective seats in the ILO Governing Body
- Resolutions Procedure
- Geographical Representation
- Quorum rule of the Conference
- Socialist management
- Role of the Conference
- ILO Regional Structure.

6. It will be recalled that under the "Procedure for further examination of questions of Structure" in the Committee on Structure at the 59th Session, the Chairman devised a laudable method that will facilitate future discussion of this question. He proposed that in the light of the discussions that had taken place in the Committee, there was a large body

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of opinion in favour of change, although there continued to be divergencies of opinion as to how, fundamental or small, the changes should be. He thought that machinery should be set up to continue the search for appropriate solutions. Accordingly, he proposed that the Committee should recommend to the Conference that the latter set up a small group consisting of Members of the Committee who would work with the Governing Body in preparing recommendations to the Conference on the basis of the proposals made in Report IX and in the course of discussion.

7. After discussing the Chairman's proposal at length, the Committee unanimously endorsed the chairman's proposal and the Committee then adopted a number of conclusions which it submitted to the plenary session of the Conference for approval.

8. It was noted that questions relating to structure had been under discussion in the ILO for many years. At the 59th Session of the ILO Conference, the Committee having decided to avoid any further general statements of positions, endeavoured to concentrate on specific proposals. A number of these were contained in the replies that had been analysed in Report IX. Other proposals were contained in the various memoranda submitted to the Committee while still others were submitted by members during the Conference.

9. It has become apparent during the debate that sharp divisions continued to exist on major questions of structure. There was, however, a widespread desire for change. Due to lack of time, and because of the importance of the issues, the Committee was not able to make any decisions on the various proposals before it. Nevertheless, the Committee was able to carry the discussion of questions of structure a stage further.

10. The Committee recommended that:-

- (a) A working party should be set up to pursue these questions as urgently as possible with a view to reaching conclusions likely to command a maximum support;
- (b) The Conference appoint twelve members -- six Government, three Employers' and three workers' -- who would not be

members of the Governing Body, to this Working Party; the groups might appoint substitutes if they so wished;

- (c) The Governing Body be invited to appoint further Government, Employers' and Workers' members of the Working Party from among its membership, in the same proportion as the Conference members. It was to keep in mind the need to have a body which would be representative of different viewpoints but was to be small enough to permit genuine negotiations; and

- (d) The Governing Body:

- (i) make arrangements for the Working Party;
 - (ii) submit to the Working Party Report IX, "Structure of the ILO", submitted to the 59th Session of the ILO Conference; the various memoranda and proposals submitted to the Committee on Structure; the report of that Committee and the record of the discussions in plenary on it; and any other proposals that might be submitted during the course of its work;
 - (iii) instruct the Director-General of the ILO to provide for the proper servicing of the meetings and the Secretariat necessary for its work;
 - (iv) provide the financial resources necessary for the meetings, it being understood that the participation of the Employers' and Workers' Members would be financed by the ILO; and
 - (v) make appropriate arrangements for the consideration of the question of structure at the following (59th) Session of the International Labour Conference on the basis of the report of the Working Party.

11. As can be seen, in accordance with the conclusions adopted by the General Conference at its 59th Session in June 1974, the Working Party was set up with a view to elaborating possible solutions to problems of structure which may or could be acceptable as a compromisory package deal. As stated in the preceding paragraph (10) the terms of reference of this Working Party are defined in subparagraph d(ii) of Paragraph 4 of the conclusions. It is needless to say, however, that the Working Party is only entitled to preliminary discussions without taking final decisions. Its suggestions or recommendations, together with the original

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proposals, will be presented to the 60th Session of the International Labour Conference for consideration. It is hoped that on that occasion some positive solutions will result.

12. As a general approach to this question of structure, the OAU Secretariat has studied past discussions on this issue by the Conference of African Labour Ministers, and the previous debates on this matter in the successive Sessions of the ILO annual Conference. For the purpose of this report, however, the Secretariat has restricted itself to Report IX on "Structure of the ILO", which includes the replies of a good number of Governments, Employers' and Workers' members and organizations. From this Report, which was the working document on structure at the 59th Session of the ILO Conference, the following priorities would seem to emerge:

- Appointment of the Director General	(40 points from replies)
- Article 36 of the Constitution	(33 " " ")
- Elective and non-elective seats	(29 " " ")
- Resolutions Procedure	(20 " " ")
- Geographical Representation	(19 " " ")
- Quorum Rule of the Conference	(17 " " ")
- Special Management	(16 " " ")
- Role of the Conference	(10 " " ")

13. This does not, however, mean that the other points mentioned in paragraph 5 are not important. The Secretariat is of the considered opinion that, if satisfactory solutions could be found for the above priorities, the solution to the rest would be found automatically. Each of the above points will be dealt with separately. In so dealing with the points, the Secretariat has endeavoured to make concrete suggestions and propose concrete amendments for the consideration of the Thirteenth Session.

Appointment of the ILO Director-General

14. It is suggested that the ILO should also adopt the system applied in all other Specialised Agencies as the majority of ILO Member States favours the appointment of the Director-General by the Conference. In

order to be able to reach a conciliatory solution to this question, a two-stage system of election, i.e. nomination by the Governing Body and approval of or ratification by the General Conference. The application of this proposal would, however, require an amendment to article 8 of the ILO Constitution as follows:

Proposed Amendment to Article 8

Redraft Article 8 to read:

Article 8

1. 1. There shall be a Director-General of the International Labour Office, who shall be responsible for the efficient conduct of the Office, and for such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Governing Body or the General Conference of the International Labour Organization.
2. The Director-General shall be appointed by the General Conference, after being nominated and recommended by the Governing Body.
3. If the nomination of a candidate for Director-General is by a majority of two-thirds, the General Conference shall appoint him Director-General. In case no single candidate obtains such a majority, the Conference shall elect, by simple majority, one of the candidates who obtains the greatest number of votes in the Governing Body elections.
4. The Director-General or his Deputy shall attend all meetings of the Governing Body.

Article 36 of the Constitution

15. It is considered that the provisions of Article 36, which required 5 of the ten states of "Chief Industrial importance" to ratify an amendment to the Constitution before it could come into force, should be deleted, whether or not the present system of non-elective seats is maintained. The rest of the Article should be deleted after the words "the Organization".

Elective and non-elective Seats

16. The Secretariat is of the view that the present system of non-elective seats is undemocratic and threatens the future of this Organization for more than one reason.

17. Firstly, what is at stake goes far beyond this question of elective or non-elective seats. What is at stake is the powerful influence wielded in the Governing Body by the so-called industrial countries. It is because they are so advantageously placed on the Governing Body that they have always tried to strengthen the authority of this organ at the expense of the General Conference. Moreover, comparison with the United Nations were irrelevant. It was normal that the five main powers should have a veto right in the UN, since the essential objective of the UN was to safeguard peace and the permanent members of the Security Council had determining role to play in the field. The ILO, on the other hand, had a more modest and essentially technical role, viz., the development and adoption of international labour standards. Hence the requirement of a two-thirds majority in the Conference and ratification by two-thirds of the member states provided sufficient guarantees.

18. Secondly, there is no similar system in the executive bodies of the other United Nations Specialized Agencies. Why should the International Labour Organization be an exception to this rule?

19. Thirdly, the system of non-elective seats greatly complicates the problem of geographical representation in the Governing Body. The two North American countries have two non-elective seats and both from one geographical group, having the same economic pattern and the same labour and living conditions, while Africa and Latin America do not have a single non-elective seat. In Europe, the occupation of four non-elective seats by four Western European countries has led to under-representation of small European countries, for whom all members of the Committee expressed sympathy. This group is worthy of being represented in view of its conciliatory spirit and its helpful and valuable services to Africa in the Governing Body and in the liberation struggle.

20. Fourthly, defenders of the system of non-elective seats have tried to link it with the tripartite structure or system of the ILO. Ironically, neither the Workers' nor the Employers' group has a permanent seat. This is a question which concerns governments only. It is deplorable that the attitude of the groups should not have helped in creating a healthy atmosphere for discussion; thereby leading Government members

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to considering discussing the problem alone in an early sitting of the Governing group at the 6th Session of the ILO Conference, as recorded in paragraph 18 of the report of the Working Party.

21. However, due to the fact that this question is too delicate to be tackled by proposing an amendment to the Constitution, the Secretariat is of the view that the door should be left open for further discussion and negotiations, before amendment to the Constitution is proposed. Such discussions and negotiations should be based on the various suggestions by Governments, and Employers' and Workers' Organizations, as possible alternative solutions which are:-

- a) Abolition of non-elective seats
- b) The revision of the criteria by which they are selected (weights)
- c) The introduction of a quota system which guarantees one permanent seat for each continent as a minimum, provided that there shall be no increase in the number of non-elective seats.
- d) Same quota system, provided that there shall be added two more non-elective seats.

Resolutions Procedure

22. The Committee on Structure noted that the Governing Body Working Party had considered a proposal that the order of priority for all resolutions, submitted under Article 17 of the Standing Orders of the Conference, should be determined by vote. The Working Party did not reach agreement on this proposal. The same proposal was made during the 59th Session of the ILO Conference. It was said that, if all resolutions were to be voted on, the process would take no longer than that taken at present by the vote on the first five resolutions. Under the present procedure, resolutions to which developing countries attached great importance were given a low priority by the Working Party. The Secretariat wishes to suggest a new procedure to this Conference as follows:

Proposed amendments to Article 17 of the Standing Order of the Conference

- (a) Paragraph 4 of Article 17 should be redrafted as follows:
 - (1) The Resolutions Committee shall consider in respect of each resolution whether it satisfied the conditions of receivability set forth in paragraph 1.

- (2) If members of the Resolutions Committee, having no less than one-quarter of the voting power of the Committee move that the Committee should take the view that a resolution is not within the competence of the Conference, this preliminary question shall be determined by the Committee after hearing the author, or where there are several, one of the authors of the resolution, not more than one speaker for and against the motion for each group, and the reply of the author or one of the authors.
- (3) A Recommendation by the Resolutions Committee that a resolution is not within the competence of the Conference shall be accompanied by a report of the discussion in the Committee and shall be put to the vote in the Conference without debate. If the Conference rejects the Recommendation, the suspended resolution shall be referred back to the Committee for discussion.

(b) Redraft paragraph 5 of Article 17 as follows:-

The Resolutions Committee shall determine the order in which resolution which have been declared receivable shall be examined, as follows:

- (a) After having given the author, or one of the authors, of each resolution the possibility of moving it in a speech which shall not exceed ten minutes, the Committee shall, without discussion, determine by ballot three successive priority lists, each consisting of five resolutions, to be given priority in the following manner:-
- (i) each member of the Committee shall receive a ballot paper on which the titles of all resolutions to be considered appear, and shall indicate thereon his three lists of preferences being marked 1a, 2a 5a fro the first live, 1b, 2b.... 5b fro the second five, and 1c, 2c.... 5c for the third five.

- (ii) all five resolutions in the first list (a) shall be allotted three points each; those in the second list (b) shall be allotted two points each; those in the third list (c) shall be allotted one point each.
 - (iii) a ballot paper, which does not indicate at least the two priority lists (a) and (b) shall be void.
 - (iv) while counting points, account should be taken of the unequal representation of the three groups, on the Committee; the total number of points secured by each resolution shall be calculated separately for each group and multiplied by a multiplier applicable to the votes of members of the group.
 - (v) resolutions shall be discussed in the order of the voting results indicating the number of points each resolution obtained.
- (c) Paragraph 7 (1) and (2) of Article 17 should be deleted and the following text substituted therefor:
- (7) The Resolutions Committee shall devote at least one sitting to discussing the appendix included in the Director-General's Report concerning the follow up of resolutions adopted by the Conference at previous sessions.

This proposed procedure would provide a wider range of choices as well as check the tactical tendencies and manoeuvres to outweigh one single resolution.

Geographical Representation

23. The question of geographical representation could not be conceivably and practically separated from that of elective and non-elective seats in the ILO Governing Body. It would hence be advisable to leave it open for discussion and negotiations. In principle, however, the introduction of wider geographical groups consisting of appropriate subgroups might be a practical solution.

QUORUM RULE OF THE CONFERENCE

24. The rules governing the quorum in the International Labour Conference should be reviewed in order to facilitate the work of the Conference and to guaranteeing the respect of democratic values. The Secretariat considers that provision 17, paragraph 3, of the Constitution should be designed to deal with the problem of absentecism but not of abstention, as was the case in the quorum rules of other international organizations. In support of the argument that an abstention should be counted as a vote cast, it should be pointed out that a delegate who abstained did so on purpose and had the right to explain his vote, just like one who voted for or against. After all, he participated in the debate. Some delegates took advantage of the present quorum rule as a tactical device to defeat a motion which could not otherwise have been defeated by voting against it.

25. It is accordingly suggested that appropriate amendments to Article 17 of the Constitution and Article 20 of the Standing Orders of the Conference be introduced. Thus, Article 17 (3) of the Constitution should be amended to read as follows.

"The voting is void unless the total number of delegates participating in the vote is equal to half the number of delegates present at the sitting at which the vote takes place."

26. Article 20 (1) and (2) of the Standing Orders should then be ammended correspondingly as follows:

(a) (Article 20 (1) should read:

"In accordance with Article 17 of the Constitution of the Organization a vote is not valid if the number of delegates participating in the vote is less than half the number of delegates present at the sitting and entitled to vote."

(b) Article 20 () should read:

The number shall be fixed on the basis of the total recorded attendance at the sitting, or according to the total number of votes, in case a roll-call vote is taken."

Socialist Management Representation

27. It is to be noted that the representatives of socialist management are anomalously discriminated against, although they are responsible for the production of over 30% of the material goods of the world; they were not elected to the Governing Body and not invited to most meetings of the Employers' group. Their legal right should not be infringed upon under the guise of group autonomy. Whereas the principles of tripartite system and group autonomy were in themselves highly respectable, the autonomy should not be that of a closed group which discriminated against part of the membership. Moreover, those who advocated reform were in no way threatening tripartite system, particularly since many of their countries had national tripartite machineries to deal with labour and social security matters.

Role of the ConferenceProcedure for fixing the agenda of the
Conference

28. The Secretariat wishes to propose that the two article in the Constitution (Articles 14 and 16) relating to the fixing of the Conference agenda should be marged into one, which would provide that the Governing Body should recommend an agenda to the Conference for its session two years later. The Conference might refer the Governing Body's proposals to its Committee on Standing Orders. At present the Resolutions Committee offers the only means by which the Conference could influence its agenda. The two-thirds majority requirement and other complicated aspects of the resolutions procedure make it difficult for the Conference to have any real influence on the contents of its agenda.

29. Article 14 of the Constitution should be redrafted as follows:

- (a) The agenda for a session of the Conference shall be fixed by its preceding session from among the items suggested by the Governing Body, or by previous sessions of the Conference
- (b) The Governing Body shall make rules to ensure thorough technical co-operation and adequate consultation of the members as regards all items included in the agenda of the forthcoming Conference.



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ANNEX XVI

STATEMENT MADE BY MR. A.E. OSANYA-NYINEQUE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY-GENERAL FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS
OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY AT THE SEVENTEENTH
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL WELFARE

Nairobi, July 20, 1974

Mr. Chairman,

I realise that I am making this statement in reverse order; I should have made it earlier in your proceedings. Considering the prevailing circumstances, however, I can assure you that I had no option but to proceed as I have done. Perhaps the most important of these circumstances is that this really has been my first acquaintance with your organization at first hand. This fact has constrained me to take some time to get, as they say, the hang of things at the conference. From what I have been able to observe from your proceedings, I am convinced that my somewhat cautious approach was worth a try.

2. I have been very much impressed by your work and discussions at this conference, Mr. Chairman, and wish, on behalf of the Organization of African Unity, to congratulate the International Council on Social Welfare for the meticulous arrangements which have made the conference such a resounding success. I am equally impressed by what one might call the extra-mural activities of at least some of the participants. I am convinced, from their activities, Sir, that what we have here is a team of doers - people who practise what they preach. That is as it should be, for I am sure that the therapeutic manner in which they have passed their out-of-Conference hours has enabled them not only to obtain for themselves the relaxation which, we must all agree, they have needed badly, but also to learn well in the short time they have been here the less known but nevertheless strategic topography of the host city and sections of its social structure.

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3. Regarding the substantive work of the Conference, I have been immensely impressed by the gamut of your programme of work and discussions. It seems to me that you have in fact included in the programme all topics which are relevant to the welfare of man and (in this era of women's lib, I hasten to add) the welfare of woman.

4. The Organization of African Unity is particularly impressed with your emphasis on development and the very appropriate link which you establish between it and the aspirations of the people. The OAU agrees fully with your Working Party that development can only be considered meaningful if it conforms to the expressed needs and aspirations of the people ... and that aspirations are ... influenced by the social structure and people's perception of what is possible". The Working Party is on target when it observes further that certain "aspirations may be deliberately implanted by politicians, propagandists and 'animateurs'". This is particularly relevant to the situation in Africa, where two conditions are in evidence.

5. In independent Africa, for instance, pressures to prove that the post-colonial governments of the people are more committed to the people's welfare than their predecessor governments of the colonisers, have led some of the leaders to nurture popular aspirations somewhat beyond their capacities to actually satisfy.

6. At the other end of the scale is the situation which at present exists in those parts of Africa which are still under racist, minority, non-African and colonial regimes. There the deliberate policy is to deny the Africans human dignity and thus force them to set their aspirations so low that they cannot possibly realise their full potentials.

7. In these circumstances, your Working Party is advising appropriate prudence when it observes that "Development and Welfare planners must acquire better insights into determining what people really want, [that the] Social Worker with his special skills has a key role to play ... in articulating the needs of the people; [that what] people say they want must be interpreted operationally in terms of their capacity or ability to use and to sustain their interest and derive benefit from what is provided; [and finally that]

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what may appear to government and other donors as services offered or opportunities to the people may only appear to them as 'promised' opportunities and not actual opportunities which they could effectively utilize."

8. This delicate balance between the roles of Development and Welfare planners, on the one hand, and government, on the other hand, deserves the serious attention of all of us, for two important reasons, as I see it. In the first place, as President Kenyatta said the other day, social welfare is the concern of all members of the society. I would only add here that, where this simple fact is not acknowledged, it ought to be.

9. In the second place, the correct identification of the aspirations of the people and relating them to national development efforts are becoming ever more necessary, as scientific and technological advances are making man's environment more and more complex. There is thus greater need for mutual appreciation of each other's role and co-operation between governments and Development and Welfare planners.

10. The need for such appreciation and co-operation is even greater here in Africa, where the social structure in fact includes elements of preindustrial life; the transition from the pre-industrial to industrial life; as well as elements of industrial society as it is known in the developed countries of the world.

11. This brings me to my concluding remarks, Mr. Chairman, In as much as ICSW has a role to play in this important area of human life and existence, it deserves the support of all of us, and the OAU accordingly wishes you all possible success in your selfless endeavours. In this connexion, the OAU is happy to note that the membership of independent Africa in ICSW has increased almost tenfold since 1968. I realise, of course, that this accounts for only 19 out of the 42 OAU Member States, and hope, therefore, that the remaining 23 Member States will soon become members of ICSW. Once again, Sir, I wish your Organization prosperity.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

1975-07

Report of the Administrative Secretary-General on the Activities of the General Secretary in the Economic Social Transport and Communication Fields

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