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NOTE

Symbols of the United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. United Nations documents which are preceded by the designation E/CN.14/. . . indicate that the document was issued under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

ABBREVIATIONS

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific (countries)
ADB	African Development Bank
ARSO	African Regional Standards Organization
ASHEA	Association for Social Work Education in Africa
CAFTAD	African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CDPPP	Centre for Development Planning Projections and Policies (United Nations Headquarters)
CILSS	Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel
CNRET	Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport (United Nations Headquarters)
COMASTAT	Maghrebian Committee for the Co-ordination of Statistics and National Accounts
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECIA	Economic Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
CAU	Organization of African Unity
CCAM	African and Mauritian Common Organization
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OTC	Office of Technical Co-operation (United Nations Headquarters)
PAID	Pan-African Institute for Development
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDAT	United Nations Development Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization

UNSO	United Nations Sahelian Office
URTNA	Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

INTRODUCTION

1. The present annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa covers the period from 1 March 1975 to 29 February 1976. ^{1/} It is submitted for consideration by the Economic and Social Council at its sixty-first session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE TWELFTH SESSION

A. MATTERS THAT REQUIRE ACTION BY, OR ARE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

2. During the period under review, no session of the Conference of Ministers was held. However, the Commission wishes to bring to the attention of the Council that the following countries, having become members of the United Nations since the last session of the Commission in February 1975, have automatically become full members of the Commission: Cape Verde, the Comoros, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe. Since the list of members of ECA was last revised in 1968, the Council is requested to add the following members to paragraph 5 of the Commission's terms of reference: Botswana, Cape Verde, the Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Swaziland and Zambia.

B. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

3. During the period from 1 March 1975 to 28 February 1976, the Commission organized meetings of the Executive Committee, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa. A list of the meetings held by those bodies, together with information concerning their officers and their reports, is contained in annex I to this report.

C. OTHER ACTIVITIES

4. The activities carried out under the Commission's medium-term plan for the period 1976-1979 (E/5657, Volume II) and in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the ECA Conference of Ministers are described below.

^{1/} For the previous report of the Commission, covering the period from 24 February 1974 to 28 February 1975, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/5657).

AGRICULTURE

5. During the period under review, the activities of the secretariat in the field of agriculture centred on three main projects: a review of the current food and agriculture situation in Africa, a review of agricultural development plans and the promotion of regional agricultural co-operation, and the improvement of agricultural institutions and services.
6. Under the first project, a paper entitled "The food situation in Africa and a programme of action" (E/CN.14/637 and Corr.1), prepared for the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers held at Nairobi in February 1975, was submitted to the first meeting of the OAU Working Party for the Establishment of the African Interministerial Committee for Food, held in Addis Ababa in June 1975. The Working Party recommended that the paper should be brought up to date and made more comprehensive to serve as a basis for discussion at its next meeting.
7. The secretariat was represented at the seventh session of the FAO African Commission on Agricultural Statistics, held at Abidjan in February 1975. The recommendations adopted at the session covered inter alia, the establishment of a permanent training centre in agricultural statistics in Africa for training personnel at different levels, particularly for the 1980 world census of agriculture. Action has been taken on all the recommendations, including preparations for holding a seminar on food surveys. The secretariat also initiated a survey of agricultural statistics systems aimed at identifying problems associated with national plans or programmes on agricultural statistics and seeking solutions to those problems. A questionnaire on the subject was recently sent to all countries in the region.
8. The secretariat has continued its analyses of national reports on the state of food and agriculture in member States to provide basic information on intra-regional trade in food products. Studies of national reports on the production of rice and other cereals in Central Africa and dairy production in West Africa were undertaken during the period. The secretariat also continued the biannual publication of the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, with issue No. 17 due in the near future.
9. Under the programme of assistance to countries of the region in improving agricultural programming and establishing and implementing feasible schemes for inter-country and subregional co-operation, a pilot project was set up on Development through Multinational Co-operation and Trade Expansion. The report on the project was circulated to Governments and international agencies in the region for comments. Assistance was provided to the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia in the preparation of country perspective studies, in co-operation with FAO; to Kenya and Malawi on agricultural statistics project formulation, and to Ethiopia, at the request of the Government, in the form of a study on assessment of the harvest and possible food import needs.
10. At the request of the United Nations Development Advisory Team (UNDAT) at Yaoundé, the secretariat contributed to a preliminary study on oil seeds in Chad, a study of an integrated development project in the Kanem region in Chad and a study on meat production in Central Africa (the Central African Republic, Chad, the United Republic of Cameroon and Nigeria). Similarly, at the request of the Niamey UNDAT, the secretariat participated in a study on self-sufficiency in rice in the West African subregion and in a study of a FAO seed production project in co-operation with FAO staff members.

11. With regard to the preparation of studies for commodity groups, a study on the oil palm industry in Africa was revised following field missions to Benin, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Togo, the United Republic of Cameroon and Zaire. Information on oil palm production, marketing, processing, pricing and Government policies was obtained from each country visited. The study is intended to form part of ECA's contribution to the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order. A study on dairy development projects in selected urban areas in West Africa was undertaken. Preparatory desk studies were followed by field mission to the Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. Both missions benefited from the assistance of the FAO Regional Office for Africa in carrying out the country visits. Desk studies were also undertaken on dairy products for selected urban areas in Eastern Africa, and on coffee, in preparation for field missions. The secretariat also co-operated with FAO in the implementation of a study on the prospects for exports of meat from Eastern Africa in response to increased demand in the Near East.

12. Five project proposals were prepared by the secretariat for submission under the UNDP Second Inter-country Programme for Africa. They relate to small farm development, regional reserve stocks of grains for Eastern Africa, crop forecasting, a current agricultural research information system (CARIS) in Africa and expansion of food production and improvement of food marketing in the 13 least developed and land-locked countries of the region.

13. During the period under review, the secretariat organized the Seminar on Policies for Improving and Expanding Maize Production in Africa (1975). Preparations are under way for seminars on agricultural development planning and programming (1976) and on the methodology of agricultural sector analysis and planning for French-speaking countries in Africa, scheduled to take place in Dakar in November 1976.

14. For the improvement of agricultural institutions and services in member States, the secretariat undertook desk studies on integrated rural development and small farm development projects in Ghana, Madagascar, the United Republic of Tanzania and Upper Volta in preparation for field missions.

15. Lastly, the secretariat was represented at the Seminar organized by the FAO Policy Analysis Division, on agriculture in regional integration (Rome, 15-26 September 1975); the FAO/SIDA Seminar on Agriculture Sector Analysis in the Near East and North Africa (Cairo, 20-26 October 1975); and the Expert Consultation on Development of Food Marketing Systems for Large Urban Areas in Africa (Dakar, 8-17 December 1975). The secretariat was also represented at the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth sessions of the FAO Council and the eighteenth session of the FAO Conference.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND PLANNING

16. In the field of economic research, the secretariat revised part II of the 1974 Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa in the light of comments received from some African countries. Work on parts I and II of the Survey for 1975 was started during the period under review, and the final version is due for completion in early 1976. Part I of the Survey contains two sections, dealing respectively with an analysis of the international economic situation and an

analysis of the origin and development of inflationary trends in African countries and their impact on growth. Part II is devoted to the analysis of current economic developments and policies in member countries.

17. As part of the work of planning and programming, the new development plans of Algeria, the Congo, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tunisia and the United Republic of Cameroon were analysed and are now being reviewed with a view to possible publication in the Economic Bulletin for Africa, April 1976 issue.

18. In the context of preparations for the sixth session of the Conference of African Planners, due to take place in mid-1976, guidelines for country studies on "Development Planning Techniques and the Unified Approach to Development Planning" were prepared and distributed to the consultants selected to prepare country papers on that topic. The country papers were expected to include a review of existing planning techniques in ECA member countries to be used as a basis for further discussions on a unified approach to development analysis and planning and measures to eradicate mass poverty in Africa.

19. Under its programme towards the establishment of a new international economic order, the secretariat completed a study on the palm oil industry. Similarly, a paper on "Economic Development and International Co-operation" was completed and submitted to the OAU Conference of Ministers in Kampala in early August 1975. The paper also served as a basis for discussion at the meeting of African government experts convened to formulate an African position on the economic issues which were to be debated at the seventh special session of the General Assembly in September 1975. The report of the experts was drawn substantially from the ideas contained in that paper.

20. During the period under review, the secretariat's activities in the field of economic development centred around the management of the three operational UNDATs in Niamey, Lusaka and Yaoundé and the launching of the second Central Africa UNDAT at Kigali, to serve Burundi, Rwanda and the Kivu province of Zaire. Special emphasis was placed on improving the management of the teams, particularly the Lusaka and Niamey UNDATs, in co-operation with the ECA Division of Administration, by decentralizing travel funds directly to them and establishing guidelines for the recruitment of short-term consultants and personnel management in co-operation with United Nations Headquarters and the ECA Division of Administration. The secretariat was also involved in financial management, project formulation and evaluation, back-stopping of the UNDAT activities by its various divisions, appraisal of performance, documentation and servicing of the UNDAT meetings.

21. Research was carried out to identify ways of improving the performance of the UNDATs and the means by which they might contribute to technical and economic co-operation among the countries they serve. During 1976, a special mission is to review the UNDATs' structures, projects and the changes required to take into consideration the directives for the implementation of a new international economic order. Work has started on the preparation of the terms of reference and the background material for the UNDAT evaluation mission, which is planned for early 1976.

22. In view of the financial crisis facing the UNDATs, discussions were held by ECA with UNLP both in New York and in Addis Ababa. The result was UNDP's agreement to finance the UNDATs in 1976. However, the Programme Committee meetings

of the three operational UNDATs were postponed, and the Governments concerned informed of the situation. In October 1975, the three UNDAT team leaders participated in ECA-UNDP discussions held in Addis Ababa to screen projects for 1976.

23. The activities of the Yaoundé UNDAT during the review period, included a project on "Integrated development of 'Départements' around Yaoundé", a study on "Cost structure of products manufactured by companies under "taxe unique" and a study on "The Economies of Cotton Production in the Central African Republic, Chad and Cameroon". A survey was also undertaken in Nigeria by a team including an expert from the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division for the project on "Livestock and meat marketing in the UDEAC countries and Chad". The Team is continuing its work in the field. Similarly, additional work is being undertaken on the project entitled "Study on rural exodus in the Central African Republic".

24. The Niamey UNDAT carried out two country studies on the training of co-operative agents in Benin and the Ivory Coast. The Team also continued to give assistance to the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and the United Nations Sahelian Office, through the sponsorship of an ECA expert to undertake a study on a Regional Seed Plan. Similarly, the Team sponsored the preparation of a paper by an adviser from the secretariat in connexion with a seminar on forest resources development in the Sahel due to be held in the course of 1976. The Team also undertook the collection of background material for the projects on the Master Plan for the Niger River Basin and on the Development of Co-operative Ranches in the Sahel.

25. The Lusaka UNDAT started work on a Trade Directory in East and Southern Africa as a contribution to the development of intra-African trade. It also started work on a rural settlement project. An interesting initiative originating with the countries served by the Lusaka UNDAT was the establishment of a development fund for the implementation of multinational projects.

26. In accordance with Commission resolution 256(XII) calling on the Executive Secretary to take the measures needed 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 secretariat has been active in making preparatory arrangements for such meetings. The meetings for the Central and West African subregions will be held within the framework of the Programme Committee meetings of the Yaoundé and Niamey UNDATs respectively. The Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb is expected to form the nucleus of the North African subregional ministerial meeting.

27. The secretariat completed a study on the least developed and land-locked countries of the region. Much work had already been done by ECA on that subject, and the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa now includes a special chapter on development in those countries. The study contained a review of the outstanding problems of those countries, which will serve as a basis for ECA programmes of assistance. The study described the structures of the countries concerned, analysed their major development constraints and reviewed measures and programmes at the international and regional level to assist such countries in their development efforts.

28. At the request of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, the secretariat prepared a note entitled "The contribution made by ECA in promoting economic co-operation among African countries". That contribution included assistance in the drawing up of agreements to create integrative institutions, the promotion and identification of opportunities for technical and economic co-operation in general, in specific sectors and in the creation of service and producers' association. The secretariat continued to keep abreast of activities in the field of economic co-operation and integration in the subregions, particularly through its subregional office in North Africa, which maintains close working relations with such intergovernmental organizations as the Permanent Consultative Committee of the Maghreb and the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD).

29. During the period under review, the secretariat was represented at two meetings, the eleventh session of the Committee for Development Planning held at United Nations Headquarters in April 1975 and the third session of the Committee on Review and Appraisal, held in New York in May and June 1975. The secretariat also published volume XII, No. 1 of the Economic Bulletin for Africa and updated the Directory of Intergovernmental Co-operation Organisations in Africa. For the Conference of East and Central African States, the secretariat revised a paper on ECA assistance to the African States concerned. The annual Ministerial Meeting of the Conference did not, however, take place as planned.

30. In the North African subregion, the subregional office provided assistance to the Maghrebian Committee for the Co-ordination of Statistics and National Accounts (COMASTAT) and participated in a number of meetings held in the subregion.

31. Fruitful co-operation between the secretariat, the UNDATs and the Centre for Development Planning, Projections and Policies (CDPPP) at Headquarters continued during the period especially with regard to project identification, formulation and evaluation and the co-ordination of the activities of the UNDATs with those of the secretariat.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Education and training

32. In the context of the instructors' training fellowship programme financed by the Netherlands Government, two missions were undertaken to a number of African countries in an attempt to stimulate greater participation in the programme, identify local facilities in support of the programme, assess instructor training needs and collect manpower data in specific sectors. In addition, two new subprojects were successfully initiated during the review period. One relates to the training of instructors for the Regional Centre for Aerial Surveys at the University of Ife in Ile-Ife, Nigeria as well as the training of photogrammetry technicians at the centre. The other concerned the training of management educators and trainers.

33. A questionnaire on national priority training needs was sent to all member States of the Commission with a view to determining priority areas and disciplines in which technical co-operation activities in the field of training should be focussed during 1976-1979. Replies to the questionnaire will be analysed for publication and it is intended to up-date this information every two years as a guide for the development of the secretariat's training and fellowship programme.

34. On the basis of previous studies, an intercountry project document for an African Higher Technical Training and Research Centre for the less developed countries was prepared and submitted to UNDP for consideration.

35. The administration of the fellowship programme continued with greater intensity. The bilateral fellowship and scholarship programme reached a new record, with 150 awards in 1975 as against 140 in 1974. Most of the awards were for non-degree courses and tailored-to-need individual programmes.

36. A project document for intra-African co-operation in establishing an African Training (Fellowship) Fund was prepared and dispatched to member States for comments, suggestions and indications of support for the establishment of such a Fund. Further action will depend on the response received.

37. A project proposal for group training for African technical and managerial personnel was prepared and sent to the Government of Iran for consideration and financing. A similar project for French-speaking member States is to be submitted to a prospective donor country. A fellowship proposal for on-the-job training for French-speaking African translators in the ECA secretariat was submitted to the French Government for financing, and a reply is awaited. Consultations were held with the University of Nairobi and the Kenya Institute of Administration for co-operation in initiating in 1976 a fellowship programme for the training of accountancy teachers and instructors.

38. The subregional and the national workshop programme for the training of instructors and trainers financed by the Netherlands Government continued during the period under review. Workshops were held in Swaziland and, with the co-operation of CAFRAD, in Egypt, the Gambia, Lesotho and Liberia. In addition, the African Association for Training and Development was assisted in mobilizing financial resources and in increasing its membership. A workshop co-ordinator visited a number of interested African countries during the last quarter of 1975 to prepare host institutions for the workshop series to be implemented in the first quarter of 1976.

39. The secretariat was represented at UNESCO-sponsored meetings on the following topics: regional co-operation in African higher education (Dakar); recognition of higher studies, degrees and diplomas in African States (Accra); and alternative approaches to school education at primary level (Addis Ababa). Secretariat representatives also attended the UNESCO Meeting of Senior Officials of Ministries of Education in the 25 LDCs (Paris) and the Meeting of Fellowship Officers (Dakar).

40. In furtherance of ECA's policy of developing closer and more effective co-operation with UNESCO, the services of a senior staff member were made available to UNESCO for participation in a working party of experts to prepare guidelines for the final working documents to be considered by the Regional Conference of African Ministers of Education, scheduled to be held in Lagos in 1976.

41. In respect of studies and publications relating to fellowships and training facilities, a progress report on the development and administration of the fellowship programme in 1974 was prepared and distributed to donor Governments, and organizations and member States. The secretariat also published ECA Training Programme Bulletin No. 8 and 9; Training Information Notice Nos. 40, 41, 42 and 43; two Occasional Reports on Education and Training for Development; and a monograph on the same subject dealing with specific aspects of development-oriented education.

Labour, management and employment

42. The secretariat initiated a study on the deployment and utilization of high-level manpower in selected African countries with a field study mission planned for Benin, the Ivory Coast, and the United Republic of Cameroon early in 1976. Work also continued on the study on the enlargement of employment opportunities for educated African women in selected African countries.

43. Negotiations were initiated for a survey on manpower and training needs in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Angola. The project will now have to be reviewed ab initio in view of the political and military conflict in Angola and Mozambique's negative attitude.

44. The secretariat embarked on a new study on an inventory and projection of professional, technical and administrative personnel in agriculture, manufacturing and transportation. A questionnaire was prepared and dispatched to the countries under study. The study is expected to provide useful guidelines for training policy and programme orientation in the main sectors concerned. Preparatory action was taken to upgrade the Directory of African Management Education and Training Programmes, with the second edition of the Directory scheduled for publication in April 1976. A two-volume Directory of African Specialists and Consulting Organizations was published with the aim of facilitating the identification of African experts and consultants for use in technical co-operation activities in Africa.

45. As an assignment of increasing importance, the secretariat was involved in studying, evaluating and preparing comments on several UNDP country projects submitted to it for review.

Public administration

46. Advisory missions to member States continued during the period under review. Missions were undertaken to Benin, the Ivory Coast, Lesotho, Senegal, Uganda, and the United Republic of Cameroon and a number of other east, southern and west African countries to advise on such matters as organization and methods services, public administration, management training, administrative reforms and procurement and supply management.

47. The services of a consultant from Ghana were secured and arrangements were made to undertake a six-country study mission and provide advisory services in Eastern, Central and West Africa in order to assess the present level and requirements for professional training and qualifications in accountancy, secretaryship, insurance and management.

48. A preliminary study was initiated on the problem of harmonizing methods of administrative training policies and programmes in Africa in preparation for a regional meeting in 1976 to formulate a plan on the subject.

49. Considerable work was carried out in preparing a set of working documents for the inaugural meeting of the African Purchasing and Supplies Association, originally planned for November 1975 but now postponed until April 1976.

50. At the request of the Government of Rwanda, a member of the secretariat helped organize an appreciation seminar on organization and methods for high-level Government officials.

51. The secretariat was represented at the third meeting of experts on the United Nations Programme of Public Administration and Finance and in two other meetings: the International Conference on Public Enterprises organized by the East African Management Institute (Arusha) and the international seminar on the indigenization of the private sector of African economies held in Maseru (Lesotho) and sponsored by the African Association for Public Administration and Management.

52. Co-operation with the Headquarters Division of Public Administration and Finance was maintained during the review period and was particularly fruitful with respect to programme development in organization and management and in procurement and supplies management. In furtherance of the objective of effective co-operation between ECA and the African and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), a meeting of the OCAM/ECA ad hoc Committee was held in Libreville, Gabon, in May 1975. The participants considered a provisional project proposal for the creation of a multinational African institution for the training of advisers, and also reviewed arrangements for the holding of a meeting sponsored by ECA and OCAM on accountancy and the management of public administration for French-speaking participants.

Social development

53. At the request of a number of voluntary agencies, the secretariat continued to promote the co-ordination of the work of ECA with that of the various international voluntary agencies sponsoring rural development programmes in Africa. The projects included studies, the collection and dissemination of information and evaluations in the field of rural development, involving such voluntary agencies as OXFAM, Agri-Service Ethiopia, Christian Relief, the Catholic Secretariat, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and Foster Parents Plan International.

54. Discussions were held with representatives of Seneca College, Canada and the Intermediate Technology Development Group, London, concerning village technology and with the Swiss technical co-operation agency and the Pan-African Institute for Development (PAID) in connexion with the ECA/PAID joint training programme in rural development. The secretariat also held discussions with the Government of Uganda on the socio-economic development of Uganda, and with the Government of Ethiopia in order to identify areas in which the secretariat could provide assistance to Ethiopia.

55. Advisory services were provided to Ethiopia concerning community development work; to Angola, the Congo and Guinea-Bissau concerning social welfare work; to the Gambia on educational matters and training opportunities; and to the Association for Social Work Education in Africa (ASWEA) on teaching materials and publication of their journal and study documents. The secretariat also carried out a mission to Madagascar to evaluate a handicraft centre.

56. The secretariat has begun preparations for the second Regional Conference of Ministers of Social Welfare scheduled for November/December 1976. The Conference is being held to discuss current problems relating to social welfare and development, rural development, youth and related fields and to look into the possibility of establishing and financing a Regional Training and Research Centre for Social Development in Africa.

57. During the period under review, secretariat representatives participated in a number of meetings, seminars and conferences concerning youth, the prevention of crime, rural development, social welfare training and social development.

58. Studies carried out by the secretariat included work on the collection and analysis of material relating to national youth service programmes; the comparative study of the organization, administration and financing of rural development programmes in Africa; the Manual of Village Technology; a survey on rehabilitation services and related problems in African countries; and a study on social development and family planning.

59. The African Training and Research Centre for Women was formally established the secretariat in March 1975. The Centre's work will include in-service training organization of the African Women's Development Task Force, applied research in areas of greatest need and the production of information and resource materials for promoting the advancement of women in all sectors of society.

60. A series of workshops to improve the quality of rural life continued during the period under review. Workshops were held in the Congo, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Upper Volta. Workshops were held on food storage and preservation in three regions of the United Republic of Tanzania. The secretariat continued its series of seminars on National Commissions on Women and Development and Women's Bureaux in its efforts to secure the participation of women in national development and international co-operation. Seminars were held in Benin, Gabon, the Gambia, Togo, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, and Zambia.

61. In the context of the integration of African women in the development process, secretariat representatives participated in a number of missions to Gabon, Kenya, the Sudan and in meetings and conferences on women's work, including the World Conference of the International Women's Year. A number of studies were also carried out on the role of women in development.

62. Publications by the secretariat during the period under review included the quarterly Rural Development Newsletter, the Directory of Activities of International Voluntary Agencies in Rural Development in Africa and the newsletter African Women.

INDUSTRY

Industrial development

63. In the wake of the Second General Conference of UNIDO in Lima in March 1975, in which ECA secretariat representatives participated, the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa held its second meeting to consider action proposals submitted by the secretariat for the implementation in Africa of the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation adopted by the Conference. The proposals were submitted to the Third Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Nairobi in December 1975. The Conference endorsed the proposals, reviewed industrial performance in the region midway through the Second Development Decade and assessed prospects for industrialization in Africa during the next 25 years towards the target laid down in the Lima Declaration. The Conference also decided to set up three key

institutions to promote collective self-reliance, and assigned to the Follow-up Committee the focal role in the consultations, negotiations and international consultations called for in the Lima Declaration. In connexion with the Industrial Development Fund, the Conference called for the establishment of an African Industrial Development Fund which would be linked to the international Fund through the African Development Bank.

64. On the basis of the recommendations adopted at the second meeting of the Follow-up Committee, ECA and UNIDO approved a list of inter-country projects for Africa for financing by UNDP during the 1977-1981 programming cycle. Following a meeting between ECA and UNDP representatives in Addis Ababa 12 projects were submitted to UNDP headquarters in New York for approval.

65. Advisory missions to member countries continue to feature as an important aspect of secretariat activities in the field of industry. Missions were carried out to Somalia to identify problem areas in the implementation of industrial plans, policies and programmes; to Mauritania, for the first phase of an industrial survey; and to Kenya for the purpose of an exchange of views on co-operation between the Industrial Development and Promotion Centre and the secretariat. Advisory missions on industrial surveys, studies, monitoring and appraisal of industrial development were carried out in Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast and the Upper Volta.

66. Missions were carried out to 10 east and central African countries to assess markets for forest products and to survey the potential development of forest-based industries. In the field of food industries, missions were undertaken to Malawi to identify viable agro-industrial projects for implementation. Surveys on food processing were undertaken in Botswana and Swaziland, and on the meat industry in Madagascar and Nigeria. Rural and small industries were the subject of field missions to Gabon and Togo. They related to proposals for setting up small-scale textile units.

67. With regard to industrial investment promotion services, exploratory missions were conducted in Egypt, Rwanda and Tunisia to review major industrial projects and exchange views on instruments and appropriate mechanisms to facilitate the promotion and financing of industrial projects.

68. Market research reports were completed on modern packaging and the use of pre-cut sawn wood in Asmara, on export possibilities for Ethiopian wood products and on wood-based panel industries in Africa. In the field of engineering industries, a review of the development of the metal-consuming sector in African countries for the period 1960-1973 was completed. Collection and analysis of data continued with the object of framing proposals for the development of the engineering industries at multinational, regional and subregional levels. Surveys were also completed on the chemical and fertilizer industries in the region and on training facilities in the field of mechanical forest industries in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

69. Publications by the secretariat in the field of industry included "Investment Africa", aimed at promoting investment in Africa, the ECA Directory of Investment Promotion Contacts and the Directory of Industrial Development Institutions. A Rural and Small-scale Industries Bulletin was also published to promote the development of such industries.

Human settlements

70. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 3128(XXVIII) on co-operation between the regional economic commissions and the secretariat of the United Nations Conference of Human Settlements (HABITAT), ECA and the HABITAT secretariat jointly sponsored the African Regional Preparatory Conference held in Cairo in June 1975. The aim of the conference was to examine the problem of human settlements and to formulate recommendations which would ensure that the views of the participating countries were reflected in the agenda and documentation of the HABITAT Conference.

71. The secretariat carried out a number of studies during the period under review. Several papers were prepared for the Regional Preparatory Conference, and a large-scale study was prepared for HABITAT entitled "Settlement policies and strategies". Another study, dealing with the physical planning aspects of social needs in housing programmes, was presented at the Inter-regional Seminar on Social Aspects of Housing organized by Headquarters at Copenhagen in September 1975. The secretariat presented another document dealing with factors affecting housing in integrated rural development programmes at a seminar held in Butare, Rwanda, in October 1975, which was organized by the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP).

72. With generous assistance from the Netherlands Government, the secretariat is currently preparing a publication entitled Human Settlements in Africa: The Role of Housing and Building. The secretariat is also working on a major publication, Economic Housing in Africa, which will include texts and illustrations on low-cost housing solutions in African countries. Particular emphasis is being placed on the use of traditional designs and materials.

73. The secretariat was also represented at a number of meetings and seminars dealing with low-cost housing policies, programming and financing.

TRADE

International trade

74. In pursuance of Commission resolution 243(XI), the secretariat is operating a regional technical assistance project financed by UNDP and designed to provide African countries with the data, information, and technical advice required for participation in multilateral trade and related monetary negotiations. In that context, missions were undertaken to Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zaire for consultations and discussions.

75. In October 1975, the secretariat organized a course on commercial policy and trade promotion. The course was held in Algiers from 30 September to 24 October and was attended by 36 participants from 28 countries. The central theme of the course was "trade issues at UNCTAD IV / the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", with the main objective of assisting African countries to harmonize their stands on the various issues to be discussed. A number of recommendations were also adopted for consideration by the ECA/OAU Joint Meeting of Experts on Trade and Development. The secretariat also organized training courses in foreign trade and export promotion in Madagascar and Mauritius at the request of the two Governments. The aim of the courses was to identify major trade promotion problems and measures to solve them.

76. The ECA/OAU Joint Meeting of Experts on Trade and Development was held in Algiers in November 1975. The meeting considered the situation regarding intra-African co-operation and the expansion of intra-African trade, and adopted a draft Declaration and Programme of Action on the promotion of intra-African trade and the development of economic co-operation, which included, inter-alia, recommendations for the creation of an African common market, the establishment of an African trade and development organization, the institutionalization of the Conference of African Trade Ministers, the setting up of an intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Trade and Development, the removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to intra-African trade, the formation of associations of commodity producers and the establishment of an African multilateral payments system. The meeting also made specific recommendations regarding the African position on issues to be considered at the fourth session of UNCTAD. These recommendations related, inter alia, to commodities, manufactures and semi-manufactures, money and finance and the transfer of real resources for development, the transfer of technology, the least developed countries, economic co-operation among developing countries, trade relations between countries with different economic and social systems, and the multilateral trade negotiations. These recommendations, together with the draft Declaration and Programme of Action on intra-African trade, were later endorsed by the fourth OAU Conference of Trade Ministers, which took place in Algiers from 25 to 28 November 1975.

77. In the field of intra-African trade, a consultative mission was undertaken to Rwanda to examine ways in which the secretariat could assist the Government in formulating its export promotion efforts. The secretariat also participated in a mission financed by the Swiss Government to study trade conditions in the Eastern and Central African subregions, and made specific recommendations aimed at improving transit trade conditions in those subregions.

78. Fact-finding missions were undertaken by the information and documentation service of the Africa Trade Centre with the aim of collecting material and information to build up an effective information system for the purpose of devising and implementing appropriate policies for export promotion and development. The missions also discussed with relevant officials in the Government and private sectors the need to develop or strengthen institutional machinery for the collection, analysis and dissemination of trade information, including contacts between member States and the secretariat.

79. During the period under review, the secretariat took steps to strengthen central data collection at the Africa Trade Centre, covering 55 periodical sources and now including data on international and national legislation relevant to intra-African trade. Work also continued in the field of mechanization of data storage and retrieval. Furthermore, the secretariat established contact with other United Nations agencies in Europe in order to acquaint its staff with the various data processing techniques in use and enable them to study ways and means of securing access for ECA to the important reservoir of data within the United Nations network.

80. With regard to publications, the secretariat completed preparation for the issue of the African Trader, a journal designed to be an important means of disseminating information in the field of trade. The secretariat continued to gather information with the purpose of publishing a Directory of Chambers of Commerce in Africa.

81. In connexion with the Lomé Convention, a meeting was held by the Preparatory Committee on the proposed Conference of ACP countries to discuss co-operation among ACP countries. A number of steps were taken at the meeting with respect to preparations for the Conference.

Public finance and financial institutions

82. During the period under review, the secretariat organized a number of workshops in budget plan harmonization, tax policies and administration at the request of the Governments of Ethiopia, the Gambia, Liberia, the Sudan, and the United Republic of Tanzania. Secretariat representatives participated in the Fourth International Liaison Conference of East and Southern Africa to assist the Conference in formulating a programme for the establishment of a regional training centre in tax administration and to discuss ECA assistance in promoting the training of tax officials in the region. The secretariat was also represented at the United Nations expert group meeting on budget and planning for development in developing countries. The aim of the meeting was to identify and analyse the issues of budgetary reform in developing countries within the context of national development planning.

83. The secretariat serviced the fifth annual meeting of the West African Subregional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks. During the meeting an agreement concerning the establishment of a West African Clearing House was signed. The secretariat later assisted a meeting held in Freetown in May 1975 in working out the details of the clearing house agreement. The secretariat also serviced the fourth regular meeting of the Association of African Central Banks, which was held at Kinshasa in August 1975.

84. A working party of the African Group at IMF and IBRD met at ECA headquarters in July 1975. The meeting stressed the need for a quick decision on the reform of the international monetary system and discussed improvements in the flow of real resources to the developing countries. The meeting also adopted the statutes of the African Centre for Monetary Studies and chose Dakar as the seat of the Centre.

85. Two studies were undertaken during the period under review: a study on recent measures for the improvement of tax administrations in some African countries, and a study on capital gains and net wealth tax in selected African countries.

POPULATION

86. In co-operation with the United Nations Population Division, New York, and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the secretariat organized the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultation in Lusaka in April 1975. The Consultation, a follow-up to the World Population Conference, was convened to examine the recommendations of the Conference and recommend programmes of action for African countries for the implementation of the World Population Plan of Action.

87. Secretariat representatives participated in the eighteenth session of the Population Commission, held in New York in February 1975. Two decisions of direct significance to ECA concerned the Population Commission's desire to be informed of the work programme of the regional commissions and the need to monitor population trends and policies as recommended in the World Population Plan of Action.

88. During the period under review the secretariat continued its series of studies on the volume and implications of migration to big cities, with studies completed for Accra, Kinshasa and Libreville. In the same context, missions were undertaken to Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal and the Upper Volta to collect data. Other studies being carried out concern fertility, education and population growth in Africa; fertility levels, patterns and differentials in Africa and their implications for economic and social development; country case studies on the relationship between population and economic and social development; administration of family planning programmes; definition of urban population in Africa; the economic consequences of migration between the Ivory Coast and neighbouring countries; and a manual of demographic concepts and definitions suitable for African conditions.

89. The secretariat was represented at the meeting of the Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee on Demographic Projections and the eleventh session of the Sub-Committee on Population of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC). The Sub-Committee reviewed the role of the regional commissions in the task of monitoring and appraisal of population trends and policies entrusted to the United Nations. Secretariat representatives also participated in the meeting of representatives of the regional commissions held in Geneva in June 1975, at which UNFPA funding of regional projects for 1976 and 1977 was discussed.

90. National seminars on the relationship between population and economic and social development were organized by the secretariat in Mali and Togo. The secretariat was also represented at the Tripartite Seminar on Labour and Population Policies with Reference to Women and Youth organized by the Kenyan Ministry of Labour and ILO in May 1975. Other meetings and seminars attended were on the subject of migration and civil registration and on rapid population growth and socio-economic development, with special reference to labour and employment policies.

91. The secretariat continued to backstop the activities of the two regional institutes of population studies in Accra and Yaoundé. Staff members of the secretariat gave lectures at the Yaoundé institute and the East African Statistical Training Centre, and participated in a seminar on mortality trends and differentials in some Arab and African countries organized by the Cairo Demographic Centre.

92. Advisory services were provided to some African Governments, through the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, on population censuses, studies on migration, vital statistics and a study of rural exodus in the Central African Republic.

93. The secretariat continued publication of the African Population Newsletter and started work on an African Directory of Demographers and a bibliography of population projections in Africa.

STATISTICS

94. In the context of the development of national statistical services, a report on the 1974 survey of the organization, activities and staffing of African national statistical services was completed. In addition, advisory missions were carried out in a number of countries, and assistance was provided in compiling material in accordance with the revised United Nations System of National Accounts and in developing related basic series.

95. With regard to the development of a regional statistical service, GDP data classified by origin and expenditure in current and constant prices for the period 1960-1973 for all African countries was finalized, subject to further country amendments. Preliminary estimates for 1974 with a broad break-down according to industrial origin were also prepared.

96. The bulk of the secretariat's activities involved studies and surveys in the various fields of statistics. Studies carried out related to national accounts, internal population migration, enumeration of nomadic population, regional purchasing power parity, balance of payments, growth of capital budgets, the structure and importance of non-monetary activities, tourism and transport, patterns of private consumption expenditure and industrial statistics. These statistical studies are intended as a means of filling gaps in African statistics, with recourse to all possible data sources. The results are normally published in the "Statistical and Information Bulletin" issued by the secretariat.

97. Surveys carried out during the period under review were related to the African Household Surveys programme and inventories of data processing equipment, trained personnel and statistical applications in member countries.

98. The secretariat serviced the ninth session of the Conference of African Statisticians which met in Lomé in October 1975. Among the principal considerations were organization and staffing of national statistical services, technical assistance and training, data processing, development of standardized national accounts, revision of regional work on external trade statistics, improvement of industrial statistics, progress of the African Census Programme and the follow-up operation on household surveys.

99. Publications issued by the secretariat result from the various studies and surveys carried out. These publications include the Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin, the Statistical Newsletter, Foreign Trade Statistics for Africa, and the Statistical Yearbook for Africa. A revised Bibliography of African Statistical Publications and an African Directory of Statisticians were also published. A paper on "The creation and maintenance of an inter-African statistical data bank" was prepared for the First African Conference on Informatics in Administration. Similarly, a report on "The use of computers by statistical offices in Africa" was prepared for the Conference of African Statisticians.

African Census Programme

100. During the period under review, population census enumerations under the aegis of the African Census Programme were completed in 13 member countries. Technical or financial assistance or both has so far been given to 23 countries in the planning and conduct of their national census programmes. The combined population of these 23 countries forms approximately 60 per cent of the total population of Africa. A number of countries plan to conduct their censuses in 1976 and 1977, while some others are developing activities to undertake censuses of their population in the 1980 round.

101. Work was undertaken on the revision of global and regional recommendations to be used for the 1980 World Programme of Population and Housing Censuses. As a preliminary step, country comments were invited.

102. Advisory missions were undertaken to a number of countries in connexion with the census programme and on the problem of enumerating nomadic populations.

103. The secretariat published the ECA/UNESCO Manual on Demographic Sample Surveys in Africa and completed a study on population census post-enumeration surveys. Documentation was also prepared for a civil registration project being undertaken jointly with CCAM.

NATURAL RESOURCES, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

104. The United Nations Centre for Natural Resources, Energy and Transport (CNRET) at Headquarters adopted specific recommendations, at its meeting held at Tokyo in March 1975, to enable ECA to assist African countries prepare for both the Regional Water Conference, scheduled to be held in September 1976, and the World Water Conference planned for 1977. ECA also held consultations with UNESCO and IMO on the best way in which the two agencies could assist ECA in preparing for the Regional Conference.

105. In the field of science and technology, the secretariat continued to maintain contact with the Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs and with the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU.

Mineral resources

106. In pursuance of Commission resolution 261(XII), the secretariat gave full administrative and technical support for the establishment of the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre in the United Republic of Tanzania. An intensive promotional effort was made among the countries of the subregion to obtain their official participation, but so far only two countries have responded favourably. A similar Centre is planned for the Central African subregion, with initial preparations already under way.

107. Studies were carried out on a number of minerals including iron ore and ferro-alloy metals, phosphate and potash resources in each African country and on the production and consumption of aluminium raw materials.

108. Through various missions the secretariat continued to collect data for the Inventory of African Mineral Resources. The secretariat also collected information on geological activity and on the development, production and trade of minerals in African countries and in the world. Missions were undertaken to a number of countries to obtain new data about exploration and plans for the exploitation of mineral resources. During these missions, the opportunity was taken to discuss with the competent authorities the principles and methods of building up national inventories of mineral resources.

109. Plans for the Seminar and Study Tour for African Geologists in the USSR were finalized, and a favourable answer in respect of financing was awaited from the Office for Technical Co-operation (OTC) in New York.

110. An information paper on the activities of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and reports and proposals on co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECA) and on the application of the Lomé Convention in the field of mineral resources were prepared by the secretariat.

Water resources

111. As part of the preparations for the African Regional Water Conference scheduled for September 1976, the secretariat participated in the Panel Meeting of the United Nations Water Conference at Geneva in March 1975 and in the Southern African Conference

on Water Supply and Pollution Control which took place at Mbabane, Swaziland, in June 1975. In addition to assistance from UNESCO and IHO, the services of an expert from CNRET were obtained to assist the secretariat in its preparations for the Regional Conference.

112. The secretariat was engaged in studies on underground water resources in a few African countries. Missions were undertaken to Botswana, Ethiopia, the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas and Zambia to collect data and provide assistance in field investigations and in interpreting hydrochemical data.

113. The secretariat convened a meeting of country experts to discuss the establishment of an inter-State body for the Lake Tanganyika-Lake Kivu basin. Draft instruments were drawn up and agreement reached to establish the body's headquarters in Bujumbura.

Energy

114. The secretariat continued with preparations for the Second African Meeting on Energy. Papers prepared for the meeting, originally scheduled to take place in March 1976 but now to be held at a later date, include studies on the appraisal of the current energy situation and prospects in Africa, the development of electric energy in Africa, co-operation in the field of energy and the environmental aspects of energy development and utilization in the African continent.

115. A significant part of the secretariat's activities in the field of energy concerned the project for the Integrated Development of the Liptako-Gourma area in West Africa.

116. The secretariat undertook a number of important studies during the period under review. These included a strategy for energy development, a study on the status of energy resources in Africa and the role of energy and water in the development of human settlements. A project relating to the inventory and development of energy resources in Africa was submitted to UNDP and approved. Concerning the project on the development of non-conventional sources of energy, the secretariat participated in a joint ECA/UNDP mission to assess solar energy utilization and prospects in West African countries.

117. The secretariat was also represented at a number of meetings, including a meeting on co-operation among developing countries in petroleum held in Geneva under the auspices of CNRET.

Cartography

118. The secretariat continued its support to the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife, Nigeria. For the year 1975/76, 32 students from 11 countries are attending courses in photogrammetry at the technician level at the Centre.

119. The Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping was formally established with headquarters in Nairobi. Its aim is to provide services to member countries in aerial photography, photogrammetry, geophysical and geodetic surveys, cartography and map printing and electronic computations.

120. In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the third Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in October 1972, a meeting of experts was held in June 1975 to establish the African Association of Cartography. The instruments of the Association were formally adopted at the meeting, and the first Council meeting of the Association is due to take place early in 1976.

121. At the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Conference of Commonwealth Survey Officers, the secretariat was represented at a meeting of the Conference held in Cambridge, United Kingdom, in August 1975. The ECA representative at the Conference discussed with representatives of donor countries the possibility of support for the African Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping.

Environment

122. During the period under review, secretariat representatives participated in a number of meetings of great significance to the region. At a Conference held at Barcelona on the problems of pollution of the Mediterranean, agreements were reached and a covenant drawn up for the protection of the Mediterranean by all States concerned. The agreement is of great importance for the North African countries, which have been concerned with pollution from oil tankers and depletion of their fishery reserves.

123. The secretariat was represented at a meeting in Rome on the problems of the arid and semi-arid zones. Agreement was reached for the creation of an international body under the auspices of FAO to implement projects for the development of such zones.

124. A meeting in Teheran on the problems of de-desertification and arid lands was also attended by representatives of the secretariat. Important decisions were reached concerning international co-operation in tackling the problems of arid lands. Programmes worked out at that meeting should enable ECA to co-operate with UNEP in assisting African countries in their programmes of reforestation and stabilization of sand dunes.

125. The secretariat was also represented at the third meeting of the Governing Council of UNEP in Nairobi, at which important decisions were made concerning land, water and desertification directly related to ECA's work programme and UNEP's assistance to the regional economic commissions in preparing for the World Water Conference.

126. Proposals for the establishment of a Regional Remote Sensing Satellite Ground Receiving and Data Processing Station were finalized by the secretariat. The proposals were submitted to a meeting attended by representatives of various United Nations agencies and selected Governments. At the meeting, which was called to discuss the establishment of the centre, many items connected with remote sensing and training aspects were discussed.

127. The secretariat is participating in a joint project with UNEP on the evaluation and assessment of machinery to deal with environmental problems in selected African countries.

Science and technology

128. At the request of the Office for Science and Technology at Headquarters the secretariat prepared a progress report on the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology in the African region. The report dealt in detail with the secretariat's activities relating to the establishment of national machinery and the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Plan, and the activities undertaken by the secretariat for promoting the Plan in African countries. Proposals were also made on ways and means of implementing the African Regional Plan during the second half of the Second Development Decade.

129. The promotion of the African Regional Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development continued to be one of the major activities of the secretariat. Staff visited a number of African countries to consult with Government officials on the establishment and/or operation of national machinery for the implementation of the Plan and to review progress in its implementation in individual countries.

130. The secretariat convened and hosted the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa, held in November 1975. The participants discussed the implementation of the African Regional Plan and preparations for the Second United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, to be held in 1978.

131. In co-operation with the Ghana Standards Board in Accra, the secretariat convened a meeting in September 1975 to discuss the establishment of an African Regional Standards Organization (ARSO). To that end an Interim Steering Committee of nine countries was appointed. Contacts were established with OAU with a view to sharing some of the preparatory work and servicing the inaugural meeting of ARSO, planned for late 1976.

132. Secretariat representatives participated in a seminar on the recycling and disposal of solid waste held in Yugoslavia in April 1975 and in a UNESCO-sponsored workshop on co-operation in science and technology among the countries of eastern and southern Africa held in Kenya in November 1970. It also participated in an ECA/UNESCO/OAU meeting organized to follow up a CASTAFRICA (Conference of Ministers of African Member States Responsible for the Application of Science and Technology to Development) recommendation on science and technology policies.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

133. During the period under review, the secretariat was represented on a UNDP joint maritime exploratory mission in Africa with representatives of UNCTAD, INCO and ECA. The mission surveyed the economic aspects of shipping, including the need for advisory and training services, and the technical aspects with particular reference to the provision of sea-going and shore-based training for African nationals.

134. Several missions were undertaken by the secretariat to Botswana, the East African Community and Zambia on problems of transport facilitation; to Somalia to advise the Government on its national shipping line and on port operations; and to Tunis to service a meeting on Combined Transport Arrangements in North Africa.

135. The secretariat, in co-operation with OAU, organized a Conference of Ministers of Transport of West African countries at Abidjan in June 1975. The Conference adopted a Declaration on Transport Co-ordination in West Africa, and recommendations were made on the detailed nature of the machinery to be established for consultation on urgent problems of transport requiring co-operative action for their solution and on a work programme.

136. Desk work was begun on a survey of materials for studies on the role of rural roads in development and on problems connected with the planning and implementation of rural road programmes. Work was also continuing on a survey on training of manpower in the field of transport.

137. The secretariat was represented at the Third General Assembly of the Union of African Railways, held at Kinshasa in October 1975, at which the Union decided to set up seven technical committees relating to material procurement, permanent way and interconnexion, traffic, finance, training, information and telecommunications.

138. With regard to telecommunications, a preliminary study of satellite communication services was published and a paper prepared on a manpower survey in telecommunications.

139. Secretariat representatives participated in a regional seminar organized by ITU under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Pan-African Telecommunications Network in May/June 1975 dealing with telecommunications tariffs and regional telecommunications signalling. The secretariat sponsored the second Regional Telecommunication Conference jointly with the OAU, ITU and ADB. The Conference was convened in Zaire in December 1975 to review progress in the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) project and to consider extension plans for linking newly independent nations to the network and the follow-up action necessary for the efficient utilization of the network. A member of the secretariat also participated in the educational broadcasting workshop organized by the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) held in Accra in September 1975.

140. In the field of tourism, the secretariat was represented at a conference of the World Tourism Organization and assisted in the preparation of the work programme of the Organization. A mission was also undertaken to Uganda to assess the condition of tourist attractions and facilities and make recommendations on measures to improve tourism in Uganda. The secretariat also published its annual bulletin, Tourism in Africa 1974.

Trans-African Highways Bureau

141. The fifth meeting of the Mombasa-Lagos Trans-African Highway Co-ordinating Committee was held in Kampala in April 1975. The meeting reviewed the progress made, and agreed on the work to be carried out to complete the Highway and its feeder links. The meeting also recommended the establishment of a Lagos-Mombasa Trans-African Highway Authority, and adopted a draft constitution for the Authority, proposing its adoption by member States by November 1975. In addition, the meeting endorsed the final report on the study of the legal and administrative barriers to travel and trade along the Trans-African Highway, and invited the Governments of member States to take the necessary action for its implementation.

142. The fourth meeting between the Trans-African Highway Bureau and representatives of the industrialized countries was held in Addis Ababa in November 1975. At the meeting, the Bureau identified the type of work remaining to be done, and in particular the engineering studies required on selected sections of the three major Trans-African Highways: Mombasa-Lagos, Dakar-Ndjamena and Nouakchott-Lagos. The participants exchanged views on possible assistance to implement the further phases of the various projects.

143. A member of the secretariat attended the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting on the Asian Highway and International Road Transport held in Bangkok in October 1975. He also visited London and Rome to discuss possible assistance for the engineering study of the Naye-Nioro du Sahel-Kolokani section of the Dakar-Ndjamena Highway.

D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

144. During the period under review, the secretariat continued to intensify its relations with the specialized agencies and expand its co-operation with other international organizations. The Executive Secretary of ECA has maintained close contacts with the executive heads of a number of specialized agencies in order to bring about closer co-ordination between the activities of the secretariat and those of the specialized agencies.

145. A two-man UNIDO mission visited ECA headquarters to exchange views with the Executive Secretary on the restructuring of the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division, taking into account the reorganization that was taking place at UNIDO headquarters. A draft proposal was subsequently prepared and forwarded to UNIDO and the exchange of views currently taking place between ECA and UNIDO is expected to result in a new agreement defining the terms of reference of a restructured Joint Division.

146. The secretariat also maintains close working relationship with the UNDP Regional Office for Africa in Addis Ababa in the development of the work programme and the selection of projects to be implemented by the Lusaka, Niamey and Yaoundé UNDATs during 1976. Agreement was also reached with UNDP to institute a joint ECA/UNDP review mission early in 1976 to determine the future structures of the UNDATs and other subregional structures, policy-making machinery for intercountry project selection at subregional level and the involvement of member Governments at all levels of project design, development and implementation.

147. The ECA and FAO secretariats also work in close consultation in formulating the programme of work and priorities of the Joint ECA/FAO Division of the Commission. Where necessary, the activities of that Division are co-ordinated with those of the Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division.

148. The implementation of the resolutions adopted at the sixth and seventh special sessions of the General Assembly having made it necessary for the organizations within the United Nations system to undertake joint and collective action, the secretariat is considering proposals for the establishment of a Joint Human Resources Development Division within the secretariat in which ILO, UNESCO, UNICEF and WHO would be involved. In the same context, UNDP has agreed, for the programming cycle 1977-1981, to consider financing multinational projects submitted by ECA for which ECA would be the executing agency.

145. At the practical level, various divisions of the secretariat and specialized agencies and international organizations co-operated in organizing meetings, seminars and conferences, reference to which is made in the reports on the activities of the Divisions concerned.

150. Co-operation between the secretariat and OAU continued to intensify, with joint support for the biennial Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa; the biennial Conference of African Ministers of Trade; and the Group of 77 in their preparations for the fourth session of UNCTAD. OAU and ECA are also co-operating towards the establishment of an African Interministerial Committee on Food to work in liaison with the World Food Council set up by the World Food Conference in Rome in November 1974. The two organizations further co-operated, through the OAU Committee of Twelve, to reinforce Afro-Arab co-operation.

151. In order to make the African members of the ACP group fully aware of the implications of the Lomé Convention, the secretariat is co-operating with ADB, IDEP and OAU in Africa and with the ACP secretariat, the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Co-operation (SPEC) in preparing for a conference to consider proposals for the implementation of the Lomé Convention.

Annex I: MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Layachi Yaker (Algeria)	Thirteenth meeting	E/CN.14/547
		Addis Ababa	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Kebeya Tshipata (Zaire)	17-19 November 1975	
<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. L.B. M'Boge (The Gambia)	Extraordinary meeting	E/CN.14/551
		Addis Ababa	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Raymond Devienne (Mauritius)	16-18 February 1976	

CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. A.T. Kponton (Togo)	Ninth session	E/CN.14/646
		Lomé	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. L.B. Monyake (Lesotho)	6-15 October 1975	

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS FOR SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

<u>Chairman:</u>	Mr. Haile Iul Tebicke (Ethiopia)	Third meeting	E/CN.14/648
		Addis Ababa	
<u>Rapporteur:</u>	Mr. Yousef Mersi Hussein (Egypt)	10-12 November 1975	

Annex II

Annex II: PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

E/5557 and Corr.1 and 2 E/CN.14/642 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1	Annual Report of ECA to the Economic and Social Council, Vol.I and II
E/CN.14/643	Report of the African Regional Preparatory Conference on Human Settlements
E/CN.14/644	Economic Bulletin for Africa, vol. XI, No.1
E/CN.14/645	Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa, 1975, parts I and II
E/CN.14/646	Report of the ninth session of the Conference of African Statisticians
E/CN.14/647	Report of the thirteenth meeting of the Executive Committee
E/CN.14/648	Report of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development
E/CN.14/649	Report of the third Conference of African Ministers of Industry

Annex III: EDITED VERSION OF TERMS OF REFERENCE AND RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE COMMISSION

TERMS OF REFERENCE
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA*

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action with respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

(a) Initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world;

(b) Make or sponsor such investigations and studies of economic and technological problems and developments within the territories of Africa as the Commission deems appropriate, and disseminate the results of such investigations and studies;

(c) Undertake or sponsor the collection, evaluation and dissemination of such economic, technological and statistical information as the Commission deems appropriate;

(d) Perform, within the available resources of its secretariat, such advisory services as the countries and territories of the region may desire, provided that such services do not overlap with those rendered by other bodies of the United Nations or by the specialized agencies;

(e) Assist the Council at its request in discharging its functions within the region in connexion with any economic problems, including problems in the field of technical assistance;

(f) Assist in the formulation and development of co-ordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region;

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

* These terms of reference were adopted by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958. They were amended by resolution 974 D III (XXXVI) of 24 July 1963, resolution 1343(XLV) of 18 July 1963 and resolution 1950 (LIX) of 22 July 1975.

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

3. The Commission may, after discussion with any specialized agency concerned and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems appropriate for facilitating the carrying out of its responsibilities.

4. The geographical scope of the Commission's work shall be the whole continent of Africa, Madagascar and other African islands.

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Algeria, a/ Benin, b/ Burundi, a/ Central African Republic, b/ Chad, b/ Congo, b/ Egypt, c/ Ethiopia, c/ Gabon, b/ Ghana, d/ Guinea, e/ Ivory Coast, b/ Liberia, c/ Libyan Arab Republic, f/ Madagascar, b/ Mali, b/ Mauritania, g/ Morocco, h/ Niger, b/ Nigeria, b/ Republic of South Africa, i/ Rwanda, a/ Senegal, b/ Sierra Leone, g/ Somalia, b/ Sudan, h/ Togo, b/ Tunisia, h/ Uganda, a/ United Republic of Cameroon, b/ United Republic of Tanzania, j/ Upper Volta b/ and Zaire b/ and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

6. The following shall be associate members of the Commission:

(a) The Non-Self-Governing Territories situated within the geographical area defined in paragraph 4 above;

a/ Member of the United Nations since 1962.

b/ Member of the United Nations since 1960.

c/ Original Member of the United Nations.

d/ Member of the United Nations since 1957.

e/ Member of the United Nations since 1958.

f/ Member of the United Nations since 1955.

g/ Member of the United Nations since 1961.

h/ Member of the United Nations since 1956.

i/ In resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of 30 July 1963, the Economic and Social Council decided that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, should find that conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy.

j/ Formed on 26 April 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which had become Members of the United Nations in 1961 and 1963 respectively.

(b) Powers other than Portugal responsible for international relations of those Territories.

7. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

10. The Commission shall invite any national liberation movement recognized by the Organization of African Unity to send observers to participate in its consideration of any matter of interest to that movement. Such observers shall have the right to submit proposals, which may be voted upon at the request of any member of the Commission. The Commission shall defray all travel and other related expenses of representatives of the national liberation movements invited to attend such proceedings.

11. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities and it may invite observers from such other intergovernmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

12. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of a duplication of effort. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

13. The Commission may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.

14. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.

15. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its chairman and other officers.

16. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.

17. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The staff of the Commission shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.

18. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications.

19. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.** The Commission may in due course also establish such subregional offices as it may find necessary.

20. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

21. The Economic and Social Council shall, from time to time, make special reviews of the work of the Commission.

** At its 1018th meeting, on 29 April 1958, the Council decided to choose by ballot among the five sites proposed as the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa was chosen as the headquarters of the Commission.

RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA*

I. SESSIONS

DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

- (a) At a date recommended by the Commission at a previous session after consultation with the Secretary-General, and approved by the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) Within forty-five days of a request to that effect by the Council;
- (c) At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary;
- (d) On such other occasions as the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairmen and Executive Secretary, deems necessary.

Rule 2

Each session convened in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of rule 1 shall be held at a place decided upon by the Commission at a previous session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

Sessions convened in pursuance of sub-paragraphs (b), (c), or (d) of rule 1 shall be held at a place determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

Rule 3

At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, or in special cases, the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

* These rules of procedure were adopted by the Commission at its first session. They were subsequently amended by the Commission at its eighth, tenth and twelfth sessions /See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201), annex IV: *ibid.*, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354), paras. 557-559; *ibid.*, Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4997), vol. I, p. 127; *ibid.*, Fifty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/5657), vol. I, pp. 85-86/.

NOTIFICATION OF DATE OF OPENING

Rule 4

The Executive Secretary shall notify the members and the associate members of the Commission of the date and place of the first meeting of each session at least forty-two days before the commencement of the session. Such notification shall also be made to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category I and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category II and on the Roster.

II. AGENDA

DRAWING UP AND COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

Rule 5

The provisional agenda for each session shall be drawn up by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and shall be communicated in three copies, together with the basic documents relating to each item, to the members and associate members of the Commission and to the organs, agencies and organizations referred to in rule 4 not later than forty-two days prior to the opening of the session.

Rule 6

The provisional agenda shall include items proposed by:

- (a) The Commission at a previous session;
- (b) The Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Any member or associate member of the Commission;
- (d) The Chairman of the Commission;
- (e) The Executive Secretary;
- (f) A subsidiary body of the Commission;
- (g) A specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;
- (h) Non-governmental organizations in category I, subject to the provision of rule 3.

Rule 7

Before the Executive Secretary places an item proposed by a specialized agency on the provisional agenda, he shall carry out with the agency concerned such preliminary consultations as may be necessary.

Rule 8

Non-governmental organizations in category I may propose items on matters within their competence for the provisional agenda of the Commission, subject to the following conditions:

(a) An organization which intends to propose such an item shall inform the Executive Secretary at least seventy days before the commencement of the session, and before formally proposing an item, shall give due consideration to any comments the Executive Secretary may make;

(b) The proposal shall be formally submitted with the relevant basic documentation not less than fifty-six days before the commencement of the session. The item shall be included in the agenda of the Commission if it is adopted by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 9

The first item on the provisional agenda of any session after the election of the Chairman shall be the adoption of the agenda.

REVISION OF THE AGENDA

Rule 10

After the agenda has been adopted the Commission may amend it at any time. In the event that a member Government does not receive the reports, studies and documents to be considered during a session forty-two days in advance, it shall have the right to request that the items to which those reports, studies and documents refer should be excluded from the agenda, and the Commission shall immediately grant such a request.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, if, when an item is submitted for consideration by the Commission, three-quarters or more of the members accredited to attend a given session insist that it should nevertheless be discussed, that majority decision shall prevail.

III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

Rule 11

Each member and associate member shall be represented on the Commission by an accredited representative.

Rule 12

A representative may be accompanied to the sessions of the Commission by alternate representatives and advisers and, when absent, he may be replaced by an alternate representative.

Rule 13

The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the Executive Secretary before the first meeting which the representatives are to attend. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Commission. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member or associate member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN AND RAPPORTEUR

Rule 14

The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first meeting held in the course of each session, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman, a Second Vice-Chairman and a Rapporteur.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Rule 15

The officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Rule 16

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the First Vice-Chairman or, in the latter's absence, the Second Vice-Chairman, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Rule 17

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman also ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 18

The Chairman or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such cases an alternate representative shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Commission and exercise the right to vote.

V. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 19

At each session, the Commission may set up such committees of the whole or committees of limited membership as it deems necessary and refer to them any questions of the agenda for study and report. The Commission may, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, authorize such committees to meet while the Commission is not in session.

Rule 20

The members of the committees of the Commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to the approval by the Commission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 21

These rules of procedure shall apply to the proceedings of the committees, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

VI. SECRETARIAT

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission, its committees and subsidiary bodies. He may designate another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the members and associate members of the Commission informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 25

At the beginning of each session the Executive Secretary shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and the current session. In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that in so far as possible, members and associate members are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by Governments of members and associate members regarding such results.

Rule 26

The Executive Secretary or his representative may, subject to rule 41, make oral as well as written statements to the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 27

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 28

The secretariat shall interpret speeches made at meetings; shall receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies; shall publish and circulate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the Commission and the relevant documentation required. It shall have the custody of the documents in the archives of the Commission and generally perform all other work which the Commission may require.

Rule 29

Before any proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Commission or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost of the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of the members to this estimate and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Commission or by a subsidiary body.

Rule 30

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act under the authority and on behalf of the Secretary-General.

VII. LANGUAGES

WORKING LANGUAGES

Rule 31

Arabic, English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

Rule 32

Speeches made in any one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working languages.

INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Rule 33

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the working languages. In this case he shall himself provide for the interpretation into one of the working languages. The interpretation into the other working languages by an interpreter of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in a working language.

LANGUAGE OF RECORDS

Rule 34

Records shall be drawn up in the working languages.

LANGUAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 35

All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Commission, including the annual reports referred to in rule 69, shall be made available in the working languages.

VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 36

The meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 37

At the close of each private meeting the Commission may issue a communiqué through the Executive Secretary.

IX. RECORDS

SUMMARY RECORDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Rule 38

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission, where required, shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and associate members and to the representatives of any other Government, agency or organization which participated in the meetings concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 39

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council. This shall include distribution to associate members, to intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to non-governmental organizations in category I and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category II and on the Roster and, on appropriate occasions, to representatives of Governments admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

RECORDS OF PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 40

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members and associate members of the Commission and to any other representatives of Governments, agencies or organizations which may have participated in such private meetings. They shall be made public at such time and under such conditions as the Commission may decide.

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 41

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies, shall be distributed to the members and associate members of the Commission, to the other regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category I and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category II and on the Roster.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

QUORUM

Rule 42

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 43

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules,

and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Commission and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have, in particular, the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

Debate shall be confined to the question before the Commission, and the Chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

POINTS OF ORDER

Rule 44

During the discussion of any matter a representative may at any time raise a point of order and the point of order shall be immediately decided by the Chairman in accordance with the rules of procedure. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the Chairman. The appeal shall be immediately put to the vote, and the ruling of the Chairman shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the members present and voting.

A representative may not in raising a point of order speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

Rule 45

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one representative may speak in favour of and one against the motion, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

Rule 46

The Commission may limit the time allowed to each speaker and the number of times each representative may speak on any question, except on procedural questions, when the Chairman shall limit each intervention to a maximum of five minutes. When debate is limited and a representative exceeds his allotted time, the Chairman shall call him to order without delay.

CLOSING OF LIST OF SPEAKERS

Rule 47

During the course of a debate the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Commission, declare the list closed. The Chairman may, however, accord the right of reply to any representative if, in his opinion, a speech delivered after he has declared the list closed makes this desirable. When the debate on an item is concluded because there are no other speakers, the Chairman shall declare the debate closed. Such closure shall have the same effect as closure by the consent of the Commission.

CLOSURE OF DEBATE

Rule 48

A representative may at any time move the closure of the debate on the item under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his wish to speak. Permission to speak on the closure of the debate shall be accorded only to two speakers opposing the closure, after which the motion shall be immediately put to the vote.

SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

Rule 49

During the discussion of any matter, a representative may move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted, and they shall be immediately put to the vote.

ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

Rule 50

Subject to rule 42, the following motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

1. To suspend the meeting;
2. To adjourn the meeting;
3. To adjourn the debate on the item under discussion;
4. For the closure of the debate on the item under discussion.

SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS

Rule 51

Draft resolutions shall be introduced in writing and handed to the Executive Secretary, who shall circulate copies to representatives twenty-four hours before they are discussed and voted upon, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 52

Upon request of any member or associate member the text of any proposal or amendment thereto made by another member or associate member shall be handed over to the Chairman in writing and shall be read by him before any further speaker is called upon, and also immediately before a vote is taken on such a proposal or amendment. The Chairman may direct that any proposal or amendment be circulated to the representatives present before a vote is taken. This rule shall not apply to procedural motions such as those referred to in rule 48.

DECISION ON COMPETENCE

Rule 53

Subject to rule 50, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Commission to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to the vote immediately before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

Rule 54

A motion may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has commenced, provided that the motion has not been amended. A motion which has thus been withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

XI. VOTING

VOTING RIGHTS

Rule 55

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

MAJORITY REQUIRED AND MEANING OF THE EXPRESSION
"MEMBERS PRESENT AND VOTING"

Rule 56

Decision of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

For the purpose of these rules, the phrase "members present and voting" means members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members who abstain from voting are considered as not voting.

METHOD OF VOTING

Rule 57

Subject to rule 60, the Commission shall normally vote by show of hands, except that any member may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the members, beginning with the State whose name is drawn by lot by the Chairman.

RECORDING OF ROLL-CALL

Rule 58

The vote of each member participating in any roll-call shall be inserted in the record.

CONDUCT DURING VOTING

Rule 59

After the voting has commenced, no member shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connexion with the actual conduct of the voting. Brief statements by representatives consisting solely of explanations of their votes may be permitted by the Chairman, if he deems it necessary, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed.

DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

Rule 60

The Commission may, at the request of a representative, decide to put a motion or resolution to the vote in parts. If this is done, the text resulting from the series of votes shall be put to the vote as a whole. If all the operative parts of a proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

Rule 61

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises that proposal.

VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 62

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it decided otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

The Commission may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

ELECTIONS

Rule 63

All elections of individuals shall be decided by secret ballot unless, in the absence of objections, the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 64

If one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

In the case of a tie in the first ballot, among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 65

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidate obtaining a majority on the first ballot shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, there shall be held additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting will be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.

If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in the case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall not be more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on, until all the places are filled.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 66

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 67

The Commission may, after consultation with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, set up such continually acting subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them.

Rule 68

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

XIII. REPORTS

Rule 69

The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years during which the Commission does not hold a session, its report, approved by the Chairman and circulated to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications, shall be submitted to the Economic and Social Council by the Executive Secretary.

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 70

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Commission considers is of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals, which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 71

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the committee considers of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member so invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals, which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the committee.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS RECOGNIZED BY THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

Rule 72

The Commission shall invite any national liberation movement recognized by the Organization of African Unity and not purporting to represent an associate

member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter. Any national liberation movement thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 73

A committee may invite any national liberation movement recognized by the Organization of African Unity and not purporting to represent an associate member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter. Any national liberation movement so invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote at the request of any member of the Commission.

XVI. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 74

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of the Commission, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Commission and its committees, to participate through their representatives in the deliberations with respect to items relating to matters within the scope of their activities, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or the committees concerned.

Rule 75

Where an item proposed for the provisional agenda for a session contains a proposal for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relating to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall enter into consultation with the agency or agencies concerned and report to the Commission on the means of achieving co-ordinated use of the resources of the respective agencies.

Where a proposal put forward in the course of a meeting for new activities to be undertaken by the United Nations relates to matters which are of direct concern to one or more specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Executive Secretary shall, after such consultation as may be possible with the representatives at the meeting of the other agency or agencies concerned, draw the attention of the meeting to these implications of the proposal.

Before deciding on proposals referred to above, the Commission shall satisfy itself that adequate consultations have taken place with the agencies concerned.

XVII. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 76

Non-governmental organizations in categories I and II may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission. Organizations on the Roster may have representatives present at such meetings which are concerned with matters within their field of competence.

Rule 77

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories I and II on subjects the which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, for example those dealing with matters already disposed of and those which have already been circulated in some other form to members and associate members of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 78

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

(a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the Commission;

(b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;

(c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;

(d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category I will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;

(e) A written statement submitted by an organization in category II will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 1,500 words. Where a statement is in excess of 1,500 words, the organization shall submit a summary, which will be circulated, or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission or other subsidiary bodies;

(f) The Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman or the Commission itself, may invite organizations on the Roster to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) above shall apply to such statements;

(g) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages and, upon the request of a member or associate member of the Commission, in any of the official languages.

Rule 79

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category I or II either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary bodies or on the request of the organization.

On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Roster may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 80

Subject to rule 29, the Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 76(d) and (e) shall not apply in this case.

XVIII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 81

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.

Rule 82

These rules may not be amended until the Commission has received the report on the proposed amendments from a committee of the Commission.

Rule 83

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Commission provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.