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Economic Commission for Africa

**COMPENDIUM OF ECA RESOLUTIONS
ADOPTED BY
THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT
1958 - 1996**

**SOLUTIONS TO
AFRICA'S PROBLEMS**

NOTE FOR THE USERS

The resolutions in this compendium cover a wide range of substantive subjects, issues and problems relating to population, industry, natural resources, cartography and remote sensing, science and technology, trade and finance, statistics, food and agriculture, transport, communications and tourism, women in development, debt crisis, nuclear energy, water and water resources, public administration, human resources and social development, the establishment of various institutions and organizations etc. A total of 825 resolutions were adopted by the Commission in the period from 29 April 1958 through 8 May 1996 for tackling the various problems.

The purpose of this compendium is to make easily accessible for quick and useful reference to all users notably the ECA member States, OAU, ADB, ECA staff, UN agencies such as UNDP, UNESCO, researchers or consultants, embassies, IGOs, NGOs, and others interested in the work, activities and objectives of the Commission, and individuals specifically interested and determined to monitor or implement these resolutions in the context of the development of the continent.

This Compendium was initiated, prepared and compiled by Mr. George Kategaya a staff member of the Conference and General Services Division of the Economic Commission for Africa and it is available in the three working languages of the Commission. Mr. George Kategaya was assisted by Documentation and Publishing Unit Staff, Arabic translators, all the typists, artists, proofreaders in Arabic and French languages and the Reproduction staff who reproduced this compendium.

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**THIS EDITION FIRST PUBLISHED
SEPTEMBER 1997
BY ECA**

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RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIRST SESSION

1 (I). Relation with intergovernmental organizations

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, which sets out the terms of reference of the Commission, and in particular paragraph 13 of those terms of reference,

Having regard to the advantages which the other regional economic commissions have derived from their relationships with intergovernmental organizations,

Noting that the Accra Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the Arab League and the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa south of the Sahara are already operating in fields of activity of interest to the Commission,

1. Considers that appropriate liaison between those organizations and the Commission is desirable;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to seek to establish as early as possible appropriate arrangements for liaison with those organizations, including the invitation of observers at the first and subsequent sessions of the Commission on a reciprocal basis;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to it at its second session on the action he has taken and the results obtained, and to bring to the notice of the Commission, either on his own initiative or at the request of any member, as soon as possible, details of any other intergovernmental organizations operating in Africa with which the Commission might wish to consider entering into a similar relationship; a decision on such relationship could be reached by correspondence between the Executive Secretary and the members and the associate members of the Commission, provided that the members of the Commission agree unanimously.

7th meeting,
1 January 1959.

2 (I). United Nations and multilateral economic aid to the independent States and to the territories awaiting independence in Africa

A

EXTENSION OF ASSISTANCE TO GUINEA

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) and (d), of its terms of reference,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), of 14 October 1958, setting up the Special Fund, and particularly paragraphs 1 and 2 of part B of that resolution,

Considering the vast programme of industrialization undertaken in Guinea in 1957 with the building of the Fria and Boké alumina works and the Konkouré hydro-electric power dam,

Considering that external financial and technical assistance came to an end on the accession of Guinea to independence and that the sovereignty of Guinea places heavy burdens on this young republic,

Considering the absolute necessity of pursuing the industrialization programme that has been set on foot,

Considering that the Government of Guinea has to maintain, concurrently with directly productive investment, the necessary flow of funds to agriculture and to non-self-liquidating schemes for the provision of social facilities and development of the country's infrastructure,

Considering the recent admission of Guinea to membership of the United Nations,

1. Recognizes the need for special United Nations assistance to Guinea, in addition to aid from other sources, to make it possible for the execution of the economic and social programme of that country to continue without interruption;

2. Expresses the hope that every consideration will be given to the special position of Guinea by the authorities responsible for administering the various technical assistance programmes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

12th meeting,
6 January 1959.

B

EXTENSION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the pledge of States Members of the United Nations to promote higher standards of living, full employment and conditions of economic and social progress and development with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations,

Recognizing that economic prosperity is of paramount importance to enhance the independence of the African States,

Noting that at the present time a limited amount of technical and economic assistance is being extended to such States and territories,

Desiring to take all necessary measures to facilitate the extension of such economic and technical assistance to the aforementioned States and territories,

Confident that the United Nations recognizes that it is not only in the interest of Africa but in the interest of world peace and prosperity that this objective should be attained,

1. Expresses the hope that the Governing Council of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies, in their annual examination of the technical assistance programmes, will give sympathetic consideration to the requests submitted by the States and territories of Africa, keeping in mind their special needs in this field;

2. Recommends the Economic and Social Council, in its examination of the problems of technical and economic aid, to continue to keep in mind the special needs of the States and territories of Africa, with a view to increasing the amount of such aid at present made available;

3. Further expresses the hopes that Member States will find means and possibilities of increasing technical and economic assistance to the African States and territories, special consideration being given to countries passing through a critical phase;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the measures taken to implement the present resolution at its next session.

13th meeting,
6 January 1959.

C

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE
ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having regard to the purposes of the United Nations Charter in the economic sphere, namely, to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social development in the world,

Considering the task of furthering the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, assigned to it by Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958,

Recalling Article 56 of the Charter and the importance of international collaboration as an essential factor in economic development,

Noting with satisfaction the assurances of economic cooperation made by members and associate members during the first session,

1. Expresses the hope that members and associate members will voluntarily make available technical assistance facilities to further the work of the Commission;

2. Further express the hope that means of increasing technical and economic assistance will be examined by member States;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on his findings at the next session of the Commission.

13th meeting,
6 January 1959.

3 (I). Date and place of the second session of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind paragraph 20 of its terms of reference, which provides that 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,

Having regard to the invitation of the Government of Morocco,

Decides to hold its second session at Tangier, between January and March 1960, the exact date to be left for negotiation between the Executive Secretary and the Government of Morocco.

12th meeting,
6 January 1959.

4 (I). Thanks to His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and People of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the facilities provided by the Government of Ethiopia for the conduct of the Commission's work,

Conscious of the generosity and hospitality of His Imperial Majesty's Government and of the people of Ethiopia during its first session,

Extends its thanks and appreciation to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, His Government and people, for their warm welcome.

13th meeting,
6 January 1959.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SECOND SESSION

5 (II). Associate membership^{16/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind its terms of reference, and more particularly article 8 thereof,

Bearing also in mind General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), and in particular its paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa",

Noting with satisfaction the initiative of certain member States which have submitted applications for membership for African territories for which they are still responsible,

Noting with regret that other member States have not submitted applications for membership for territories and States for whose international relations they are still responsible,

1. Invites all member States to implement the provisions of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) during the current year;

^{16/} See paragraph 70 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

2. Requests members with responsibility for territories in Africa or members responsible for the external relations of African countries to consult forthwith with the Governments concerned and to ascertain whether they wish to become associate members of the Commission and to inform the Executive Secretary of the views of the Government of each country or territory concerned.

6th meeting,
28 January 1960.

- 6 (II). Invitation to the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa in a consultative capacity¹⁷
The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of the role of the Federal Republic of Germany in the development and the trade of African countries and territories,

Bearing in mind the attitude adopted by the Economic and Social Council in similar cases as recorded in its resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956 and 632 (XXII) of 10 December 1956,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to facilitate the attendance at sessions of the Commission, should it wish to attend, of the Federal Republic of Germany on a basis similar to that provided in paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission for States Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission.

3rd meeting,
27 January 1960.

- 7 (II). Effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies¹⁸

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade,^{19/}

Having studied, moreover, the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 submitted by the Executive Secretary on the study of the impact of regional trade arrangements in Europe on the trade and the development of African countries and territories,

Considering the impact of the creation of the European Economic Community on African and intra-African trade, as well as on industrialization in Africa,

Bearing in mind the terms of reference of the Commission,

Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To study and appraise the effects of economic groupings in Europe on industrialization in Africa, intra-African trade and Africa's economic development in general, and to recommend measures necessary to offset any prejudicial effects of such economic groupings;

^{17/} See paragraph 72 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

¹⁸ See paragraph 94 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{19/} E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

(b) To convene in 1960, in accordance with rule 19 of the Commission's rules of procedure, an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of members and associate members to examine the above studies prepared by the Executive Secretary and to report back to the Commission.

11th meeting,
1 February 1960.

8 (II). Intra-African trade and convening of a conference of African businessmen^{20/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the Economic Survey of Africa since 1950^{21/} and other documents,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating intra-African trade and industry and subregional projects as a means of raising the level of living of the peoples of Africa,

Recognizing further the importance of multinational business enterprises,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To initiate and complete surveys of the state and potentialities of intra-African trade and industry and the measures necessary to stimulate and advance both;

(b) To lend his assistance in the preparations for and the conduct of a conference of African businessmen to be convened in 1961 to consider intra-African capital movement, expansion of trade and markets among African countries and cooperation through joint ventures in the development of their natural resources by private enterprise;

2. Invites all member Governments to cooperate fully with the Executive Secretary in carrying out the provisions of the present resolution.

12th meeting,
2 February 1960.

9 (II). Cooperation^{22/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the Economic Survey of Africa since 1950,^{23/}

Recognizing the important role that the cooperative movement can play in the economic and social development of Africa,

Noting the efforts of a number of African countries in the field of cooperation,

^{20/} See paragraph 90 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{21/} E/CN.14/28 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1).

^{22/} See paragraph 87 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{23/} E/CN.14/28 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1).

Noting further the need for trained personnel in the cooperative movement and for the dissemination of educational material on cooperative methods and techniques,

Requests the Executive secretary to report on the state and progress of the cooperative movement in Africa and to consider, in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the establishment of a cooperative centre or centres in Africa for the training of Africans in the field of cooperation and for the publication and dissemination of educational material on cooperative methods and techniques.

12th meeting,
2 February 1960.

10 (II). International cooperation in respect of former Trust Territories^{24/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 1414 (XIV) on the study of opportunities for international cooperation on behalf of the former Trust Territories which have become independent.

Noting with satisfaction that under the terms of the resolution referred to above the Economic and Social Council was invited "to make a study, under Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Charter of the United Nations, of all opportunities for international cooperation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which have become independent, within the spheres and in the framework of programmes of international assistance",

Noting further that the Economic and Social Council has been requested by the General Assembly to seek the cooperation of various organizations and to consult with the Governments of countries which were formerly under trusteeship,

Recommends that the Economic and Social Council:

(a) Take advantage of the establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, which constitutes the Council's subsidiary body for the African continent;

(b) Request the Secretary-General to use the Secretariat of the Commission to the fullest extent possible in carrying out such tasks as the Council may entrust to him in the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1414 (XIV).

18th meeting,
5 February 1960.

11 (II). Multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa^{25/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware that the long-range economic and social plans for Africa should be conducive to the integrated and balanced development of the economies of African countries,

^{24/} See paragraph 103 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{25/} See paragraph 103 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

Bearing in mind that it is authorized by its terms of reference, inter alia, to "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",

Conscious of the urgent need for the maximum cooperation in the provision of all forms of multilateral economic and financial assistance for African economic and social development, and confident that such assistance will be forthcoming,

Believing that the Economic Commission for Africa should play an important role in the consideration of any new proposals that may be made for multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa,

Expresses the hope that any new multilateral machinery which might be considered necessary for the implementation of such proposals should consult and collaborate closely with the Economic Commission for Africa and its secretariat in the coordination of aid directed to Africa.

18th meeting,
5 February 1960.

12 (II). Report of the Conference of African Statisticians^{26/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Conference of African Statisticians,^{27/}

1. Approves with satisfaction the said report;
2. Invites members and associate members to give urgent consideration to the recommendations of the Conference;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary measures to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

15th meeting,
3 February 1960.

13 (II). Inventory of Africa's natural resources^{28/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the problems relating to geological and mining research in Africa,

^{26/} See paragraph 107 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{27/} E/CN.14/25.

^{28/} See paragraph 111 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

Considering that industrialization is an essential condition for the economic development of African countries,

Considering further that the mineral resources of these countries are an important factor in their industrialization.

Bearing in mind the example given by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East on the subject,

Requests the Executive Secretary, in carrying out the mineral resources surveys of the African countries, to bear in mind the possibility of establishing industries based on such resources and to orientate such surveys in that direction.

*18th meeting,
5 February 1960.*

14 (II). Sea fisheries in the north-eastern tropical Atlantic^{29/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report of the Executive Secretary on ways and means of helping the Governments of North Africa to develop their sea fisheries,^{30/}

Conscious of the economic and social importance of the problem,

Noting that there is no international body between the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Guinea dealing with the problem,

Considering that this gap should be filled as soon as possible,

1. Takes note of resolution 24/59 adopted by the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations at its tenth session;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to get in touch with the appropriate specialized agencies, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with a view to the establishment by the latter organization of a general fisheries board for the north-eastern tropical Atlantic (Cape Spartel to the Gulf of Guinea), and to report back to the Commission at its third session;

3. Suggests that this board, when established, should have its headquarters at Casablanca.

*18th meeting,
5 February 1960.*

^{29/} See paragraph 116 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{30/} E/CN.14/34.

15 (II). The Workshop on Community Development^{31/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Workshop on Community Development organized by the Economic Commission for Africa,^{32/}

1. Expresses its appreciation of the helpful contribution which the Workshop has made to the study of this subject;
2. Invites members and associate members to give serious consideration to those of the Workshop's recommendations which require decisions at the national level;
3. Approves the proposals for regional cooperation and international assistance in paragraph 5 of section III of the report;
4. Invites the secretariat to pursue these proposals in liaison with the appropriate specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations working in the same field;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out a survey of community development programmes in Africa.

16th meeting,
4 February 1960.

16 (II). In-service training^{33/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Welcoming the establishment at United Nations Headquarters of a training course for African economists, now in its second year of operation,

Bearing in mind that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Europe, and their secretariats, have already accumulated considerable knowledge and experience in economic research, programming, economic development and techniques of international cooperation in the economic, statistical and social fields,

1. Expresses the hope that the in-service training courses at United Nations Headquarters will be continued;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to arrange, in cooperation and in agreement with the executive secretaries of the other regional economic commissions, in-service training for African economists and statisticians;

^{31/} See paragraph 132 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{32/} E/CN.14/24.

^{33/} See paragraph 136 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its third session on the establishment of in-service training for African economists at the Commission's headquarters in Addis Ababa.

17th meeting,
4 February 1960.

17 (II). Training facilities available to African States^{34/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with appreciation the study made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the request of the Executive Secretary, on training facilities in Africa,^{35/}

Considering that the rate of progress of economic development in Africa requires an increasing number of economists, statisticians, public administrators, managers of industries and other professional, technical and skilled personnel at all levels,

Recognizing that the training of African staff is important for filling the gap in the supply of necessary skills required for the formulation and execution of economic development programmes,

Realizing that it is more desirable and practical to train Africans in the above specialties on the continent of Africa,

Aware of the availability of the facilities and resources of the United Nations technical assistance programme and the Special Fund for the establishment, expansion and strengthening of training institutions,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the proper steps at the earliest possible opportunity to consult with colleges, universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa regarding arrangements for the training of African staff in the field of economic development;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to study the possibilities of enlarging and strengthening existing institutions or establishing new institutions at the subregional level for the purpose of undertaking the accelerated training of African staff at all levels.

17th meeting,
4 February 1960.

18 (II). Programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961^{36/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 submitted by the Executive Secretary,^{37/}

^{34/} See paragraph 137 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{35/} E/CN.14/35 and Add. 1-3.

^{36/} See paragraph 138 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{37/} E/CN.14/36.

Bearing in mind the terms of reference of the Commission,

Considering the importance of the inter-relationship of the economic and social factors of development,

Recognizing the urgent need of all African countries and territories for rapid economic and social development,

1. Approves with satisfaction the work programme submitted by the Executive Secretary, as amended by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities and by the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its second session;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in the execution of the programme for 1960-1961, to pay particular attention to the following priorities which reflect urgent needs in the economic and social development of African states and territories:

(a) Problems of the traditional backward sectors of African economies (agriculture and handicrafts) and their integration into the modern sectors of the national economies;

(b) Problems of industrialization and transportation in African states and territories in their national and regional context;

(c) Problems of stabilization of commodity prices, studies of the measures which may be adopted at the national or regional level to meet fluctuations of world prices and reports on international action in this field, including analysis of the effects of such action on African producers;

(d) Problems of the rapid training of staff at all levels;

(e) Problems connected with the social aspects of economic development;

(f) Problems of financing economic development;

(g) Problems arising from the lack of adequate statistical data and research.

17th meeting,
4 February 1960.

19 (II). Concerted action^{38/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind that the terms of reference of the Commission, particularly paragraph 1(a), specifically request the Commission to "initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects",

^{38/} See paragraph 138 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

Recalling that the Commission at its first session attached the highest priority to concerted action projects in its work programme as indicated, in paragraphs 42 to 48 of the report on the first session^{39/} the necessary first steps in this direction,

Noting paragraph 6 of the Executive Secretary's memorandum on the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961,^{40/}

Noting further that in other regions of the world a number of concerted action projects are being implemented under the auspices of the regional economic commissions concerned, with the assistance of the United Nations technical assistance programme and/or the Special Fund (for example, the economic integration of Central America under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the development of the Lower Mekong River Basin under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East),

1. Affirms that the adoption by the Commission of the programme of work and priorities is indicative of the desire of members and associate members to undertake programmes of concerted action within the Commission's terms of reference;

2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary proceed with the implementation of programmes for concerted action mentioned in paragraphs 42 to 48 of the report on the first session in keeping with the programme of work and priorities adopted by the Commission and in this regard calls upon all members and associate members and, in particular, the Governments of territories concerned to cooperate fully with the Executive Secretary to enable him to achieve the objectives of the Economic Commission for Africa;

3. Expresses the hope that in carrying out concerted action projects the Governments of countries and territories concerned will, when necessary, request jointly, in consultation with and through the Executive Secretary, appropriate technical assistance from the United Nations in order to secure the resources and personnel implementation of the concerted action projects of the Commission.

*17th meeting,
4 February 1960.*

20 (II). Recruitment of staff for the Economic Commission for Africa^{41/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Executive Secretary in establishing a highly competent secretariat of international civil servants to carry out the work of the Commission,

Realizing the difficulties that he has encountered in the recruitment of staff, particularly from African countries and territories,

^{39/} E/3201.

^{40/} E/CN.14/36.

^{41/} See paragraph 139 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

Requests the Governments of member and associate member States to render every assistance necessary to facilitate the task of the Executive Secretary in the recruitment of staff particularly of Africans, including a number of younger officers for in-service training, either on secondment or career appointment - for the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa.

18th meeting,
5 February 1960.

21 (II). Thanks to His Majesty the King of Morocco and the Government and People of Morocco^{42/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the desire of His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco, to see Africa cooperate in dignity with the rest of the world,

Desirous of expressing to His Majesty, His Government and the Moroccan people its warm gratitude for the excellent welcome accorded to it and for the efficient arrangements which have contributed to the full success of its proceedings,

Expresses its respectful homage to His Majesty King Mohamed V and sincere thanks to His Government and the Moroccan people, and reiterates its most ardent wishes for the happiness of Morocco and Africa and the advance of all Africans to a free, prosperous and democratic life.

19th meeting,
6 February 1960.

22 (II). Tribute to His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and Government and People of Ethiopia^{43/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing the constant interest of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in all its proceedings and the work of its secretariat,

Conscious of the full encouragement and effective assistance constantly lavished on its secretariat by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I,

Expresses its deep gratitude and sincere thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, His Government and the Ethiopian people.

19th meeting,
6 February 1960.

^{42/} See paragraph 142 of the report of the Commission at its second Session.

^{43/} Ibid.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY COMMISSION AT ITS THIRD SESSION

23 (III). Establishment of subregional offices of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the increasing responsibilities of its secretariat,

Recognizing the importance of establishing subregional offices in order to deal effectively with economic problems peculiar to subregions,

Noting that such subregion offices do not at present exist to deal effectively with problems of interest to member countries of subregions,

Bearing in mind paragraph 19 of its terms of reference which provides for the establishment of subregional offices,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake forthwith a study of the possibility of conditions for the establishment of subregional offices of the Commission to deal with problems of subregional interest and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fourth session.

48th meeting,
15 February 1961.

24 (III). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957, recommending that the Economic and Social Council establish an Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 671 A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, setting forth the terms of reference of the Commission, and in particular paragraphs 5 and 6 of the terms of reference,

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, and especially of paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa",

Recalling its resolution 5 (II) of 28 January 1960 concerning the admission of new associate members,

Noting with regret that certain non-self-governing African countries are not yet represented in the Commission as associate members, whereas certain non-African countries are full members of the Commission,

1. Urges all member States to apply the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), paragraph 2, during the current year;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convey urgently to the countries responsible for the international relations of Non-Self-Governing Territories the will of the Commission to see those countries represented at the next session of the Commission as associate members by Africans;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to report to it at its next session on the measures taken in pursuance of the present resolution.

49th meeting,
16 February 1961.

25 (III). International action for commodity price stabilization

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that African countries account for a significant share of world trade in certain primary commodities,

Realizing the need to minimize wide fluctuations in the world prices of commodities by national and international action,

Aware of the role already being played by the specialized agencies, as well as by other interested parties, to promote price stabilization,

Further recognizing the need for urgent concerted action by African countries aimed at stabilizing the world prices of these commodities,

Having considered the document entitled "International action for commodity stabilization and the role of Africa" (E/CN.14/68),

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the United Nations bodies and agencies concerned, to call a meeting of African primary producing countries to consider the position of the agricultural commodities of main interest to them and on which action is most urgent, and to place before such a meeting detailed studies on the stabilization of these commodities;

2. Invites such a meeting to consider and recommend further studies and concerted action to the Commission and to the Governments concerned with a view to obtaining greater world price stabilization of these commodities, including provision for such consultations as are necessary with producing countries in other regions and with importing countries.

46th meeting,
15 February 1961.

26 (III). Economic and social development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling paragraph 1, sub-paragraphs (b), (c), and (g), of its terms of reference,

Conscious of the need to develop human resources in Africa as a means of promoting rapid economic development in all the territories of Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to make subregional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices on the mobilization of all available resources for the balanced economic development of all territories within the geographical scope of the Commission and to report back to the Commission at its fourth session;

2. Appeals to all member Governments to facilitate the work of the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the present resolution.

47th meeting,
15 February 1961.

27 (III). Establishment of an African Development Bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the capital needs of the African States for the execution of their economic development programmes by concerted action in the public and private sectors,

Believing that such action requires, in addition to bilateral or multilateral aid, the availability of long-term credits at low rates of interest,

Believing that an international bank with regional competence limited to Africa would meet these requirements,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing an African development bank and report to the Commission at its next session.

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

28 (III). Standing Committee on Trade

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report on the impact of Western European economic integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the report of the ad hoc committee (E/CN.14/100),

Considering the note by the Executive Secretary of the Commission (E/CN.14/100/Add.1),

Considering that the association of certain African countries with external economic groupings raises specially delicate problems for intra-regional trade in Africa,

Recognizing the importance of stimulating trade and industrial relations between all the African countries, and of preparing and bringing into operation a rational organization of intra-African trade,

Noting the efforts already made by a number of African countries in this direction,

Bearing in mind paragraph 1(a) of its terms of reference and rule 19 of its rules of procedure,

1. Decides to set up within the Commission a standing Committee on Trade with power to meet between sessions of the Commission;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration and agreement with members and associate members, to undertake the constitution of such a committee and the organization of its work;

3. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to constitute working parties under the auspices of the standing Committee on Trade to consider the special problems of various subregions.

48th meeting,
15 February 1961.

29 (III). Implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the disastrous effects of the fluctuations in commodity prices on the economic development of the African countries, 80 to 90 per cent of whose population rely on agriculture for the greater part of their income,

Considering that the steady fall in these commodity prices makes long-term forecasting difficult and jeopardizes the execution of even the best prepared development plan,

Considering General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 783 (XXX) of 3 August 1960,

Referring to project 01-04 (Stabilization of commodity prices) in the programme of work for 1961-1962, and in pursuance of Commission resolution 18 (II) of 4 February 1960,

1. Emphasizes the importance attached by the African countries to the speedy settlement of a question which they regard as fundamental for the economy of the continent;

2. Expresses the hope that the group of experts set up by General Assembly resolution 1423 (XIV) will be in a position in 1961 to submit constructive proposals to the Commission on International Commodity Trade and to the Economic and Social Council with a view to the implementation of commodity price stabilization schemes;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the text of the present resolution together with the views on this subject expressed at the third session of the Commission to the above-mentioned group of experts and to the Commission on International Commodity Trade in order to allow them in the performance of their duties to take into consideration the legitimate interests of African exporting countries;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fourth session on the steps taken by him to implement the present resolution and on the 1961 price trends of the principal commodities produced and exported by the African countries.

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

30 (III). Monetary and financial studies

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having discussed the report on the impact of western European economic integration on African trade and development (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1).

Recognizing the importance of promoting intra-African trade and economic cooperation,

Recalling its resolution 8(II) of 2 February 1960 regarding the promotion of intra-African trade,

Noting with satisfaction the success achieved by the secretariat in studying vital issues related to African trade,

Realizing the extreme importance of the various monetary zones and systems in Africa in relation to intra-African trade,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out a thorough appraisal and analysis of the various monetary systems used in Africa with reference to their impact on intra-African trade in particular and on problems of African economic development in general and to submit the above-mentioned study to the Commission as soon as possible;

2. Invites all member Governments to cooperate fully with the Executive Secretary in carrying out the provisions of the present resolution.

50th meeting,
16 February 1961.

31 (III). Effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting that the report submitted by the Executive Secretary in accordance with the Commission's resolution 7(II) of 1 February 1960 (E/CN.14/72 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1) and the recommendations contained therein have provided valuable information on the effects of economic groupings in Europe on industrialization in Africa, intra-African trade and Africa's economic development in general,

Having considered the report of the ad hoc committee (E/CN.14/100),

Particularly concerned at the possible adverse effects of the European economic groupings examined in the report on the long-term prospects of industrialization in Africa and on intra-African trade,

Conscious that these European economic groupings are designed in such a way as primarily to meet the political and economic needs and aspirations of Western European countries,

1. Declares that the economic development of Africa and Africa's economic relations with countries outside the continent should be based on African continental and regional realities, with a view to establishing maximum cooperation, and particularly the creation of large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization;

2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should:

(a) Keep under constant review and inform members and associate members of the Commission of the continuous and changing impacts of the European economic groupings on African economies;

(b) Undertake studies on the ways and means of creating large enough regional markets capable of supporting African industrialization and which at the same time offer the advantages of specialization, with a view to the creation of an African common market capable of favouring a general development of Africa.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

32 (III). West African Transport Conference

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered document E/CN.14/63 and Add.1, entitled "Transport problems in relation to economic development in West Africa", and document E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1, entitled "Concerted action on transportation in the African region,"

Recognizing the urgent necessity for a comprehensive intra-African transportation network,

Realizing that the effective linking of the various countries in the West African subregion by a network of all-weather roads is a prerequisite to the development on intra-African trade,

Requests that, as a first step, a meeting of Ministers of Transport and/or Ministers of Works or of the appropriate inter-State bodies should be convened in 1961 to discuss:

- (a) The general lines on which the subregional transport network should be developed;
- (b) The possibility of the standardization of vehicle legislation and signalization for traffic using the subregional transport network.

51st meeting,
16 February 1961.

33 (III). Development of the energy resources of the African States

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the importance to Africa of its abundant energy resources particularly its hydro-electric resources,

Considering that their development would provide the African States with a cheap source of power to promote their industrialization,

Believing that the African States cannot emerge from their condition of under development except by an accelerated industrialization which will allow them to process and transform the commodities they supply and satisfy the needs of their domestic markets,

Believing that the development of the energy resources of the African States could reverse the trend which is widening the gap between the under-Developed and the industrialized countries and help to promote the expansion of the world economy,

Considering that such action would contribute to the social advancement of the African States,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to have a detailed inventory prepared of the energy resources of Africa and to undertake a thorough survey of their systematic development;
2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to approach all the international organizations concerned with a view to expediting the realization of pending projects and to making available the necessary funds to finance them.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

34 (III). Survey of natural resources

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has prepared a survey on behalf of the Commission on the natural resources of the African continent, in accordance with paragraph 59 of the report on the first session (E/3201),

Considering that the scientific survey of natural resources is of the highest importance for the economic development of the African countries,

1. Expresses the hope that the said survey will be placed at the disposal of member States very shortly;
2. Notes with interest that the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization intends to convene within the next few years a conference on the scientific survey of the natural resources of the African continent;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to study with the executive heads of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the other specialized agencies concerned the most appropriate means of jointly convening and organizing a conference of that character in the near future.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

35 (III). Study on east African transport problems

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered document E/CN.14/94 and Corr.1, entitled "Concerted Action on transportation in the African region",

Emphasizing the need for intra-African transportation systems as a prerequisite for the promotion of intra-African trade and industry,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study on East African transport problems and to submit a report to the Commission for consideration at the fourth session, if possible.

53rd meeting,
17 February 1961.

36 (III). Establishment of a standing committee on social welfare and community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report of the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79) and the Commission's programme of work and priorities in the field of community development,

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining a balance between social and economic development in national planning programmes,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the helpful contribution which the Workshop has made to the study of this subject;
2. Approves the recommendation that the Commission set up a standing committee on social welfare and community development;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up, in consultation with the specialized agencies, a standing committee of experts in these fields from African States to study social welfare services, community development programmes (including economic aspects), the social aspects of urbanization (including housing), the training of personnel and the interdependence of these services in the establishment of national social development programmes in the African countries;
4. Instructs the committee to convene annually prior to the session of the Commission at the same place of meeting, and to present recommendations in the above fields to the Commission at its session.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

37 (III). Community development and general development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1961-1962,

Considering that community development, by endeavouring to stimulate man to greater effort and to a proper recognition of his responsibilities, thereby promoting the integration of human effort in general development, constitutes one of the decisive factors of such development,

1. Expresses its satisfaction at the inclusion in the work programme for 1961-1962 of a number of project relating to community development, in particular projects 01-07, 31-01, 31-02, 31-04, 31-06, 31-08 and 41-04;
2. Emphasizes the special importance it attaches to:
 - (a) The study of the integration of community development in economic development programmes;
 - (b) The organization by the Commission of regional bilingual courses in the official languages of the Commission for training senior officials to prepare and direct community development policies in their countries;
 - (c) The organization of consultations to assist Governments, on request, in the preparation of their programmes;
 - (d) The rapid organization of a documentation centre as described in project 31-04;
3. Invites the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the specialized agencies, to speed up activity in this field and apply for the necessary staff for the purpose;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on this question to the Commission at its next session;
5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the views expressed by members of the Commission.

52nd meeting,
17 February 1961.

38 (III). Conference of African businessmen

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 8 (II) of 2 February 1960 on intra-African trade and the convening of a conference of African businessmen,

Recognizing the value of continuing contact between African businessmen and of explorations by them of means of cooperative action in promoting intra-African trade and economic development,

Requests the Executive secretary to continue to lend his assistance to the proposed conference of African businessmen to be convened in 1961 and to any permanent organization which may thereafter be set up and, within the resources at his disposal, to provide available information of an economic nature and such professional advice and help as he can to the conference and its permanent organization.

53rd meeting,
17 February 1961.

39 (III). Thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and People of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the munificent gesture of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, and his Government in providing for the Commission a permanent headquarters building in Addis Ababa,

Considering further the unflagging personal interest shown by His Imperial Majesty in the affairs of the Commission,

Conscious of the generosity and hospitality of His Imperial Majesty and the people of Ethiopia during the third session,

Extends its thanks and appreciation to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, his Government and people for their contribution to the cause of the economic and social development of Africa.

55th meeting,
18 February 1961.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FOURTH SESSION

40 (IV). Expression of Condolences to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, on the Death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Menen

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having learned with deepest sorrow, on the opening of its fourth session, of the tragic death of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress Iteghi Menen,

Requests the Chairman of the Commission to transmit to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, the profound condolences of all members and associate members of the Commission and all observers attending the fourth session of the Commission.

56th meeting,
19 February 1962.

41 (IV). Invitation to the Swiss Confederation to attend the sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa with consultative status

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of the role of the Swiss Confederation in the economic development and trade of the African countries and territories,

Recalling its resolution 6 (II) of 27 January 1960,

Having regard to the attitude adopted by the Economic and Social Council in similar cases, as set out in resolutions 617 (XXII) of 20 July 1956, 632 (XXII) of 19 December 1956, and 763D (XXX) of 8 July 1960,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to invite the Swiss Confederation to attend the sessions of the Commission, if it so desires, on conditions similar to those for States Members of the United Nations which are not members of the Commission, as set out in paragraph 10 of the Commission's terms of reference.

58th meeting,
20 February 1962.

42 (IV). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 24 (III) of 16 February 1961 and 5 (II) of 28 January 1960, the latter relating to the admission of new associate members,

Considering the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/140) on the measures he has taken under the authority granted to him by resolution 24 (III) mentioned above,

Noting that, among the Powers concerned, only Belgium has replied to the letter of 26 April 1961 sent by the Executive Secretary in application of the said resolution and has explained its position in plenary meetings of the Commission to the satisfaction of the latter,

Considering, however, the declarations made in plenary meetings of the Commission by the representatives of France, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom,

Noting that:

(a) Spain has not furnished any explanation, verbal or written, of its attitude,

(b) Portugal, according to its own statement, refuses to apply the resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Commission concerning the representation of Non-Self-Governing Territories and invokes reasons considered unacceptable by the Commission,

1. Deplores that those Powers have not seen fit to reply to the communication sent by the Executive Secretary in application of its resolution 24 (III) of 16 February 1961;

2. Takes note of the statement of the representative of the United Kingdom, confirmed by a letter dated 19 February 1962 addressed to the executive Secretary, according to which:

(a) Negotiations are taking place between his Government and the representatives of Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa which would permit those countries very shortly to achieve independence and thus to take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa as full members;

(b) Measures have been taken so that other African territories may participate in the Commission from the next session as associate members and be represented by Africans;

3. Takes note also of the statements of the representative of France, according to which the principle of self-determination applied by France in the territories for which it is responsible has permitted or will permit those territories to accede to independence and become full members of the Commission;

4. Recommends the Economic and Social Council:

(a) To deprive Portugal and Spain of membership of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(b) To amend the terms of reference of the Commission as follows:

(i) To replace paragraph 5 by the following text: "Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville),^(a) the Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey,^(b) Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, the Ivory Coast,^(c) Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, the Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanganyika,^(d) Togo, Tunisia, the Republic of South Africa, the United Arab Republic^(e) and the Upper Volta^(f) [the rest unchanged]..."

(ii) To replace paragraph 6 by the following text: "The following territories shall be associate members of the Commission:

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

"(b) Powers other than Portugal and Spain responsible for international relations of those territories."

(iii) To omit paragraph 7.

5. Invites, in the meantime, the Executive Secretary once more to approach the Powers responsible for Non-Self-Governing or Trusteeship African Territories with a view to the application of resolution 24 (II) mentioned above, and to make a report on the question to the fifth session of the Commission.

66th meeting,
24 February 1962.

^(a) The Congo (Brazzaville) Now known as Zaire.

^(b) Dahomey - Now known as Benin.

^(c) The Ivory Coast - Now known as Côte d'Ivoire.

^(d) Tanganyika - Now known as the United Republic of Tanzania.

^(e) The United Arab Republic - Now known as Egypt.

^(f) Upper Volta - Now known as Burkina Faso.

43 (IV). Standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industrialization

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the importance of natural resource surveys of the African region with a view to the establishment of industries,

Recalling its resolution 13 (II) of 5 February 1960 requesting the Executive Secretary to orientate survey of mineral resources in particular in the direction of establishing industries based on such resources,

Recalling further resolution 1712 (XVI) of the General Assembly requesting the Economic and Social Council and the Committee for Industrial development to ensure that the Industrial Development Centre coordinates its activities with the activities of the regional economic commissions,

Taking note of the increasing importance of industrial development of the African region in the light of changing trends in work development and trade,

Convinced that the activities of the Commission in the field of natural resources and industrialization should be expanded and that the means of consultation and cooperation between the Commission, its secretariat and Governments of African member States should be strengthened,

1. Decides to establish a standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industrialization with the following terms of reference:

(a) To advise the Executive Secretary on the annual programme of work and research in the field of natural resources and industrialization;

(b) To encourage, initiate and propose studies, investigations, seminars and conferences designed to determine and promote the most effective means of advancing industrialization on a national, subregional and regional basis;

(c) To examine and make recommendations on the adequacy and suitability of institutions of research and training bearing directly on industrial development;

(d) To cooperate closely with the standing Committee on Trade on matters relating to intra-African trade in industrial products;

(e) To keep in close contact with the work of the secretariat in the field of natural resources and industry and make recommendations thereon to the Commission;

(f) To advise the Commission on any steps that it considers essential in promoting industrialization and the furtherance of its terms of reference;

2. Requests the Committee to meet not less than twice a year;

3. Requests further the Committee to submit annual reports to the Commission through the Executive Secretary;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, with the cooperation of the Industrial Development Centre, a study on industrial investment opportunities to be considered by the Commission at its fifth session.

70th meeting,
27 February 1962.

44 (IV). Economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 26 (II) of 15 February 1961 requesting the Executive Secretary to make subregional studies of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices,

Considering that racial discriminatory practices imperil the growth of several African countries,

Considering that these practices infringe the provisions of paragraph 1(a) of its terms of reference, which provide that the Commission shall 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,

Considering that the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/132) states categorically that numerous racial discriminatory practices exist and that these have far-reaching economic and social consequences,

Aware of the immensity of the task constituted by the assembly between the third and fourth sessions of the Commission of all the information necessary for a definitive study of the economic and social consequences of racial discriminatory practices,

1. Deplores and condemns every manifestation of racial discrimination, which degrades human dignity and personality, causes waste and loss of productivity, and hinders full mobilization of all the resources necessary for a rapid economic and social expansion;

2. Deplores that the Republic of South Africa has not seen fit to permit a sub-committee of the Economic Commission for Africa to investigate in its territory;

3. Notes with indignation that the Republic of South Africa bases its refusal to participate in the present session precisely on the Commission's intention to study this problem on its agenda;

4. Recommends the Economic and Social Council to deprive the Republic of South Africa of membership of the Commission until it shall set a term to its policy of racial discrimination;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, in accordance with the suggestions set forth in report (E/CN.14/132, para. 424), further studies on problems of racial discrimination in such crucial areas as human investment, rate of growth, size of internal markets and growth of domestic industries, patterns of industrialization, government expenditure, and social security measures, and to report to the Commission at its fifth session;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to draw the attention of States Members of the United Nations to the economic and social repercussions of this serious problem and to circulate the results of studies made or to be made on this question.

71st meeting,
27 February 1962.

45 (IV). African educational development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the final report of the Conference of African States on the development of education in Africa (UNESCO/ED/181), convened jointly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the Economic Commission for Africa, which was held at the headquarters of the Commission in Addis Ababa from 15 to 25 May 1961,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1717 (XVI),

Realizing that the planned and coordinated development of education constitutes one of the key factors in the economic and social development of African countries,

Commending UNESCO for the action it has undertaken in this respect,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the Development of the Conference of African States on the development of Education in Africa and of the Outline of a Plan for African Educational Development^{10/} established by the African States at this Conference, which determines on a long-term basis for a period of 20 years, and on a short-term basis for the period 1961-1965, the objectives and priorities in this field;

2. Draws particularly the attention of members and associate members of the Commission to the financial implications of the Outline and invites them to contribute the necessary resources for the development of education in their countries in conformity with the general objectives of the short-term plan put forward in the Outline;

3. Expresses its conviction that the pressing appeal launched by the General Assembly in resolution 1717 (XVI) will ensure the financial and technical assistance necessary for the implementation of national education plans;

4. Expresses its satisfaction with the measures taken by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to convene, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, a meeting of African Ministers of Education, to be held in March 1962, with a view to:

(a) Reviewing national education plans within the framework of economic and social development;

(b) Analyzing current education budgets in relation to the objectives established at the Conference of African States;

5. Invites UNESCO to continue vigorously its action in this field and, in particular, to convene in 1963, in association with the Economic Commission for Africa and in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1717 (XVI) another conference of African States to review the implementation, cost estimates and targets of the plan adopted by the Conference and to analyze national educational programmes with a view to assisting the integration of these programmes in over-all national development plans.

73rd meeting,
28 February 1962.

¹⁰ Transmitted to members of the General Assembly by a note of the Secretary-General (A/4903).

46 (IV). African timber trends study

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the African timber trends study (E/CN.14/122),

Considering the need for the African continent to deal at once with forestry problems as a whole in Africa,

1. Expresses its satisfaction that the Commission and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) are working together in studying timber trends and prospects in Africa;
2. Stresses the importance it attaches to the continuation and development of such studies;
3. Invites the Executive Secretary to request from governments of members States the assistance of all forestry services and bodies that have specialized in studies on African forests and to organize, during 1962, meetings in the various subregions, with a view to encouraging exchanges of information, technical communications and summarized conclusions;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary, within the scope of the above, to organize, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations during 1962:
 - (a) An inventory of forest wealth to be carried out parallel with the inventory of needs now being made;
 - (b) A concerted reforestation plan;
 - (c) Assistance for the training of senior and middle-level technical staff in Africa to serve in both the public and the private sectors.

73rd meeting,
28 February 1962.

47 (IV). Development of information media in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that, to meet the aspirations of the peoples of Africa for speedy economic and social progress and for the full development of their national life, it essential to make use of all resources, including information media,

Considering that information media can contribute effectively to promote education, which is a vital factor in economic and social development,

Considering also that the effective exercise of the right to information presupposes the existence of adequate facilities for mass communication,

Considering further that a coordinated programmes should therefore be undertaken in Africa at the earliest possible moment for the regional and national expansion of the press, radio broadcasting, film and, wherever feasible, television, and for the training of the necessary personnel,

Recalling the resolutions on the development of information media adopted by the Commission on Human Rights [8 (XVII)]¹¹ and the Economic and Social Council [819A (XXXI)] stressing the fact that the Council has invited the Technical assistance Board, the Special Fund, the specialized agencies concerned, the regional economic commissions and other public and private agencies and institutions to assist, as appropriate, less developed countries in the development and strengthening of national information media in these countries,

Noting that the meeting of experts on the development of information media in Africa, convened by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris (24 January to 6 February 1962), drew up a programme for the development of information media in Africa and concluded that many of its recommendations could most effectively be carried out by governments acting through the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Accepts the invitation of the Economic and Social Council to help develop and strengthen the information media in Africa;

2. Draws the attention of members and associate members of the Commission to the report of the meeting of experts (E/CN.4/820/Add.2), which will be communicated by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to all governments concerned and which provides detailed recommendations as to the measures which might be taken in this field;

3. Invites governments to give due priority in their economic and social development programmes, to the measures recommended in the above-mentioned report for the expansion and improvement of information media;

4. Commends UNESCO on the activities which it has undertaken, at the request of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, to assist in developing information media in Africa as well as other regions concerned.

74th meeting,
28 February 1962.

48 (IV). Community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the preliminary progress report on community development and economic development submitted by the secretariat (E/CN.14/144), and the section of the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1962-1963 dealing with community development,

Considering that community development, by endeavouring to inculcate in populations an attitude favourable to progress, to induce them to embrace new ways of life and of production, and to stimulate them to effort, can and should not only raise their level of living within their communities but also contribute to the economic and social development, and especially the rural development, of their countries, by the creation of conditions favourable to the work of technicians and by the formation of capital,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the section of the programme of work and priorities drawn up by the secretariat dealing with community development, social welfare and allied activities, and with the work done by the standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development at its first session;

¹¹ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 8, para. 186.

2. Hopes that, without neglecting the social aspects of community development, priority may be given to its economic aims, specially in rural development, with emphasis on the role of rural stimulus as the only means of enlisting the general interest of the population;

3. Urgently requests the Executive Secretary to take steps so that:

(a) Studies are made in order to assess objectively the contribution that community development can make towards improvement of social groups and towards rural development;

(b) Studies are made of the various approaches to community development and of the means of increasing its practical value;

(c) Studies are also made of organization and planning and of the possibility of including community development in a development plan;

(d) In dealing with rural housing, priority shall be given to self-help building within community development, and assistance given in the establishment of training centres for promoters of a type of low-cost rural housing;

(e) Not only shall the Commission's programme of subregional training courses be continued but assistance shall be given to countries in organizing their own national training programmes;

(f) Steps shall be taken to assist governments, at their request, to compile their national community development programmes;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission on those activities at its next session.

74th meeting,
28 February 1962.

49 (IV). Social welfare and community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the implementation of national social welfare and community development programmes requires coordinated planning, organization and administration of services based on research into the needs of African populations.

Taking note of the report of the standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development on its first session (E/CN.14/142),

1. Commends the Committee on its excellent report;

2. Recommends that:

(a) The secretariat of the Commission take into consideration the recommendations of the Committee as incorporated in chapter XII of its report;

(b) The Executive Secretary continue to invite experts to meet as the standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development, on an annual basis and prior to the Commission's session, in accordance with the Commission's resolution 36 (III) of February 1961;

(c) The Executive Secretary give priority in the Commission's work programme to the following specific recommendations of the Committee:

- (i) Studies on inter-dependence of economic and social factors in national development (E/CN.14/142, chapter XII, section I);
- (ii) Continued evaluation of the contribution of community development to economic development;
- (iii) Training in community development and social work (ibid., sections III and VI);
- (iv) Assistance to governments, if requested, in the organization and administration of national programmes of social welfare services and community development (ibid., sections III and V);

(d) The Executive Secretary should give particular attention to the recommendation of the Committee, emphasizing the inter-African social welfare exchange programme, and the secretariat, in consultation with the African governments and with the assistance of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the United Nations Children's Fund, should implement an exchange programme consisting, among other things, of study tours, group meetings and interregional fellowship programmes;

(e) Further studies be conducted in cooperation with national research bodies on the impact of urbanization and on the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas, with particular reference to the role of social welfare services and housing;

3. Requests the United Nations Children's Fund to strengthen its aid to African countries in the field of social welfare and community development and encourages coordination of the Fund's activities with those of the secretariat of the Commission in the respective countries.

74th meeting,
28 February 1962.

50 (IV). Decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) and resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council as well as the reports of the Secretary-General to the Economic and Social Council¹² and to the General Assembly,¹³

Considering that:

(a) Governments of member States concur in the opinion that advantages would accrue from utilizing the services of the Commission in the economic and social field as frequently as possible and from the decentralization of United Nations technical assistance activities;

¹² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3522.

¹³ Official Records of the general Assembly, Sixteenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 28, 29 and 30 document A/4911

(b) The limited resources available for technical assistance projects in which Governments of member States are interested must be turned to the fullest possible account, and that consequently the knowledge and experience accumulated by the Commission's secretariat should be drawn upon as fully as possible in the selection, execution and evaluation of technical assistance projects in order to ensure the maximum utilization of available resources;

(c) The Commission's secretariat should be given the requisite resources to enable it to carry out such activities with the necessary efficiency.

1. Notes with satisfaction resolutions 1518 (XV) and 1709 (XVI) of the General Assembly and resolutions 793 (XXX) and 823 (XXXII) of the Economic and Social Council;

2. Expresses its gratitude for the measures which the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council have adopted to decentralize United Nations economic and social activities and to strengthen the regional economic commissions;

3. Expresses its appreciation of the views of the Secretary-General on the intensified participation of the regional economic commissions in the United Nations economic and social activities and on the need to increase their staff resources;

4. Recommends to the Secretary-General that he take the necessary measures to endow the Commission's secretariat with the requisite authority and sufficient technical personnel to enable it to fulfill its functions efficiently with regard to the services required of it by Governments of member States, in particular by transferring progressively substantive and operational functions, so that the Commission's secretariat may play an increasing part in assisting Governments of member States in the formulation, evaluation and execution of technical assistance projects throughout the region and in associating these projects more closely with the Commission's work programme.

74th meeting,
28 February 1962.

51 (IV). Staff recruitment and training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the difficulties of recruiting Africans to staff the secretariat of the Commission,

Recognizing the need for the secretariat of the Commission to be Africanized as rapidly as possible at all levels, and the necessity for African members of the Commission to assist in obtaining African staff for the secretariat,

Recalling the desire of the Secretary-General, as reported by the Executive Secretary to the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities at its meeting of 14 February 1962, that preference should be given to qualified Africans in the Commission's staff recruitment policies,

Bearing in mind Article 101 of the United Nations Charter and taking note of the telegram of the Secretary-General dated 23 February 1962 addressed to the Executive secretary,^{14/}

¹⁴ For the text of this telegram, which was distributed to the members of the Commission as document E/CN.14/L.104, see annex VI of the report of the Commission at its fourth Session

1. Decides to establish a Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training to examine the recruitment and staff training difficulties of the Commission's secretariat, to assist the Executive Secretary in establishing and implementing a long-range programme of Africanization - especially at the policy-making level taking into consideration the advisability of the regional distribution of the staff among the African countries, and to make recommendations to the Commission;

2. Requests the Committee to assist the Executive Secretary in securing from African members of the Commission a steady supply of competent Africans to the secretariat on a permanent basis or for reasonable periods on secondment;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Committee, to establish machinery for keeping in close touch with African universities and African students in overseas universities with a view to recruiting suitable personnel, particularly for the lower Professional levels of the secretariat;

4. Calls on the Committee, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary, to devise a programme for training staff at all levels, including under-studies, with a view to furthering the objectives set out in operative paragraph 1 above;

5. Further decides that the Committee shall comprise seven African countries, members of the Economic Commission for Africa, elected for a two-year term, and the Executive Secretary, that it shall meet at least twice a year and shall submit an annual report of its activities to the Commission when in session;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to make available to the Committee such studies and reports as may be necessary to enable the Committee to discharge its functions.

74th meeting,
28 February 1962.

52 (IV). Establishment of an African development bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 27 (III) of 18 February 1961 requesting the Executive Secretary to undertake a thorough study of the possibilities of establishing an African development bank,

Considering the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/129 and Corr.1) relating to the feasibility and necessity of such a development bank,

1. Accepts the principle of the establishment of an African Development Bank, subject to further investigations defined below;

2. Constitutes a Committee composed of nine member States;

3. Instructs the above Committee:

(a) To make all necessary governmental and other contacts relevant to the establishment of the bank;

(b) To make complete and comprehensive studies into the financial and administrative structure of the bank and into the nature and extent of its operation;

(c) To draft a charter for the bank;

(d) To make recommendations on the location of the bank;

4. Authorizes the Committee to call upon and/or retain the services of experts in the fields of finance, banking, administration and law which it might need in the implementation of its work;

5. Further instructs the Committee to take all steps to complete the above assignment within six months following the adjournment of the thirty-third session of the Economic and Social Council and to submit a comprehensive report with all supporting documents to the Governments of all member States for study;

6. Requests the Council to give this Committee all the necessary support and assistance which it may require in the fulfillment of its assignment;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene a conference of finance ministers or other appropriate representatives of member and associate member States of the Commission in order to review the report of the Committee and to take final steps for the establishment of the bank with the advice and consent of the government concerned;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the steps taken regarding the proposed bank.

75th meeting,
1 March 1962.

53 (IV). Housing problems in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the fundamental importance of better housing in Africa for raising living standards,

Noting that housing needs, already acute, will merely become more pronounced in both quality and quantity because of population pressure and the present flight from the land, which will be accelerated by the desired industrial expansion,

Noting further that the modernization of housing in Africa is a necessary corollary to other social action, particularly in education and hygiene,

Convinced that such modernization is one prerequisite for the change in attitude demanded by economic and social development policies,

Certain that a bold building policy is bound to contribute to the expansion of the industrial sector,

Convinced further that solutions to housing problems should be sought within the general context of economic development and integrated into planning programmes;

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene a conference of experts for the purpose of:

(a) Exchanging views on the present housing situation and the action so far taken on it;

(b) Defining as clearly as possible housing problems, their scope, and the requirements for their solution;

(c) suggesting the general measures to be taken, with special reference to the national administrative bodies most useful and fit to facilitate the framing and implementation of housing policies;

(d) Proposing to the Commission the organizational arrangements most suitable to ensure that housing problems shall be regularly and continuously studied within the Commission;

2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary report on this subject to the Commission at its next session.

75th meeting,
1 March 1962.

54 (IV). Use of food surpluses

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted with satisfaction the proposal to establish the World Food Programme under the joint auspices of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Considering General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and FAO Conference resolution 1/61 (eleventh session) concerning the implementation of that programme,

Conscious of the fruitful use that could be made of food surpluses in national economic and social development projects requiring substantial employment of labour,

1. Warmly congratulates the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the launching of the World Food Programme, which is bound to make a practical and effective contribution to economic and social development in Africa,

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the progress of the World Food Programme.

75th meeting,
1 March 1962.

55 (IV). Dissemination of technical information as a means of economic and social development in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting that there exists a vast amount of knowledge and information in Africa and other parts of the world which, if widely disseminated in Africa and put to use, would contribute materially towards the rapid economic and social development of that continent,

Noting also the importance attached by the Economic and Social Council and by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to the dissemination of information as a means of economic and social development,

Considering that a standing Committee on Natural Resources and Industrialization is to be formed by the Commission with a view to hastening the economic and social development of Africa,^{15/}

1. Recommends that the above-mentioned Committee should, as a matter of urgency, arrange for the production of periodical journals which will deal with industry and natural resources and be considered likely to stimulate the economic and social development of Africa;

¹⁵ See Commission resolution 43 (IV) of 27 February 1962.

2. Recommends this project to governments, the United Nations and its agencies and to all national and international organizations which are interested in the economic and social development of Africa as one deserving of every support,

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to examine, in consultation with Governments of member States and specialized agencies concerned, ways and means of ensuring that the journals will have the widest possible circulation within the region and will be easily accessible to the public of each member country.

75th meeting,
1 March 1962.

56 (IV). Study on the improvement and exploitation of live-stock in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting that the production of live-stock plays an important and even vital part in the economy of a large number of African countries,

Noting further that in general inadequate use has been made of this source of income, which constitutes an important sector inseparable from every aspect of economic development,

Noting furthermore that the production of live-stock if improved in quantity and quality might bring in a considerable revenue in foreign currency,

Recommends the Executive Secretary acting in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations:

(a) To study and propose measures for the improvement of live-stock production, and especially of its utilization, with a view to economic development in every form;

(b) To call, before the next session of the Commission, a meeting of experts of the countries concerned to study the measures to be taken with a view to immediate action in this field.

69th meeting,
26 February 1962.

57 (IV). Incidence of European economic groupings on inter-African trade

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance for the export income of the African countries of an organized market for the principal commodities guaranteeing them an outlet at sufficiently stable and remunerative prices,

Having regard to the results already obtained in that field by regional organizations,

Recognizing the great benefit that would accrue to the exporting and importing countries forming such organizations from an extension of their activity to all countries concerned without any resulting decline in the advantages of the present systems,

Noting that such an international effort might, if it achieved material results, greatly reduce the importance of preferential tariffs, cause them progressively to decline, and ultimately render purely regional marketing organizations useless,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study defining the conditions under which all the exporting and importing countries concerned could organize by the international action markets for the principal commodities of interest to Africa, so as to improve the results already obtained regionally and to extend them to all the African countries concerned;

2. Recommends that the question be examined by the Committee on Trade with due regard, in particular, to the work of the competent international organizations;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on this subject to the Economic Commission for Africa at its next session.

76th meeting,
1 March 1962.

58 (IV). Establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, and Commission resolutions 16 (II) and 17 (II) of 4 February 1960,

Noting with satisfaction the report of the panel of experts on the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning (E/CN.14/128),

Considering the urgent need for the establishment under the Commission's auspices of an African institute for economic development and planning to train the staff indispensable for the economic and social advancement of the African States, in accordance with the studies of the panel of experts,

Considering that the work of such an institute ought to embrace research and training in several disciplines, in particular those relating to planning and national accountancy, and that it ought also to act in a consultative capacity for the benefit of all African States,

Considering the decision taken by the Commission at its 73rd meeting, held on 28 February 1962, that the headquarters of the institute should be at Dakar,

Considering that there exist at Cairo a university infrastructure and an Institute of National Planning which could act as a subregional institute,

1. Decides that:

(a) An African Institute of Economic Development and Planning shall be established this year with headquarters at Dakar;

(b) Advantage shall be taken of the facilities offered by the United Arab Republic as the site of a future subregional institute, and of any other subregional facilities that may be offered by other countries;

(c) A standing committee of direction shall be set up, to be composed of six member States elected by the Commission for two years;

2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to appoint a panel of experts charged with:

(a) Drawing up a preliminary draft statute and a preliminary draft convention for accession by States;

(b) Studying forthwith the material conditions of the installation and operation of the Institute at Dakar;

(c) Studying the conditions under which the Institute of National Planning at Cairo could serve as a subregional institute;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its fifth session on the extent to which the foregoing decisions have been executed.

76th meeting,
1 March 1962.

59 (IV). Report of the second Conference of African Statisticians

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the second Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/113),

1. Approves with satisfaction the said report;

2. Invites members and associate members of the Commission to give urgent consideration to the recommendations of the Conference;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary measures to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference.

77th meeting,
1 March 1962.

60 (IV) Transport and communications

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing the extreme importance of effective transportation and communications links between all the countries of Africa for the rapid and coordinated economic development of the continent as a whole,

Bearing in mind the relative state of isolation of African countries as a result of the existing transportation and communications arrangements in Africa,

Recalling the discussions held at:

(a) The West African Transport Conference at its first session, at which delegations urged that the Conference should recommend to the Commission that a body be established in West Africa to ensure the coordination of the decisions reached at the Conference,

(b) The West African Public Works Conferences at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, when the need was emphasized for a permanent body to be established by the Commission in the West African subregion to process and coordinate the work of developing the subregional transportation network,

1. Resolves that the projected West African subregional office of the Commission give special attention to development within the subregion of an integrated transportation and communications system with special reference to the provision of:

(a) Permanent liaison machinery between governments, the Economic Commission for Africa, and international financial and technical aid organizations necessary for the active development of a satisfactory subregional transportation and communications network;

(b) Permanent liaison between governments essential to achieve the best possible standardization of this transportation network, and the earliest possible simplification of frontier formalities;

(c) Secretarial services for meetings of the technological experts of the Governments of the West Coast subregion to discuss the engineering and economic aspects of transportation and communications development in the subregion;

2. Further resolves, as a step in this direction, to convene as early as possible a meeting of heads of public works, chiefs of highways, heads of telecommunications services and senior officials in charge of other forms of transportation and communications in the governments concerned to prepare the programme of work envisaged for the permanent body.

78th meeting,
1 March 1962.

61 (IV). Transportation across the Sahara

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 32 (III) and 35 (III) of 18 February 1961 pertaining to the West African Transport Conference and to East African transport problems,

Having discussed the report of the West African Transport Conference (E/CN.14/147 and Corr.1) and the progress report on East African transport problems (E/CN.14/148) and recognizing the fact that no comprehensive study has so far been made of the transport problems across the Sahara,

Recognizing the importance of the development of transport facilities across the Sahara in relation to intra-African trade and trade with Europe, the Middle East and Asia,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to conduct a thorough study and assessment of the technical and economic problems and means of financing transport facilities across the Sahara and to submit a progress report to the Commission at its fifth session;

2. Invites the Governments of all member States to cooperate fully with the Executive Secretary in carrying out the provisions of this resolution.

78th meeting,
2 March 1962.

62 (IV). Organization of work of the plenary sessions of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the increase in its membership and the magnitude of its agenda,

Having regard to the importance of enhancing its efficiency and expediting the balanced examination of its work,

Noting that many regional and international organizations follow the practice of allocating various items of their agendas, as appropriate, to committees of the whole,

Noting further that rule 19 of its rules of procedures authorizes it to set up such committees as it deems necessary and to refer to them questions of the agenda for study and report,

1. Decides to establish two main Committees of the whole, during the fifth session and thereafter, to deal with economic and social items respectively and to submit their recommendations to the plenary meetings of the Commission;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the financial and administrative measures necessary for the implementation of this resolution, in particular with regard to the duration of the sessions, and with regard to the technical staff necessary to ensure the efficient functioning of the sessions.

79th meeting,
3 March 1962.

63 (IV). Liaison with intergovernmental organizations

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering paragraph 13 of its terms of reference respecting liaison with intergovernmental organizations in Africa,

Considering paragraph 3 of resolution 1 (I) respecting the procedure to be followed for the establishment of relations with intergovernmental organizations,

Considering the letter dated 3 January 1962 in which the Secretary-General of the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation requested the Executive Secretary to invite the African and Malagasy organization for Economic cooperation to attend all meetings organized by the Commission,

Considering the letter of 30 January 1962 in which the Executive Secretary of the Commission replied to the Secretary-General of the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation and indicated the procedure to be followed for that purpose,

Considering the request of the delegates of the twelve member States of the African and Malagasy Union for establishment of liaison between the Commission and the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation (E/CN.14/165),

1. Decides to establish liaison with the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation as an intergovernmental organization;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to give effect to the present resolution.

79th meeting,
3 March 1962.

64 (IV). Establishment of subregional offices of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the document submitted by the Executive Secretary concerning the establishment of subregional offices of the Commission (E/CN.14/161 and Add.1-3),

Having examined the offers of the governments of certain member States to accommodate subregional offices,

Considering the importance, for efficiency's sake, of decentralizing the Commission's activities on climatic, ecological and economic grounds,

1. Decides to set up two subregional offices;
2. Proposes, with due regard to United Nations resources, the following order of priority:
 - (a) A subregional office for Western Africa, to be sited at Niamey (the Niger);
 - (b) A subregional office for Africa North of the Sahara;
3. Invites the Executive Secretary to consider later the possibility of establishing two further subregional offices:
 - (a) A subregional office for West Africa;
 - (b) A subregional office for Central Africa.

79th meeting,
3 March 1962.

65 (IV). Expression of appreciation to Mr. Mekki Abbas

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the resignation, for personal reasons, of Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the outstanding services rendered to the Commission by its first Executive Secretary,

Records its appreciation of the valuable contribution made by Mr. Abbas to the Commission and extends its congratulations to him and its good wishes for his future success in whatever he undertakes.

80th meeting,
3 March 1962.

66 (IV). Thanks to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and People of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the profound interest and good will shown by His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in the affairs of the Commission,

Recognizing the generosity and hospitality of His Imperial Majesty, the Government and people of Ethiopia during the fourth session of the Commission,

Extends its thanks and appreciation to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia, his Government and people for all the facilities they provided which contributed to the success of the session.

80th meeting,
3 March 1962.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS FIFTH SESSION

67 (V). Vote of thanks to the President and Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville)

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Government of the Congo (Leopoldville) for the kind invitation to hold its fifth session in Leopoldville,

Desirous also of expressing its gratitude to the Congolese authorities for all the facilities provided to the organizers of the session and having listened with interest to the brilliant and wise address of His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Congo,

1. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to the people and to the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville) and in particular to His Excellency President Kasa-Vubu for the efforts and sacrifices made for the organization of the fifth session of the Commission;

2. Expresses its congratulations to the President of the Republic of the Congo for the realistic and statesmanlike address delivered at the opening meeting of the session;

3. Decides that this resolution shall be communicated to the President of the Republic by the officers and a deputation from the Commission.

83rd meeting,
19 February 1963.

68 (V). Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa: Portugal and South Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 42 (IV) of 24 February 1962 which, inter alia, recommended that Portugal be deprived of membership in the Commission because of its refusal to accept its obligations under General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), dated 12 December 1959, and the Commission's resolution 5 (II), dated 28 January 1960,

Recalling also its resolution 44 (IV) of 27 February 1962, which recommended, inter alia, that the Republic of South Africa should also be deprived of membership of the Commission until it has set a term to its policy of racial discrimination,

Bearing in mind that the Governments of Portugal and of the Republic of South Africa have not shown any positive reaction to the recommendations of the Commission,

Noting with regret that the Economic and Social Council did not find it possible to accept the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa at its resumed thirty-fourth session,

Recommends the Economic and Social Council to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and of the Republic of South Africa and to transmit the views and the recommendation of the Commission to the General Assembly.

91st meeting,
23 February 1963.

69 (V). Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Africa: associate membership for France, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking note of resolution 927 (XXXIV) of the Economic and Social Council, dated 19 December 1962, concerning the amendment of the terms of reference of the Commission,

Having considered the results of the voting on draft resolution III submitted by the Commission to the Economic and Social Council^{8/} and having analyzed the considerations leading to the adoption of the Council's resolution 927 (XXXIV),^{9/}

Bearing in mind the fact that, as a consequence of decolonization, the members of the Commission intended, by the above-mentioned draft resolution, to enable African members collectively and within the terms of reference of the Commission to take decisions affecting Africa without the said decisions being influenced by the opposing votes of non-African powers,

Bearing in mind also that non-African powers, on ceasing to have territorial responsibilities in Africa, shall cease to be members of the Commission,

1. Notes the memorandum presented to the Economic and Social Council by the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations,^{10/} in which the Spanish Government states that it is prepared to apply General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959;

2. Takes note of the declarations made by the representatives of France, Spain and the United Kingdom to the Commission at its fifth session;

3. Reaffirms its position as expressed in its resolution 42 (IV) of 3 March 1962, without prejudice to its resolution 44 (IV) of 3 March 1962 relating to South Africa;

4. Again requests the Economic and Social Council to ratify on the one hand, the provisions of resolution 42 (IV) of 3 March 1962 which concern the Non-Self-Governing African countries and, on the other, those relating to the status of France and the United Kingdom, but modifying those in respect of Spain, to accord that country similar treatment to that of France and the United Kingdom.

91st meeting,
23 February 1963.

70 (V). Public administration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having reviewed the report of the seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180) which was convened at the headquarters of the Commission from 2 to 11 October 1962 through the joint efforts of the Commission and the Division for Public Administration of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

⁸ See E/3586, part IV.

⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Resumed Thirty-fourth session, 1239th meeting.

¹⁰ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, thirty-fourth session, Annexes, agenda item 10, document E/L.953.

Reaffirming the view expressed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 907 (XXXIV), of 2 August 1962, that solid administrative structures and sound public administration are essential prerequisites for the progress of the developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction that a Public Administration Unit has been established within the secretariat of the Commission,

Desirous of assisting African Governments individual and jointly in their efforts to improve the administrative aspects of their development programmes,

Bearing in mind the need to Africanize the civil service in African countries,

1. Requests the secretariat to use the report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments and the summary of the discussion as a guide in planning regional and subregional activities relating to public administration and to draw the attention of African Governments to the useful information and suggestions contained in this report for improving public administration at the national and local levels;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to invite the Governments of member States to utilize the services of the Commission's regional advisers in public administration for short-term missions;

3. Requests the various agencies sponsoring regional and subregional activities relating to public administration in general, or to the administration of major services and programmes, to concert their efforts, using the Commission secretariat to the fullest extent practicable for the purpose;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary, after consultation with other specialized agencies concerned and especially with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to submit to the Commission, at its sixth session, a plan for regional and subregional support of national efforts to improve public administration and to develop training facilities in this field, using existing institutions in so far as practicable for the purpose;

5. Decides, with a view to facilitating the Commission's review of the plan mentioned in paragraph 4 above and of long-term projects in public administration for inclusion in its work programme, to establish a working party on public administration, which should be composed mainly of African experts, and which the Executive Secretary shall convene in 1964 and every two years thereafter unless otherwise determined by the Commission, and that adequate financial resources be provided.

92nd meeting,
25 February 1963.

71 (V). Pre-institute activities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 concerning the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning,

Bearing in mind the report on the first meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction (E/CN.14/172) and in particular the recommendation made in paragraph 13 of that report concerning the opening of the first course in Dakar in October 1963 and the organization of a specialized course in Cairo in 1963-1964 as well as of an introductory course in Tunis in 1963-1964,

Noting that the time-table of the Special Fund for the examination of the institute project schedules the finalization of the project for 1963, with the help of an advisory mission of the Special fund, and its submission to the Governing Council of the Fund by the Managing Director in January 1964,

Noting that the time-table of the Special Fund for the examination of the institute project schedules the finalization of the project for 1963, with the help of an advisory mission of the Special Fund, and its submission to the Governing Council of the Fund by the Managing Director in January 1964,

Noting with satisfaction that more than forty candidates have already been put forward by the Governments of African countries for fellowships for the course to be held in October 1963 at Dakar,

Noting also with satisfaction the active preparations made by the Executive Secretary for pre-institute activities, as described in his report (E/CN.14/203), and also the efforts made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to assemble the starting team in 1963;

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out the activities for 1963-1964 agreed upon by the Standing Committee of Direction in June 1962, and to draw up detailed programmes of study and research for the scholastic year 1963-1964 in close cooperation with the Standing Committee of Direction at its next meeting in 1963 and with the specialized agencies concerned, taking into account the conclusions of the advisory mission of the Special Fund;

2. Makes an urgent appeal to the Secretary-General and the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board of the United Nations to determine the temporary sources of finance required by these activities, while awaiting the decision of the Special Fund;

3. Decides to enlarge the Standing Committee of Direction by increasing the number of members from six to nine.

93rd meeting,
26 February 1963.

72 (V). Financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 on the establishment of an African institute for economic development and planning and in particular paragraph 1(c) of the operative part of this resolution establishing a Standing Committee of Direction,

Noting with satisfaction the strong impetus given by this Committee to the preparatory work as is apparent from the report on the first meeting of the Committee (E/CN.14/172), held in June 1962 at Dakar,

Noting furthermore that as a result of this work identical requests have been made to the Special Fund for assistance on behalf of African countries by the Governments of Gabon, Senegal, Somalia, Togo and Tunisia and that the Government of Morocco has given its support to these requests,

Noting with satisfaction the statement made to the Governing Council of the Special Fund by the Managing Director of that organization in January 1963, from which it appears that the latter is confident that a project satisfying the criteria of the Special Fund could be submitted to the Governing Council in January 1964,

Bearing in mind the regulations concerning the financing of projects by the Special Fund, amongst these:

(a) The need to obtain counterpart funds from the beneficiary countries to cover, inter alia, local operating costs and equipment of the institute;

(b) The need to give the Governing Council of the Special Fund formal assurances on the fellowship budget,

1. Decides that the counterpart funds for the first five years of the institute will be paid up to a total of \$1.5 million by those African States members of the Commission listed in the annex to the present resolution, according to the following methods:

(a) The payment of a fixed minimum contribution amounting to \$25,000 by each of the Governments of countries listed in the annex below;

(b) An additional payment varying according to the population of each country, so as to bring the total contribution of each Government up to the following amount:

Countries with less than 1,500,000 inhabitants	\$US 28,500
Countries with 1,500,000 to 8 million inhabitants	\$US 39,000
Countries with 8 to 16 million inhabitants	\$US 67,000
Countries with more than 16 million inhabitants	\$US 102,000

2. Is willing to receive any contribution which the associate member States of the Commission, the States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies, foundations and other institutions interested in the institute would be prepared to make;

3. Directs the Executive Secretary to bring the present resolution to the attention of all Governments and institutions indicated in paragraphs 1 and 2 above immediately upon the closing of the fifth session of the Commission;

4. Urges the Governments of the countries listed in the annex below to undertake:

(a) To pay to the Special Fund, according to its procedures, before 30 June 1963, the fixed minimum contribution amounting to \$25,000, as indicated in paragraph 1(a) above;

(b) To pay the differences between this minimum contribution and the total contribution as indicated in para. 1(b) above, when the amount is confirmed by the Managing Director of the Special Fund;

5. Invites the members of the Commissions listed in the annex below and the African associate members of the Commission to assume responsibility for financing the fellowships of the trainees whom they will send to the institute, at the same time expressing the hope, in particular in the case of the African associate members, that they may be assisted in this by the United Nations and other organizations responsible for technical assistance.

93rd meeting,
26 February 1963.

ANNEX

CLASSIFICATION OF 32 STATES (According to population)^{a/}

Group 1: Less than 1,500,000

Group contribution: 3.5 per cent (or, for each country: 0.5 per cent)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Gabon | 5. Central African Republic |
| 2. Mauritania | 6. Liberia |
| 3. Congo (Brazzaville) ^{b/} | 7. Togo |
| 4. Libya | |

Group 2: Between 1.5 and 8 million

Group contribution: 34 per cent (or, for each country: 2 per cent)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 8. Dahomey ^{c/} | 17. Ivory Coast ^{d/} |
| 9. Somalia | 18. Upper Volta ^{e/} |
| 10. Burundi | 19. Cameroon |
| 11. Sierra Leone | 20. Mali |
| 12. Chad | 21. Tunisia |
| 13. Rwanda | 22. Madagascar |
| 14. Niger | 23. Uganda |
| 15. Senegal | 24. Ghana |
| 16. Guinea | |

Group 3: Between 8 and 16 million

Group contribution: 30 per cent (or, for each country: 6 per cent)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25. Tanganyika ^{f/} | 28. Sudan |
| 26. Algeria | 29. Congo (Leopoldville) |
| 27. Morocco | |

^{a/} The total contribution of each group is in proportion to the population of the group in 1960. Within the group the distribution is uniform. The States are classified in ascending order of population.

^{b/} Congo (Brazzaville) - Now Zaire

^{c/} Dahomey - Now Benin

^{d/} Ivory Coast - Now Côte d'Ivoire

^{e/} Upper Volta - Now Burkina Faso

^{f/} Tanganyika - Now the United Republic of Tanzania

Group 4: Over 16 million

Group contribution: 32.5 per cent (or, for each country, slightly under 11 pe cent)

30. Ethiopia

32. Nigeria

31. United Arab Republic^{g/}

73 (V). Message of sympathy to Libya

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Shocked by the news of the earthquake from which a part of Libya has suffered,

Desirous of expressing its condolences to the families in the loss they have sustained by this disaster and deeply moved by the extent of this catastrophe,

1. Presents the expression of its deep sympathy and sincere sorrow to the Government and people of Libya in their sufferings caused by this sad event;

2. Requests the Chairman of the fifth session and the Executive Secretary to convey this resolution to His Majesty Mohammed Idris I.

94th meeting,
27 February 1963.

74 (V). Cairo Declaration of Developing Countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the General Assembly at its seventeenth session took note of the Cairo declaration of Developing Countries,^{11/} adopted in July 1962,

Takes note of this Declaration and decides that it should be communicated to all member States of the Commission.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963.

75 (V). Conference of Heads of States in Addis Ababa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the existence of common features in the political, economic, social and cultural problems of the African and Malagasy States,

Conscious of the efficacy of, and the need for, direct personal contact between Heads of States,

Conscious also of the urgent need for unity and the strengthening of African solidarity,

^{g/} United Arab Republic - Now Egypt

¹¹ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 12, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39 and 84, document A/5162.

1. Expresses its gratitude and good wishes to the Heads of the African and Malagasy States for their welcome initiative in holding a Conference in Addis Ababa;
2. Expresses its hope for the complete success of the Conference;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to convey this resolution to the Heads of all the African and Malagasy States concerned.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963.

76 (V). African development bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Determined to strengthen African solidarity by means of economic cooperation among African States,

Considering the need to accelerate the development of the extensive human and natural resources of Africa, in order to stimulate economic development and social progress in the region,

Realizing the importance of coordinating national plans of economic and social development for the promotion of the harmonious growth of African economies as a whole and for the expansion of African foreign trade and especially, intra-African trade,

Recognizing that the establishment of a financial institution common to all African countries would serve these ends,

Having accepted, by its resolution 52 (IV) of 1 March 1962, the principle of establishing an African development bank, subject to further studies, investigations and consultations,

Having constituted by the same resolution a Committee consisting of nine of its members to conduct these studies, investigations and consultations,

Bearing in mind the Executive Secretary's report (E/CN.14/204 and Add.1) informing the Commission that the Committee of Nine has completed its assignment, including the preparation of a draft charter for the proposed African development bank,

Noting with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary has convened the Conference of African Finance Ministers called for in resolution 52 (IV), of 1 March 1962 to be held in June 1963,

1. Entreats all African Governments to attach great importance to this project and to give serious consideration to the report of the Committee of Nine (E/CN.14/FMAB/1) and to the suggestions which will be made by the Executive Secretary at the Conference of Finance Ministers;

2. Reconfirms its profound interest in the establishment of an African development bank at the earliest possible date;

3. Urges all Governments to participate in the Conference of African Finance Ministers and to instruct their respective delegations to take the necessary final steps for the early creation of the African development bank, which will contribute to the economic development and social progress of member countries, both individually and jointly;

4. Invites the Committee of Nine to associate itself with the Executive Secretary in presenting and defending its report to the African Governments and the Conference of Finance Ministers;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to communicate to all African Governments and to the Conference of Finance Ministers all studies, documents and resolutions of the Commission pertaining to the African development bank.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963.

77 (V). Training of personnel

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the urgent need to accelerate the economic and social development of the African countries and considering that the establishment of industries in these countries is an indispensable condition for their development,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1824 (XVII) dated 18 December 1962 on the role of the United Nations in training national technical personnel for the accelerated industrialization of the developing countries,

Recognizing that the training of national technical personnel should be carried out mainly within the developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to make enquiries among member States to ascertain their needs in technical personnel, establishments and other facilities for training at every level;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary:

(a) To submit to the Commission at its sixth session, with the participation of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board, the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and the specialized agencies, and in agreement with the Governments of the countries of Africa, a report on the training facilities and training requirement for national technical personnel in the countries of the region;

(b) To inform the appropriate departments of the United Nations, including the Bureau of technical Assistance Operations, the specialized agencies (ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, ITU, WMO) and also the Technical Assistance Board, and to request them to increase to the greatest extent possible the aid given to these countries for the purposes of training, taking into consideration the special needs of African countries concerning national personnel.

96th meeting,
28 February 1963.

78 (V). Desert locust

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the seriousness of the invasions of the north African area by the desert locust and of the resultant destruction of crops,

Considering the urgency of making the locust eradication campaign more effective and less costly, in order to prevent the recurrence of invasions on a disastrous scale,

Noting with satisfaction both the desert locust project of the Special Fund and the existence of the two desert locust control organizations in east and west Africa, and the advantages which such organizations present for the study of concerted international action in the areas subject to locust infestation,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to approach the Food and agriculture Organization, which is responsible for carrying out the regional project of the Special Fund relating to the desert locust, with a view to the establishment of an organization to carry on an anti-locust campaign and research work in north Africa;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its sixth session.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963.

79 (V). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 8 (II) of 2 February 1960, 25 (III) and 28 (III) of 15 february 1961 and 31 (III) of 17 February 1961,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 1707 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 and 1785 (XVII) of 8 December 1962, and Economic and Social Council resolution 917 (XXXIV) dated 3 August 1962,

Having considered the first report of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the annexes thereto,^{12/}

Having considered in particular the work programme of the Commission relating to problems of trade,

Convinced that accelerated economic development of the developing countries depends largely on substantial increase in their share in international trade and on their ability to secure steady and equitable returns for their exports of primary and semi-manufactured goods,

Bearing in mind that, owing to its extreme dependence on foreign trade and on a much narrower range of commodities, Africa, more than any other region of the developing world, remains acutely affected by the adverse operation of the terms of trade and is likewise more exposed to the short-term fluctuations of export earnings,

Mindful of the need to eliminate obstacles, restrictions and discriminatory practices in world trade, which in particular affect adversely the necessary expansion and diversification of the exports of primary commodities and of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods by the developing countries,

1. Welcomes as most timely the decision of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to convene a United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, not later than early 1964,
2. Expresses the hope that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will, among other things, recommend:

¹² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-fifth session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3720.

(a) That the gains derived by developing countries from international trade, particularly their foreign exchange resources, should expand at a rate commensurate with their development needs and, in any event, at a rate not less than the rate of growth of developed countries;

(b) That a principle of price parity in world trade should be formally adopted along the same lines as the price support programmes which many of the industrialized countries have in their domestic economies;

3. Calls upon all African Governments, in view of the importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to follow closely the preparatory work and to assist the Secretary-General of the Conference by submitting, for use by the Conference, relevant studies and information papers;

4. Calls upon the secretariat of the Commission to assist, on a priority basis, in the preparation and elaboration of studies and documentation relating to African trade problems;

5. Recommends that the secretariat of the Commission be allowed to make all necessary changes and further reorient its work programme relating to trade, so as to meet any exigencies that might arise as the result of the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee of the Conference, in particular with regard to any timetable for the submission of studies;

6. Recommends in particular, in addition to the work programme on trade already recommended, that the secretariat should undertake the following studies for submission to the Conference:

(a) A projection of the trade needs of the African countries, within the context of the United Nations Development Decade;

(b) A study of the implications of the commodity by commodity approach to the stabilization of primary commodities in African economies, as opposed to the multi-commodity approach.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963.

80 (V). Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious that planning is above all a political act, at least in its final purpose,

Considering that such planning, if it is to be effective, requires the fulfillment of a certain number of prerequisite conditions,

Noting with great satisfaction the secretariat's plan for a meeting of African experts on planning,

1. Requests the secretariat to include among the first items on the agenda of the meeting a complete and objective study of the following matters:

(a) Compulsory or flexible, centralized or decentralized planning;

(b) Design and proper interrelationships of planning and development institutions with a view to the proper integration of the budgeting, planning and execution of development projects;

(c) Design and establishment of consultative and advisory bodies for coordinated planning at subregional and regional levels;

(d) Suitable areas and projects for coordinated and integrated planning at subregional and regional levels;

(e) Elements of choice in priorities;

(f) Integration or association of manpower;

(g) Methods of mobilization of the masses and social re-arrangement;

(h) Possibilities of financing programmes with the individual resources of each country;

2. Asks the secretariat to take all useful measures to ensure the success of the meeting, bringing in international experts acting in their own right and providing for a wide distribution of the conclusions resulting from the study of the above-mentioned points.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963.

81 (V). Representation of Africa in the Economic and Social Council

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the great number of independent African States admitted to the United Nations in the past three years,

Considering further that the practice which has evolved in the United Nations for election to the principal organs, particularly to the Economic and Social Council, does not take into account this increased membership of African States,

Bearing in mind the General Assembly Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples,^{13/} which will result in an increase in the number of African States,

1. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly that it ensure the rapid application of the General Assembly Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples in the African continent and islands, in order to enable African States to play their full part in the work of the Council;

2. Recommends the Council to propose to be General Assembly that all measures be taken to ensure adequate representation of Africa in the Council on the basis of equitable geographical distribution.

97th meeting,
1 March 1963.

¹³ See resolution 1514 (XV), dated 14 December 1960, of the General Assembly.

82 (V). Development of education

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the decisions taken at the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African countries participating in the application of the Addis Ababa plan¹⁴ and the measures adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization with a view to the development of education in Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1832 (XVII), of 18 December 1962,

Noting the additional financial requirements disclosed at the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African countries for the development of education in Africa,

1. Invites the States members and associate members of the Commission to pursue vigorously the planned development of education and in particular to integrate programmes of education into over-all plans for economic and social development;

2. Invites the States members and associate members of the Commission to appropriate, as from the year 1965, four per cent of the total national income for expenditure on education in accordance with the provisions of the Addis Ababa plan;

3. Expresses the hope that the appeal made by the United Nations to its States Members and to the members of the specialized agencies will make it possible to fulfil these additional financial requirements;

4. Notes with satisfaction that the ministers of education of the African countries have set up a permanent conference of those responsible for the education of the countries participating in the carrying out of the Addis Ababa plan;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, in accordance with article 19 of the rules of the above-mentioned Conference, to continue to collaborate with the director General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963.

83 (V). Decentralization of United Nations activities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 50 (IV) of 28 February 1962,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on the steps taken to implement this resolution (E/CN.14/227),

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 879 (XXXIV) of 6 July 1962 and General Assembly resolution 1823 (XVII) of 18 December 1962, reaffirming the policy of decentralization and requesting that further steps be taken to implement it;

2. Expresses its gratification that the Secretary-General will continue to convene meetings of the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions;

¹⁴ Plan adopted by the Conference of African States on the Development of Education in Africa, held at Addis Ababa in 1961. Transmitted to the members of the Economic and Social Council by a note of the Secretary-General (E/3498/Add.3).

3. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of a Technical Assistance Coordination Unit within the Office of the Executive Secretary, which will enable the secretariat of the Commission gradually to become the central point for the planning and execution of technical assistance projects in Africa;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to make available to the Commission at its sixth session copies of the reports requested by the General Assembly in operative paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of its resolution 1823 (XVII) and to submit a report on the increased participation of the secretariat in the technical assistance activities of the United Nations.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963.

84 (V). Attendance of Portugal and South Africa at United Nations meetings in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of General Assembly resolution 566 (VI) of 18 January 1952, and in particular the first preambular paragraph in which the Assembly noted the Secretary-General's proposal concerning the use of the United Nations to promote by peaceful means the programme of dependent peoples to a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations,

Taking note of operative paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 which specifically requests all Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of those territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 5 (II) of 28 January 1960, concerning the admission of new associate members, and its resolutions 24 (III) of 16 February 1961 and 42 (IV) of 24 February 1962, urging all Member States to apply the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV),

Noting with regret that certain Non-Self-Governing African territories are not yet represented in the Commission as associate members,

Considering the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/178 and Add.1) under the terms of reference given him by resolution 42 (IV) of 24 February 1962 that certain Member States including Portugal and the Republic of South Africa have not yet complied with the provisions of this resolution,

Satisfied that, of all the Member States responsible for Non-Self-Governing or Trust Territories in Africa, only Portugal and the Republic of South Africa have still refused to comply with the provisions of Commission resolutions 24 (III) of 16 February 1961 and 42 (IV), of 24 February 1962,

Bearing in mind also that South Africa has still not set a term to its policy of racial discriminatory practices,

Noting with regret that, at its resumed thirty-fourth session, the Economic and Social Council did not see fit to approve the recommendation of the Commission to the effect that the Republic of South Africa and Portugal should be deprived of their membership of the Commission,

Having considered the results of the voting on resolutions 42 (IV) and 44 (IV) submitted by the Commission for adoption by the Council and taking into consideration that they were rejected by only a small majority,

1. Recalls its resolutions 68 (V) and 69 (V) both of 23 February 1963;

2. Invites all African States members of the Commission to take into consideration the policies of the Governments of South Africa and Portugal when granting to representatives of those two countries visas or entry permits for the purpose of enabling them to participate in the conferences and meetings of the Commission or of the specialized agencies, which may be organized in any African State member of the Commission.

98th meeting,
1 March 1963.

85 (V). Disarmament

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking into consideration the General Assembly Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament,^{15/} and General Assembly resolution 1837 (XVII), dated 18 December 1962, on the subject,

Recognizing the basic need of the African countries for further financing for economic development,

Taking into account that disarmament, complete or partial, would release States and peoples from the heavy burden of military expenditures and allow additional sums to be devoted annually to the vital needs of mankind, and of the African peoples in particular, in economic development,

Solemnly urges all Governments of States members of the Commission to multiply their efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament in the very near future.

95th meeting,
28 February 1963.

86 (V). African common market

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Standing Committee on Trade on its first session (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2) and the report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources (E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Noting the unanimity of opinion among African Governments on the need for an African common market,

Considering however that such a common market cannot be established until numerous detailed arrangements for customs, differing monetary systems, finance, transport, legislation and other relevant matters have been made,

Recognizing the need for further work by the secretariat on the promotion of subregional trade, in particular of the products particularly mentioned by the Standing Committee on Trade and in the report of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural resources,

¹⁵ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventeenth Session, Annexes, agenda items 33 and 94, document A/5361.

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake intensive studies on the major problems of an African common market, having particular regard to the balanced integration of economic development in the various African countries, and at the same time to submit to African Governments a preliminary paper on the solution of such problems, for the possible guidance of the Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the African countries to take place in May 1963;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to lend the support of all the technical facilities of the secretariat to whatever body African Governments might set up to examine the question of an African common market;

3. Calls upon all the African Governments to lend their fullest support to this work, so that an African common market may be realized in the shortest possible time.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

87 (V). A study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between the African countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the existence in Africa of different monetary zones and payments systems,

Bearing in mind the need for workable arrangements among these monetary zones and payments systems to promote intra-African trade,

Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake a study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between the African countries and to submit the study to the Commission at its seventh session.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

88 (V). Recommendation on social welfare and community development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of including social welfare services within the framework of national development plans,

Recognizing the need for professional workers having qualifications which meet accepted standards,

Recognizing also the need for training in these fields,

Considering the importance of applying the results of social research in African countries,

Having regard to the problems of youth in rural areas,

Taking into account the necessity for suitable organizational arrangements in the secretariat,

1. Draws the attention of Governments to the need:

(a) To plan social welfare programmes within the framework of national development plans and to determine priorities in relation to financial resources available;

(b) To establish and maintain suitable professional standards for workers in these fields through national organizations for community development and social welfare and through professional associations;

(c) To develop, in collaboration with the secretariat and appropriate specialized agencies, national seminars, workshops and conferences for the training of workers in these fields;

2. Requests the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development to consider the following questions at its next meeting:

(a) The financing of social services;

(b) Priorities in social service activities;

(c) Equitable distribution of social services within each country;

(d) The role of social services in housing development.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake studies of the planning and financing, priorities and equitable distribution of social services, and include such studies in the agenda Welfare and Community Development;

(b) To assist Governments in the formation of national councils of community development and social welfare;

(c) To study and propose professional standards for workers in these fields;

(d) In collaboration with specialized agencies, to organize training courses, seminars, workshops and study tours in the light of specific proposals made in annex IV of the report of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/187 and Add.1);

(e) To convene a high level meeting of approximately ten specialists to relate social research to practical problems, to report upon the proper relationship between university research and research undertaken by other bodies into the differing conditions of African countries and to advise on assistance programmes needed for the publication of research papers concerning economic and social problems;

(f) To collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in considering the problems of youth in rural areas at the proposed African meeting on rural life in Africa in 1964;

(g) To approach Governments with a view to appointing one or more correspondents in each country for the clearing house for social welfare and community development.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

89 (V). Study of the World Meteorological Organization on the locust eradication campaign

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the increasing need to apply meteorological science for the promotion of the economic development of Africa,

Recalling the recommendation of the Regional Association for Africa of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) that a regional office of the organization be established in Africa,

Noting with appreciation the ever-increasing technical assistance given by WMO to the continent of Africa, both on a national and on a regional plane,

Noting in particular the WMO studies in connexion with the locust eradication campaign and its intention to hold a study cycle on this subject during the current year,

1. Invite the Executive Secretary to convey to the WMO its support of the proposal for the establishment of a regional office and its desire to receive further assistance;

2. Urges the governments of the States members of the Commission directly interested in the locust eradication campaign to convey immediately to WMO their request for the organization of a study cycle on the meteorological aspects of the problem.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

90 (V). Commendation of the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the magnitude of the contribution of the secretariat of the Commission to the arrangement of the fifth session of the Commission held in the Republic of the Congo (Leopoldville),

Noting the small complement of staff by whom the work of the fifth session was handled efficiently and expeditiously,

Realizing the tremendous demands made on staff members, both in time and energy, in order to facilitate the work of the Conference and to ensure the successful outcome of the deliberations of the fifth session,

Commends the Executive Secretary and the staff of the secretariat for their loyalty and devotion to duty in the cause of the economic and social progress of Africa.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

91 (V). Commendation of officials of the fourth and fifth sessions

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy duties assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in leading and guiding the deliberations of the plenary session, of the similar responsibilities of the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Economic and Social Committees and of the Rapporteurs of the Drafting Committees,

Noting with satisfaction the manner in which, with dignity and skill, these officials of the Commission have discharged their responsibilities for the efficient dispatch of the business of the Commission at the fifth session,

1. Commends the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Commission and the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the Economic Committee and of the Social Committee for their work at the fifth session of the Commission;

2. Expresses also its thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the fourth session of the Commission for their distinguished services.

99th meeting,
2 March 1963.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTH SESSION

92 (VI). Financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 72 (V) of 26 February 1963 urging member States to pledge cash counterpart contributions up to a total of 1.5 million dollars,

Noting that the Governing Council of the Special Fund has decided to allocate a total of \$3,561,700 to the Institute on the understanding that the above-mentioned counterpart contribution would be forthcoming,

Noting with appreciation the pledges thus received^{8/} amounting to almost one half of the total required,

1. Calls upon all Governments which have not yet pledged the amount indicated in resolution 72 (V) to do so not later than 30 April 1964;

2. Draws attention to the fact that the project to be financed by the Special Fund can only begin when initial payments amounting to one-fifth of the amount pledged have been received;

3. Urges all Governments to ensure that their initial payments are made not later than 15 June 1964 to enable full project implementation to begin as soon as possible thereafter;

4. Reminds the Governments of their obligation, in accordance with operative paragraph 5 of resolution 72 (V), to assume the responsibility for financing the fellowships of the trainees whom they will send to the Institute, or alternatively to ensure that the necessary funds for this purpose will be available through United Nations or other programmes of technical assistance.

109th meeting,
27 February 1964.

93 (VI). Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Part A

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Pursuant to its resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 by which it was decided to establish the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

⁸ See E/CN.14/286.

Having examined the report containing the recommendations of the panel of experts appointed by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/128), the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/275), and the report of the Standing Committee of Direction (E/CN.14/287),

1. Approves the statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning set out in part B below;
2. Congratulates the Standing Committee of Direction set up under resolution 58 (IV) on its constructive work;
3. Renews the Standing Committee's term of office which shall come to an end upon the appointment of the Governing Council as provided in article IV of the statute;
4. Invites the Conference of African Planners to meet as soon as possible, and at its first meeting, to elect the members of the Governing Council of the Institute.

Part B

Article I

Purposes and functions of the Institute

1. The primary purpose of the Institute will be the training of specialists and senior officials of the government services and institutions responsible for economic development and planning. Such training will be supported and supplemented by appropriate research activities, and the Institute, if requested, will offer limited advisory services to African countries in matters of economic planning. The Institute shall:

(a) Provide an annual regular training course in Dakar of nine month's duration open primarily to selected high-ranking officials of government services responsible for development planning and secondarily to newly recruited officials who may later fill such positions; candidates must comply with the conditions of admission laid down by the Governing council in accordance with article IV, paragraph 4 (a) below;

(b) Provide introductory courses of two to three months on planning problems and methods. These courses, intended for senior staff from a country or group of countries, will be organized at the request of the Governments concerned;

(c) Provide in different African States short courses in specialized fields of development and in the planning of the various sectors of the economy, in cooperation with the specialized agencies concerned;

(d) Provide short seminars for senior government officials with a view to promoting cooperation between government planning services and the Institute;

(e) Undertake research activities with a view to the preparation of teaching materials for various courses and documentation for diffusion throughout the region for the use of the economic services and research workers;

(f) At the request of Governments and to the extent permitted by the training programme, provide services of an advisory nature.

Article II

Site of the Institute

1. The Headquarters of the Institute shall be situated in Dakar, Senegal, with a subregional institute in Cairo, (United Arab Republic) and such other subregional institutes as may be established.

2. The host Government shall provide adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute in agreement with the United Nations.

Article III
Status and organization of the Institute

The Institute shall be an autonomous institution under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Africa and shall be composed of a Governing Council, an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and staff.

Article IV
The Governing Council

1. The Governing Council shall be composed of the following members:

(a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa as chairman, *ex officio*;

(b) A member representing the Government of Senegal;

(c) Seven members elected by the Conference of Africa Planners on the basis of personal competence and experience in affairs connected with the work of the Institute, who shall be nationals of seven different African countries which are members or associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa. They shall be elected for a period of three years and shall be re-eligible. Pending the election of the members of the Governing Body at the first Conference of African Planners, the functions of the Council shall be exercised by the Standing Committee of Direction;

(d) The Director of the Institute shall be an *ex officio* member of the Governing Council and shall participate without vote in its deliberations; he shall act as secretary of the Council.

2. Except for the members first appointed, each member shall be elected for a period of three years and shall be re-eligible.

3. The seven members first appointed shall be elected in the following manner: two members for one year, two members for two years and three members for three years. At the expiry of their respective terms, new members shall be elected by the Conference to serve the normal term of three years.

4. The Governing Council shall:

(a) Lay down general principles and policies governing the operation of the Institute, including the general conditions of admission;

(b) Review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets;

(c) Submit an annual report on the work of the Institute at each session of the Commission.

5. The Governing Council shall meet once a year; it may hold an extraordinary session on the request of the Chairman or of three of its members. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

6. The Governing Council shall as early as possible, consider suitable methods of financing the Institute in order to ensure its continuity upon the termination of Special Fund assistance and shall submit its proposals to the Commission before the end of its third year of operation at the latest.

Article V
The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council.

2. The Director shall have the general responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute; in accordance with the general policies laid down by the Governing Council, he shall:

- (a) Submit the programmes and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council;
- (b) Carry out programmes and effect disbursements as provided in the budget;
- (c) Submit to the Governing Council annual reports on the activities of the Institute and annual statements of expenses;
- (d) In consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Council, select and appoint the staff of the Institute;
- (e) In consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Council, select the fellows for the training programmes in conformity with the general conditions of admission laid down by the Governing Council;
- (f) Conclude with other national and international bodies such arrangements as may be necessary for making available the services of the Institute, provided always that the arrangements with national bodies shall be made with the approval of the Governments concerned;
- (g) Coordinate the work of the Institute with that of the Commission and other similar existing or future international, regional and bilateral bodies;
- (h) Convene and attend meetings of the Governing Council and act as its secretary.

Article VI
Advisory Board on Studies and Research

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be composed of: The director of the Institute and three senior lectures chosen by him; a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa, a representative from each of the United Nations specialized agencies concerned; any other representatives invited to take part in the work of the Institute.

2. The Board shall act in a technical advisory capacity when the study and research programmes of the Institute are drawn up.

3. The Board shall be convened by the Director of the Institute, and shall meet at least once every year.

Article VII
Cooperation of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Institute and the secretariat of the Commission shall cooperate closely with each other in the performance of the functions of the Institute.

Article VIII
Cooperation with the specialized agencies

The Institute shall, in the performance of its functions, cooperate with the specialized agencies within their respective fields.

Article IX
Financial resources and rules governing the
financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by the Special Fund and by the contributing Governments. Further resources may be derived from the United Nations, the specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, Governments and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall in every case be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Council as soon as possible.

2. Rules governing the financial management of the Institute shall be drawn up and issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council through its Chairman and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations.

109th meeting,
27 February 1964.

94 (VI). Associate membership for Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the need for all African countries and territories to be identified with the work of the Commission,

Recalling its resolution 68 (V) of 23 February 1963 which recommended that the Economic and Social Council should reconsider its decision regarding the recommendation of the Commission in respect of the membership of Portugal and of the Republic of South Africa,

Recalling also resolution 974 (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council which:

- (a) Expelled Portugal from membership in the Economic Commission for Africa;
- (b) Suspended the Republic of South Africa from the Economic Commission for Africa until conditions for constructive cooperation had been restored by a change in its racial policy;
- (c) Amended the terms of reference of the Commission with a view to making Non-Self-Governing Territories, situated within the geographical area defined in paragraph 4 of the terms of reference, associate members of the Commission;

Requests the Executive Secretary to make representations to the Economic and Social Council on the terms and conditions for inviting representatives of the Non-Self-Governing territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to attend future sessions of the Commission as associate member and to report to the Commission at its seventh session on measures taken in pursuance of this resolution.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

95 (VI). African payments union

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling resolution 87 (V) of 2 March 1963 relating to a study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between African countries,

Having noted with great interest the report of the Group of Experts on an African payments union (E/CN.14/262), as well as the report of Professor Triffin,⁹ the great merits of which it has recognized,

Observing that these documents review all the possibilities for developing monetary institutions in the African States with a view to their final integration in a single organization in accordance with a rationally synchronized time-table,

Considering that a development of this kind must:

(a) Proceed in step with the progress of the economic integration of the African continent and, as a consequence, be linked with the progress of the harmonization of the other sectors such as development plans and the systems of trade within an African common market;

(b) Take into account the present importance and future development of economic and financial relationships between the African States and the other parts of the world;

Determined to avoid dispersal of resources and duplication of effort, particularly in the collection and utilization of information and in the training of senior staff,

Taking cognizance of the accession of nearly all African countries to the International Monetary Fund and of the resulting obligations of these countries,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the diligence with which he has undertaken the study called for by resolution 87 (V) and on the care with which he has carried out his investigations in the various countries and assembled the information and statistics he needed in order to distinguish the essential facts of the question on the basis of the particular situation of each State;

2. Expresses the hope that those Governments which have not yet replied to the Executive Secretary's inquiry, or who have replied incompletely, will supply to the secretariat of the Commission the particulars for which they were asked;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to prepare, on the basis of the information thus collected, a complete and accurate survey showing their monetary institutions, the difficulties experienced in effecting their financial settlements, both between each other and with outside countries, and the means of remedying the situation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to communicate a summary of these documents to member States and, at the same time, the results of the inquiry called for by the Commission's resolution 30 (III), of 16 February 1961;

5. Invites the Governments of member States to take into consideration without delay the proposal of the Group of Experts to convene periodically the high monetary authorities of the African States;

⁹ "Report on the possibilities of establishing a clearing and payments union in Africa".
(E/CN.14/STC/APU/RI)

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to arrange for a first meeting of all African governmental monetary authorities in 1964, in order to submit to them the studies and conclusions reached in the course of the secretariat's work; this first meeting might be preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts delegated by African Governments and by governmental and intergovernmental organizations specializing in African monetary questions;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the International Monetary Fund, to investigate methods of collecting, utilizing and disseminating any information and studies on the economic and financial situation, both international and African, that may be valuable in contributing to the solution of African payments problems;

8. Hopes that the International Monetary Fund will give special consideration to the particular requirements of its Africa members in the framework of its programme for staff specializing in monetary and financial problems;

9. Asks the Executive Secretary to undertake, as part of the studies on the harmonization of the programmes for developing and intensifying intra-African trade, a study on the possibilities of overcoming obstacles to progress in these fields resulting from payment difficulties between African countries, taking into consideration the proposals contained in the report of the Group of Experts (E/CN.14/262, paras. 23 to 28) relating to the establishment of a clearing union.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

96 (VI). African development bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Determined to hasten economic and social development in Africa by means of concerted action among African States,

Considering the necessity of accelerating the establishment of institutions which, by reason of their nature and functions, may serve to promote harmonious cooperation in financing development in the region,

Realizing the importance of making the economies of the African countries increasingly complementary in order to bring about an orderly development of their industries, together with an expansion of their foreign trade,

Recognizing that the establishment of the Africa development bank may usefully serve these ends,

Recalling the desire expressed at the Summit Conference of Independent African States, held in May 1963 in Addis Ababa, for the rapid establishment of the African development bank,

Having noted with satisfaction that the Agreement establishing the African development bank was adopted by the Conference of African finance Ministers, which met in accordance with the Commission's resolution 52 (IV) of 1 March 1962, and has now been signed by thirty countries out of the thirty-three eligible for membership,

Having considered the Executive Secretary's progress report (E/CM.14/260) on the work of the Committee of Nine appointed to prepare the establishment of the bank,

1. Urges all signatory Governments to expedite the ratification of the Agreement and deposit of the instruments of ratification with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, thus making it possible for the Agreement to come into force and, consequently, for the Bank to begin operations without delay;

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Committee of Nine for its work and to the Executive Secretary and his secretariat for the active part taken by them and for their assistance to the Committee in preparing the rapid establishment of the bank;

3. Invites member countries to pay their contributions already due to the Executive Secretary for the preparatory work as pledged at the time of the Conference of African Finance Ministers.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

97 (VI). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the paramount importance of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Mindful of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced of the vital significance for developing countries of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade,

Conscious of the part that the developed nations must take in closing the gap between the developing regions,

Recalling its resolution 79 (V) of 1 March 1963, which requests the Executive Secretary to assist in the preparation of studies relating to African trade and taking note of the list of suggestions and proposals contained in document E/CN.14/279,

Reaffirming the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries, made at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, which the General Assembly accepted in its resolution 1897 (XVIII) of 11 November 1963,

Reaffirming further resolution ECOS/12/RES/1 (I) of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity adopted at its first session in Niamey, the Niger, which recommended African countries to pursue jointly a common position at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind that other regions have taken measures to coordinate and harmonize their views at the said Conference,

1. Appeals to all developed countries to formulate their trade and development policies with due regard to the needs of the developing countries in order to attain the aims of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. Affirms the imperative necessity for African countries to establish a coordinating committee composed of the African countries which have already participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee together with any additional member countries that may be co-opted by the African delegations;

3. Urges African Governments to authorize their representatives to establish such a committee;

4. Invites the provisional secretariat of the Organization of African Unity to service the coordinating committee;

5. Assigns the following terms of reference to the coordinating committee;

(a) To cooperate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to preparing an atmosphere conducive to a constructive review of international trade relations;

(b) To coordinate the positions of African countries among themselves and with the other developing countries;

(c) To assist the Conference in reaching positive decisions that will advance the general aims of the Conference and of the United Nations Development decade;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist the coordinating committee and provide all information and expert services necessary to the attainment of the aims of the Conference.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

98 (VI). Economic development of Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling the objectives of the United Nations development Decade, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 which states that "Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each underdeveloped country a substantial increase in the rate of growth",

Taking into account the desire expressed by African countries for the establishment of an African common market and the efforts made for that purpose by the Executive Secretary, with the aim, in particular, of promoting intra-African trade,

Bearing in mind the importance of trade as a means of promoting economic development and the need to encourage Africans to engage in such trade with the object of accumulating as quickly as possible the capital necessary for investment in their respective countries,

1. Calls on all its members and associate members to consider, as a matter of urgency, measures, including legislation where appropriate, which will ensure the full and complete participation of Africans in the wholesale and retail trade of their respective countries;

2. Decides that, in order to facilitate the achievement of the above purpose, member and associate member States of the Commission should establish as quickly as possible in their respective countries a chain of indigenous commercial banks with the aim of granting sufficient credit and giving encouragement to Africans engaged in trade;

3. Requests Governments of member and associate member States to inform the Executive Secretary of the results achieved in pursuance of this resolution and requests the Executive Secretary to report to it accordingly at its seventh session.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

99 (VI). World Food Programme

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the progress report on the World Food Programme (E/CN.14/266),

1. Welcomes the programme as an additional source of aid to developing countries;
2. Notes with satisfaction that many African States have made pledges to the Programme;
3. Notes further that a number of African countries, with a view to facilitating the execution of economic and social development projects, have applied for, and are receiving, food aid under the Programme which thereby contributes to the attainment of the objectives of economic and social development in Africa;
4. Expresses satisfaction with the progress made by the Programme;
5. Calls upon member States in the African region who have not already done so to familiarize themselves with the procedures of the Programme and make appropriate pledges as soon as possible, preferably before 30 June 1964, and in any case not later than 30 June 1965, since the Programme comes to an end on 31 December 1965;
6. Stresses the importance of ensuring that at least one-third of the pledges are made in cash to afford the Programme the flexibility it needs;
7. Invites all member countries that have not already done so to examine their development plans urgently in order to identify labour-intensive projects the execution of which could be assisted with food aid, and to submit appropriate project requests as soon as possible for consideration by the secretariat of the Programme;
8. Expresses the hope that considerations based on the results of the evaluation of the experiment and on the five studies to be undertaken by the Programme¹⁰ will lead to the placing of the Programme on a permanent basis and, in that event, that the range of commodities placed at the disposal of the Programme will be extended to include productive requisites such as fertilizers which would help to increase food production in the region and thereby help to reduce dependence on external food aid as quickly as possible.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

100 (VI). African common market

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 86 (V) of 2 March 1963 whereby it requested the Executive Secretary "to undertake intensive studies on the major problems of an African common market, having particular regard to the balanced integration of economic development in the various African countries",

Noting that the basic document regarding the creation of an African common market (E/CN.14/STC/20 and Add.1-2 and Add.2/Corr.1) submitted by the secretariat to the Standing Committee on Trade is, as stated in its introductory remarks, merely, "a modest first response to this resolution", and that the same report states in paragraph 97 that "information on quantitative restrictions applied by African countries is scarce and difficult to analyze",

¹⁰ See E/CN.14/266, p.8.

Considering that the study of such restrictions, the reason for their existence and the possibilities of removing them, is an essential part of a study of the possibilities of establishing an African common market,

Recognizing that the study of the possibilities and methods of harmonizing development plans is still in the exploratory stage,

Noting that the reports submitted to it do not deal fully with the effects of the establishment of an African common market on the revenues of African States, which for the time being are to a large extent derived from import and export duties,

1. Notes with appreciation the work already done by the Executive Secretary and his staff for promoting the establishment of an African common market;

2. Endorses the programme of action outlined in document E/CN.14/261 and Corr.1 in respect of the African common market and customs tariffs, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to it at its seventh session on the progress achieved;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to give his special consideration to:

(a) Quantitative restrictions at present imposed on the movement of goods between African States and the possibilities of removing them;

(b) Possibilities of increasing trade between African States by a fair distribution of productive activities, in particular of industries processing the natural resources special to each State;

(c) Means of ensuring an equitable distribution between the African States of the taxes imposed on those industries the outlets for which would be expanded as a result of the African common market, so as to compensate for any eventual loss in revenue suffered by States which replace imports from outside Africa by imports of African goods;

(d) Progress made in monetary cooperation between African States on the basis of the results of the periodical meetings of high African monetary authorities.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

101 (VI). Meeting to arrange for a stable agreement on the standardization of freight rates

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Viewing with grave concern the high freight rates charged for shipment of African exports and imports overseas and for coastal trade by the West African Lines Conference,

Considering that the frequent fluctuations of such rates render agricultural, industrial and trade development plans nugatory for all practical purposes,

Recognizing further the increase in living costs in west Africa as a result of such arbitrarily established shipping rates,

Noting with profound anxiety that the increase of such freight rates arbitrarily imposed by the West African Lines Conference adversely affects and endangers the viability of national economies,

Desirous of bringing about a radical change to remedy this situation,

Requests the Executive Secretary to use his good offices to call urgently a meeting of all interested parties, namely the shipping companies and the users of their services, in order to arrange for a stable and guaranteed agreement on the standardization of freight rates at levels equitably fixed in comparison with similar rates prevailing in other parts of the world.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

102 (VI). Subregional offices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Considering that, under its resolution 64 (IV) of 3 March 1962, the secretariat has established subregional offices at Niamey, Tangier, and Lusaka,

Considering that the existence of the fourth subregion, known as the subregion of central Africa, must be officially proclaimed,

1. Proclaims the existence of the subregion of central Africa;
2. Authorizes The Executive Secretary to define, in agreement with the States concerned and intergovernmental bodies, the boundaries of this subregion in order to take all appropriate measures with regard to the operation of a subregional office and to ensure effective cooperation between the new subregion and the other subregions with regard to the examination of common problems.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

103 (VI). International roads

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 60 (IV) of 2 March 1962, the relevant recommendations of the West African Transport Conference held in Monrovia in 1961¹¹ and the report of the Standing Committee on industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Considering the vital need for regular and reliable international transport facilities to support the coordinated development of industry and trade,

Bearing in mind the need to complete the gaps that exist between the road systems of adjacent countries,

¹¹ See the report of the Conference (E/CN.14/147 and Corr.1).

Believing that the African Governments concerned can bridge most of these gaps quite easily, as has been done between Sierra Leone and Liberia, Liberia and Ivory Coast, Liberia and Guinea,

1. Calls the particular attention of member Governments to the necessity of:

(a) Constructing international road links with the aim of establishing coordinated subregional road networks;

(b) Improving the condition of existing intercountry road connexions;

(c) Standardizing minimum specifications of roads;

(d) Introducing right-hand drive in all countries within a specified time;

(e) Adapting international road signs within the subregions in accordance with the Convention on Road Traffic signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949;

2. Requests the secretariat to assist the countries concerned to prepare and carry out the necessary plans.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

104 (VI). East African subregional office

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 64 (IV) of 3 March 1962 concerning the establishment of subregional offices of the Commission,

Supporting the action taken by the Executive Secretary under operative paragraph 3 of resolution 64 (IV),

Decides to confirm the establishment of the subregional office at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia).

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

105 (VI). Conference of African Planners

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind that all independent African States have drawn up or are in the course of preparing national development plans,

Taking note of the research work already done by the secretariat or in progress on the analysis of national development plans, including their economic and social aspects, on projections and on the coordination of national development plans,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing emphasis being given to training and advisory services in development planning,

Considering its resolution 93 (VI) of 27 February 1964 establishing the statutes of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Believing that the time has come to establish regular contacts between African development planners, with a view to exchanging information on methods and techniques and to promoting the coordination of development plans,

1. Decides to establish a Conference of African Planners with the following terms of reference:

(a) To advise the Executive Secretary and the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning on the annual programme of work and research in economic and social development planning, including projections;

(b) To act as a centre for the exchange of information on methods and techniques of development planning;

(c) To promote the coordination of national development plans;

2. Requests the Conference to establish working relationships with services, institutions and universities working in the field and in particular the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning;

3. Requests further the Conference to proceed to the election of the Board of Directors of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in accordance with the statutes of that Institute, the delegates at the conference being specially authorized to do so by their Governments;

4. Recommends that Governments should be invited by the Executive Secretary to include in their delegations to the Conference of African Planners, representatives of institutes or university faculties working in this sector.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

106 (VI). The Development of telecommunications in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the discussion at its fifth session on the need to prepare a report on the establishment of an adequate telecommunications system in Africa,

Considering the importance of the rapid establishment of adequate telecommunications facilities in promoting the economic development of the African countries,

1. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements for coordination and cooperation made between the Commission and the International Telecommunication Union as well as the work accomplished by the Plan Sub-Committee for Africa (CCITT-CCIR) of the ITU as part of the plan for a world-wide telecommunications network;

2. Notes further the report on the preparation of an African telecommunication network (E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1), which explains the steps taken so far by the Commission on this subject, lists the difficulties that have been encountered and suggests some immediate as well as permanent long-term solutions;

3. Requests the executive Secretary to continue the action taken so far, in cooperation with the International Telecommunication Union, for the urgent solution of the telecommunications problems in Africa, and in particular:

(a) To take all appropriate measures, in consultation with member countries and potential donor countries, for the establishment of the equipment pool proposed in document E/CN.14/249;

(b) To assist member States of the Commission in the coordinated utilization of the various sources of aid available for the purposes of telecommunications, in order to obtain speedily the maximum benefit from such aid;

(c) To negotiate with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations the provision of the necessary funds for the financing in 1965 and 1966 of the joint ITU/ECA *ad hoc* mission entrusted with accelerating the execution of the African telecommunications development programme;

(d) In close cooperation with ITU, to assist the member countries interested in participating in the pre-investment survey for the purpose of preparing the establishment, on a long-term basis, of the large-scale African telecommunications network, and in formulating the request for financial assistance from the Special Fund in accordance with its guiding principles and criteria;

(e) To pay special attention to the urgent need for training staff in the various branches of telecommunications, a preliminary condition which is essential for the success of any development programme;

(f) To ask the International telecommunication Union to examine the question of tariffs relating to the telecommunications services in Africa.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

107 (VI). Standard customs nomenclature

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the third recommendation of the Standing Committee on Trade contained in the report on its second session (E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1, p. 20),

Considering that it would be desirable to establish a standard form of customs tariff nomenclature for all African countries as a means for facilitating customs operations and tariff negotiations,

Noting that twenty-eight African countries have already adopted, or are in the process of adopting, a uniform tariff nomenclature,

Believing that the adoption by the remaining African countries of this uniform tariff nomenclature is an essential condition for the successful conclusion and execution of multilateral treaties for the liberalization of intra-African trade and the eventual formation of an African common market,

Recalling that the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature¹² is the only internationally recognized standard classification of goods specifically designed for customs tariff purposes and is the form of standard tariff instrument adopted, or to be adopted, by the twenty-eight African countries mentioned above and by more than eighty countries in all,

¹² Customs Cooperation Council, Nomenclature for the classification of goods in customs tariffs, Brussels, July 1955.

1. Recommends the adoption of Brussels Tariff Nomenclature by all African countries which have not yet adopted it;

2. Recommend likewise that these countries seek and accept the cooperation of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Customs Cooperation Council in the transposition of their existing tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene in 1964, or as soon as possible, a study group for standardization of customs tariff nomenclature, to enable the above countries, with the assistance of customs experts drawn from the Commission and the Customs Cooperation Council, to undertake the immediate and simultaneous transposition of their tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

108 (VI). Situation of land reform in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 on the progress achieved for the advancement of land reform in the underdeveloped countries,

Recalling the decision taken at its fifth session to request the ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division to undertake studies on the application of land reform in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions,

Persuaded that land reform under its various aspects constitutes one of the most appropriate means for ensuring a harmonious development of agriculture and for improving the social level of the rural population,

Considering the progress realized in this sphere by certain African countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, a comparative study on the experiments in land reform at present being carried out and for this purpose to organize, under the auspices of the Economic commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a study mission with the participation of qualified national experts;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission, at its seventh session, on the progress realized in this field.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

109 (VI). Social policy and development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the need for a balanced and integrated social and economic development and the urgency for African countries to direct their efforts and policies so as to accelerate the achievement of their social and economic development,

Conscious of the responsibility for eliminating poverty, disease and ignorance in Africa as part of the world campaign against the long-standing ills of mankind launched under the United Nations Development Decade, and of the tremendous task of bridging the present gulf in the levels of social advancement between African countries and the developed nations of the world,

Recalling Commission resolutions 44 (IV) of 27 February 1962 and 80 (V) of 1 March 1963 urging the Executive Secretary to undertake a comparative study of the social aspects of African development plans and the methods of integrating social and economic programmes as part of comprehensive development planning,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI), of 18 December 1961, and Economic and Social Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV), of 2 August 1962, urging the United Nations organs and the regional economic commissions to intensify their work of planning for balanced and coordinated economic and social development, taking into account the interactions of economic growth and social development and of various economic and social systems,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on the integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning (E/CN.14/240) in urging the Executive Secretary to intensify work on the methods and techniques of social development planning, including the definition of social goals and standards, the criteria for allocating resources to social programmes and their financing;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to expand technical assistance and advisory services to member Governments with regard to the methods and techniques of social development planning, the integration of social programmes with economic programmes, the criteria for the allocation of resources for social development, and the definition of social development objectives and policies in relation to the need for accelerated economic development;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies in undertaking studies of the various aspects of social planning as a basis for technical and advisory services to member Governments.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

110 (VI). Vocational training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that it is of the utmost importance for the economic development and social progress of the African countries that they should have at their disposal a labour force possessing the qualifications required at every level of employment in agriculture, industry, trade and in every economic and social sector,

Considering in particular that the expansion of the industrial sector depends to a great extent of the availability of managerial staff and a trained labour force,

Recalling, as it has constantly emphasized, the essential character of the priority to be given to training possibilities and in particular vocational training in every sector of economic life,

Noting the contribution which the International Labour Organisation is able to make to improve the means of training in Africa, in cooperation with the Commission and in appropriate fields, with other specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering moreover the existence in Africa of a certain number of vocational training centres for medium and higher personnel,

1. Considers that an appraisal of training requirements in African countries in relation to economic development plans should be undertaken;

2. Recommends that the training programmes in every African country should, as a first aim, have the following purposes in view:

(a) The training of a sufficient number of skilled workers to meet the requirements of industrial development plans;

(b) The improvement of managerial staff;

(c) The improvement of productivity by the introduction of modern technical methods in industry, agriculture and stock-raising;

3. Recommends the judicious use of vocational training centres for the medium and higher personnel existing in Africa;

4. Hopes that in this field the secretariat will ensure the coordination between African States of any project for the establishment of new vocational and technical training centres.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

111 (VI). The place of agriculture in the harmonization and coordination of national development plans

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted document E/CN.14/L.180,

Considering that this document is of great value for the conception and harmonization of the development of the African continent,

Noting that the delay in distributing the document did not allow delegations to make enquiries concerning the attitude of their Governments,

1. Recommends that the secretariat should communicate the text of the document E/CN.14/L.180:

(a) To all States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for study;

(b) To the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU for the examination and communication of its observations to the secretariat;

2. Recommends further that the document be submitted to the next specialized conference which will be held within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

112 (VI). Transition from subsistence to market agriculture

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the continued predominance of subsistence production in agriculture in Africa and the low levels of productivity in this sector,

Recognizing the urgent need to raise the production of food and raw materials in Africa to meet the needs of the growing population, notably of the growing urban centres, to improve the nutrition of the rural population and reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs,

1. Notes with approval the proposal of the Executive Secretary to intensify the work of the secretariat on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with other appropriate agencies in analyzing the economic and technical factors involved in the modernization of agriculture and in exploring policy measures which Government may use to promote and regulate the development of agriculture to meet the growing and changing demands of the African economy;
3. Urges all Governments States members of the Commission and those Governments and agencies providing aid to the region to give favourable consideration to projects and measures likely to accelerate the transition from subsistence to market agriculture through raising productivity levels in the agricultural sector and through improving the necessary institutional requisites particularly in marketing, credit and agricultural extension.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

113 (VI). Utilization of solar energy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the absence of the traditional sources of energy throughout most of the Sahelian area of the continent,

Conscious that the climatic conditions of this area are favourable for the development of the utilization of solar energy,

Recognizing that the use of solar energy would obviate the danger of deforestation in this area, contribute to its economic and social development and raise the standard of living of the populations concerned,

1. Hopes that the Governments concerned will take all the necessary steps to make the widest possible use of solar energy;
2. Recommends that the technical experts in solar energy of these Governments should meet with a view to exchanging useful information on this subject;
3. Recommends the setting up, in conjunction with the subregional office of the Commission at Niamey, of a solar energy experimental centre to perfect the various prototypes of solar apparatus and to disseminate the results of research and experience.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

114 (VI). Trans-Sahara transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that a trans-Sahara link was recognized as most desirable by the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session and that this was confirmed by the Working Group on Trans-Saharan Transport,^{13/}

Conscious of the fact that the establishment of such a link is one of the essential conditions for the development of the region and of the economic, political and social ties between the peoples of the continent, in accordance with their desire to achieve economic cooperation and to harmonize their plans for development,

Considering the urgent need to establish such a link,

1. Expresses the hope that the African governments concerned in this project will take all possible steps towards its realization;

2. Requests that this question be placed on the agenda of the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity so as to enable it to issue directives for the project and to lay down an exact time-table;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to assemble all existing documentation and to undertake any further study that may be necessary with a view to the forthcoming conference of representatives of the countries concerned in trans-Sahara transport;

4. Recalls that, at its second session, the Standing Committee on industry, Natural Resources and Transport agreed to hold such a conference in May 1964;

5. Recommends that the conference be held in Algeria;

6. Proposes that the agenda for this conference should be as follows:

(a) Formal adoption of the principle of a trans-Sahara link;

(b) Examination of existing information;

(c) Definition of any further studies to be undertaken;

(d) Financing of those studies;

(e) Establishment of a coordination committee of the countries concerned.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

¹³ See document E/CN.14/288.

115 (VI). World campaign for universal literacy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting resolution 1937 (XVIII) unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on 11 December 1963 regarding a world campaign for universal literacy which, in operative paragraph 1, invited "States Members of the United Nations in whose territories illiteracy is still widespread to accord appropriate priority to the eradication of illiteracy within their overall development plans and, where they deem it necessary, to establish national programmes for continuing education for adults, including governmental services to plan and execute such programmes",

Having considered the document entitled "Adult literacy and economic and social development" (E/CN.14/269) presented by UNESCO,

1. Endorses the view that mass illiteracy is a grave handicap to social and economic development;
2. Expresses the hope that ways and means will be found to undertake a world campaign for universal literacy as set out in the conclusions reported by UNESCO to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session¹⁴ which led to the unanimous adopting of resolution 1937 (XVIII);
3. Recommends the Governments of member and associate member States of the Commission:
 - (a) To include in their national plans of education and as part of their overall development plans, provision for adult literacy and adult education programmes which will supplement measures for raising school enrolment and rapidly achieve mass literacy;
 - (b) To adopt the eradication of mass illiteracy as the final objective and for this purpose to establish programmes that will meet the most urgent needs of social and economic development, and serve as a basis for further technical and vocational education or training;
 - (c) To take the necessary steps for the execution of these projects.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

116 (VI). Training for social work

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Convinced of the need for recognized vocational training for social workers,

Recognizing the need to intensify training at all levels for social workers, including social work educators and administrators, in the region,

Recalling its resolution 49 (IV) of 28 February 1962 requesting the Executive Secretary to give high priority and permanent status to training for community development and social work,

Having reviewed with satisfaction the programme of work and priorities for 1964-1965 (E/CN.14/267) with particular reference to the section on training for social work,

¹⁴ See E/3771 and Corr.1 and 2.

1. Request the Executive Secretary to give assistance to individual member Governments, at their request, in the organization of periodic in-service training courses for social workers, including voluntary leaders and auxiliary workers;

2. Draws the attention of Governments in the region to the necessity of coordinating their efforts with the Commission and other international agencies to strengthen existing schools of social work training;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international agencies in this field to undertake an on-the-spot study of existing schools of social work in the region with a view to determining their needs and the areas in which they could be strengthened.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

117 (VI). Rural life and community action

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having reviewed the work programme and commended the programme proposed by the Executive Secretary, particularly the emphasis placed on rural life and community action as a means of promoting the economic and social development of the rural populations with the effective participation of those populations,

Conscious of the need to improve the levels of living and the welfare of the rural population,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 which stressed the importance of community action in promoting economic and social development, particularly in the rural areas,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to give special attention to the study of specific problems encountered by Governments in carrying out rural development programmes and to give assistance to Governments, at their request, in their efforts to promote the development of active rural life and institutions;

2. Urges the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to undertake subregional studies and the investigation of the social and economic problems encountered in the process of rural development, including:

(a) Land tenure and land distribution as well as improvement of land tenure systems as a means of redistributing income on a more equitable basis;

(b) Supply of water for irrigation and drinking, as a means of improving both agricultural production and the health of rural populations;

(c) Improvement of credit facilities, such as credit banks and producers' cooperatives;

(d) Coordination of community action in such welfare programmes as home economics, adult education, road building, village construction and resettlement schemes;

3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary and the specialized agencies should continue to provide regional advisers and technical assistance experts to the Governments of the region, at their request, to assist them in the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes of rural development, in particular as regards the participation of the rural populations and community action;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the specialized agencies and the Governments of the region, to continue to organize as far as possible regional meetings, workshops, seminars, study tours and training courses, in order to bring together administrators or village officials to exchange ideas on various aspects of the planning, administration, financing and execution of rural development programmes.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

118 (VI). Social defence

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the need to devote increasing attention to the analysis of the content of social welfare services, and the development of national programmes to meet the needs of the region and of individual countries,

Recognizing also that social defence, or the prevention and treatment of the delinquent behaviour of adults and young persons, is a section of social service activity that has so far received little attention,

Recognizing further the need for studies in various countries of the region to assess the real extent and the determining factors of crime and delinquency, as well as the means available and the measures to be taken for the prevention thereof and for the treatment of young and adult offenders,

Bearing in mind the need felt by the Governments of the region for expert advisory services on modern legislation, institutions and training of personnel in social defence,

Recalling recommendation III contained in the report of the Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79), recommendation B, on the Protection of abandoned children, contained in the report of the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa (E/CN.14/170), and recommendation G, on juvenile delinquency, contained in the report of the Workshop on Urban Problems (E/CN.14/241), stressing the need for urgent action to meet the problem of crime and delinquency arising out of rapid urbanization,

1. Commends the Executive Secretary for the current social defence programme;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with member Governments, the Bureau of Social affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and schools for social assistants, to organize training courses for officers in charge of penal and penitentiary institutions in order to acquaint them with modern practices;
3. Requests further that the secretariat undertake studies and enquiries into the real extent of crime and juvenile delinquency in the region, the causes and the means available and the measures to be taken for the prevention thereof, and for the treatment of young and adult offenders;
4. Invites the Executive Secretary to place social defence technical advisers at the disposal of countries of the region, at their request, and in collaboration with the Technical assistance Board and the specialized agencies.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

119 (VI). Expert Committee on Social Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the document entitled "Social development: programme trends and prospects" (E/CN.14/C2/2), which sets out the reorganization as well as the new policy and programme of the Social Affairs Section,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 inviting the Economic and Social Council and all subsidiary organs of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the United Nations Development Decade into concrete realities, and bearing in mind, further, resolution 975 C (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council urging the regional economic commissions to include in their work programmes social and economic projects that would contribute to economic development, and to make all necessary provision for effectively discharging their responsibilities in the social and economic sectors,

Recalling its resolution 36 (III) of 18 February 1961 establishing a Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development and, in the light of the decision taken at the fifth session, to re-designate this Committee the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/3727/Rev.1, para 300 (C)),

Welcoming the increasing emphasis placed upon social development in the programme of work of the Social Affairs Section of the secretariat, and in order to effect a corresponding expansion in the scope of the Committee on Social Welfare and Community development as constituted by resolution 36 (III) mentioned above,

1. Decides to re-designate this Committee as the "Expert Committee on Social Development" with broader terms of reference, as follows:

(a) To advise the Commission on any steps that it considers essential in promoting balanced social development in relation to overall development on a national, regional and subregional basis;

(b) To cooperate closely with other committees of the Commission with a view to carrying out a programme of balanced economic and social development within overall planning;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene the Committee periodically to examine the work programme of the Social Affairs Section.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

120 (VI). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results obtained at the sixth session,

Considering the important and valuable documentation made available to delegates and observers,

Conscious of the great volume of the work and the complexity of the tasks entrusted to the secretariat,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and all staff members, including the interpreters, for their unceasing devotion and excellent contribution to the success of the session.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

121 (VI). Congratulations to the officers of the sixth session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in the conduct of the session,

Conscious of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the committees and sub-committees,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved, thanks to the devotion and dignity with which all the officers of the sixth session have carried out their duties,

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the sixth session, as well as to all the chairmen, vice-chairmen and rapporteurs of the various committees and sub-committees.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

122 (VI). Vote of thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the Government and People of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the people and Government of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the delegates and observers at the sixth session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the message of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, which is imbued with wisdom and faithfully reflects the earnest desire of all the participants to see Africa free, united and prosperous;

2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the Government and people of Ethiopia for their kind hospitality and great enthusiasm which marked this historic session.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION

123 (VII). Improvement of technical cooperation in the field of training in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that training at all levels represents a fundamental need for African countries,

Considering that training is a prerequisite for the conception, formulation and implementation of policies for economic development and social progress,

Recalling its resolution 110 (VI) of 2 March 1964, which is in process of implementation,

Noting that offers of cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral, do not always meet the specific needs of African countries,

Convinced that the possibilities of mutual assistance between African countries, both through consultants and existing training institutes, are real and particularly appropriate,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Arrange, in collaboration with African Governments, for as accurate as possible an evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative, of the needs of the various States;

(b) Review the possibilities of intra-African assistance in training;

(c) Promote such intra-African assistance both on a bilateral basis and through the Commission and the specialized agencies;

(d) Report to the Commission, at its eighth session on the progress achieved in the field of training.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

124 (VII). Public administration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the conclusions of the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes, held at Addis Ababa from 18-29 May 1964,⁷

Noting the special importance of public administration in the formulation for the implementation of development plans and programmes in African countries,

Conscious of the need for external aid, at least for some time to come, in order to establish, remodel or improve public administration systems, so as to increase their efficiency and adapt the systems to local realities and aspirations, as well as to the demands of African unity,

Convinced that the African States can help one another in the field of public administration,

1. Welcomes the existence of such cooperation between certain States;

2. Endorses, in regard to cooperation with non-African countries, the conclusions of the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes concerning the dangers of linking aid from non-African countries to political considerations;

⁷ See E/CN.14/291.

3. Notes that the final result of such practices would be to eliminate such cooperation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue the work started by the Africa Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes, with a view to drawing up a precise classification of the African countries' needs in the field of public administration;

(b) Carry out a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the aid which the African countries might be able to give one another;

(c) Make an assessment of Africa's training requirements and the possibilities for regional cooperation;

(d) Report to the Commission at its eighth session on action taken to implement this resolution and on progress made towards intra-African cooperation in the field of public administration.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

125 (VII). Training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the increased attention devoted to training as set out in the report on training (E/CN.14/307), the statement by the Executive Secretary on ECA activities since the sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/294, paras. 10-12), the statement on training and economic development submitted to Committee II and the programme of work and priorities of the Commission in this domain.⁸

Recognizing the crucial importance of training African personnel, in all fields and at all levels, in the economic and social development of African countries,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Commission taken by the Geneva Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (October-November 1964), and the recommendation made by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU at its second session (January 1965), regarding the Lagos Plan⁹ established by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa, in relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, organized and convened by UNESCO in association with the Commission;

2. Invites member States of the Commission to:

(a) Include manpower planning in the continuing formulation of their plans for economic and social development;

(b) Establish central machinery to implement training within their country, within the region or outside the African continent, in the light of national policies and plans, in liaison with organs responsible for over-all and educational planning and, when appropriate, in cooperation with the Commission, UNESCO, the ILO, FAO and other United Nations specialized agencies;

⁸ See Part V of the report of the Seventh Session of the Commission, projects 1, 2 and paras. 89-97.

⁹ See E/CN.14/311.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue to promote, and to assist member States in establishing machinery for the assessment of current and future manpower requirements and the administration of training;

(b) Serve as a coordinator of, and a clearing house for, information on training facilities inside and outside Africa offered by governmental and non-governmental agencies, the United Nations and other organizations as well as by non-African donor countries;

(c) Maintain close contact with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular UNESCO, the ILO, FAO and WHO, with a view to coordinating and harmonizing training programmes in the region;

(d) Continue to assemble information, in cooperation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the various donor countries, with a view to establishing rosters of African personnel training abroad and of personnel who have completed their study and training, for utilization by member countries.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

126 (VII). Campaign against illiteracy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling resolution 115 (VI) of 2 March 1964 entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy",

Noting resolution DR.15 concerning the planning and organization of literacy programme in Africa adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Education held in Abidjan (17-24 March 1964),¹⁰

Having considered with appreciation the document submitted by UNESCO entitled "Literacy and development in Africa" (E/CN.14/338),

Believing that literacy is an essential element of social and economic progress,

1. Welcomes the decision taken by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session, concerning the implementation of an experimental literacy programme (resolution 1.271);

2. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations and international organizations involved in the field of education to cooperate with UNESCO by extending their assistance to the African countries in their efforts to eradicate illiteracy;

3. Recommends to the Governments of member and associate member States to:

(a) Include literacy programmes in their over-all development plans;

(b) Determine the percentage of their national income to be allocated to adult literacy within the framework of their educational development plans;

¹⁰ See United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Conference of African Ministers of Education, Final Report (UNESCO/ED/205) pages 14-15.

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

- (a) Undertake research and study which will promote the contribution of literacy to socio-economic development;
- (b) Assist and encourage African countries to consider literacy programmes in their general planning;
- (c) Promote inter-African cooperation with respect to literacy programmes;
- (d) Assist the Governments of member and associate member States in preparing projects within the framework of the World Literacy Experimental Programme;
- (e) Assist the Governments of member and associate member States in devising methods by which the participation of public and private enterprises and cooperative organizations in literacy programmes can be enlisted;
- (f) Promote international assistance to literacy programmes in African countries.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

127 (VII). Organization of research and training in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 34 (III) of 17 February 1961,

Noting the document submitted by UNESCO concerning the implementation of the Lagos Plan for Scientific Research and Training in Africa (E/CN.14/311),

Recognizing the importance of scientific research and training with a view to increasing the role of natural resources in development plans,

1. Welcomes resolution 2.113 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, at its thirteenth session, concerning the implementation of the Lagos Plan established by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa, in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, organized and convened by UNESCO in association with the Commission;
2. Welcomes the decision taken by the General Conference of UNESCO at the same session to create a regional centre for science and technology for Africa to assist African countries in their scientific and technical development;
3. Welcomes the recent recommendation on the Lagos Plan made by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU at its second session, held in Lagos from 21-25 January 1965;
4. Supports the resolution of the General Conference of UNESCO mentioned above in paragraph 1 and requests the Governments of member States and associate members to take all necessary steps to implement, at the national, subregional, and regional levels, the recommendations contained in the Lagos Plan;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, acting in cooperation with UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Organization of African Unity, to assist the Governments of member States and associate members in the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

128 (VII). Working parties

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the valuable operational work that is being done in the subregion,

Bearing in mind the need for coordinating the activities of the subregions, with a view to enhancing their contribution to the development of the continent as a whole,

Considering the need for continuing machinery to secure the implementation of the decisions already taken by the Commission to promote inter-African cooperation and development,

Recognizing the contribution that governmental representatives can make towards securing such implementation,

Recognizing also the importance of having representative bodies to maintain continuous supervision of the long-term projects and studies undertaken by the Commission through its secretariat,

Bearing in mind also the importance of making the arrangements between the Commission and the OAU more effective,

Convinced of the need for economic integration at the African level,

Having examined the suggestions of the Executive Secretary to this end (E/CN.14/L.244),

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up the following working parties:

- (a) Working Party on Intra-African Trade;
- (b) Working Party on Monetary Management and Inter-African Payments;
- (c) Working Party on Industry and Natural Resources;
- (d) Working Party on Transport and Telecommunications;
- (e) Working Party on Agriculture;
- (f) Working Party on Economic Integration;
- (g) Working Party on Manpower and Training;

with terms of reference and statute as stated in schedules A and B, respectively of the present resolution;

2. Requests the members of the working parties to assist the Executive Secretary in securing the implementation of the Commission's decisions in their respective fields, in ascertaining the wishes of the Governments concerning the modalities of such implementation, and in formulating such modifications or further development of previous decisions as may seem necessary for consideration by the Commission;

3. draws the attention of member States to the importance of considering the delegates appointed to these working parties as African experts and not as representatives of their Governments.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

Schedule A

1. Each working party will review the resolutions passed at all previous sessions of the Commission and by all standing committees, sub-committees and other meetings under the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. Each working party will draw up a programme of activities - through correspondence, visits, negotiations, etc., as may be appropriate - designed to secure from the Governments affected by these resolutions the implementation of the action required through the construction of agreed facilities, the passage of appropriate legislation, the inclusion of the relevant projects in development plans or annual capital estimates, the modification of existing development plans, etc.

3. The relevant projects of the work programme of the Commission¹¹ will be divided among the working parties as follows:

- (a) Working Party on Intra-African Trade (including customs problems); projects 7, 81 and 86;
- (b) Working Party on Monetary Management and Intra-African Payments: projects 74, 80 and 83;
- (c) Working Party on Industry and Natural Resources: projects 12, 24 to 28, 39, 40, 42, 13 to 16 and 18 to 21;
- (d) Working Party on Transport and Telecommunication: projects 29 and 31 to 36;
- (e) Working Party on Agriculture: projects 43 to 59;
- (f) Working Party on Economic Integration: paragraph 4 below;
- (g) Working Party on Manpower and Training: projects 1, 2a and 89 to 97.

4. The working Party on Economic Integration will coordinate the activities of the other working parties with a view to harmonizing the economic and social development of Africa as a whole.

5. Each working party will also assist the secretariat in formulating recommendations to the Commission as a result of studies carried out under the work programmes in its general area of competence. Such studies should be submitted to the appropriate working parties. To this end, the working parties shall be free to ascertain the views of member Governments concerned in regard to such recommendations before they are submitted to the Commission.

¹¹ See Part V of the report of the Seventh Session of the Commission.

6. The working party may, wherever necessary, submit proposals to the Commission for the extension or modification of previous decisions of the Commission in the light of its experiences in trying to secure the implementation of such decisions.

Schedule B

1. Each working party except the Working Party on Economic Integration will consist of ten members, and will be serviced by a member of the secretariat as well as by a staff member of the OAU, if the latter so agrees. The Working Party on Economic Integration will consist of the chairmen of the other working parties. The working party should have the power to co-opt, if and when desirable, representatives of donor countries, actual and potential. On questions of extra-continental trade and finance, the Commission will work with the relevant committee of the OAU set up to deal with the problems considered by the United Nations conference on Trade and Development at Geneva and to be further dealt with by the continuing machinery of the Conference.

2. Provision should be made for representatives of specialized agencies to be associated with the working parties when these deal with matters that fall within the competence of the agencies.

3. The tenure of the members of the parties should be quasi-permanent, every person appointed to a working party continuing to be its member until the project on hand is completed.

4. The Commission shall prepare the technical documentation for the meetings of the working parties. A member of the staff of the OAU secretariat will, by agreement, assist in servicing the meetings.

5. The working parties will be convened by the Executive Secretary, as and when required, but each working party must meet at least once in twelve months.

6. The reports of working parties must be circulated before 31 October of every year.

129 (VII). Technical assistance to African countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of technical assistance to developing African countries in initiating and extending economic and social programmes and schemes,

Aware of the fact that many African countries have national experts and consultants who can efficiently contribute in planning and operating such schemes,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Take all necessary measures to contact all member countries to enlist the same of high-level experts and consultants in economic, social and technical fields to be available, on request, for any assignment in any African country;

(b) Bear in mind that when available priority should be given to African experts and consultants for technical missions in Africa;

2. Invites African Governments to cooperate with the Commission in recruiting experts and consultants and releasing them when their services are required.

130 (VII). Sessions of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the need to intensify the work carried out in the subregions with a view to hastening subregional economic integration,

Considering that such integration is a necessary step towards continental economic integration,

Considering that an expansion of the Commission's activities at the subregional level will alter its regular programme and of necessity involve a complete revision of its programme of meetings,

Having regard to the material and financial cost of all the Commission's meetings,

Recommends that the sessions of the Commission be held biennially instead of annually.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

131 (VII). Establishment of an African payments union and a pan-African clearing system

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 87 (V) of 2 March 1963 and 95 (VI) of 28 February 1964 relating to a study of the possibilities of establishing a payments union and a clearing system between African countries, and of convening a first meeting of African governmental monetary authorities,

Having noted with great interest the secretariat report (E/CN.14/303), which states that, at the Tokyo meeting of 12-15 September 1964, the governmental monetary authorities were of the opinion that the Commission should continue its study of the question,

Considering the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva,

Considering the rapid economic development of the African continent as reflected in the establishment of the East African Common Market, the Chad Basin Commission, the Intergovernmental Committee for the Development of the Senegal River Basin, the Equatorial Customs Union and the West African Customs Union, as well as in the accelerated progress of the Maghreb countries towards economic integration,

1. Welcomes the establishment of the African Development Bank;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to re-submit this important problem to the competent African monetary authorities, in order to enable an African payments union and a pan-African clearing system to be established;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its next session on progress made.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

132 (VII). Cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted resolutions ECOS/17/RES/3(I) and ECOS/RES/17(II) of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity,

Taking account of paragraphs 1 and 12 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the statements made by the representatives of the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Requests the Executive Secretary to take, in agreement with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, all necessary measures for an agreement or arrangement that defines in a precise manner the framework of cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity and to submit the draft to the Commission for approval at the eighth session.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

133 (VII). African Development Bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the coming into force on 10 September 1964 of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank and the establishment of the Bank by the Board of Governors at its first meeting in Lagos from 3-7 November 1964,

Convinced of the role the Bank will play in promoting the economic and social development of Africa,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Committee of Nine for its role in carrying out the Commission's resolution 52 (IV), dated 1 March 1962;

2. Thanks the Executive Secretary for his assistance to the Committee of Nine, the Conference of Finance Ministers of African Countries, and the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank;

3. Expresses gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his role as trustee of the Bank;

4. Expresses gratitude also to the Special Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international organizations for the help they have given towards the establishment of the Bank;

5. Notes with appreciation the results of the Conference of Finance Ministers;

6. Congratulates the Board of Governors on decisions reached at its first meeting;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue giving support and assistance to the Bank, and to arrange for the submission of regular reports to the Commission on the progress of the Bank;

8. Urges member countries who have not acceded to the Agreement establishing the Bank to do so as soon as possible;

9. Urges States members of the Bank to pay their second instalment to the capital of the Bank when it is due in March 1965;

10. Invites the Executive Secretary and the President of the Bank to make arrangements for continued close and coordinated cooperation within the framework of their own terms of reference.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

134 (VII). Subregional offices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the report by the Executive Secretary on subregional activities of the Commission (E/CN.14/308 and Corr.1),

Considering the importance attached to the efficient functioning of the subregional offices,

Considering that the offices are capable of giving technical support as quickly as it is needed to the action being taken or proposed by Governments in furtherance of economic cooperation and integration in the subregions,

Considering the need to associate the Commission more closely with the interests of the subregions, so that it may be in a position, in supporting any economic or social action involving the subregions, to provide the subregions with technical assistance fully adapted to local conditions,

Considering that the practical and positive nature of the important studies to be undertaken by the Commission at the continental level will basically depend upon the extent to which they can reflect subregional and interregional aims and experience,

Invites the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Provide the subregional offices with adequate material and enough adequately skilled personnel to enable them to become and remain closely integrated in the economic and social life of the subregions, with due regard to subregional priorities;

(b) Take all necessary steps to respond as soon as possible to any request for technical assistance from African Governments.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

135 (VII). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 97 (VI) of 28 February 1964 calling, *inter alia*, for the establishment of a coordinating committee for Africa at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and requesting the Executive Secretary to assist the committee by providing information and expert services,

Recalling with satisfaction resolution 1995 (XIX) of the General Assembly establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its addenda (E/CN.14/316 and Add.1-3),

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU has recommended the establishment of an **ad hoc** Committee of fourteen members to study and recommend the position to be adopted by African members of the United Nations Trade and Development Board on the results of the Conference,

1. Appreciates the work done by the secretariat, in particular the assistance given to African delegations attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
2. Endorses the establishment of the **ad hoc** Committee of fourteen members as stipulated in resolution ECOS/RES.14 (II), of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity;
3. Expresses the hope that the Trade and Development Board will translate the recommendations of the Conference into concrete actions and results in the interest of the expansion of the trade of the developing countries in particular, and the world as a whole;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify studies on the basis of the conclusions in document E/CN.14/316 and to elaborate concrete proposals and recommendations on all issues of particular interest to Africa resulting from the Conference;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary to cooperate with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU in facilitating the work of the **ad hoc** Committee;
6. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit to member States a report on the implementation of this resolution before the first meeting of the Trade and Development Board;
7. Urges the African members of the group of the 77 developing countries to maintain and strengthen their unity so that the group continues to play its proper role in the operation of the permanent body established by the United Nations Conference on trade and Development.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

136 (VII). Vote of thanks to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the people and the Government of Kenya for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the representatives and observers at the seventh session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the message of H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the high level of which did much to inspire the Commission's work;
2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the people and the Government of Kenya for their kind hospitality and the great enthusiasm which marked this session.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

137 (VII). Congratulations to the officers of the seventh session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in the conduct of the session,

Conscious of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the committees and sub-committees,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved, thanks to the devotion, diligence and dignity with which all the officers of the seventh session have carried out their duties,

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the seventh session, as well as to all the chairmen, vice-chairmen and rapporteurs of the various committee and sub-committees.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

138 (VII). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the favourable results obtained between the last two sessions towards the economic integration of Africa,

Considering the amount of relevant documentation and the practical concision of the reports made available to participants in the seventh session,

Conscious of the volume of work and the complexity of the tasks assigned to the secretariat during this period of systematic research on the economic and social development of Africa,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and to all staff members, including the interpreters, translators, secretaries, typists and all those who participated in the work of the session, for their untiring devotion and their excellent contribution to the success of the session.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

139 (VII). Contacts between the Chairman and the member States

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the benefits of direct contacts at the highest level between the Chairman of the session and member States on matters concerning the general policy of the Commission,

Having regard to the mission report submitted by the Chairman of the sixth session (E/CN.14/L.223),

1. Commends the Chairman of the sixth session on his excellent report, which did much to guide the work of the seventh session;

2. Invites the Chairman to consider before the eighth session, the possibility of entering into direct contact with member States, either individually or during subregional meetings, and to submit a full report on the activities he has thus undertaken.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

140 (VII). Coordination of industrial incentives and legislation

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of coordinating programmes of industrial development in African countries in order to achieve maximum economic growth,

Recognizing the dangers inherent in competition among African States in the provision of economic incentives and industrial legislation to attract capital investment,

Noting that a preliminary study of African investment codes including data on current legislation has been prepared at its request and will shortly be published,

1. Recommends to the Governments of member States and associate members that they should review and, if possible, harmonize industrial legislation and incentives through the subregional offices of the Commission;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its next session on the progress made.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

141 (VII). Agriculture

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the transition from a subsistence to a market agriculture is imperative for the economic development of the continent and for raising the standard of living of the peoples,

Having examined in detail the reports on agriculture (E/CN.14/297 and Corr. 1, E/CN.14/320, E/CN.14/321, E/CN.14/323, and E/CN.14/335),

Recalling resolutions 18 (II) of 4 February 1960, 25 (III) of 15 February 1961 and 112 (VI) of 2 March 1964, concerning agricultural problems,

Considering the efforts made by the competent national and international bodies to speed up the transition from a subsistence to a market economy,

Considering the studies and research carried out individually by member States, particularly those relating to the improvement of means of production, agricultural extension services, agricultural credit, marketing and mixed farming,

1. Requests the secretariat to study, in collaboration with FAO, the steps which the Governments of member States might take to promote the harmonization of methods and projects with a view to achieving modernized agricultural production on a relatively large scale;

2. Considers it desirable, in this connexion, that the problems raised by structural reforms relating to systems of land tenure and utilization, the change-over to, or promotion of, new crops, training and extension works, should be examined in conjunction with studies carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, taking full account of the various experiments in progress in the African countries;

3. Considers it desirable for the various aspects of mixed farming to be studied, particularly the initiation of the rural community into modern methods of agriculture and stock-breeding;

4. Requests the secretariat to submit at the eighth session, or to circulate earlier if available, a comprehensive study covering:

- (a) An analysis of imports and exports of food products on a regional and subregional basis;
- (b) Agricultural raw materials with special emphasis on products that may reduce imports;
- (c) A technical and economic analysis of the return on investments in the following agricultural products: meat, dairy products, cereals, rice, sugar and cotton;
- (d) The food-processing and canning industries;
- (e) Sea and river fisheries;

5. Considers it desirable for the team in charge of this study to include agricultural experts, nutritionists, veterinary surgeons and sociologist-economists, who should collaborate closely with the national experts;

6. Requests the secretariat to assist, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, in developing and coordinating applied research in agriculture, stock-breeding and the food-processing industries at the regional and subregional levels (and to arrange for the wide circulation of the results of such research) and, to that end, to consider, in consultation with the Special Fund and FAO, the establishment of an agricultural economic institute which would undertake and coordinate agricultural research on the continent;

7. invites the secretariat to study, in collaboration with FAO, the conditions for a "green pool" - a subregional or regional common market in agricultural products - in order to work out the procedure for establishing such a market in certain commodities.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

142 (VII). Economic integration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 86 (V) of 2 March 1963 and 100 (VI) of 28 February 1964 on economic integration in Africa,

Noting the statement of the Executive Secretary on Economic Integration in Africa (E/CN.14/L.273), the report by the Chairman of the sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/L.223) and the document on the setting-up of working parties (E/CN.14/L.244),

Noting the resolution of the Summit Conference of the Independent African States, held at Addis Ababa in 1963, on the establishment of a free trade area, a payments union and clearing system and a common external tariff on Africa, as well as the relevant decisions of the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity,

Inspired by the acceptance by both developed and developing countries, of General Principle Ten of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development^{1/} held in Geneva in 1964, which supports the promotion of economic integration among developing countries,

Noting the declarations of member States during the session on the need for concrete steps to be taken towards the desired goal of economic integration in Africa,

Conscious of the notable efforts which have been made towards economic cooperation in Africa, at both the regional and subregional levels, most especially the East African Common Market; the Senegal, the Niger and Chad Basin Commissions; the economic cooperation institutions of the Maghreb countries; the Equatorial Africa Customs Union and the conference on Industrial Coordination in West Africa, held in Bamako,

Bearing in mind the establishment of the African Development Bank and the Institute for Economic Development and Planning as important institutions for economic integration,

Convinced that the setting-up of an institutional framework for economic integration will accelerate the attainment of the objective of an African Common Market,

1. Recommends to the member States to set up at an early date, at the subregional level, intergovernmental machinery responsible for the harmonization of economic and social development in the subregion, taking into account the experience of similar institutional arrangements inside and outside Africa;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide, as early as possible, the necessary assistance for the establishment of the intergovernmental machinery at the invitation of the Governments;
3. Recommends that intergovernmental consultations should be undertaken as soon as possible, so that within the next six months the appropriate machinery could be set up;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution at the next session.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

143 (VII). Natural resources

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing the importance of advancing knowledge in the field of natural resources of the African region,

Taking note of the work of the Commission, UNESCO, FAO, the Special Fund and other international organizations in the field of natural resources,

Recognizing the value of the work which has been carried out in Africa by non-African countries,

Recognizing further the need for information on natural resources to be centralized, for the purposes of planning accelerated economic development on a national, multi-national and regional basis,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to increase his efforts in organizing such information and records;

¹ United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

2. Invites the secretariat to do everything possible to facilitate new research with the technical and financial assistance of countries and of the competent international institutions;

3. Invites the United Nations and other international agencies concerned, to collaborate closely with the Executive Secretary in discharging this task;

4. Invites countries who have undertaken research in Africa to make available to the Executive Secretary the information and records on natural resources at their disposal.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

144 (VII). Symposium on industrial development in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling the endorsement by the Commission at its sixth session of the recommendation by its Standing Committee on Industry, Natural and Transport Resources^{13/} for the holding of an African regional conference on industrial development,

Recalling its endorsement of the proposal to hold subsequently an international symposium on industrial development as contemplated in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII),

1. Welcomes the approval by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) of the convening of a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa, as well as in other developing regions;

2. Notes with satisfaction the plan outlined by the Executive Secretary in cooperation with the Industrial Development Centre for holding an African symposium on industrial development early in 1966;

3. Invites member Governments, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to cooperate with the Executive Secretary in the preparatory work for the symposium;

4. Recommends that the symposium devote particular attention to defining the assistance that African countries require from non-African countries in trade, technical assistance, finance and other fields in order to achieve their industrialization, and to identifying fruitful areas for over-all regional integration in the industrial development of Africa.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

145 (VII). Integrated planning and development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that the coordination of individual national development programmes is the best means of accelerating economic development in Africa with a view to raising the standard of living of the people,

Recalling that the Conference of African Planners held in Dakar in November 1964 recommended in its report (E/CN.14/331) concrete steps towards the coordination of development in Africa and to this end proposed the establishment of subregional planning coordination committees,

¹³ See E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1, paras. 8 and 9.

Noting with appreciation that a start has been made to coordinate industrial development on a subregional basis,

Convinced that harmonious development requires a planned and scientific approach on the lines and in the scope recommended by the Conference of African Planners,

Recognizing, however, that the subregional approach is only a step towards economic integration in Africa,

Affirming therefore, that any coordination of economic development should take into account the over-all requirements of the continent and promote African unity,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up, at the earliest possible opportunity, the planning coordination committees as recommended by the Conference of African Planners, to be linked with permanent machinery for intergovernmental negotiation;
2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary seek the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and other competent agencies in mobilizing the necessary personnel;
3. Requests the subregional committees as well as the Executive Secretary and his staff to pay particular attention at all times to the need for harmonizing the development of Africa as a whole, and specifically to coordinate the subregional development programmes at an early date;
4. Recommends that the next meeting of the Conference of African Planners devote special attention to the question of harmonization of development on a regional basis;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report to the Commission at its next session.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

146 (VII). Conversion of the Yaoundé Statistical Training Centre into an international statistical training institute for Africans

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of statistics in the process of economic and social development,

Aware of the needs of the African countries in this field,

Noting the growing importance of the Yaoundé Centre by reason of the increase in the number of its students, its African function, and the geographical range of its instruction,

1. Welcomes the great success of the Centre and the assistance provided by the United Nations;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to renew the agreement governing the Centre between the United Nations and the Federal Republic of Cameroon;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to make representations to the appropriate organizations with a view to one or more permanent teachers being made available to the Centre;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to study the question of converting the Centre into an International Statistical Training Institute open to all Africans and operating under the auspices of the United Nations and the host country, and to report to the Commission at the eighth session;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to propose technical and financial methods of contributing to the development of the institute.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

147 (VII). Transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 60 (IV) of 2 March 1962, the relevant recommendations of the West African Transport Conference held in Monrovia in 1961 (E/CN.14/147 and Corr.1) and the report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Recalling its resolution 103 (VI) of 29 February 1964, endorsing these recommendations,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on activities in the field of subregional road networks (E/CN.14/315),

Considering that this subregional approach is only the first step towards the realization of a fully integrated transport system for the continent,

Noting the substantial progress made in the trans-Sahara project,

Recognizing that the installation of an adequate transport network is essential for the implementation of the proposed programmes of integrated development in Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to press for the earliest possible completion of the preliminary studies now under way;

2. Requests also the Executive Secretary to consolidate these studies into a preliminary transport plan for Africa as a whole;

3. Calls upon all member Governments at the conclusion of this study to submit together a request for assistance from the Special Fund for a thorough feasibility study with a view to bringing this project to the stage of implementation at an early date.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

148 (VII). Development of telecommunications in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the report on telecommunications activities submitted by the International Telecommunication Union (E/CN.14/299),

1. Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by ITU during 1964 to develop telecommunications in Africa, both within its specialized organs and under its technical cooperation programmes (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund);

2. Commends the Executive Secretary for the fruitful cooperation that he organized with ITU by setting up a joint ECA/ITU Mission at the Commission's headquarters, and requests him to continue his efforts in that direction;

3. Recognizes that the problems of planning and vocational training in telecommunications have been or will be solved in the more or less distant future in most African countries;

4. Is convinced that efforts must now be concentrated on installing the equipment needed for the establishment of a suitably integrated African telecommunications network;

5. Urgently recommends the African countries to:

(a) Give priority in financing to their telecommunications plans, requesting foreign aid, if necessary;

(b) Participate actively in the planning work carried out within ITU and, in particular, not to postpone further the meeting of the Plan Committee for Africa that was prepared by ITU for January 1965;

(c) Deal with the numerous telecommunications problems peculiar to the African region at regional meetings of experts and in the framework of the general plan and the world regulations worked out by ITU;

6. Takes this opportunity of warmly congratulating ITU on being about to celebrate its centenary, on 17 May 1965, thus giving an example of a century of unbroken international cooperation, and of expressing the hope that ITU will further expand its facilities in order, particularly, to render the developing countries increased assistance at the regional level.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

149 (VII). United Republic of Tanzania-Zambia railway link

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Pursuing its declared aim of African economic integration and its desire to establish an African common market,

Conscious of transport and communication problems as some of the main barriers which militate against integrated economic development in Africa,

Aware of the importance of economic integration at the subregional or regional level as a preliminary step to achieve its cherished goal,

Noting with great satisfaction the decision of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia to establish a railway link between them,

Requests the other African countries to do the same where possible;

Appeals to the secretariat and all friendly and sympathetic Governments and international institutions and requests them to give their fullest financial and technical support to the building of the United Republic of Tanzania-Zambia railway link.

126th meeting,
22 February 1965.

150 (VII). Subregional office for Central Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964 concerning the establishment of a Central African subregion,

Noting the report issued as a result of meetings held by the delegations of the countries composing this subregion (E/CN.14/L.306),

Approves the measures taken by the Executive Secretary to establish the office for this subregion in a country of the subregion chosen in agreement with the Governments concerned.

127th meeting,
23 February 1965.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS EIGHTH SESSION

151 (VIII). Associate Membership for Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Reaffirming its conviction that the active participation of all African countries and territories in the work of the Commission is an essential condition for the achievement of the Commission's objectives.

Considering that Economic and Social Council resolution 974 (XXXVI) expelled Portugal and suspended South Africa from membership of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting, therefore, that there are no valid legal arguments against the participation of Angola, Mozambique, so-called Portuguese Guinea and South West Africa in the work of the Commission,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), deciding "that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations",

Having noted the report of the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/380 and Add.1) on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 94(VI) of 2 March 1964,

Recommends that the Organization of African Unity, in accordance with such criteria as it may find appropriate, at the appropriate level, determine the conditions under which the peoples of the countries concerned will be represented and shall so inform the Executive Secretary.

136th meeting,
21 February 1967.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking note of the report on agricultural activities for the 1965-1966 biennium (E/CN.14/L.321),

Having considered the projected programme of activities in the field of agricultural development for the 1967-1969 biennium, as contained in document E/CN.14/360/Rev.1, and in its addendum I in particular,

Considering further the continuing unsatisfactory rate of growth of the agricultural sector, as reflected both in the report for the preceding biennium and, in particular in the statement by the ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division, and in the FAO Report on the Food and Agricultural situation in Africa,

Having regard to the dominant role of the agricultural sector in the economic growth of member States of the Commission,

Noting that a great deal of relevant information has already been accumulated over the years for the purpose of identifying the problems confronting the accelerated growth of the agricultural sector of African economies,

Considering the slow progress in the practical application of the great mass of available scientific knowledge for the development of the agricultural sector,

Appreciating the efforts made in the formulation of institutional machinery for regional and subregional cooperation as a necessary step towards the formulation and implementation of concrete proposals for agricultural development,

1. Commends the Executive Secretary and his staff for their continued efforts in the field of agricultural development in the region, and in particular for the achievements recorded in the report on the 1965-1966 biennium;

2. Welcomes the close collaboration existing between the Commission, FAO and other interested agencies aimed at a more encouraging rate of growth in the agricultural sector;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to draw the attention of the Director-General of the FAO to the concern expressed at this session relating to the slow progress in agricultural production and to seek the assistance of that organization in formulating concrete proposals for the following purposes: greatly increasing the volume of agricultural production, and of food production in particular, by the use of appropriate fertilizers on a large scale; making possible **the acquisition of farm machinery and other modern farm equipment by the African farmer at reasonable prices**; provision and training of extension personnel to educate the farmer in plant protection methods and other modern agricultural techniques; instructing agricultural experts to coordinate research on a subregional basis, and agricultural economists to advise on the marketing on commodities, their distribution and storage, and price stabilization on the commodity market; promoting land-tenure reform as well as the development of agro-allied industries and the marketing of their processed products. These proposals should also embrace practical means of establishing community development methods, notably agricultural credit schemes which are of paramount importance for the socio-economic development of agriculture;

4. Further invites the Director-General of FAO and the Executive Secretary to strengthen and staff adequately the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, to enable it to contribute more effectively to the implementation of the measures specified in operative paragraph 3 of this resolution;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, for the purpose of this assignment, to establish the necessary liaison with all multilateral and bilateral aid agencies, both for the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of action, and in order to define precisely the areas of such practical activities that have as yet remained untouched;

6. Requests further the Executive Secretary to report progress in the implementation of this resolution at the ninth session of the ECA.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

153 (VIII). Industry

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the report of industrial development activities during the biennium 1965-1966 (E/CN.14/L.321),

Having examined with attention the project programme of activities in industrial development for the period 1967-1969, (E/CN.14/360/Rev.1),

Considering that the industrialization of African countries is essential for their economic and social development and for the expansion and diversification of their trade,

Noting with appreciation that the secretariat has conducted pre-feasibility studies and inter-industry balances for projects proposed to be established on a national, multinational and subregional basis,

Recognizing that the integration of these projects in the social and economic development plans of the respective countries where these projects will be executed, will necessitate re-adjustment of these plans,

Conscious of the fact that the economic scale for certain large projects cannot be achieved in most countries because of the limited size of national markets,

Bearing in mind the determination of all the countries of the subregions to achieve faster industrial development through harmonization of industrialization programmes and the execution of multinational projects,

Recognizing that an essential prerequisite for the achievement of this goal is the completion of the detailed technical and economic feasibility studies as a basis for national consideration and intergovernmental negotiations for the adoption and implementation of agreed integrated industrial programmes,

Aware of the fact that the acceleration of industrial development in the African countries depends largely on the broadest international cooperation,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2152 (XXI) establishing an autonomous organization, the United Nations Organization of Industrial Development, and defining its functions, purposes and means of action,

Mindful of the fact that the current practice of each country separately advertising its own limited investment opportunities in industry is generally ineffective and costly and leaves Governments open to exploitation,

Noting the need for authoritative sources of investment information for potential investors in Africa, especially those from countries that have not yet economic relations with African countries:

1. **Reaffirms** the need for the acceleration of industrial development in Africa through multinational, subregional and regional cooperation;
2. **Notes** the recommendations on industrial harmonization submitted by the secretariat to the subregional meetings in East and West Africa as a preliminary basis for the preparation of more detailed feasibility studies;
3. **Requests** that the industrial development studies now under way in North, Central and West Africa be completed by the end of 1967;
4. **Invites** the African Governments to accept the principle of sharing the local expenses entailed by the detailed additional studies required for the implementation of multinational projects;
5. **Requests** the Executive Secretary to initiate immediate consultations with African Governments and donor countries for the setting-up of subregional industrial information and promotion centres to advise member States on the execution of the necessary feasibility and investment studies, negotiations on multinational projects, and on techniques for combining most effectively the various sources of capital and types of management needed for the development and execution of an investment programme;
6. **Proposes** that an advisory body composed of government officials and economic experts be established by the Governments of the States concerned to supervise the operation of these subregional centres;
7. **Requests** the Government and industrial organizations of industrialized countries to provide assistance to the centres by making available suitable resources as part of bilateral technical assistance programmes to Africa;
8. **Requests** the Executive Secretary to contact the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to obtain the additional technical and financial resources required for this purpose;
9. **Invites** the African Governments to cooperate fully with the Executive Secretary in the establishment and operation of these centres;
10. **Further requests** the secretariat:
 - (a) To make all pre-feasibility studies of the four subregions available to all member States;
 - (b) To complete the pre-feasibility studies under way and forward them to member States without delay;
 - (c) To prepare a study on ways and means of strengthening existing national constructional organizations and of creating new constructional capacity where it does not exist;
 - (d) To give assistance to Governments of member States in establishing suitable executive **organs to carry out different kinds of industrial projects**;
11. **Invites** the Executive Secretary and the Executive Director of UNIDO to take all steps to achieve practical coordination of the activities of the two organizations;
12. **Endorses** the further items contained in the programme of work and priorities proposed by the secretariat in document E/CN.14/360.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

154 (VIII). Conference of industrialists and financiers

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the Executive Secretary's Report on the Conference of Industrialists and Financiers, held at Addis Ababa, 16-20 January 1967 (E/CN.14/392),

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Executive Secretary in convening this Conference;
2. Notes, however, that the member States were not fully represented;
3. Emphasizes the advantages that could be offered to African countries by the creation of a suitable investment climate and the formulation of concrete policies for attracting capital on reasonable conditions;
4. Recommends the Executive Secretary:

(a) To convene a second conference of African member States before the end of 1967 to consider the results of the Conference of Industrialists and Financiers and to prepare a comprehensive report covering all aspects of financing and investment in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank, and other appropriate United Nations bodies;

(b) To include the report of this Conference in the agenda of the International Symposium on Industrial Development to be held in Athens at the end of 1967.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

155 (VIII). International symposium on industrial development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2178 (XXI) on the holding of an International Symposium on Industrial development at Athens, Greece, in December 1967,

Considering that the Symposium is intended to play an important role in focusing attention on policies and measures aimed at strengthening international cooperation in the field of industrial development,

Noting the recommendation of the Cairo Symposium on Industrial Development on the promotion of economic integration in Africa at the multinational, subregional and regional levels,

Noting also that Symposium recognized the advantages of economic cooperation and industrial coordination which would permit economies of scale in the major industrial sectors and provide the necessary market for economically sized units,

Recalling the recommendations of the subregional meetings on economic cooperation in East, West, Central and North Africa contained respectively in documents E/CN.14/LU/ECOP/12, E/CN.14/INR/144, E/CN.14/CA/ECOP/5 and E/CN.14/NA/ECOP/4,

Urges the African Governments to prepare for their effective participation in the International Symposium on Industrial Development, which will be held at Athens, Greece, in December 1967.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

156 (VIII). Pilot advisory centre on small-scale industries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the vital role of small-scale industries in industrial development,

Recognizing the importance of the contribution of small-scale industries in the training of African entrepreneurs,

Welcomes the establishment of a pilot advisory centre on small-scale industries in Niamey for the West African subregion;

Recommends that similar centres be established where necessary in other subregions.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

157 (VIII). Housing, building and physical planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) of 1965, and the official records of the Economic and Social Council's forty-second session held in 1967 [Supplement No.4, Report of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning (E/4287)] and Commission resolution 53 (IV) of 1 March 1962,

Noting with appreciation the information and recommendations contained in the document entitled Housing in Africa, (E/CN.14/HOU/7/Rev.1,

1. Endorses the work programme for 1967-1968 as contained in document E/CN.14/360/Rev.1;

2. Urges developed countries, the bank and other international financial institutions to review their policy on housing finance in order to channel increasing amounts of funds - grants and soft loans - for the financing of housing and related facilities;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures to help member States to accelerate the improvement of the housing situation and to mobilize financial and technical resources from the industrialized countries and appropriate international financial organizations for this purpose.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

158 (VIII). Science and technology

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Taking note of the work and reports of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Recognizing the significance of science and technology for accelerating the speed and widening the scope of social and economic development,

1. Welcomes the recommendations set out in the Reports of the Advisory Committee, in particular the proposed Five-Year Plan of Action and the minimum infrastructure needed to accelerate development;

2. Notes with pleasure the close collaboration which has been established between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity in the field of science and technology;
3. Recommends that further steps should be taken to strengthen and expand such collaboration;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to consult the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other United Nations and bilateral agencies on the most effective means of expanding the supply and improving the quality of African scientists and technologists, who are essential for accelerating the application of science and technology to development;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization and other multilateral and bilateral agencies to define the scope and modalities for implementation of a fellowship programme for training the manpower essential for the application of science and technology to development;
6. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, the International Development Association, and the Bank to consider what assistance they can make available for the implementation of programmes and projects designed to intensify the development and application of science and technology to development;
7. Calls upon bilateral agencies, international scientific bodies, and national scientific institutions in developed countries and international foundations to assist the Commission in formulating and implementing projects for intensifying the development and application of science and technology to development;
8. Invites member Governments and scientific bodies within the African region to make available to the Executive Secretary all possible assistance in the implementation of this resolution;
9. Requests the Executive Secretary to inform Governments of member States at regular intervals of progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

159 (VIII). Air transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling recommendation 3 of the African Air Transport Conference held at Addis Ababa in November 1964, requesting the Commission and ICAO to make, in consultation with OAU, the necessary arrangements for the establishment of an African civil aviation organization,

Noting that the Commission and the Organization of African Unity on the one hand and ICAO on the other have circulated drafts to member States for the formation of this organization,

1. Calls on the secretariats of the Commission, OAU and ICAO to agree on one text for circulation to member States;
2. Requests the executive Secretary and the President of ICAO in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU, to call a meeting for the formation and establishment of this organization.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

160 (VIII). Maritime transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the particular need of the African countries to promote their exports and to raise their income from invisible,

Bearing in mind the fact that the developing countries own only 6 per cent of the world maritime tonnage; a matter which raises serious problems for them,

Aware of the fact that the impact of the monopoly of a few shipping and maritime transportation companies, and the high freight-rates have a very adverse effect on the export earnings of African countries,

1. Recommends the Executive Secretary to prepare a report on the effects of the monopoly of a few shipping and maritime transportation companies on the foreign trade of African countries and particularly the effects of the costs of services and freight-rates which these companies impose, and the impact of this on the export earnings of the African countries, this report to deal with the policies to be taken so as to alter the old pattern of this sector;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene as soon as possible, and at any rate not later than June 1968 a conference of African experts on maritime transport to examine the report and to make recommendations for its implementation and to submit its findings to the ninth session of the Commission;

3. Urges Governments of member States and specialized agencies of the United Nations to provide the Executive Secretary with all information and background material he may need to prepare this report.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

161 (VIII). Transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 147 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on the development of subregional transport networks,

Taking note of the various studies on transport in the African region,

Recognizing the importance of transport equipment in the development of national as well as subregional transport systems,

1. Notes with appreciation the assistance given to the Commission by bilateral agencies for the study of transport problems in Africa, and the importance of manpower for the development of national and subregional transport networks;

2. Urges African member States to give all possible assistance to the Executive Secretary in identifying and defining manpower needs in the field of transport;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake feasibility and investment studies on the manufacture of transport equipment or parts thereof and to take such steps as he considers necessary to promote the establishment of enterprises for the manufacture of components, including facilities for research and for training appropriate manpower for this purpose;

4. Invites bilateral and multilateral agencies to give assistance to the Executive Secretary in carrying out the appropriate studies and in the implementation of their findings and for the establishment of the Transport Institute;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene as early as possible the meetings of the subregional Permanent Transport Committee and its subcommittees to prepare concrete projects for effecting subregional transport links.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

162 (VIII). Pan-African telecommunication network

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Reiterating its view that the development of a modern and well-planned Pan-African Telecommunication Network is an urgent and fundamental requirement for accelerating the economic, social and political development of the African continent,

Noting the report of the Joint ECA/OAU Meeting on telecommunications in Africa (E/CN.14/357), in particular the different resolutions adopted at the meeting,

Noting with satisfaction that the Plan Committee for Africa set up under the auspices of the International Telecommunication Union composed of expert representatives of member States has just prepared a plan at its meeting at Addis Ababa (January-February 1967) for the inter-connexion of African telecommunication networks which constitutes the first basic stage in the forthcoming construction of a general Pan-African network,

Having noted the resolution and opinions adopted by the representatives of African telecommunication administrations at this second meeting, particularly as regards staff training and the priority to be given to telecommunication projects,

Recognizing that the next step is the rapid implementation of the Plan by the African countries,

Taking into account the statements by the Executive Secretary and the Deputy Secretary-General of ITU on the results of the second meeting of the Plan Committee for Africa held at Addis Ababa from 23 January to 8 February 1967,

Conscious that the Plan calls for vast financial and manpower resources, which most African countries either do not possess or are unable to mobilize by themselves, and that therefore great and sustained efforts are necessary to explore all possible sources of technical, financial and manpower assistance, to coordinate their rational utilization and to assist the African countries in that respect,

Commending the close cooperation which exists between the Commission, ITU and OAU for the harmonious development of telecommunications in Africa,

1. Strongly encourages these bodies to pursue their efforts to strengthen their cooperation for the benefit of all African countries;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take, in consultation with OAU, ITU, ADB, the Bank and UNDP, immediate steps to establish in the secretariat an advisory service including economists as well as telecommunications experts and headed by a competent African for assisting the African countries to take all appropriate measures to implement rapidly the Pan-African Telecommunication Network Plan, and in particular:

(a) To explore and mobilize all possible national, international, bilateral and multilateral sources of financial assistance;

(b) To assist member States in initiating measures, in cooperation with the appropriate bodies, to ensure that sufficient skilled manpower is available in African countries for the operation of the networks as they are progressively established;

(c) To promote and, in general, coordinate the efforts of the African Governments and of bilateral and multilateral institutions providing technical and financial assistance and to take such other measures as the Executive Secretary considers necessary to secure the rapid realization of a well-balanced African telecommunication network;

3. Recommends that African countries pay the greatest attention to resolutions, recommendations and opinions adopted by the African telecommunication experts both at the joint ECA/OAU meeting and at the second meeting of the Plan Committee for Africa;

4. Invites African Governments to give the development of an African telecommunication network very high priority in their development plans.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

163 (VIII). Low-cost sound broadcasting and television receiving sets

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the increasing role of radio and television in education and for social and economic development in general,

Recognizing that the use of radio and television for social and economic development depends on the availability of receiving sets at prices which are within the reach of the majority of the populations of African countries, in particular of those in rural areas,

Recalling that the international Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) at its Tenth Plenary Assembly at Geneva in 1963 produced technical specifications for radio broadcast receivers at low prices, and that similar technical specifications need to be prepared in respect of television receiving sets,

1. Requests the Secretary-General of the ITU to prepare as soon as possible technical specifications for the production of low-cost television receiving sets and to make available to the Executive Secretary the technical data essential for feasibility and investment studies for the production of low-cost sound and television receiving sets;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake feasibility and investment studies for the manufacturing of low-cost sound and television receiving sets within the region, and take such further steps including the training of appropriate African manpower as will facilitate the establishment of enterprises in the region for the manufacture of low-cost sound and television receiving sets or of components thereof.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

164 (VIII). Natural resources

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling, its resolution 125 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1033 (XXXVII) and 1127 (XLI),

Bearing in mind the proposals of the Secretary-General of the United Nations for a survey programme relating to non-agricultural natural resources and the recommendations of the advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development, according to which:

- (a) The scope of these surveys should be extended to cover other natural resources;
- (b) These surveys should be designed primarily with a view to meeting the practical needs of the developing countries;
- (c) In such surveys, provision should be made for measures to train national personnel to undertake subsequent surveys and to fill positions in national government departments concerned with natural resources;
 1. Welcomes the proposals of the Executive Secretary providing for the establishment of:
 - (a) An institute for research and training in natural resources, inventory and management;
 - (b) A regional institute for research into all aspects of aerial surveys;
 - (c) Training centres in photogrammetric techniques, the interpretation of aerial photographs and airborne geophysical surveys;
 - (d) Joint centres for specialized surveying and cartographical services;
 2. Requests the Executive Secretary to expedite the establishment of these centres and to apply for financial and technical assistance from the United Nations and bilateral assistance agencies;
 3. Invites the Executive Secretary to consult the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other interested bodies on the implementation of these projects;
 4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to approach the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the other appropriate agencies for multilateral and bilateral aid for contributions to the studies relating to manpower needs and to the preparation and implementation of projects designed to meet these needs;
 5. Requests the Executive Secretary to accelerate the distribution of the reports of the experts on the centres, to convene multinational meetings to agree on their location and on inter-governmental agreements for their establishment and their statutes, and also to accelerate negotiations with bilateral and multilateral bodies on the establishment and financing of the centres.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 135 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 2209 (XXI) and 2206 (XXI) on the implementation of the recommendations made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its first session and on the second session of the Conference,

Recognizing that the determination of the developing countries to play their own part in the fulfillment of the objectives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development should be underscored in a particularly manifest way by their presenting to the Second Conference a specific action programme, agreed upon during the next meeting of the Group of 77, to expand trade and cooperate economically among themselves as recommended in recommendation 52 (IV) of the Trade and Development Board,

Recalling further resolutions 2209 (XXI) and 2206 (XXI) of the General Assembly on the implementation of the recommendations of the first session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and on the Second Conference session of the UNCTAD,

Emphasizing its endorsement of the work done by the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU **Ad hoc** Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development,

Appreciating the recommendations of the Conference of Heads of States and Governments of the OAU at its third session, held at Addis Ababa from 5-9 November 1966, that a meeting of the developing countries should be held on a Ministerial level to prepare for their participation in the second conference session of the UNCTAD:

1. Reiterates its expectations that the second session of UNCTAD will represent new and determined efforts on the part of all States members of the Conference to achieve substantial progress in the implementation and further elaboration of new international policy for development.
2. Confirms the readiness of the African countries to contribute to preparatory work for the second session of UNCTAD, and endorses the convening of the meeting of seventy-seven developing countries at the ministerial level in Algiers which will bring about the coordination of the views and the conclusion of concrete proposals of the developing countries for the work of the second UNCTAD.
3. Calls upon the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU **Ad hoc** Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development to meet and pursue its present activities and further elaborate views and proposals of the African countries as their contribution to the meeting of seventy-seven developing countries in Algiers and the proceedings of the second UNCTAD.
4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the ECA to render necessary assistance to the work of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU **Ad hoc** Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development.

166 (VIII). Trade and finance

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the slow progress made by the international community in facilitating the trade of the African countries,

Noting in particular the failure to implement the action programme adopted by the Ministerial Committee of GATT in 1963 and the undertakings assumed by the member countries of GATT in Part IV of the agreement adopted in 1964,

Taking into account the proposals made by the Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU ad hoc Committee of Fourteen on Trade and Development which met in Geneva from 22 to 26 August 1966,

Concerned in particular at the failure to take special measures to facilitate the access of tropical commodities and of manufactures based on such products to the markets of North America, Europe and the centrally planned countries,

Having noted with disappointment the failure to conclude an international cocoa agreement,

Noting also the tendency towards a falling off in the volume of international financial assistance to Africa and other developing regions,

Noting with appreciation the statement made by the Secretary-General of UNCTAD at this session,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to orient the work of the secretariat in the field of trade more closely towards assisting the efforts made by member countries to increase the level of their exports and to improve the conditions of access of these exports to the markets of the more advanced countries;
2. Urges the more advanced signatory members of GATT to proceed rapidly towards an agreement on special measures to facilitate the trade of African countries;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to cooperate with UNCTAD in its efforts to secure international agreements on primary exports of major interest to African countries and to undertake studies on the possibilities of expanding trade in the subregions in manufactured and semi-manufactured products;
4. Calls on the Executive Secretary to follow development in this field and to give assistance to the African States which will take part in the relevant negotiations;
5. Urgently requests the more advanced countries to take effective steps to reverse the trend towards a hardening of the terms of financial assistance and to increase the volume of such assistance;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary to cooperate with the Secretariat of UNCTAD and to seek all possible assistance from the Secretariat of GATT for implementation of this resolution.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

167 (VIII). Land-locked countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering it necessary that land-locked countries should enjoy adequate facilities enabling them to overcome the effects on their trade of their enclosed position,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1028 (XI) recognizing the problems of land-locked countries and inviting the Governments of member States to give full recognition to the needs of land-locked States in the matter of transit trade and, therefore, to accord them adequate facilities in terms of international law and practice in this regard, bearing in mind the future requirements resulting from the economic development of the land-locked countries,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2086 (XX), which deals with the same problem,

Recalling the recommendation of UNCTAD, contained in annex A.VII of the Final Act, concerning the drafting of the International Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States,

Recalling the eight principles adopted by UNCTAD at its first session in 1964 as set out in annex A.I.2 of its Final Act,

Recognizing the International Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States signed in New York on 8 July 1965,

Invites the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps with a view to the signature of the International Convention on Transit Trade of Land-locked States by all member States and the effective implementation of its recommendations by the Governments of the African States and to submit a report on the matter to the ninth session.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

168 (VIII). Relations with foreign investors, the modernization of taxation systems and training needs in the field of taxation

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the efforts of the secretariat as recorded in document E/CN.14/FISC/1,

Bearing in mind the urgent need to modernize and refine the taxation systems of African countries to meet the requirements of modern nationhood,

Bearing in mind especially the needs of Africa for financial resources for the development of our economies,

Noting the actual and potential adverse effects of unrestrained competition in giving concessions to developed countries in order to attract investments,

1. Invites the ECA to collect detailed information on current practices regarding double taxation, capital allowances, tax relief and other concessions for attracting investment and present them in a comparative study;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary to summon a seminar of all members of the Commission to discuss how best to come into beneficial arrangements with regard to taxation not only between one African country and another but also between each African country and the more advanced countries;

3. Recommends that the subregional groups take specific steps to harmonize their practices in this regard in order to facilitate economic cooperation among them;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary to implement the recommendations of the Seminar on Current Problems and Training Needs in Tax Administration, in particular those relating to the training of African officials in the field of taxation.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

169 (VIII. Development capital)

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Convinced of the urgent need for a comprehensive development financing programme suited to the specific needs of Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 86 (V) of 2 March 1963, 100 (VI) of 28 February 1964 and 142 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on economic integration in Africa; resolutions 103 (VI) of 29 February 1964 and 147 (VII) of 22 February 1965, on international roads and transport and 148 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on development of telecommunications in Africa; resolutions 18 (II) of 4 February 1960, 25 (III) of 15 February 1961, 112 (VI) of 2 March 1964 and 141 (VII) of 22 February 1965 concerning agricultural problems; and resolution 140 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on industrial development,

Recalling further various Commission resolutions on education, training and research and in particular 126 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on the campaign against illiteracy and 127 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on the organization of research and training in Africa,

Bearing in mind the objectives of the African Development Bank,

Welcoming United Nations Trade and Development Board resolution 30 (IV), inviting developed countries "to provide urgently for suitable increases in the net flow of their development assistance in order to attain the UNCTAD target as defined in recommendation A.IV.2",

Welcoming also the recommendation contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1088 (XXXIX) that "the Governments give early and sympathetic consideration to making their terms of lending substantially more favourable to the developing countries",

Conscious of the fact that within the developing areas, Africa's needs for investment capital are the most crucial,

Aware of the fact that the ultimate responsibility of developing the African region rests with the African Governments themselves,

Recognizing, however, that the effective mobilization and use by African countries of their own resources, for truly rapid development, will require increased financial support and technical cooperation by the developed countries,

Regretting that the net flow of long-term capital to the developing countries has stagnated during the first half of the United Nations Development Decade and that during this period the terms of loans have not improved,

Further regretting that this stagnation has occurred during a period when the developed countries have been achieving striking rates of growth,

Noting with interest the offers of financial assistance made by representatives of developed countries at this session,

1. Recommends the creation of a Special Fund for African Development;

2. Requests the Executive secretary:

(a) To convene a meeting of ministers of finance and economic affairs of African member States for the purpose of adopting a coordinated and unified approach to the developed countries of determining modalities for operating this fund;

(b) In consultation with ADB, the Bank and other international financial institutions to convene a meeting of representatives of developed countries to consider the decisions of the meeting of African ministers of finance and economic affairs with a view to the early creation of this fund;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to coordinate closely his action on the implementation of this resolution with that of the President of the African Development Bank, in mobilizing a special fund for the Bank.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

170 (VIII). The mobilization of youth for national development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting that a statement of policy on youth activities submitted by the secretariat was favourably received by the member States, the specialized agencies, UNICEF, OAU and many voluntary organizations,

Convinced of the need to strengthen and coordinate projects for the full education of African youth in order to combat the wastage of talent and the exodus of young people from rural areas,

1. Requests Governments to give due priority in their economic and social development programmes to the good all-round training of young people and to encourage the development of rural communities in such a way as to check the migration of young people to urban areas;

2. Urges the Executive Secretary to study problems relating to youth in order to advise Governments on:

(a) Rational organization, taking into account manpower needs, training and the assignment of young people holding diplomas and those who fail to obtain diplomas to suitable employment;

(b) Ways of mobilizing young people to the maximum for national service and development;

(c) Action needed to encourage young people to stay in rural communities, in order to curb their exodus to urban areas.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

171 (VII). Establishment of a pool of African civil servants

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 124 (VII) of 22 February 1965,

Having considered the secretariat's report on its inquiry into the extent and terms on which the member States could offer technical assistance to one another,

Noting that the majority of member countries that had replied to the secretariat's inquiry supported the proposal to implement project 101 (V) (Pool of African Civil Servants), but that some countries have not yet submitted replies to the inquiry,

Recognizing that, in order to maintain the truly African character of this scheme of mutual technical assistance among the States members of the Commission, it would be desirable to operate it under the direct control of the members themselves, using the Commission as a clearing house,

1. Calls upon those member countries that have not replied to the secretariat's inquiry to do so as soon as possible;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, after analyzing all the replies received:

(a) To notify all members of the Commission on:

(i) The exact nature of members' manpower requirements;

(ii) What types of civil servants could be made available to participate in the scheme;

(iii) The conditions under which both donor and recipient countries are prepared to participate in the scheme;

(b) Thereafter to launch the scheme and act as its coordinator and clearing house;

(c) To report progress on the scheme to the Commission at its ninth session;

3. Urges member countries to participate in the scheme as far as manpower availabilities will permit;

4. Recommends that members continue to have recourse to sources of assistance outside the continent including the United Nations Programme for the Provision of Operational and Executive personnel (OPEX), the United Nations Inter-Municipal Technical Assistance Programme (UNITAP) and other multilateral and bilateral programmes.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

172 (VIII). Public administration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that gaps in organization and management at all levels of government are a major obstacle to the formulation and execution of plans, programmes and all measures designed to improve the economic and social situation,

Convinced of the important role that the Commission might play in helping African member States to organize efficient administrative systems,

Having noted the previous action mentioned by the Executive Secretary and intended to achieve that objective,

Noting that it is desirable to continue the work of implementing its resolution 70 (V) of 25 February 1963 in which, *inter alia*, it requested the Executive Secretary to submit a plan for regional and subregional support of national efforts to improve public administration and to develop training facilities in this field, using existing institutions in so far as practicable for the purpose,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare an expanded programme of work in public administration at the level of central authorities, state enterprises and regional and local authorities at all echelons, to cover in particular the following points:

- (a) Organization and Methods;
- (b) Effective administrative machinery for planning and the implementation of plans;
- (c) Personnel management and financial administration, including budgetary control;
- (d) Training (including correspondence courses);
- (e) Effective systems for government contracts;

(f) The formulation of well-designed plans to reinforce, at subregional and regional levels, the development of existing national institutions, which might in so far as practicable provide suitable training facilities in public administration, but subregionally and regionally, for the benefit of member States;

2. Draws the attention of member States to the necessity:

(a) Of making provision in their own development plans and other programmes for adequate measures to improve the administration according to the procedure indicated in operative paragraph 1;

(b) Of taking steps to ensure that, during the second Development Decade as well as during the last stages of the first Decade, more importance is attached to public administration and that more precise objectives and programmes for improvement are worked out in this field in collaboration with the secretariat, the specialized agencies and the competent non-governmental organizations.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

173 (VIII). Manpower and training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the Working Party on Manpower and Training (E/CN.14/363),

Having examined the report of the Governing Council of the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.14/367),

Recalling its resolutions 110 (VI) of 2 March 1964 on vocational training and 127 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on the organization of research and training in Africa,

Recognizing the importance of manpower as an input factor in development,

Conscious of the fact that the scarcity of scientific, technical professional and managerial skills is a major handicap to development efforts in the region,'

Aware of the acute shortage of middle-level technical personnel,

Bearing in mind the growing number of unemployed school leavers,

Noting with satisfaction, the activities of the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO and other competent organizations of the United Nations family in the fields of manpower and training,

1. Urges the various United Nations bodies concerned with manpower and training to continue their efforts to secure a close coordination of their programmes of action in these fields with activities connected with the development and utilization of human resources in Africa;

2. Calls upon African Governments to programme their training activities so as to enable them to meet manpower requirements when they arise;

3. Recommends that African Governments set up adequate national machinery to coordinate the activities of all national bodies concerned with manpower planning and training;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide African Governments with technical assistance in the above task;

5. Requests further the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take the initiative, in collaboration with other appropriate African institutions, in promoting the setting-up of multinational facilities for the training of higher-level manpower;

(b) To survey national African institutions of higher education and technology with a view to making available underutilized capacity to other African countries;

(c) To establish rosters of available African specialists who can be employed in technical assistance programmes in Africa;

(d) To prepare, in consultation with UNESCO and other interested agencies, and submit for the consideration of African Governments details of the proposal to set up an African Centre for Educational Research and Technology.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

174 (VIII). Statistics and demography

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of statistical and demographic studies in planning social and economic development,

Acknowledging that statisticians need time to gain the necessary experience, especially in certain specialized fields,

Conscious of the necessity, at least for some time, for advice in the field of statistics,

1. Recommends that the secretariat and competent United Nations specialized agencies should take all necessary steps to appoint experts immediately to vacant posts and to create as many posts for experts and regional advisers as is deemed necessary to assist Governments of member States in planning and executing their statistical programmes;

2. Urges Governments of member States to allocate sufficient funds to finance the development and expansion of their statistical offices.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

175 (VIII). Working parties and ECA meeting schedule

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 128 (VII) of 22 February 1965 replacing the system of Standing Committees by Working Parties composed of experts of high-level specialists in their respective fields, nominated by Governments to serve on them on a quasi-permanent basis,

Recognizing that this decision has permitted the pre-digesting at a technical level of studies and reports prepared by the secretariat and the drawing up of recommendations for consideration by the Commission,

Noting with appreciation that the reports of the Working Parties and other technical bodies have permitted the Commission at its eighth session to concentrate its discussions on questions of policy and the strategy to be followed in implementation of this policy,

Desirous to simplify further the working procedures of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the increasing number of international conferences which made demands on the scarce manpower resources of African Governments,

Realizing the great importance that the secretariat and the national administrations of member States should attach to careful and adequate preparation of the meetings of the subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Welcoming the statement of the Executive Secretary concerning a more flexible scheduling of meetings so as to reduce the number of meetings in any particular period as well as the time required for the meetings,

1. Approves the proposal of the Executive Secretary that meetings of Working Parties and other subsidiary bodies of the Commission should be programmed in such a way that there should be no duplication among these meetings in the discussion of the same subjects;

2. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to schedule meetings for the purpose of consultations or negotiations only when the matters to be considered at such meetings have reached a stage of preparation that would make it possible to achieve clear results;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to circulate to the Governments of member States the proposals and recommendations which are intended to be presented to meetings with the request:

- (a) To study carefully the items placed on the agenda;
- (b) To transmit their replies within a reasonable period of time in order to permit better processing by the secretariat.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

176 (VIII). Economic cooperation in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 86 (V) of 2 March 1963, 100 (VI) of 28 February 1964 and 142 (VII) of 22 February 1965 on economic integration,

Noting the reports of the secretariat on the present state of economic cooperation in Africa and on the four subregional meetings held since the seventh session (E/CN.14/386, E/CN.14/346, E/CN.14/351, E/CN.14/NA/ECOP/11 and E/CN.14/366 and Corr.1), the statement by the Chairman of the seventh session (E/CN.14/L.323) and the report by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/L.321),

Having considered the work programme proposed by the secretariat in each of the four subregions for the biennium 1967-1969,

Recognizing the need to complete at an early date the initial process of building institutions of economic cooperation to provide a stable framework for cooperation on specific projects of economic development,

Recognizing that in the subregion of Eastern Africa ten out of the fourteen member countries have accepted the Terms of Association,

Recognizing that considerable efforts are being made to bring about economic cooperation in Africa at both the regional and subregional levels, especially in the form of achievements such as the Economic Community of Eastern Africa, the Inter-State Committee for the Development of the Senegal River Basin, the Niger and Chad Basin Commissions, the institutions of economic cooperation in the Maghreb countries, the Conference on Coordination in West Africa, the West African Customs Union and the Central African Economic and Customs Union,

Aware of the need to stimulate the process of economic cooperation which has been initiated among the six countries of the North African subregion:

Central African subregion

1. Is gratified at the steps already taken by the Governments to increase the flow of trade between the countries of the subregion;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts through multilateral and bilateral agencies towards the realization of the subregional transport network adopted at the Meeting on Economic Cooperation in Central Africa held at Brazzaville in 1966;

3. Notes that more detailed studies are in progress on energy, industry, monetary cooperation and ways and means of promoting utilization through mutual cooperation of research and training institutions;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to proceed at the earliest possible date with the detailed inquiry into agricultural specialization perspectives requested by the Brazzaville Meeting;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary when detailed preparations have been made and after preliminary consultations with the Governments of the subregion to convene during the coming biennium specialized meetings on:

- (a) Transport and energy;
- (b) Industry and agriculture;
- (c) Cooperation among research and training institutions;

East African subregion

6. Recommends to those Governments which have not yet done so to make their views officially known to the secretariat on the Terms of Association;

7. Calls on the Executive Secretary to take concrete measures with the assistance of interested donor countries towards the development of a transport network within the subregion including air and sea transport links;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out detailed studies in close consultation with the Governments concerned of trade patterns as they exist now within the subregion and to suggest concrete steps by which intra-subregional trade can be developed further with a view to eventually establishing a common market within the community

9. Further requests the Executive Secretary, when such studies have been completed, to convene a meeting of experts from each of the countries concerned to examine the proposals for the expansion and liberalization of trade and to draw up practical and binding agreements by which a common market can be established within the subregion;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to call a meeting of the appropriate authorities from each country of the subregion to study ways and means of, and make practical recommendations for, cooperation in higher education;

West African subregion

11. Calls on countries of the West African subregion to communicate by 15 March 1967 to the Executive Secretary their comments and approval of the Draft Articles of Association adopted at the subregional meeting held at Niamey in October 1966;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary, when the agreement of at least seven countries of the subregion is received and before the end of April 1967 to convene in a West African city a meeting of Accredited Ministers and Plenipotentiaries of all member States of the subregion, to sign the Articles of Association for the West African Interim Council of Ministers;

13. Calls on the Executive Secretary to assist the countries of the West African subregion in establishing the secretariat of their community with the assistance of the UNDP, other multinational agencies, and bilateral donors and meanwhile to provide necessary secretariat services for the Interim Council of Ministers;

14. Authorizes the Executive Secretary meanwhile to convene, as soon as possible, meetings of technical bodies to continue studying and submit recommendations on coordinated development in the West African subregion in the fields of transport, industry and energy;

15. Requests the Executive Secretary in consultation with UNCTAD and GATT to undertake immediate studies on the possibilities of expanding trade within West Africa in manufactured and other products and to submit concrete recommendations to this end;

16. Recommends that West African member States give their support to the proposed convention on transit arrangements in the subregion;

17. Recommends that the members of the West African Economic Community pay special attention to the need for arrangements for financing the engineering and other pre-investment activities on multinational projects, sharing the local cost element in these projects, and raising external financing for them;

North African subregion

18. Endorses the request of the subregional meeting on economic cooperation in North Africa held at Tangier in June 1966, which inter-alia invited the secretariat to undertake three studies relating to:

- (a) Tourism;
- (b) Maritime transport;
- (c) The possibilities of cooperation among the six countries of the subregion in other economic sectors;

19. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all the necessary steps to ensure that this programme of work is carried out under optimum technical conditions and as speedily as possible, thus enabling the Governments concerned to receive the relevant studies before the next subregional meeting and to draw from them all the appropriate conclusions for the promotion of cooperation among them in the above-mentioned fields;

General

20. Encourages member States in the various subregions to work towards regional cooperation and economic integration;

21. Invites the member States to base regional cooperation on the foundation provided by all the existing institutions of economic cooperation or integration;

22. Requests the member States of the region to intensify their efforts to develop economic cooperation.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

177 (VIII). Economic cooperation in the Maghreb

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the four countries of the Maghreb have been engaged in a pilot experiment in economic cooperation for more than two years and have set up the multinational institutions needed to achieve this goal,

Convinced of the need to take concrete action as speedily as possible on the basis of exhaustive studies dealing with all sectors of economic and social activity,

Noting that to this end they need both large-scale and varied technical assistance from all the specialized agencies of the United Nations,

Noting that United Nations regulations provide only for assistance to individual countries in connexion with national programmes,

Convinced of the need for a revision of these regulations and their adaptation to the current movement towards economic cooperation in the various African subregions through the establishment of multinational groups for economic cooperation that are in greater need of United Nations technical assistance,

Recalling that at the close of the meeting of the Maghreb Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs held at Tangiers in November 1964, the Executive Secretary signed a protocol of agreement with the ministers of the four countries, by which he undertook to provide the Maghreb economic institutions with all the technical assistance required for their activities,

Requests the Executive Secretary to approach the United Nations and the specialized agencies on their behalf with a view to the recognition of the Maghreb Council of Ministers for Economic Affairs, which is the supreme organ of the Maghreb institutions for economic cooperation and is empowered to take decisions for the four countries, as a body qualified to receive direct technical assistance from the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

178 (VIII). Increase in the activities and staff of the subregional offices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering its resolution 23 (III) of 15 February 1961 on the establishment of subregional offices,

Considering its resolutions 64 (IV) of 3 March 1962, 104 (VI) and 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964, 124 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and 150 (VII) of 23 February 1965 concerning the establishment of subregional offices at Niamey, Tangier, Lusaka and Kinshasa,

Considering that the subregional offices must have at their disposal the necessary means to enable them to play their full part in dealing with problems of regional concern,

Being aware of the increasingly heavy burden of work falling upon the Executive Secretary and anxious that the subregional offices should participate actively in the attainment of the desired objective, namely regional cooperation and economic integration,

Requests the Executive Secretary to facilitate the work of the subregional offices by providing them with adequate means to enable them to deal effectively with the problems peculiar to the subregion and to consider the holding of much frequent meetings at the subregional headquarters.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

179 (VIII). ECA subregional office for central Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering its resolutions 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964 and 150 (VII) of 23 February 1965 concerning the establishment of a subregional office for Central Africa,

Considering the report in document E/CN.14/L.306, drawn up at the close of the meetings held at Nairobi in February 1965 by the delegations of the countries of that subregion, of which Commission resolution 150 (VII) formally took note,

Recognizing that the appointment of a director of a subregional office is an important act that may have far-reaching repercussions on cooperation in a subregion,

Considering that, in order to facilitate consultations and increase efficiency, it is desirable that each subregion should be headed by a national of that subregion,

1. Affirms the principle of permanent consultation between the secretariat and the Governments concerned on all important decisions concerning a subregion;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with the Governments of the States members of the Central African subregion with a view to appointing a new director.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

180 (VIII). The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering its resolution 93 (VI) of 27 February 1964 and, in particular Part B, article IV, paragraph 6,

Considering the report of the Governing Council of the Institute (E/CN.14/367) of 8 November 1966,

Considering the introductory statement by the Director of the Institute,

Considering that the formulation and application of a planning policy depend on the existence of a staff which is adequate in number and quality,

Considering the facilities available in the Institute, particularly in the field of training,

Considering the present problems connected with the consolidation of the Institute,

1. Approves the report submitted by the Governing Council and warmly commends the Director of the Institute and the other members of the Governing Council;

2. Recommends that the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, should organize a systematic round of information visits to the Governments of countries which are members and associate members so that these countries may:

(a) Take the necessary measures to use the facilities offered by the Institute as a matter of priority;

- (b) Submit annually the largest possible number of candidates meeting the prescribed requirements;
- (c) Jointly determine the equivalent status of the diploma of the Institute in terms of their civil service standards;
- 3. Requests the Director of the Institute and the second Conference of African Planners to re-examine the problems of the Institute with a view to meeting the need for economists and planners and to establishing permanent working relationships;
- 4. Recommends the continuation of the present system of financing the activities of the Institute subject to the re-examination referred to in operative paragraph 3 above.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

181 (VIII). Technical assistance

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciating the work done by the secretariat of the Commission in the field of: (a) regional advisory services; (b) training centres; (c) projects with a training component and other projects; (d) efforts to secure bilateral assistance,

Recognizing that technical assistance alone cannot meet all the requirements of development,

- 1. Requests the Executive secretary to re-examine the entire general technical assistance policy of the Commission in the light of all offers of and requests for technical assistance made by States;
- 2. Requests the Executive Secretary to examine the possibilities of increasing within member States the training facilities for middle and lower-grade workers and to establish advisory services for the preparation of designs, tender documents and feasibility reports;
- 3. Requests member States to cooperate with each other in this field in order to facilitate the accomplishment of the task of the secretariat;
- 4. Invites the Executive Secretary to prepare a detailed report on all measures taken to this end.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

182 (VIII). Coordination of the work of the specialized agencies and the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the urgent need to expedite the implementation of its programme of work,

Bearing in mind that the programme of work and the priorities in Africa of the specialized agencies of the United Nations relate directly to the programme of work and priorities of the Commission,

Believing that duplication and overlapping of programmes of work and priorities of the specialized agencies and of the Commission will hinder the rapid implementation of the work programme in the various fields of economic and social development in Africa,

1. Urges the Economic and Social Council to take measures to ensure the integration and coordination of the work programmes of the specialized agencies in Africa within the programme of work and priorities of the Commission;

2. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations to give effective support to the integration and coordination of their work programmes in Africa within the programme of work and priorities of the Commission;

3. Urges African States members of the specialized agencies to request the various specialized agencies to integrate and coordinate their work programmes in Africa within the programme of work and priorities of the Commission and to support the initiative of the Executive Secretary in matters of economic and social development in Africa.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

183 (VIII). Cooperation between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Economic Commission for Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on Refugees,

Considering the note of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the need for cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing that the assistance provided by the High Commissioner to African Governments to help them to deal with refugee problems on their territory, and more particularly to settle in a durable manner refugees who have not expressed the desire to return to their country of origin, is of primary importance for a solution to refugee problems in Africa,

Recognizing that the material assistance provided by the High Commissioner is limited in scope and in time,

Recognizing more particularly that the rural settlement projects, implemented in their early stages with the financial assistance of the High Commissioner, should be followed by social and economic development projects aiming *inter alia* at the integration of the refugees with the surrounding population,

Noting that within the framework of over-all inter-agency cooperation it is desirable to strengthen the cooperation between the High Commissioner for Refugees and the economic Commission for Africa in respect of economic and social development programmes of common interest,

1. Recommends that within the limits of its budgetary resources the Economic Commission for Africa cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, other United Nations programmes and specialized agencies of the United Nations, in economic and social surveys preliminary to joint development projects of common interest to refugees and local populations, as may be desired by the Governments concerned;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary to maintain contact with the High Commissioner with a view to defining such other fields of cooperation, particularly as regards the rehabilitation, training and resettlement of refugees within the framework of national and regional development plans.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

184 (VIII). The equitable distribution and Africanization of posts in the Secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 51 (IV) of 28 February 1962 on staff recruitment,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 2241 B (XXI),

Considering that Commission resolution 51 (IV) established a Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training responsible, *inter alia*, for assisting the Executive Secretary in establishing and implementing a long-range programme of Africanization, especially at the policy-making level, taking into consideration the advisability of the regional distribution of the staff among the African countries, and to make recommendations to the Commission,

Noting that the Committee thus established has in fact not yet met and that consequently, no report on its activities has been submitted,

Considering the statement of the Executive Secretary in his report on activities to the eighth session, particularly with reference to the recruitment of staff,

Believing that an equitable and judiciously balanced distribution of posts of responsibility in the ECA secretariat, taking into account not only the characteristics of the various subregions of the continent, but also linguistic considerations, should make possible the more efficient functioning of the secretariat and subsidiary organs of the Commission,

Convinced that qualified Africans can be recruited to fill a much higher proportion than at present of posts at all levels in the secretariat,

Further convinced that Africans are better able to understand the problems of African countries and to find solutions to them,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 51 (IV) in its entirety;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to implement this resolution forthwith and to convene the first meeting of the Committee without delay;
3. Instructs the Committee established by resolution 51 (IV) also to study all problems relating to an equitable and judiciously balanced distribution of posts of responsibility on the staff, taking into account all the subregions of the continent as well as the above-mentioned linguistic considerations, and to report on the matter to the Commission;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to grant the Committee all assistance and facilities necessary for the accomplishment of its task;
5. Further requests the Committee and the Executive Secretary:
 - (a) To take all the necessary steps to accelerate the recruitment of Africans at all levels of the secretariat and to ensure that, in the near future, a high proportion of the posts at all levels of the secretariat is so far as possible, held by Africans;
 - (b) To draw up a procedure for continuous contact between the secretariat and the Governments of member States in regard to the recruitment, training and careers of members of the secretariat, the circulation of job description and vacancy notices and the maintenance of a register of prospective candidates from African countries for posts in the secretariat;

6. Requests member countries to assist the Committee and the Executive Secretary in achieving this goal by facilitating the secondment of their suitably qualified and experienced nationals who may be offered posts in the secretariat.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

185 (VIII). Vote of thanks to H.E. Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon, Head of the Federal Military Government and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon, the people and the government of Nigeria for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the representatives and observers at the eighth session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the message of His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon, the high level of which did much to inspire the Commission's work;

2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to His Excellency Lieutenant-Colonel Yakubu Gowon, the people and the Government of Nigeria for their kind hospitality and the great enthusiasm which marked this session.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

186 (VIII). Congratulations to the officers of the eighth session and the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in the conduct of the session,

Conscious of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the Committees,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved, thanks to the devotion, diligence and dignity with all the officers and secretariat of the eighth session have carried out their duties,

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the eighth session, the chairmen and rapporteurs of the various committees, as well as to the secretariat.

139th meeting,
24 February 1967.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS NINTH SESSION

187 (IX) Commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction and appreciation the report prepared by the secretariat entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" and the information paper "The role of ECA in the economic expansion and social growth in Africa",

Emphasizing the importance of multinational and subregional cooperation in Africa as well as the need for the creation and strengthening of intergovernmental machinery to promote the undertaking of concerted action programmes,

Aware of the importance of the research undertaken by the secretariat on economic and social development in the continent, and the studies aimed at facilitating economic cooperation on multinational and subregional basis,

Convinced that the problems engendered by the division of the world into affluent and indigent societies cannot be resolved except on the basis of self-reliance in Africa, the full cooperation of the more developed countries and the application of science and technology to the development of the region,

1. Affirms its support for the activities which the secretariat has undertaken in its first ten years of existence;
2. Urges member States to recognize the need to encourage a spirit of self-reliance and to take all appropriate measures for mobilizing domestic resources and for utilizing manpower;
3. Further urges member States to take all necessary steps to strengthen cooperation between countries in the same subregion;
4. Calls upon member States to lend their full support to the Commission and its secretariat by adopting policies and taking initiatives, individually and collectively, in order to facilitate the effective implementation of the work programme approved by the Commission;
5. Invites member States to make increasing use of the services available in the secretariat for the identification of projects and further planning, implementation and evaluation of national, multinational and subregional programmes;
6. Urges the industrialized countries to re-examine the form, content and volume of aid offered by them with a view to eliminating the effects of adverse terms of aid, tied loans and suppliers' credit on the economies of African countries, taking into account their level of economic development;
7. Strongly urges the industrialized countries to take all necessary measures in order to increase the export earnings of African countries, in particular:
 - (a) To facilitate access to their markets of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods, including processed and semi-processed products, so as to enhance the prospects for the rapid industrialization of African countries;
 - (b) To encourage cooperation in working out commodity agreements on products of particular interest in order to promote stabilization of prices in international markets for primary commodities;
8. Further calls upon the developed countries to take appropriate steps to ensure an increased share for African countries in the benefits of invisible trade, particularly shipping, other forms of transport, banking, insurance and tourism, taking care that the cost of such services are kept at a level favourable to the expansion of the trade of African countries;
9. Requests member States to take steps to cooperate with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in publicizing widely the activities of the Commission;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, as a special feature of the activities for the Second United Nations Development Decade:

(a) To advise and assist the Governments of member States, on request, in drawing up in a realistic manner specific targets for growth in the different sectors of the economy and in attaining them;

(b) To advise and assist the Governments of member States, on request, in the planning of their manpower requirements and in drawing up programmes for training for economic and social development;

(c) To mobilize, when necessary, additional resources required for the purpose of assisting member States in their increasing efforts in the field of planning and development which will result from their active participation in the programme of the Second Development Decade;

(d) In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and the United Nations system of specialized agencies, to take steps to assist countries of the region to cope with the particular problems which confront them in the implementation of their development plans and of the work programmes approved by the Commission;

(e) To take appropriate steps to ensure consultations with the system of specialized agencies and the United Nations Development Programme in order to secure a coordinated approach to their activities in Africa, so that the total resources available to the Commission and these agencies may be effectively applied to the development of the countries in the region;

(f) To take specific measures to ensure the cooperation of the United Nations system of specialized agencies in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission and towards this end, to seek, as far as possible, to have joint work programmes with individual agencies in their respective areas of competence;

(g) To promote, through member States, the organization of national campaigns to secure popular support for the effort which will be required for the attainment of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade and in this regard to take cognizance of the action required to be taken by the secretariat and member States under resolution 169 (VIII) OF 24 February 1967;

11. Further requests the Executive Secretary to accord special emphasis in the implementation of operational programmes for the economic and social action in the priority areas indicated by the Commission, the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly;

12. Urges the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the subregions, to formulate programmes for economic and social action;

13. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should participate in the operation of the international machinery that might be established to evaluate planning, policies and performance under the Second United Nations Development Decade and for this purpose to assist in setting the standards and criteria which are appropriate for a meaningful assessment of economic and social progress in the African region;

14. Strongly requests that adequate staff, financial and other resources be made available to the secretariat to ensure the efficient performance of its tasks and that steps be taken to ensure the Commission fuller decentralization of operational activities of the United Nations programmes of technical cooperation in the region.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

188 (IX). Institutional machinery of the Commission^{25/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the challenges facing the countries of the African region and the firm determination of these countries to mobilize their human and material resources to the maximum extent possible for the acceleration of their economic and social development during the next Development Decade,

Being anxious to strengthen the institutions of the Commission to enable it to play a more effective role in the economic and social development of the region,

Taking into account the importance of a more effective involvement of member States in the activities of the Commission,

Recommends that:

- (a) The regular biennial sessions of the Commission be at the ministerial level and be known as the "Conference of Ministers";
- (b) A Committee of the Whole, to be known as the **Technical Committee of Experts**, be established;
- (c) An Executive Committee be established;
- (d) The terms of reference for these three bodies be as set out in the annex.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

Annex

A. Conference of Ministers

Composition: The Conference of Ministers shall consist of the Ministers of the Governments of member States responsible for economic affairs, or financial affairs, planning and development.

Meetings: The Conference of Ministers shall meet in accordance with the terms of Article 1 of the rules of procedure of the Commission.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Conference shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

- (a) To consider matters of policy and the priorities to be assigned to the programmes and other activities of the Commission;
- (b) To consider intra-African and international economic policy issues and to make recommendations on such issues to the member States;

²⁵ See also resolutions 24 (III), 42 (IV), 62 (IV) and 130 (VII) of the Commission.

(c) To review programme implementation during the preceding biennium and examine and approve the programme of work proposed for the succeeding biennium;

(d) To consider report submitted to it by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts;

(e) To consider questions relating to the representation of the African region on international and intergovernmental bodies dealing with economic and social matters.

B. Technical Committee of Experts

Composition: The Technical Committee of Experts shall consist of the principal or other senior government officials of member States who are concerned with economic affairs, planning, development, and both financial and fiscal matters.

Meetings: The Technical Committee of Experts shall meet once a year. In years when the Conference of Ministers is scheduled, the Committee shall meet at least one week prior to the opening of the Conference.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Technical Committee of Experts shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

(a) To examine studies prepared by the secretariat and to make appropriate reports to the Conference of Ministers;

(b) To assist the secretariat in the formulation of its work programmes and priorities;

(c) To take measures to ensure active contact between the secretariat and the Governments of member States at the working level of competent officials.

C. Executive Committee

Composition: The Executive Committee shall be composed as follows:

(a) The Chairman, the two Vice-Chairmen and the rapporteur of the session of the Conference of Ministers;

(b) Two representatives from each subregion, each office-bearer of the Conference of Ministers being regarded as representing the subregion in which his country is situated;

(c) Two African members of the Economic and Social Council, one representing the English-speaking and one the French-speaking countries;

(d) Two African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, one representing the English-speaking and one the French-speaking countries;

No one country may have more than one representative on the Executive Committee.

The Chairman of the Conference of Ministers shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Meetings: The Executive Committee shall meet at least twice a year. The Chairman of the Executive Committee may in special circumstances and after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Commission summon an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee may invite all African members of the Economic and Social Council and of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to attend meetings of the Executive Committee as may be required.

Rules of procedure: The rules of procedure of the Executive Committee shall be the same as those of the Commission.

Functions:

(a) To assist the Executive Secretary in the implementation of the resolutions of the Commission and the work programme of the secretariat;

(b) To provide a link between the secretariat, member States and the subregions; in this connexion, to consider reports of the subregions and their operational programmes, to assist the Executive Secretary in ensuring full commitment and involvement of member States in subregional activities, to foster and coordinate the activities of intergovernmental organizations;

(c) In consultation with the secretariat, to recommend effective ways and means of fostering closer cooperation between the Commission and the United Nations bodies and various international organizations interested and involved in development efforts in Africa;

(d) To assist the secretariat to establish close working relations with the African permanent representatives at the United Nations, as well as the African members on various international organizations so as to keep them fully informed of the problems affecting economic and social development in the African region;

(e) To bring to the attention of member States the activities of other international organizations which may affect the progress of the economic and social development of African countries;

(f) In liaison with the Executive Secretary, to strengthen the cordial relations existing between the Commission and the political organs of the Organization of African Unity (such as the Council of Ministers, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government) by means of regular consultations with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity;

(g) To make reports to the Conference of Ministers in the most appropriate manner.

189 (IX). Organization, structure and functions of the secretariat of the Commission^{26/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing that the major tasks to be undertaken by the Commission require that the organization, structure and functions of its secretariat, including its subregional offices, be reviewed, and adequate staff, financial and other resources made available to it in order that it may be in a position to expand its operational activities,

²⁶ See also resolutions 23 (III), 98 (VI), 102 (VI), 134 (III), 150 (VII), 169 (VIII) and 178 (VIII) of the Commission.

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 1709 (XVI) and 1823 (XVII) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 793 (XXX), 823 (XXXII) and 879 (XXXIV) on decentralization of the economic and social activities of the United Nations and strengthening of the regional economic commissions,

Noting that machinery has been established by the United Nations Development Programme to study the capacity of the organization to undertake development programmes and to examine the possibilities for more substantial and effective decentralization of operational activities to the regional economic commissions,

1. Urges that a more substantial and effective decentralization of operational activities be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the Economic and Social Council and of the General Assembly;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To undertake a review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including its subregional offices, and to report to the Conference of Ministers through its Executive Committee for decision;

(b) To promote conferences and consultations among the leaders of the subregions and to assist them in formulating policies and programmes of action;

(c) To review the existing subregional groupings and, where appropriate, make recommendations to the Conference of Ministers to achieve more realistic groupings, taking into consideration community of interest and geographical factors;

3. Recommends that arrangements be made to ensure that the Commission is represented at regional conferences convened by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations system of specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency where questions related to the economic and social development of Africa are discussed in order to ensure that the decisions taken at such conferences are fully reflected in the work programme of the Commission.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

190 (IX). Relations with the Organization of African Unity^{27/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Appreciating that the Commission is an economic and social organization established to serve the needs of the African region and that its activities should complement those of the Organization of African Unity and other African intergovernmental organizations in the economic and social development of the region,

In accordance with paragraph 1 of the terms of reference of the Commission by which it is empowered to initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concentered action for economic and social development in Africa and paragraph 12 by which it is enabled to establish liaison with intergovernmental organizations in Africa,

In accordance with Article II of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, which entrusts to that organization responsibility for cooperation between independent States of Africa in economic and social fields, and to this end, the coordination and intensification of their efforts so as to promote better living conditions for the peoples of Africa,

^{27/} See also resolution 132 (VII) of 23 February 1965 of the Commission.

In keeping with the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to remain the highest body for encouragement and orientation in matters of economic and social policy development on the African continent,

Taking into account the desire reiterated many times by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to collaborate closely in utilizing to the maximum, the complementary characteristics and possibilities of the two organizations, in the interest of African development,

Recalling the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations,

Recalling the Agreement on Cooperation signed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Agrees that close and rational cooperation should be promoted within the political bodies and the policy-making organs of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, and to this end:

2. Calls upon:

(a) African ministers and senior officials in charge of economic and social development henceforth to coordinate closely their activities within the framework of the Commission at its ministerial level and the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity;

(b) African ministers and senior officials working within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity to be constantly guided by decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in economic and social matters;

3. Recommends that reports on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa be presented regularly for the consideration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in order that the Commission might enjoy the necessary political support;

4. Requests the secretariats of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa to pursue all forms of desired cooperation and to find the best ways and means of increasing the efficiency of such cooperation in the interest of the development of Africa and to report regularly to the policy-making bodies of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity.

147th meeting,
10 February 1969.

191 (IX). Transitional provisions^{28/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the resolution adopted on the re-organization of the institutions of the Commission,

Noting in particular the decision to establish a Conference of Ministers, a Technical Committee of Experts and an Executive Committee,

²⁸ See also resolutions 24 (III), 42 (IV), 62 (IV) and 130 (VII) of the Commission.

Conscious of the need to work out transitional provisions for the effective evolution to the new organization of the Commission,

1. Recommends that:

(a) The present session of the Commission shall be regarded for all purposes as a preliminary meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(b) The current Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the Commission shall be regarded for all purposes as the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur respectively of the preliminary meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(c) Any decision taken concerning date and place of the next meeting of the Commission shall *ipso facto* apply to the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(d) The composition of the interim Executive Committee shall be as follows:

(i) The Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the current session;

(ii) Two representatives from each of the existing subregions; provided that each current officer shall be regarded as representing the subregion in which his country is situated; provided also that in case of any difficulty in nominating the second subregional representative the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission, shall convene a meeting of the representatives of the subregion for the purpose, *inter alia*, of appointing their representatives to the Executive Committee of the Commission; provided further that should there be any difficulty on the part of the Executive Secretary in convening a meeting of any subregion within a period of six months after the end of the present session for the above purpose, thereafter the proceedings of the interim Executive Committee shall not be invalid by reason only of the fact that the representative for any particular subregion has not been appointed;

(iii) Two African members of the Economic and Social Council;

(iv) Two African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, provided that in the case of the representatives of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Development Programme they will equally represent English-speaking and French-speaking States.

(e) The two Committees of the current session shall jointly be regarded as a preliminary meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts;

(f) All existing working parties and other committees of the Commission shall continue to function until a decision to the contrary is taken by a session of the Commission;

(g) The Executive Secretary be empowered to work out and implement any other transitional arrangements, as may be necessary;

(h) The above transitional arrangements shall come into force immediately and remain valid until the first meeting of the conference of Ministers provided that the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts as established in resolution 188 (IX) of 14 February 1969 may be convened before the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

(i) At its first meeting the Conference of Ministers shall have the following items included in its agenda:

1. Intra-African and international economic policy issues;
2. Policy and priorities of the programmes of the Commission;
3. Programme implementation during the preceding biennium;
4. Programme proposals for the succeeding biennium;
5. Representation of the African region on international and intergovernmental bodies dealing with economic and social matters affecting Africa;
6. Implementation of resolutions of the Commission and the work programme of the secretariat;
7. Relations with member States and subregions;
8. Reports on subregional programmes;
9. Relations between the Commission and the United Nations bodies and various international organizations;
10. Relations with the African permanent representatives of the United Nations as well as the African members of various international organizations;
11. Activities of international organizations of interest to economic and social development in Africa;
12. Relations with the Organization of African Unity on economic and social matters;
13. Reports from the Executive Committee;
14. Reports from the Technical Committee of Experts;

2. Recommends further that the above list of items shall be included in the agenda of every session of the Commission.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

192 (IX). The equitable distribution and Africanization of posts in the secretariat^{29/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 51 (IV) of 28 February 1962 on staff recruitment,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2241 B (XXI),

²⁹ See also resolution 184 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 of the Commission.

Considering its resolution 184 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 instructing the Committee set up under resolution 51 (IV) of 28 February 1962 also to study all problems relating to an equitable and judiciously balanced distribution of posts of responsibility on the staff, taking into account all the subregions, as well as linguistic considerations,

Considering report E/CN.14/CSRT/WP.9 submitted by the Committee and approved by the Commission,

Considering that the Committee's task is not yet complete,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 184 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 in its entirety;
2. Instructs the Committee to continue its work and to make specific recommendations to the Commission;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to draw up a schedule of work and to do everything possible to help the Committee in carrying out its task until the necessary balance has been achieved;
4. Invites member States to assist the Committee and the Executive Secretary in attaining the objective laid down by providing qualified and experienced nationals for the secretariat;
5. Congratulates the Committee upon the work accomplished;
6. Extends the term of office of the members of the Committee.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

193 (IX). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning^{30/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering its resolution 180 (VIII) of 24 February 1967, and in particular operative paragraphs 3 and 4 of that resolution,

Considering the report of 10 January 1969 of the United Nations Development Programme mission for the evaluation of the project of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (DP/SF/310/REG/19),

Considering the evaluation report submitted by the Acting Director of the Institute,

Having taken note of the Institute training and research programme in the second phase of the Institute project, submitted by the Governing Council at the ninth session,

Considering the willingness expressed by the Government of the Republic of Senegal to spare no effort in providing appropriate facilities for the Institute project to enable it to attain its goals in respect of training and research,

1. Urges member States to continue to give increasing moral and financial support to the project with a view to establishing the Institute as an independent institution enjoying the support of the African countries;

³⁰ See also resolutions 58 (IV), 92 (VI), 93 (VI) and 180 (VIII) of the Commission

2. Notes with satisfaction the willingness expressed by the United Nations Development Programme to finance the second phase of the Institute project;
3. Reaffirms its determination that the Institute shall continue to operate;
4. Requests African Governments to recognize the training given at the Institute and to take steps to attract the largest possible number of applicants;
5. Invites member States to appoint more students and officials in charge of planning and economy to follow long-term or short-term courses, regional and national courses and training periods organized by the Institute, and requests them in selecting trainees, to give preference to candidates with a knowledge of the second language;
6. Recommends greater stability in respect of the administrative and teaching staff of the Institute, and accepts the recommendation contained in paragraph 18 (III) (a), (b) and (c) of the report of the Governing Council of the Institute;
7. Authorizes the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director of the Institute to take any action necessary to establish closer cooperation between the Institute and the African universities, particularly in research, and also to encourage applications from African university teachers, particularly for the recruitment of bilingual lecturers, so as to achieve greater receptivity on the part of the students;
8. Requests member States to submit their requests to the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme for financing the second phase of the Institute project, taking into account that 1st July has been set as the deadline to enable the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to embark upon financing operations.

150th meeting,
12 February 1969,

194 (IX). Associate membership for Angola, Mozambique, Guinea called Portuguese Guinea and Namibia (South West Africa)^{31/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 151 (VIII) of 21 February 1967 on associate membership for Angola, Mozambique, Guinea called Portuguese guinea and Namibia (South West Africa),

Having taken note of the report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 151 (VIII) of 21 February 1967 (E/CN.14/443),

Recommends that the last paragraph of the above-mentioned resolution be amended to read as follows:

"Recommends that the Organization of African Unity should propose the names of representatives of the peoples of the countries in question and inform the Executive Secretary accordingly to enable him to bring the matter before the General Assembly."

150th meeting,
12 February 1969.

³¹ See also resolutions 94 (VI) and 151 (VIII) of the Commission.

195 (IX). Manpower and training^{1/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the report of the second session of the Working Party on Manpower and Training (E/CN.14/428) and noting with satisfaction and appreciation the recommendations contained therein,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2083 (XX) and Economic and Social Council resolution 1274 (XLIII) on the development and utilization of human resources,

Bearing in mind that many African Governments have found it difficult to take appropriate action on Commission resolutions 125 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and 173 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 with particular regard to the development of national machinery for manpower planning and training programming,

Recognizing that Africa's greatest asset in its bid for economic development and social advancement lies in the development of appropriate skills and attitudes of its people,

Conscious of the fact that development efforts in the African region are constrained by the shortage in certain categories of trained manpower and by lack of the desired "skill-mix" as well as by the increasing numbers of unemployed able-bodied persons,

Recalling further Commission resolution 170 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on the mobilization of youth for national development,

Realizing that it is economically unwise for African countries to rely indefinitely on external sources of supply of the most critical trained manpower which itself has become scarce in the competitive world market,

Convinced that intra-African cooperation as well as external assistance are necessary and desirable to reinforce national self-reliance in developing and planning the utilization of Africa's human resources,

Appreciating the achievements of the secretariat in an effort to assist member States in training national personnel and to develop manpower programmes as integral elements for over-all development planning,

Noting with satisfaction the design and orientation of the secretariat's future work programme and priorities as calculated to alleviate Africa's manpower problems,

I

1. Recommends that the United Nations and the specialized and operating agencies of the United Nations family as well as bilateral and other organizations concerned with training in Africa:

(a) Draw up appropriate medium-term programmes in training based on the assessed needs and requirements of members States in critical areas of manpower and training;

(b) Continue to provide technical assistance to member States in strengthening and improving national, subregional and regional training institutions;

¹ See also resolution 173 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 of the Commission

(c) Provide more technical assistance to member States for the collection and processing of manpower and employment data and for the development of effective national machinery for human resources planning;

(d) Endeavour to coordinate their efforts and harmonize their programmes of human resources development through education and training both at the regional and country levels and to take advantage of the coordinating role of the Economic Commission for Africa in programmes for development in Africa;

(e) Provide the Economic Commission for Africa with more resources in order to be able to assist member countries to take effective action in the planning and utilization of their human resources;

II

2. Calls upon African Governments:

(a) To take positive action through their appropriate organs, and in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, in working out operational programmes of technical assistance for the exchange and/or employment of African specialists willing to offer their services, and to this end to take advantage of the roster of African specialists established and maintained by the secretariat;

(b) To adopt feasible measures and practical programmes for the accelerated training of middle-level and technical personnel and other categories of skilled manpower needed for development, and to encourage private employers of labour to be more closely associated with these programmes;

(c) To adopt appropriate measures which will ensure the effective supervision and periodic evaluation of the implementation of the training and employment provisions in foreign investment agreements, and to establish special panels which will effectively promote the employment of nationals and the development of indigenous manpower;

(d) To undertake appropriate studies and take the necessary measures to ensure that existing high-level, middle-level and technical manpower is being effectively utilized as well as take steps to see that its training institutions are also being fully utilized;

(e) To consider the feasibility of establishing revolving loan funds, alongside with, and supplementary to existing scholarship schemes, for providing further opportunities for nationals to train in areas of manpower shortage;

III

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide African Governments with technical assistance in the above tasks;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To carry out a feasibility study for establishing an African scholarship and fellowship fund for training African specialists and research fellows;

(b) Subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to take appropriate action for the establishment and operation of the fund in consultation with member States, and in collaboration with the Association of African Universities and other organizations operating scholarship programmes for Africans;

(c) To initiate a feasibility study on the establishment of regional and/or subregional centres for teaching materials and human resources research, and in collaboration with the concerned international organizations, African Governments and institutions as well as other agencies, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, to take appropriate action for the establishment and promotion of the said centres;

(d) To undertake, in collaboration with the International Labour Organisation and other interested international organizations and bilateral agencies, intensified action in providing technical assistance to member States for the purpose of developing effective national machineries for manpower development and utilization on a continuing basis;

(e) In consultation with the Executive Committee, to follow up the above recommendations and to ensure that they are carried out.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

196 (IX). World Weather Watch and economic development in Africa^{33/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that weather and climate information is a prerequisite for sound short-term and long-term planning for the development of the national economy and for the effective exploitation of natural resources,

Convinced that the implementation of the World Weather Watch Plan as adopted by the Fifth Congress of the World Meteorological Organization will assist in the promotion of the meteorological services in Africa and made a beneficial impact on economic development,

Noting that the recommendations of the Economic Commission for Africa Seminar on the role of meteorological services in economic development in Africa presented in document E/CN.14/429 cover adequately all the main areas of economic development requiring the application of meteorological information,

1. Invites member States to support the implementation of the World Weather Watch system in their countries by making adequate provisions in their national plans for strengthening their national meteorological services and providing them with the manpower and facilities necessary to enable them to implement fully that system;

2. Further invites member States to establish or strengthen the institutional links between the national meteorological services and the organs responsible for the planning and exploitation of natural resources within the country so as to derive full benefits from the World Weather Watch for economic development;

3. Calls upon member States to give their full support to the implementation of the recommendations of the Seminar organized by the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization and implement the recommendations of the said Seminar;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue and to strengthen the cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization for the over-all benefit of African development.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

³³ See also resolution 89 (V) of 2 March 1963 of the Commission

197 (IX). Integrated approach to rural development in Africa^{1/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 117 (VI) of 2 March 1964 on rural life and community action,

Having considered the secretariat's document on guiding principles and a strategy for an integrated approach to rural development in Africa (E/CN.14/422),

Convinced of the need for defining the nature of the problem of social and other conditions that impede rapid development of rural life and economic activity, as well as the need for a coordinated approach to the solution of rural development problems in Africa,

1. Notes with satisfaction the cooperative effort of the various agencies in the United Nations family which has resulted in the preparation of the secretariat's document E/CN.14/422;

2. Endorses the guiding principles and the strategy set out in the secretariat's document relating to an inter-agency and integrated approach to the problems of rural development in Africa;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take due steps, in collaboration with the United Nations specialized agencies and the United Nations Children's Fund, to establish on a permanent basis a regional inter-agency committee on rural development in Africa, to provide for periodic consultations among agency representatives (at the local level) and to consider, plan and suggest methods, at the annual meeting of the heads of United Nations agencies in Africa, for implementing suitable projects which lend themselves readily to concerted action in matters relating to rural development;

(b) To take due steps to secure the fullest possible cooperation of member States in the adoption of the philosophy and strategy of the integrated approach to their rural development programmes;

(c) To call a region-wide meeting of experts and administrators of regional development programmes to discuss how policies, machinery and action for work on agricultural extension, mass media, rural cooperatives, social welfare and community development, rural health, and science and technology can reinforce each other in the development of communities in Africa;

(d) To intensify research into social inputs required for economic development as well as studies of methods required to secure popular participation in development projects;

(e) To give appropriate technical aid to member States with a view to setting-up or improving national or multinational training centres in rural development and related fields;

(f) To promote coordination of the work of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations specialized agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund and other organizations with rural development programmes in Africa in order to secure maximum impact of these programmes on the social and economic progress of the region;

¹ See also resolution 117 (VI) of 2 March 1963 of the Commission.

4. Calls upon member States to cooperate with and to assist the secretariat in implementing effective programmes in the rural development field.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

198 (IX). Transport^{35/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 32 (III) of 16 February 1961, 35 (III) of 17 February 1961, 60 (IV) and 61 (IV) of 2 March 1962, 101 (VI) and 103 (VI) of 29 February 1964, 114 (VI) of 2 March 1964, 147 (VII) and 149 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 159 (VIII), 160 (VIII) and 161 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and the recurring emphasis that has been placed since the third session on the need to develop economic transport systems on an international basis as essential to both economic and social development in Africa,

Recalling particularly the request to the Executive Secretary contained in resolution 147 (VII) of 22 February 1965 that he should consolidate studies for a preliminary transport plan for Africa as a whole,

Bearing in mind that subregional conferences on economic cooperation in West and Eastern Africa have accepted and supported the need to establish permanent machinery for international cooperation on a subregional basis for the coordination of transport planning, regulation and, in certain cases, operation,

Noting that machinery of this type has so far been established only in the Maghreb where a Permanent Transport Commission, with four modal committees, was set up in 1966,

Reaffirming its belief in the need for African international cooperation in establishing sound and economical transport systems,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with member States to expedite the setting-up of permanent transport committees in the Central, Eastern and West African subregions;

2. Calls on all member States to give their active support to the setting-up of such committees for coordination of plans and subsequent operations.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

199 (IX). Intra-African trade^{36/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the results of the second session of UNCTAD and particularly its consequences for Africa as set out in document E/CN.14/437 prepared by the secretariat,

Having further noted the proposal for the establishment of a regional trade promotion centre with terms of reference as set out in document E/CN.14/434,

³⁵ See also resolutions 32 (III), 35 (III), 60 (IV), 61 (IV), 101 (VI), 103 (VI), 114 (VI), 147 (VII), 149 (VII) 159 (VIII), 160 (VIII) and 161 (VIII) of the Commission.

³⁶ See also resolution 8 (II) of 6 February 1960 of the Commission.

Conscious of the need for and supreme importance of increasing trade among African countries,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the third joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development as contained in annex I to the report of this meeting (E/CN.14/449), in particular those concerned with the expansion of intra-African trade;
2. Urges member States to take immediate steps towards discussions and negotiations among themselves, within subregional groups as well as bilaterally, and in doing so take note of the various proposals towards the liberalization and expansion of intra-African trade which have been made in previous reports of the secretariat;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary further to assist these governments initiatives by directing the trade work of the secretariat towards finding practical solutions and measures to promote and increase intra-African trade;
4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to take steps to establish as soon as possible, and in any case not later than the end of 1969, a regional trade promotion centre;
5. Invites the United Nations and its agencies, to assist the secretariat by providing the necessary resources so as to enable the regional trade promotion centre to be established and to fulfil its responsibilities in the field of trade expansion and promotion;
6. Invites likewise governments of developed countries to assist the Economic Commission for Africa by providing resources for the establishment and functioning of the regional trade promotion centre.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

200 (IX). Small-scale industries^{37/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing that small-scale industries, as now defined by the secretariat to include manufacturing enterprises with investment in machinery under \$50,000, can make a substantive contribution to the over-all industrial effort in African countries,

Recognizing the role this sector plays in developing entrepreneurship, in training skills, and in generating indigenous use of capital, machinery, and other resources within the capacities and capabilities of member countries;

1. Commends the initiative taken by the secretariat in organizing the small-scale industries exhibition during the period of this ninth session, in demonstrating the significance of small industries to the economies of African countries, and in publishing a brochure on small-scale industries and a guide to sources of machinery;

³⁷ See also resolution 156 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 of the Commission.

2. Recalls resolution 156 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 which welcomed the establishment of a pilot advisory centre on small-scale industries in Niamey for the West African subregion;

3. Notes with appreciation the service rendered by this advisory centre and the assistance it has received from friendly donor countries;

4. Urges other United Nations agencies in the field of small-scale industries and particularly the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Labour Organisation to support and collaborate with the Economic Commission for Africa in the programme of work proposed for the ensuing biennium;

5. Endorses the draft programme of work and priorities for 1969-1970 with projections to 1973 in this field and particularly recommends the preparation of feasibility studies or "model schemes" for small-scale industries adapted to conditions specific to the African continent for the guidance of entrepreneurs and their dissemination through national centres already established or to be established for small industry development;

6. Invites member States to pay special attention to national programmes for the establishment of small-scale industries.

152nd meeting,
13 February 1969.

201 (IX). Agriculture^{38/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having taken note of the report on agricultural activities carried out during the period 1967-1968 (see E/4497 - E/CN.14/413^{39/} and E/CN.14/445),

Having considered the draft programme of work in the field of agriculture, contained in document E/CN.14/447, with particular reference to paragraph 40 (a), (b) and (c) on the marketing of agricultural products,

Taking account of the study carried out in West Africa on livestock improvement and the transport of meat,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to extend these activities:

(a) In respect of livestock improvement and the transport and marketing of meat to all meat-producing countries in Africa;

³⁸ See also resolutions 14 (II), 18 (II), 54 (IV), 56 (IV), 99 (VI), 108 (VI), 112 (VI), 141 (VII) and 152 (VIII) of the Commission.

³⁹ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5.

(b) In respect of the stabilization on grain market prices and the accumulation and conservation of stocks to offset differences in production as between regions in Africa;

(c) In respect of the conservation of and trade in fresh-water fish in the Lake Chad basin in Central Africa, in West Africa, in the Nile basin and other regions of Africa;

2. Welcomes the close collaboration established between the Commission, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme and other competent bodies with a view to improving the growth rate of the agricultural sector;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report on the implementation of this resolution to the Commission at its tenth session.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

202 (IX). Public administration^{40/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that one of the most important prerequisites for development is, for the African governments, to have at their disposal good, modern and efficient administrations to implement their decisions,

Having noted with satisfaction the past activities of the secretariat in the field of public administration,

Approving the orientation towards development of the work programme proposed for the next biennium and its projections to 1973,

Recalling its resolutions 70 (V) of 25 February 1963 and 172 (VIII) of 24 February 1967,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue with the work of implementing its previous resolutions, and to put into action the work programme established by the secretariat for 1969-1970;

2. Requests further the Executive Secretary to assist member States:

(a) To accelerate existing training programmes through the institutes and schools of public administration, as well as through other training institutions, and to help in establishing training centres for high level personnel;

(b) To improve managerial skills in public and private enterprises;

(c) To support their efforts to achieve an integrated efficient and development-oriented administrative structure at all levels;

⁴⁰ See also resolutions 70 (V), 124 (VII), 171 (VIII) and 172 (VIII) of the Commission.

(d) To organize a meeting of African heads of organization and management units and of their experts in this field, to enable them to exchange experience;

3. Requests further the Executive Secretary to seek the cooperation of the International Labour Organisation and other organizations concerned in order to implement this programme.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

203 (IX). Industry^{41/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted with satisfaction the activities of the secretariat in industrial development during the biennium 1967-1968 (See E/4497-E/CN.14/413^{42/} and /CN.14/445),

Having considered with appreciation the report of the Executive Secretary on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in industrial promotion in the last decade entitled "A venture in self-reliance: ten years of ECA, 1958-1968" (E/CN.14/424),

Having examined the draft programme of work and priorities in industrial development for the period 1969-1970 with projections to 1973,

Noting with appreciation the efforts made by the secretariat to conclude the prefeasibility reports, inter-industry balances and harmonization studies in the various branches of industry at the national, multinational, subregional and regional levels,

Conscious of the fact that the coming decade will be the implementation stage requiring from member States great consideration and appreciation,

Aware of the fact that certain industrial development projects will be comparatively large-scale projects that would best be implemented on a multinational or subregional level to take advantage of economies of scale,

Aware of the fact that infrastructure facilities such as transport, energy and communication are complementary to industrialization projects and that their requirements in investment capital may influence the viability of certain industrial projects,

Mindful of the fact that the economies of most African countries depend mainly on agriculture and of the importance of harmonizing industrial development projects with agricultural development schemes,

Recognizing the fact that the implementation of viable industrial projects necessitates more consultations and deeper feasibility studies prior to execution combined with preparedness on the part of concerned governments to undertake a major role in the execution stage,

Noting the agreement concluded between the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa,

⁴¹ See also resolutions 18 (II), 43 (IV), 128 (VII), 140 (VII), 144 (VII), 153 (VIII), 154 (VIII), 155 (VIII), 156 (VIII) and 175 (VIII) of the Commission.

⁴² Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 5.

Aware of the importance of the assistance that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization could render to African countries at this stage of industrialization,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to contact the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme to obtain additional financial and technical assistance for implementation of the projects covered by the programme of work proposed by the secretariat for 1969-1970;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to consider increasing the share of funds allocated for industrial promotion in the budget of the secretariat to enable the secretariat to carry out its tasks more adequately;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To complete and disseminate the prefeasibility and harmonization studies to member States before the end of 1969;

(b) To present to member States a study on the prerequisites, on their side, of the implementation stage in manpower, organizational and administrative skills and executive machinery;

(c) To advise and assist member States in the mobilization of requisite technical and financial resources;

(d) To harmonize industrial development plans with agriculture development schemes and to report to the Commission at its tenth session the measures taken to implement this harmonization;

(e) To present in the harmonization studies under preparation by the secretariat (project 11) the repercussions of taking into account the investments needed for complementary infrastructure facilities on the viability of important industrial projects; and in cases of multinational projects the benefits accruing to each particular country;

(f) To incorporate in the harmonization studies an evaluation of the extent to which the trends of external trade in Africa will influence the implementation of industrial projects and recommendations for an action programme and priorities thereon based on this concept.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

204 (IX). Tourist trade

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Aware of the importance of the tourist trade in the economic and social development of the African countries,

Convinced that, in view of the extent and diversity of its geographical and climatic characteristics, Africa has an incomparable tourist potential, that has hitherto remained unused or insufficiently exploited,

Aware that some of the subregions of Africa have lagged behind others in organizing and developing tourist facilities,

Convinced of the need for cooperation between member States with a view to promoting the developing of inter-State tourist circuits,

1. Notes the draft programme submitted by the secretariat;
2. Requests the secretariat to give particular attention to those African countries that are least advanced with regard to the development and organization of the tourist trade and to promote cooperation among member States in organizing inter-State tourist circuits, and in formulating and carrying out multinational tourist trade projects;
3. Appeals to the developed countries to help to make the International Tourist Year in Africa a complete success.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

205 (IX). Development of mineral resources^{43/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of mineral resources in the development of a country's economy,

Appreciating the fact that for inventories of mineral resources to be prepared as a basis for development planning, detailed surveys and investigations will have to be carried out to discover what mineral resources are available and their potentialities;

Noting that a considerable range of modern techniques are available for the carrying out of surveys and investigations and in particular for prospecting for uranium ores which are now in increasing demand,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the secretariat in arranging seminars and conferences on new metals and minerals;

2. Requests:

(a) That the member States, individually or on a multinational basis, should establish institutions for prospecting, evaluating and carrying out necessary investigations on mineral resources in their areas and should take the necessary steps for their development, using available modern techniques;

(b) That the secretariat and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization give the necessary assistance in this regard.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

206 (IX). Science and technology

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 158 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and General Assembly resolution 2318 (XXII),

Recognizing that science and technology represent a powerful force that governments must take thought about and plan for, so as to utilize it effectively in the interest of economic and social development,

⁴³ See also resolutions 13 (II), 34 (III), 43 (IV), 143 (VII) and 164 (VIII) of the Commission.

Realizing that the economic growth of the wealthy industrial countries has been built to a large extent on a foundation of applying science and technology to human problems in all sectors,

1. Notes with satisfaction the report by the Executive Secretary that a section has now been established within the secretariat to deal coherently with this subject and to act as a focus of coordination of United Nations activities for the application of science and technology to development in Africa;

2. Welcomes the progress made by the Economic Commission for Africa so far in preparing the African regional portion of the World Plan of Action;

3. Recommends that measures be taken further to publicize information about this Plan within the member States so that the effective participation of all the African countries in the Plan can be ensured;

4. Recommends further:

(a) That the member States establish as early as possible science and technology departments in their own administrations appropriately organized and staffed to formulate policies and prepare plans for the application of science and technology to development, and to liaise with present United Nations efforts to develop programmes in this field;

(b) That the secretariat should establish relationships with the new departments of science and technology in the member States similar to the collaboration already established with departments of economic planning and assist the new government departments of science and technology effectively to introduce into the different fields of national development activities the necessary concepts and policies which will promote the effective application of science and technology for development;

(c) That the secretariat should prepare, in liaison with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and other appropriate specialized agencies, effective programmes for the training of scientific and technical manpower necessary for the implementation of the existing development plans within the African regions.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

207 (X). The mobilization of domestic resources and international assistance to the African region^{44/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Recommends that member States make increased efforts in the mobilization of domestic resources to support increasingly self-reliant programmes of development during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary further to assist member States in the improvement of their budgetary systems and in the strengthening of financial institutions for the purpose of a more effective mobilization of internal resources;

3. Endorses the recommendations of the joint meeting of the Commission Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development on the question of international financial assistance towards the development of the African region;

⁴⁴ See also resolutions 2 (II), 11(II) and 129 (VII) of the Commission.

4. Recommends that member States take steps to pursue the lines of policy and action on international financial and monetary questions that have been recommended by the joint meeting, through their representatives of all the relevant international bodies and in particular of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Conference on Trade and development;

5. Urges member States to make particular efforts towards securing the early implementation of the existing resolutions on the volume, terms and conditions of international financial assistance;

6. Affirms the importance to African countries of an early conclusion of negotiations for the establishment of a scheme of supplementary financing;

7. Demands that African countries be given an adequate voice in the reformation of the international monetary systems which is necessary to further the expansion of world trade.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

208 (IX). Subregional office for Central Africa^{45/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964 and 150 (VII) of 23 February 1965 concerning the establishment of a subregional office for Central Africa,

Recalling its resolution 176 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on economic cooperation in Africa,

Recalling its resolution 178 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on the activities and staff of the subregional offices,

Recalling its resolution 179 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 affirming the principle of permanent consultation between the secretariat and the governments concerned on all important decisions concerning a subregion and on the appointment of a director for the subregional office for Central Africa,

Noting with regret that the subregional office for Central Africa still lacks a Director and adequate staff,

1. Reaffirms its resolutions 178 (VIII) and 179 (VIII) both of 24 February 1967 in their entirety;
2. Instructs the Executive Secretary to appoint, in agreement with the governments concerned in the subregion, a Director for the Kinshasa office prior to the first meeting of the Commission's Executive Committee established by resolution 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969;
3. Invites the governments of member States to collaborate effectively with the subregional office;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to notify the Executive Committee and the governments concerned of the implementation of this resolution and to report to the Conference of Ministers established under resolution 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

⁴⁵ See also resolutions 23 (III), 102 (VI), 134 (VII), 150 (VII), 178 (VIII) and 179 (VIII) of the Commission.

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2036 (XX) and the report of the fourth session of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning held in 1966,^{47/} its resolutions 53 (IV) of 1 March 1962 and 157 (VIII) of 24 February 1967, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1170 (XLI) and 1224 (XLII),

Noting with appreciation the information and recommendations contained in the documents entitled:

Report of the second subregional training course in aided self-help and cooperative housing (Eastern Africa) (E/CN.14/HOU/10),

Report of the third subregional training course in aided self-help and cooperative housing (West Africa) (E/CN.14/438),

Report of the working group of experts on house-building costs (Eastern Africa) (E/CN.14/416),

Report of the East Africa training course for building contractors (E/CN.14/417),

Report of the regional meeting on technical and social problems of urbanization with emphasis on financing of housing (E/CN.14/450),

1. Endorses the work programme for 1969-1970 as contained in document E/CN.14/447,

2. Urges member States to put special emphasis on:

(a) Planning for housing development and executing related land use control and infrastructural development;

(b) Promoting the use of local resources in the production of standard building materials and components related to the programming and design for house-building;

(c) Establishing and developing financial institutions providing credit in the housing field and providing guarantees for mortgage loans where individual ownership of land is impracticable;

(d) Organizing special courses for national building contractors along the lines of Economic Commission for African seminars;

(e) Providing low cost housing, developed sites for aided self-help construction and promoting cooperative housing societies;

⁴⁶ See also resolutions 53 (IV) and 157 (VIII) of the Commission.

⁴⁷ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 4 (E/4287).

3. Invites developed countries, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank, and other international financial institutions to review their policy on housing finance - grants and soft loans - for the financing of housing and related facilities, and assist in the provision and use of training facilities in Africa and elsewhere;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all necessary measures in collaboration with specialized agencies to help member States:

(a) To accelerate improvement of the housing situation;

(b) To mobilize financial and technical resources from the industrialized countries and appropriate financial organizations;

(c) To promote training at all levels in the establishment and development of financial institutions and in the building industry, including cooperative housing and aided self-help techniques;

5. Further requests the secretariat to provide advisory services to member States to enable them to carry out the recommendations outlined in paragraph 2 (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) above.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

210 (IX). Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the fact that the African region contains many countries which are among the least developed of developing countries,

Convinced of the urgent need for a special development effort to enable African countries to achieve a more rapid development,

Recalling resolution 24 (II)^{48/} of the second session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on special measures to be taken in favour of the least developed among the developing countries aimed at expanding their trade and improving their economic and social development,

Noting with appreciation that the third joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development has recommended that the issue should be included in the agenda of the ninth session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Recommends the establishment of a special United Nations programmes in favour of the least developing countries;

2. Urges African countries to mobilize support in the various organs of the United Nations for the establishment of such a programme of assistance and support to the least developed among the developing countries so as to ensure their active participation in world trade and development;

⁴⁸ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Second Session, Vol. I and Corr.1 and Add.1, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.D.14), p.54.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity to study and promote the implementation of special and efficient measures to overcome the bottlenecks which impede development in strategic sectors, and of international measures to be taken in fields where the priority needs of the least developed among the developing countries might find recognition;

4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to submit these studies, with appropriate recommendations for further action, to the governments and the appropriate agencies for action including the fourth joint meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the Organization of African Unity Expert Committee on Trade and Development.

153rd meeting,
14 February 1969.

211 (IX). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical cooperation in Africa^{49/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 181 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on technical assistance,

Having noted General Assembly resolution 2279 (XXII) on the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme,

Conscious of the need to entrust the Economic Commission for Africa with a greater role in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to Africa,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat so as to give the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa a major role in the carrying out of operational activities under the United Nations programme of technical cooperation in the African region, including the preparation, carrying out and evaluation of specific projects,

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly provide the secretariat with the necessary facilities and resources for carrying out this increased role in technical cooperation activities;

3. Calls upon the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to adopt decisions needed to make possible this decentralization to give the Commission the responsibility for a major share of the operations of technical cooperation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps so that the secretariat can undertake an enhanced role in operational activities;

5. Recommends in this connexion that the Executive Secretary pay special attention at the initial period to operational activities in support of:

(a) Projects aimed at fostering economic cooperation among countries including advisory services in the establishment of regional and subregional groupings;

⁴⁹ See also resolutions 123 (VII), 129 (VII), 176 (VIII), 177 (VIII) and 181 (VIII) of the Commission.

(b) Projects aimed at increasing intra-African trade, both those conceived within the framework of integration movements and those undertaken on an **ad hoc** basis;

(c) Projects connected with the establishment or expansion of multinational institutions for training and research in the African region;

6. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme establish, in addition to its country programmes, a global allocation of funds for projects of multinational cooperation under the Special Fund so that financing will be assured for United Nations assistance to intra-African cooperation including the promotion of intra-African trade.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

212 (IX). Future programmes of work and priorities

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the recommendations of the **Ad hoc** Committee of experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies,^{50/} with regard to the need for long-term planning,

Recalling that the General Assembly in its resolution 2370 (XXII) invited the Committee for Programme and Coordination to institute a system of long-term planning and programme formulation,

Having considered Economic and Social Council resolution 1264 (XLIII) which requested its subsidiary bodies to draw up long-term programmes of work,

Noting that the Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1378 (XLV), endorsed the recommendations made by the committee for Programme and Coordination to develop and adopt an integrated system of long-term planning, of programme formulation and of budget preparation covering all activities in the economic and social fields,

Requests the Executive Secretary to present at future sessions of the Commission programmes of work and priorities covering a period of six years, the proposals for the first two years being precise and definitive, the proposals for the rest of the period being tentative plans, to be refined and made more precise for successive periods of two years each based on the progress of work in the preceding biennium, and on relevant decisions taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

213 (IX). Vote of thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and People of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for the kind invitation to hold the ninth session and the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission in Addis Ababa,

⁵⁰ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, agenda item 80, document A/6343, para. 73.

Desirous also of expressing its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the people and Government of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the representatives and observers at the ninth session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the inspiring inaugural address and message of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I;

2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their kind hospitality and the unstinted support which they have accorded this historic session;

3. Decides that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Ethiopia by the Executive Secretary of the Commission.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

214 (IX). Vote of thanks to the Secretary-General of the United Nations

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, whose presence at the commemoration of the tenth anniversary and the ninth session of the Commission was an encouraging expression of the commitment of the United Nations family of organizations to share the burden of the challenge of Africa's development,

1. Extends its thanks and appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his inspiring commemorative address given at the inaugural meeting of the tenth anniversary and the ninth session;

2. Decides that this resolution shall be communicated to the Secretary-General by the Executive Secretary.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

215 (IX). Congratulations to the officers of the ninth session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur in the conduct of the ninth session,

Conscious also of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the Committees,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved, thanks to the devotion, diligence and dignity with which all the officers of the ninth session have carried out their duties,

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the ninth session, as well as to the Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the various committees.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

216 (IX). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results which have attended upon both the observance of the tenth anniversary and the deliberations of the ninth session,

Considering the important and valuable documentation prepared and made available to the representatives and observers,

Conscious of the great volume of work and the complexity of the tasks entrusted to and accomplished by the secretariat,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and all staff members, including interpreters and translators, for their unceasing devotion and excellent contribution to the success of the ninth session and the tenth anniversary celebrations.

154th meeting,
14 February 1969.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE TENTH SESSION BY THE
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR FIRST MEETING**

217 (X). Regional Structures Within the United Nations System

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) of 20 July 1970, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report to the Council, not later than at its fifty-second session, the results of the preliminary inquiry on regional structures within the United Nations system, and to recommend concrete measures,

Recalling its Executive Committee's Memorandum for Consideration by the Economic and Social Council⁸ and the reports of the Executive Committee's first,⁹ second¹⁰ and third¹¹ meetings, as well as the Questionnaire for the Study on Regional Structures,¹² submitted to Member States to secure their cooperation in facilitating the work of the Secretary-General,

Recalling further paragraphs 84 to 92 and annex IV of the report of the Executive Committee's fourth meeting¹³ setting out the reactions of the Executive Committee to the draft questionnaire transmitted by the Secretary-General to Member States on 30 November 1970,

⁸ E/CN.14/ECO/10.

⁹ E/CN.14/456.

¹⁰ E/CN.14/462

¹¹ E/CN.14/479

¹² E/CN.14/ECO/24.

¹³ E/CN/14/498.

Bearing in mind the fact that the problems of regional cooperation vary from one region to another and that the African regional structures within the United Nations system must necessarily reflect the peculiar problems as well as the collective aspirations of the member States of the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Notes the steps taken by the Executive Committee to secure the cooperation of member States in the matter;
2. Requests member States which have not submitted replies to the Secretary-General's questionnaire to submit them direct to the Executive Secretary not later than 30 April 1971,
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to render such advisory services to member States as may be requested by any of them in connection with the questionnaire; for this purpose, member States requiring such assistance may wish to authorize their respective embassies in Addis Ababa to consult with the Executive Secretary;
4. Urges the Executive Secretary to prepare, with the help of the Executive Committee, a report on the regional structures, in the light of the views and recommendations submitted by individual member States, and to transmit the report, together with the replies of Governments, to the Secretary-General.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

218 (X). Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s

The Representatives of African Countries,

Assembled in Tunis in February 1971 at the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

United by their common aspirations and determined to pursue their efforts towards Africa's economic and social development,

Fully aware that, having adopted the principle of self-reliance as their theme, the primary responsibility for the development of the countries concerned rests on them,

Convinced that the central objective of all their efforts is the establishment of self-sustaining economic growth and welfare,

Bearing in mind resolution 187 (IX) of 10 February 1969 on commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission and resolution 189 (IX) of 10 February 1969 on the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat of the Commission,

Convinced that the international community has an obligation to create conditions under which African countries will have the means and the opportunity to develop their respective resources to enable their peoples to lead a life free from want and fear,

Further convinced that the direct participation of the African peoples in formulating and appraising development plans will greatly facilitate their implementation,

Noting that the seventh Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held in addis Ababa in September 1970 established a programme of priorities for economic and social development of Africa during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. State unequivocally that their countries are determined to contribute to one another's development;
2. Decide to chart a strategy for Africa's economic and social development in the 1970s as part of the global International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970;
3. Recommend that the strategy for individual member States should be concentrated on a limited number of key areas and activities and suggest in this document a series of issues and measures which may require special attention within the context of the economic, social and institutional development of each individual African State during the 1970s;
4. Recognize that in the Economic Commission for Africa the United Nations has provided an instrument for assisting African Governments, and set out the policies required to make full use of this instrument;
5. Consider that for the implementation of the African strategy it will be necessary to make appropriate arrangements to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving its goal and objectives;
6. Call attention to paragraph 81 of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) which confers upon the regional economic commissions, in cooperation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, the main responsibility for appraisal at the regional level;
7. Request the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with regional bodies and other United Nations organizations with a view to the establishment of an appraisal and evaluation machinery;
8. Invite the Executive Secretary to take resolution 187 (IX) as a basis for the implementation of the following Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s:

Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s

Planning for development

- (1) The pluralistic structure of almost all African countries, consisting of a traditional subsistence sector, an indigenous monetized sector and a foreign enclave, poses three main challenges:
 - (i) A small number of people in each country, generally found in urban centres, constitute the forces for modernization but they are surrounded by the vast areas of rural backwardness where the consequences of extremely low productivity are holding back development. The overwhelming proportion of the population in developing Africa still lives in the predominantly subsistence sector with low living standards. There is a comparatively small but growing proportion of the indigenous population living almost completely within the monetized sector where living standards are higher but generally unsatisfactory.

- (ii) Foreign enclaves which Governments have had difficulty in controlling and integrating into national economies play an important economic role in many countries. These enclaves (comprising externally controlled companies and expatriate personnel) account for a considerable portion of the total gross income in the countries concerned. Because they are some of the principal generators of income they are important contributors to government revenues.
- (iii) The fact that the participation of the indigenous population in the private sector of the economy is insignificant.

(2) The integration of national economies is therefore of high priority. This integration has physical, organizational, economic and socio-psychological aspects. It requires an effectively coordinated programme concentrating on regional physical planning, integrated rural development, reform of local government, income policies, transport and communications, building and construction, etc.

(3) Two other characteristics call for attention. The first is the extreme dependence of agricultural exports on a limited number of markets in developed countries. The second is the limited relevance of the development of science and technology in the developed world to the problems facing African countries, in particular problems bearing upon the transformation of the socio-economic structures in Africa.

(4) African Governments have in the past attempted to formulate and implement economic development plans within this social, economic, technological and organizational framework. However, their efforts at implementation have in general not been particularly successful. A study of the machinery for formulating and administering development plans in Africa also discloses a singular lack of a system of follow-up and operational control of a plan once it has been launched. It has furthermore become increasingly clear that some of the models adopted were either over-elaborate or otherwise unsuitable.

(5) In order to achieve better results and to approach the targets set for the Second Development Decade, African countries should specify and quantify as accurately as the available data will permit, the objectives of national and regional development. These may be briefly stated:

- (i) Effective marshalling of national and external development resources;
- (ii) Mobilization of all sectors of population for participation in activities which should lead to the integration of the traditional sector, at present the less productive sector, with the modern dynamic sector;
- (iii) Promotion of structural changes to reduce the almost exclusive dependence on external factors for the initiation of the processes of transformation and development.

(6) In broad terms, the planning strategy should be to identify points of potential leverage in African socio-economic systems and to apply pressure simultaneously to these points. In practice this should imply establishing, in a physical, economic and social sense, backward and forward linkages and promoting spread effects between rural and the urban communities as a matter of deliberate policy.

Trade

(7) An appropriate strategy for the trade of African countries during the 1970s should have two basic objectives:

- (i) To generate structural changes by being a vehicle for transforming African economies from a traditional, almost exclusively primary-producing basis, to a dynamic combination of agriculture and manufacturing industries.

- (ii) To provide foreign exchange earnings for the financing of development.

(8) The over-all trade balance of Africa has moved steadily from heavy deficit at the beginning for the 1960s to the achievement of small surpluses at the end of the decade. The annual rate of growth of exports during the First United Nations Development Decade has been more than twice the annual rate of increase during the 1950s. However, this vigour in the export trade of Africa as a whole has been largely confined to petroleum and other minerals; the traditional items that bulk large in its export trade have expanded at a much slower rate.

(9) The basic commodity composition of African exports has not altered significantly. Exports of primary commodities continue to constitute between 80 and 90 per cent of total exports. This heavy weight of primary commodities can partly be explained by the predominance of the developed market economy countries in African trade. Although exports to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, predominantly of primary commodities, developed relatively fast during the 1960s, they still account for no more than about 5 per cent of total African exports. Only about one-tenth of African trade is carried on with other developing countries, one-half of which is with other African countries.

(10) A determined effort will have to be made to remove those rigidities which are inherent in the economic and institutional links between African countries and developed economies and to change the production structure of African economies. In order to maintain and increase the revenue earning capacity of African countries while action is being taken to change the structure of African trade, the following steps should form part of the international strategy for the 1970s, within the larger framework of broader or global cooperation, as appropriate:

- (i) An international commodity policy to secure remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities, including the conclusion of a general agreement on commodity arrangements so that there might be uniform principles and models on which all commodity agreements could be based;
- (ii) Improved access to the markets of the developed countries for primary commodities in their natural and processed form;
- (iii) Establishment of associations and groupings of African primary producing countries, in cooperation with other developing countries, to enable commodity producers to take action on their own initiative to protect their interests in commodity markets, as appropriate, without prejudice to wider forms of cooperation between producing and consuming countries;
- (iv) International action to facilitate the diversification and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures by African countries;
- (v) Improving the competitiveness of natural products through research and development efforts designed to reduce the cost of production of natural products, to improve the quality or characteristics of such products and to find new end-uses;
- (vi) African countries should harmonize their views in order to arrive at truly joint African positions in all international bodies in which problems affecting their trade and development are being discussed.

(11) The prospects for transforming a country's economy through the growth of the export sector depend to a great extent on the linkages of the export industries with other industries in the economy. The stronger these linkages are, the greater is the effect for a rise in exports on production in other sectors of the economy. Exports of primary commodities in general develop only fairly weak industrial linkages, while exports of manufactures on the other hand have strong industrial linkages. Increasingly, in addition to the export of primary commodities, it is a growing export trade in manufactures that the African countries have to seek. The full potential of this can only be exploited through effective industrial programming and efficient policy implementation.

(12) The dominant position of the developed countries as customers of African products points to a continuing need to pay attention to these markets as sources of revenue in the short run. On the other hand, in the 1970s a determined effort should be made to diversify the commodity composition of Africa's trade as well as its direction, and in particular, to increase trade in manufactures among African countries. Strategies formulated at the international level can only supplement Africa's own strategies and priorities. With this in view, the following measures should form part of the strategy of the 1970s:

- (i) African countries should continue to devise, negotiate and put into effect their own practical trade and payments agreements to achieve a better utilization of resources through selective diversification of production;
- (ii) They should in particular speed up the current bilateral and multilateral negotiations or prepare for new ones designed to elaborate mutually beneficial preferential trade arrangements and to create better trade channels between African markets;
- (iii) They should establish machinery for collaboration, for identification of projects and products suitable for intra-African trade expansion;
- (iv) They should envisage, as a matter of priority, sectoral negotiations with a view to entering into contractually binding agreements to purchase certain products from each other, thus creating a nucleus for further growth in intra-African trade.

(13) The objectives and measures outlined above are designed to create the permissive conditions for a development-oriented expansion of African trade; experience has shown that the opportunities created are sometimes not used to advantage. There is therefore the need for promotional activity to stimulate the expansion of existing or new lines of trade. With this in view, the following measures should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:

- (i) African countries should develop better and more coordinated trade promotion organizations and programmes;
- (ii) African countries should identify trade incentives and disincentives and streamline their trade promotion policies and procedures.

(14) Action should be taken to reduce or eliminate the concentration of economic power in the hand of non-nationals. In the modern sector this concentration is reflected in the pre-emption of large areas of commerce and finance by a few expatriate business houses. Through an appropriate combination of measures, including the setting-up of national trading corporations, national corporate bodies for the promotion of industry, a national system of banking and finance and accelerated training of nationals, trade and industry can be turned into effective instruments for social and economic development.

External financial and technical cooperation

(15) An appropriate strategy for external financial and technical cooperation to Africa during the 1970s should have three basic objectives:

- (i) Increasing the flow of external assistance commensurate with the special requirements of African countries;
- (ii) Facilitating the transfer of foreign technology appropriate to the needs of African countries;
- (iii) Generating structural transformation and changes in African countries by enabling them to utilize their own natural resources, accumulate their own capital and operate their own economies with a view to achieving not only an accelerated growth of average income, but also more equitable income distribution and more jobs for the rapidly growing labour force.

(16) Africa's share of total assistance to developing countries fell from 35 per cent in 1960 to about 23 per cent in 1967. In addition to the declining share, aid to Africa fluctuated more than for other developing regions. The volume of aid to Africa reached its peak in 1962, when it stood at \$1,777 million. By 1967 it had declined to \$1,610 million. If the 1967 volume is adjusted for changes in prices of manufactures entering into international trade, the amount in 1960 prices is reduced to \$1,490 million. During the same period the net flow of investment income out of Africa more than tripled, from 12 per cent of net official inflow to about 42 per cent.

(17) The total of reported external debt of Africa increased from \$3.3 billion in 1960 to \$8.7 billion in 1968. Africa's service payments on external public debt amounted to \$625.4 million in 1968, or 6.4 per cent of total commodity exports. Service payments on external public debt are now as high as 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services for one African country, while the percentage is between 10 and 20 for many others. Since heavy borrowing is a relatively recent phenomenon in Africa, the growth of debt servicing is expected to be faster for the continent than for any other developing region in the Second Development Decade and the years immediately following. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had projected that debt service as a percentage of exports will rise to 22 per cent in 1975.²⁷

(18) The present low level of income and development in most African countries has important implications for aid policy. If the target of 6 per cent annual growth postulated for the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade is applied to Africa, it has been estimated that the volume of aid will have to be doubled by 1975. To meet the need for development finance for accelerated economic growth in Africa, the following elements should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:

- (i) Within the one per cent target for financial resources transfers from developed to developing countries, measures should be taken to ensure a more equitable distribution so that the region as a whole, and in particular the least developed among African countries, will obtain an adequate share of these transfers;
- (ii) An appropriate link should be established between the Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance;

²⁷The projected figure of 22 per cent is of course based on certain specific assumptions which are set out in the relevant United Nations conference on Trade and Development study (TD/7/Supp.5).

- (iii) Assistance should ideally be provided as grants and/or interest-free public loans, but it should at least be tailored as realistically as possible to the needs and repayment capabilities of individual African countries with a view to reducing the increasing burden of debt servicing on their balance of payments;
- (iv) In keeping with principle of self-reliance, African countries with persistent surpluses of savings should provide financial resources for profitable investment in other African countries through the African Development Bank or SIFIDA;
- (v) Efforts should be made to ensure that financial and technical cooperation contribute to a fuller mobilization of indigenous resources, through, *inter alia*, larger financial contributions towards local costs, technical assistance aimed at using indigenous facilities and a realistic programme for training local counterparts and a shift in emphasis from project to programme support.

(19) While an effective aid package must combine capital and technical assistance, one overriding priority can be singled out for African countries, namely, technical assistance of the kind which enables recipients to make the fullest use of their own local resources and of whatever other forms of assistance are offered. It will be necessary also to provide for:

- (i) The speedy and efficient negotiation and disbursement of grants and loans;
- (ii) More effective execution and management of projects;
- (iii) Strengthening of research and development activities in African countries as a basis for adapting foreign, and at the same time promoting indigenous, technology.

(20) A primary role of assistance to Africa should be to encourage the formation of wider markets, a rational investment policy based on subregional or regional cooperation and greater mobility of skills and private investment.

(21) Africa, more than most regions, is in need of a multinationally planned and executed programme of financial and technical cooperation. The aid effort so far has in many cases reinforced the historical, geographical and political fragmentation of the region, thus aggravating the already difficult problems of cooperation and integration. A strategy for financial and technical assistance during the 1970s should therefore include:

- (i) Assistance to facilitate the building up for the necessary institutions with the framework of African multinational cooperation and integration;
- (ii) Assistance to the development of the necessary infrastructure for the expansion of intra-African trade, including adjustments to the present network of communications, transport, banking and trade institutions;
- (iii) Assistance to compensate the least developed African countries for handicaps they may have and losses they are likely to sustain in cooperative partnership schemes with more industrialized neighbours;
- (iv) Assistance to support the creation of regional payments arrangements by financing of credit balances in such arrangements.

(22) A greater coordination, between different donors, on the one hand, and between donors and recipients on the other, is required. The main purpose of such coordination should be:

- (i) To increase the flow of aid and reduce uncertainty as to the amount of aid in the future;
- (ii) To assess more correctly the needs and priorities within the perspective of a country's long-term development plan to ensure that financial and technical cooperation will be available on a secure basis for plans as well as for individual projects;
- (iii) Prompt and coordinated action for rescheduling or refinancing of debts where the circumstances of an African country justify such special assistance.

Mobilization of Domestic Resources

(23) The basic objectives of a strategy for mobilization of domestic resources during the 1970s should be to:

- (i) Increase the rate of growth of African economies;
- (ii) Provide a basis for independent economic policies and the preservation of sovereignty.

(24) The share of savings in the gross national products of African countries increased from about 12 per cent during the first half of the 1960s to about 14 per cent at the end of the decade. Only East Asia of the developing regions has experienced a stronger increase. The African ratio is, however, still below the average of 16 per cent for developing countries as a whole.

(25) The average tax ratio of African countries for which figures are available has increased to about 16 per cent of national income in recent years from an average of 13 per cent during the 1950s. This is a higher ratio than in Asia, but lower than in Latin America and the Middle East.

(26) African countries must in the 1970s, as they did in the 1960s, bear the main burden of financing their own development. An essential element in the strategy for the 1970s should therefore be to ensure that a rising proportion of the national income will be saved for financing investment. Specially, African countries should aim at increasing the ratio of savings to the gross national product to at least 20 per cent by the end of the decade.

(27) To evolve efficient measures for domestic resource mobilization, it is necessary to distinguish between the following four major groups of savers, each with very different motives for savings:

- (i) The Government whose savings are represented by the excess of tax revenue over current government expenditure;
- (ii) The business sector, whether corporate or unincorporated, whose savings are represented by retained profits;
- (iii) Property owners and rentiers;
- (iv) Personal households.

(28) The fiscal mechanism has been, and will probably remain, at least through the 1970s, a most important source of funds. But a well organized financial system appropriate to the level of economic development reached by individual African countries or by certain leading sectors - including such institutions as commercial banks, development banks, postal and other savings bodies, cooperative societies, insurance companies and institutionalized capital markets - can introduce greater flexibility into the resource mobilization process. Its efficiency should be judged by its ability to attract and mobilize domestic savings and its adequacy in channelling funds towards productive uses. It can in particular play an important role in opening traditionally closed sectors to the "money economy".

(29) Resource mobilization through fiscal policies is subject to various political and economic constraints. The ratio of tax revenue to gross domestic product, and the speed with which it rises, should nevertheless be a test of a country's commitment to development. The following elements should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:

- (i) An elimination of the substantial foreign budgetary support still being used by some African countries in meeting their recurrent expenditures;
- (ii) Reforms of personal and indirect taxation to ensure that the groups which have benefitted most from economic development contribute to public needs on a broader and rising basis. In particular, the introduction of technological changes in the agricultural sector, combined with improved domestic terms of trade for agricultural products, have sharply improved opportunities for higher farm incomes in certain portions of the agricultural sector which, consequently, both can and should bear a larger share of the tax burden;
- (iii) Fiscal measures to encourage business savings and investments including reductions in taxes on profits from new investments and tax incentives to encourage reinvestment of profits;
- (iv) Improvements in the machinery for assessment and collection of taxes in order to reduce the gap that exists in many countries between a formal tax structure with high and progressive rates and a low revenue yield;
- (v) Measures to reduce the growth in non-development current expenditure and for earmarking a greater share of revenue increases for development objectives;
- (vi) More efficient harmonization of budgets and national development plans.

(30) The reform of tax policy and tax administration should serve as an instrument for more efficient mobilization of financial resources and for bringing about a better distribution of income and wealth. However, incentives to encourage business savings may in part offset such efforts. There is already in isolated sectors an excess industrial capacity in many African countries. If, therefore a country tries to step up its growth rate mainly through an investment effort, without regard to the main structural constraints that limit the growth of demand for its products, the reward to additional investment in terms of higher growth rates may be relatively small.

(31) Savings are an essential component of successful business operations. In addition to fiscal incentives, important ingredients for a strategy for the business sector would include the development of financial systems offering to savers alternative types of investment, including the encouragement of development of unit trusts, if possible with guaranteed interest returns, and providing various types of financing related to its diverse and changing needs.

(32) Within the group of property owners and rentiers, owner-cultivators in general devote a high proportion of their disposable monetized income to investment purposes. The propensity to save of rentiers, such as absentee landlords, is likely to be much lower. The strategy for the 1970s in respect of this group should aim at:

- (i) Structural changes in the ownership of wealth in favour of the producing sectors of the group;
- (ii) Raising agricultural productivity;
- (iii) Providing motives and incentives for rentiers to invest, together with an effective system of increasing the tax burden of the rentiers.

(33) Personal savings out of wages and salaries depend on the rate of growth for real incomes, on the rate of growth of number of wage and salary earners and on earnings per head. The strategy for the 1970s for this group should aim at the provision of adequate financial institutions to encourage savings and appropriate monetary and related fiscal policies.

Industry

(34) The critical area of action is the restructuring of the domestic economy and more specifically the integration of the traditional sector with the modern and dynamic sector. National policies must fulfil the role of transforming the structure of rural production and linking the rural and urban sectors to provide a foundation for a modern economy. The key elements of a strategy linking industry and agriculture include:

- (i) The development of small-scale industries based on innovative technology and using local raw materials;
- (ii) The development of agro-allied industries and industries providing inputs for agriculture such as fertilizers, agricultural machinery and implements;
- (iii) The development of export industries;
- (iv) The promotion of industrial research.

(35) Most African countries have small local markets and the purchasing power of their population is low. These constitute a constraint on industrial development. To remove this constraint, collective action must be taken to develop physical infrastructure to facilitate the flow of trade between African States. A formula needs to be established for industrial harmonization, to determine the allocation of specific industries, the sharing of benefits from multinational industries and the ownership and control of such industries and non-African participation where necessary.

(36) For the promotion of small-scale industries, the immediate need is for a system which provides technical support and advice to individuals or groups, market research and marketing assistance, information on investment opportunities and assistance in locating machinery and equipment and the provision of low-cost finance. In this area Governments need to set target indicating a percentage share of consumer and capital goods to be produced domestically by the end of the decade.

(37) In the area of investment, the roles of domestic and foreign investment will need to be defined; the benefits and costs of private foreign investment will need to be assessed; and policies and incentives formulated in order to ensure that both foreign investors and host countries derive equitable benefits from industrial ventures. Most countries should effectively participate in the management and control of local enterprises through local share participation, granting of shares in lieu of local services or facilities and influence the pattern of investment in the private sector through a suitably designed system of taxation, subsidies and incentives. Work should be started with the view to arriving at the establishment of an African Investment

Code, or at least the acceptance of certain general principles which could be incorporated in all national investment codes. For the public sector to play an effective role in African industrialization, statutory bodies such as national development corporations will need to be made efficient instruments for the direction of industrial investment.

(38) In project implementation, the slow rate of progress is due to:

- (i) Failure to discover the right kind of investor, private corporation or partner for a joint venture;
- (ii) The reluctance of investors new to the region to pronounce on potential feasibility;
- (iii) Difficulties of agencies, local or foreign, in promoting enterprises. Governments should insist on securing assistance from United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat, multilateral and bilateral agencies to enable them to surmount these through such measures as the establishment of efficient industrial promotion machinery.

(39) Industries can become part of national development only when the indigenous population has acquired technical, engineering and scientific skills. It is therefore necessary to provide facilities in the national educational programmes for the training of personnel with the necessary background to acquire technical skills which should include capacity and competence in industrial planning, programming, implementation, and also for the cooperation between African countries in respect of vocational training. In arrangements with non-African partners, insistence should be placed on the transfer of technology through production techniques, research in new products and materials, acquisition of technical "know-how" through licensing arrangements and basic research undertaken locally. Introduction of industrial norms and quality standards are necessary prerequisites to improve the competitiveness of African manufacturing products.

The Special Problems of the Least Developed Among Developing Countries and the Land-locked and Island Countries

(40) It is generally agreed that a very large number of the least developed among the developing countries are located in Africa, and that a very large proportion of African countries fall within this category. Since Africa can thus be considered the least developed among the developing regions, priority should be given by the international community to identifying the problems peculiar to African countries and to evolving measures to solve them.

(41) Any determined effort to cope with the problems and handicaps of the least developed countries involve a programme of special measures bearing upon all phases of social and economic life. The aim should be to enable these countries to accelerate their rate of economic development and to carry out necessary structural reforms as well as to derive full benefit from measures taken in the context of an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The various elements that should comprise such a strategy would include the following:

- (i) Improving the level of productivity, particularly with a view to increasing their production of food-stuffs;
- (ii) Supporting their efforts to diversify their economies, including the encouragement of the establishment of integrated industries with strong economic linkages;
- (iii) Stabilization and continuing increase in their export receipts, an objective which calls for immediate action to ensure the marketing of their products at equitable, stable and remunerative prices. In many cases, urgent measures have also to be taken with respect to the problem of competition faced by natural products from synthetics or substitutes;

- (iv) Improvement of the institutional structure with respect to public administration, planning, project evaluation, marketing and export promotion, banking and financial services, with special attention to measures designed to ensure increasing national participation;
- (v) Mobilization of international financial assistance for the implementation of these measures, including special measures to improve the capacity of the least developed countries to absorb external assistance;
- (vi) Concentration on areas of special interest to the least developed countries in the design of technical assistance programmes and projects;
- (vii) Institutional arrangements within the United Nations family entrusted with the formulation, development and review of policies and projects in favour of the least developed countries.

(42) Thirteen out of a total of eighteen land-locked developing countries can be found in Africa. The position of these countries, in particular because of the high costs of transportation; the poor development of their infrastructure; inadequate and inconvenient transport, storage and port facilities; the lack of opportunity to use their own transport equipment and to establish their own transport facilities; and the unfavourable trend of transport tariffs and charges, is a factor seriously inhibiting the expansion of their trade and economic development.

(43) The solution of the special problems of the land-locked and island countries require special measures to be taken in their favour within the region and in the broader framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The various elements of such a strategy would include the following:

- (i) Detailed studies identifying their most serious bottlenecks to rapid economic development;
- (ii) Effective recognition of their right to, and facilitation of, free access to the sea;
- (iii) Priority attention to their financial and technical assistance needs, including the granting of short-term loans and the provision of funds designed to subsidize their additional transport costs;
- (iv) Application of special measures in their favour along the lines of those accorded to the least developed among the developing countries.

Agriculture

(44) Agriculture is the largest industry in most African countries and therefore national rates of growth and development are determined by it more than by any other factor.

(45) The aim during the 1970s is to raise the growth rate of agriculture from the present 2 per cent or less to a minimum of 4 per cent per annum. To achieve this objective it is necessary to define and implement precise policies in relation to:

- (i) Land tenure, agricultural research and extension services, agricultural prices, and marketing;
- (ii) Allocation of funds for land reclamation and irrigation, propagation and dissemination of pure seeds, establishment of fertilizer and pesticide factories and the provision of agricultural credit.

(46) The above areas of activity concern the modernization of African agricultural systems through the introduction of new techniques and processes and the commercialization of agriculture. Action in this area should be based on the five areas of concentration defined by the Director-General of FAO, namely:

- (a) Utilization of high yielding varieties of basic food crops;
- (b) Filling the protein gap;
- (c) War on waste;
- (d) Mobilization of human resources for rural development; and
- (e) Earning and conserving scarce foreign exchange.

(47) The second aspect of agriculture concerns the institutions and the way of life of rural communities. Activities in this field constitute a separate programme, namely, the transformation of rural communities.

(48) Another field is that of livestock-breeding and ocean, river and lake fishing. These two activities, which are of vital importance in several countries of the regions should be developed. With respect to livestock-breeding, measures must be taken to control diseases and to promote the industrial processing of produce. In case of fishing, studies should be undertaken now with a view to the harmonization of legislation, particularly as regards the delimitation of territorial waters.

Rural Transformation

(49) Rural communities are characterized by highly integrated social systems: social values, attitudes, inter-personal relations and work habits. Thus policies, machinery and action for kindling the process of transformation have at the very least to be coordinated. The metaphor implies a technique for releasing forces inherent in these communities because innovation which appears to be imposed from the outside will have little or no chance of survival.

(50) Apart from the technical and commercial arrangements needed to expedite change in rural areas, the combined service for the promotion of rural transformation will include vocational training and functional literacy, the provision of rural water and electricity supplies; the use of mass media; health, nutrition and mother-and child-care services, home improvement institutes; local institutions to ensure the participation of all sectors of the population in the transformation process, and rural animation.

(51) In broad terms, the strategy for rural transformation requires the establishment of intimate physical, economic and social links between rural and urban centres and increasing the income-earning capacity in the rural sector and its contribution to the national economy. Social transformation amounts to a process of a mutually supportive and expanding circuit of markets, improvement of techniques and productivity, and increases of incomes which are necessary conditions of self-productivity, and increases of incomes which are necessary conditions of self-sustaining growth.

Human Resources Development

(52) More than three quarters of the population of Africa live in the rural areas, very low standards in a predominantly subsistence economy. A priority development goal, therefore, is to transform and modernize the rural sector through appropriate measures for improving the output of agriculture, including the establishment of agro-industries and the expansion of commercial activities. On the other hand, the structure and rate of growth of the urban economy are at present incapable of ensuring adequate employment and higher living standards for its growing population. Another priority goal for this sector is the accelerating of industrialization. But quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in manpower are amongst the major constraints to the rapid development of both the rural and the urban economies.

(53) There is generally an underutilization of human resources leading to waste, slow growth and considerable frustration. Development plans often aim at generating employment opportunities, but these are seldom realized basically because the economy as a whole does not expand fast enough to permit the direct absorption of manpower in the enterprises and sectors specified in the plan.

(54) One method of lifting the economy on to a new level of growth and on which attention has not been sufficiently concentrated is the use of the savings potential which exists for the utilization of idle labour in direct social and productive development such as roads, housing, irrigation canals, conservation measures, tree-planting schemes and the like. The harnessing of such labour on such schemes may involve only relatively minor expenditure and in most cases need not incur foreign exchange costs if properly planned.

(55) In spite of noteworthy expansion in educational facilities and school enrolment since the 1950s, the region is far from reaching those minimum levels of manpower requirements and capability in the management of its economies. Paradoxically, this educational effort has brought with it new problems of the educated unemployed whilst there is a grave shortage of essential skills in many fields. The inadequate supply of competent trained manpower is felt in the managerial, professional, scientific, technical and artisan categories.

(56) Curricula structure and educational orientation are not geared to economic transformation, and the output of the school system does not, in respect of skill and attitudes, match the available jobs. Development implies the acquisition of skills by the people. The emphasis must be on training programmes adapted to the specific requirements of each African country, for instance by incorporating a training component in every development project.

(57) A strategy for the development and utilization of human resources in the 1979 must dovetail with other policies, plans and strategies for over-all economic and social development. It must, in particular, be closely related to national policies on population, employment and income distribution. Measures must be taken during the 1970s to:

- (i) Realign the educational and training system with the needs and demands of a progressively developing economy and society, bearing particularly in mind the necessity to give education and employment orientation;
- (ii) Expand training programmes in science and mathematics-based professions and skills;
- (iii) Establish efficient machinery for a systematic, planned and coordinated approach to the questions of manpower development and utilization;
- (iv) Eliminate waste in the utilization of currently available educational and training resources;
- (v) Develop national and multinational institutional facilities for research into human constraints in the development process, for the training of personnel in the assessment of manpower requirements, and for the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes.

(58) Among the more immediate initiatives which might be undertaken at the national level to lay the foundations of a sound strategy and investment programme, are the appointment of national committees of experts:

- (i) To review the structure and relevance of the educational and training system in relation to the manpower requirements for industrialization, modernization of agriculture and related services, especially in the rural sector;

- (ii) To study the feasibility of establishing a national training fund with obligatory contribution by employers of labour, and the appropriate legislation to promote skill training for industrialization and rural development.

ANNEX

1. The experience of the past twelve years has enabled ECA, in cooperation with other organizations of the United Nations family, to identify most of the constraints on African development. At the request of the Commission during its sessions, the secretariat has undertaken a general and almost complete review of the whole range of socio-economic problems facing the continent. Within the limits of its terms of reference, some of the Economic Commission for Africa's activities have been of an operational character. Examples are those which led to the establishment of the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and planning, the regional and subregional centres for the training of middle-level statisticians and demographers; and the current involvement in studies and negotiations for the multinational utilization of hydroelectric energy in groups of countries such as Dahomey-Togo-Ghana, Ghana-Upper Volta, Nigeria-Niger, Ivory Coast-Ghana-Togo-Dahomey, Nigeria-Cameroon-Chad, Ivory Coast-Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo-Rwanda-Burundi, Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania, and Morocco-Algeria-Tunisia. In cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, firm decisions have been taken for the creation of a West African Rice Development Association and Research centre, and negotiations are in progress for the initiation of a regional livestock improvement programme.

2. Under the auspices of the African Development Bank, a group consisting of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa has been meeting regularly for about three years now to examine prospective projects in transport, telecommunications and energy. Other areas of development should be included at a later stage. The arrangement with the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development brings the studies of the Commission nearer to practical consideration and possible implementation.

3. Schemes have been formulated to provide a transport network in West Africa, a route across the Sahara, a highway from East to West Africa and a railroad link between the Sudan, Chad and Nigeria. If such projects could be fully implemented in the 1970s, physical immobility as a constraint on African development will be considerably reduced. The Economic Commission for Africa secretariat has also attempted to promote the creation of new scientific and technological centres, or the strengthening and expansion of the scope of existing ones. In this connection, (IITA) in Nigeria and the resuscitation of the *Institut national des études agronomiques du Congo* (INEAC) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These are examples of operational activities with which the Commission should continue to be associated.

4. It is important, however, to realize that the African situation has changed radically, since the Commission was established in 1958. In particular the number of independent developing countries has increased from 8 to 41; and for this and other reasons, there has been an upsurge of interest among multilateral and bilateral agencies as well as voluntary organization seeking to participate in the economic development of Africa. This is exemplified by machinery set up or in the process of being created, such as secretariats of subregional groupings, the presence of the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in so many countries, subregional structures of the specialized agencies and the World Bank, *ad hoc* missions sponsored by multilateral and bilateral bodies, and the proposed interdisciplinary teams intended to function under the joint auspices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the Economic Commission for Africa.

5. In these circumstances, one may rightly ask what further effective action the Economic Commission for Africa can take. This question is particularly important in the light of the Economic Commission for Africa's limited field of representation. The Economic Commission for Africa has a regular professional staff of 142 and some thirty regional advisers and, on this basis, it is expected to serve forty-one countries. Against this, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies for their own country programmes sometimes command numbers larger than the entire professional staff of the Economic Commission for Africa designed to supplement individual national effort. The relatively small size of the Economic Commission for Africa's resources may make it difficult to discern an identifiable Economic Commission for Africa's impact on national development problems. At the very least, however, the Economic Commission for Africa does recognize that "the desire to seek a method is itself proof of the existence of method", and recognizes further that, in present African circumstances, the essence of method lies in the determination of priorities. Thus, in keeping with the terms of reference of the Commission, the latest work programme places special emphasis on research and planning, mobilization of domestic resources, trade, industry, agriculture, rural transformation, human resources development, manpower and training. Most of the problems in these areas could be tackled effectively by providing assistance to individual countries. As in the past, this will be done within the limits of the Commission's resources, without losing sight of the need to provide assistance within a multinational setting.

6. Indeed the need for the Economic Commission for Africa to do more than it has done in the past has been expressed in the demand that the Commission should be more operational. In this regard, operational activity can be construed as continuing search for a strategy for African development, together with increasing effort to induce African States to formulate and implement development programmes realistically. More specifically:

- (i) The planning advisory services of the Economic Commission for Africa, programming missions of the United Nations Development Programme and the proposed interdisciplinary advisory teams should help to assemble and analyze economic data and to prepare projections for the key sectors of national economies. The secretariat should undertake periodic reviews of economic trends and development in the region and studies of a major problem of importance to subregions and the entire region as well as of structural changes in industry, agriculture and trade flows, which have significant implications for income distribution and employment.
- (ii) The Economic Commission for Africa should help African States take the necessary steps to consolidate their intergovernmental groupings by increasing the number of multinational development enterprises and establishing further groupings where necessary.
- (iii) The Economic Commission for Africa should assist African States in restructuring their trade by continuing to follow up possibilities of developing and expanding intra-African trade, and by continuing to assist African countries to arrive at common positions in the endeavours to rationalize the world's trading system so as to ensure that their specific and legitimate demands in this development are fully taken into account. In particular the Economic Commission for Africa should concentrate on cooperating technical assistance in this field in accordance with established priorities.
- (iv) The strategy outlined in this document in the fields of financial and technical cooperation and mobilization of domestic resources calls for a substantial increase in technical assistance. It poses, for the Economic Commission for Africa and its subregional offices, a difficult but important task, namely, how to coordinate and concentrate such assistance on the points of potential leverage. The complex task of the revision and modernization of a country's fiscal and financial legislation and machinery will require country missions staffed with fiscal and financial experts. A Fiscal and Financial Advisory Service should, therefore, be created within the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat in 1971 to assist member States.

- (v) The Economic Commission for Africa should undertake studies with a view to ascertaining the effectiveness of incentives offered to foreign investors in attracting investments, and search for formulas that will encourage African enterprises to engage more actively in Africa's economic and social development. It should also act as a clearing house for project formulation documentation with a view to assisting African Governments in the preparation of aid applications.
- (vi) Assistance to African States in the field of agriculture should be provided under a single United Nations programme for Africa carried out jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa. These two organizations should seek to work closely with technical, commercial and multinational bodies such as the African Groundnut Council; Cocoa Producers' Alliance; the Inter-African Coffee Organization; the Afro-Malagasy Coffee Organization; Conseil africain et malgache du sucre; the Maghreb Esparto Bureau (COMALIFA); Communauté économique du bétail et de la viande; Comité des agrumes de la zone franc; Office équatorial du bois; Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, and the organization commune de lutte antiaviaire. They should also seek to cooperate with agricultural departments of universities and institutions of higher learning and with national, and intergovernmental research institutions, such as the Institut des fruits et agrumes coloniaux (IFAC); the Institute for research on oils and oil-bearing plants; Research Institute for Cotton and Exotic Textiles; Institut français du café et du cacao (IFCC); Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer (ORSTOM); National Institute of Agricultural Research in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; International institute of Tropical Agriculture. Through the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization and with the assistance of certain institutions and foundations specialized information and modern technology should be channelled to countries who need and request assistance in tackling specific problems.
- (vii) To expedite rural transformation, the Economic Commission for Africa should ensure close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other related United Nations agencies and a very large number of non-governmental organizations which are already running services in many African countries. The main task should be to build up the assistance required by each country in formulating and implementing combinations and systems of approach to the needs of particular communities.
- (viii) International organizations, including the Economic Commission for Africa, must coordinate their diverse agency manpower activities and present a single United Nations assistance programme, in support of national development programme and training institutions. The Economic Commission for Africa work programme should be formulated with this requirement in mind. The Economic Commission for Africa should also provide technical assistance to African countries which need manpower surveys for development planning.

7. Another function which has been necessary and which should be continued is the organization of conference, seminars and workshops. These are needed for the dissemination of ideas, the setting of standards, the coordination and harmonization of African views and positions and the training of key personnel. The necessity for training activities needs no emphasis, especially in a continent most of whose peoples are only now beginning to exercise independent options and to shoulder the burden of national economic and social advancement.

8. Developing Africa comprises forty-one independent countries, each of which has unique features and each one of which has individual country programmes for development. Within national frameworks, domestic effort is supplemented by a wide range of bilateral and multilateral assistance sometimes provided in a way that is particular to individual countries, sometimes conceived, at least in principle, as part of a wider regional programme. If, however, developing African countries have particular characteristics, the majority have much in common. Most, for example, caught in the toils for nation building, are substantially agrarian in terms of economic structure, and relatively small in terms of population and market size. All are committed to the rapid attainment of economic and social development. In these circumstances, and even when full recognition is given to the national unit as the point of effective implementation, it is of the utmost importance that policy formulation and policy execution should have a multinational, continental perspective; and it is precisely here that the *raison d'être* of a regional economic commission is to be found. Since its inception the Economic Commission for Africa has been (and remains) the only technical organization concerned to see (on the basis of individual country studies, group-country and continental studies) African economic and social problems as a whole. This breadth of vision and related *modus operandi* have meant, again within the limit of its resources, that the Economic Commission for Africa has been in a position; (a) through meetings, seminars and publications, to economize effort and enrich the development insight and experience of individual African countries which, because of their properly ambitious policy objectives, could greatly benefit thereby; (b) to identify and subsequently to advocate the undertaking of desirable multinational initiatives; and (c) to provide a relevant framework for the functional and agency coordination of developmental effort at the regional, subregional and even, on occasion, at the country level. These are three important tasks. If, because of the lack of resources, it is not capable of performing the tasks as comprehensively and effectively as the situation demands, the logical consequence should not be any diminution of the Economic Commission for Africa's role, but an appropriate strengthening of the Economic Commission for Africa's resources. The importance of this thought is underlined by recognition of the fact that even large subregional or individual country missions may not be exerting maximum impact on economic and social development because of the absence of coordination.

9. The United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group, specialized agencies and bilateral donors have in the past been requested at intervals to reformulate or revise draft national development plans. This practice has involved considerable duplication of efforts, wasted the time of the few qualified officials available to Governments and led to unnecessary expenditure. It has also meant that Governments have not been able fully to appreciate the tasks and financial obligations to which their development plans committed them. In the future the requirements of African States are likely to be met increasingly by interdisciplinary teams embracing the competencies of the entire United Nations family. The institution of some form of coordination is needed to avoid duplication in the activities of the various secretariats of intergovernmental groupings, the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies, the proposed interdisciplinary teams, and bilateral and multilateral agencies and organizations. The Economic Commission for Africa seems suited for the coordinating role. If the Economic Commission for Africa is to exercise this function effectively, a certain amount of Decentralization of responsibility and resources from headquarters to the Economic Commission for Africa and some decentralization of the Economic Commission for Africa activities to the subregions will be necessary. Subregional offices will need to be something more than mere administrative relay posts and should be provided with groups of experts in the essential development disciplines.

10. The West African subregional office, for example, could be made responsible for rendering assistance and cooperation in connection with the activities of the Organization of Senegal River States, the Entente group, the *Union douanière des États d'Afrique occidentale* (UDEAO), the Niger River and Chad Basin Commissions, the Inter-State Committee for Hydraulic Studies, the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives and the subregional representatives of specialized agencies. Similar responsibilities could devolve on other subregional offices in North, Central and East Africa. Thus the Economic Commission for Africa could more effectively orient its activities towards cooperation and assistance to intergovernmental groupings, without abandoning the contribution it should make to individual government efforts. With the establishment of effective presence at the subregional level, the Economic Commission for Africa would acquire an increasingly practical grasp of the real needs of Governments, both individually and collectively,

and consequently draw up increasingly relevant work programmes in order to provide assistance in meeting pressing and recognized needs.

11. In the light of the above, it seems essential that there should be clearly defined working arrangements between the Economic Commission for Africa and United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme. Without waiting for official decisions to be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme study of the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded programme for setting up a new order in the United Nations, the member States of the Economic Commission for Africa should enter into negotiations with the United Nations Development Programme to determine a formula which will enable the Economic Commission for Africa to command the technical and financial backing for the role African Governments expect it to play. In particular, it is desirable that the Economic Commission for Africa should be designated executing agency for certain projects in which the Commission has accumulated specialized knowledge of the material and human problems of the African region. The member States should continue to emphasize, in all appropriate regional and international bodies, and in particular in the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, their desire that the Economic Commission for Africa should be the principal United Nations organ through which African development should be approached.

12. In order to prepare the ground for the execution of an African strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to assist in the execution of such a strategy, specific institutional machinery should be established within the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat. In 1971 and subsequent years its main function should be to assist in maintaining the closest contacts with member States and intergovernmental organizations through visits to Heads of State and Government, especially those exercising the functions for presidents of multinational institutions. Close contacts should also be maintained with the Administrative Secretary-General Organization of African Unity in order to strengthen relations between African Governments and organization, and wherever possible, to attempt to establish quasi-organic links. It should further play a major role in helping to rationalize existing international groupings and their operations wherever this appears necessary for overcoming obstacles to economic development. In this process particular attention should be paid to the non-economic hindrances to economic cooperation. The success of multinational projects, particularly those culminating directly in operational activities, depends largely on both preliminary and follow-up contacts with the secretaries-general, executive secretaries and current presidents of intergovernmental organizations.

13. It is obvious that if the prevalent confusion about the role which regional commissions should play in economic development is to be cleared up, more time has to be devoted to discussions and negotiations both with Governments and United Nations institutions. Closer contacts and relations should be established with headquarters of other organizations in the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to foster a better climate for cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa. It will, in particular, be necessary to ascertain the views of the United Nations Development Programme on the regional structures of the United Nations bodies.

14. The Governments of African States recognize the Economic Commission for Africa as an agent worthy of their confidence, an agent with the necessary capacity to serve Africa. Their manifestation of such confidence and esteem is not measured merely in terms of the interest of enthusiasm displayed at Commission sessions, but even more in the reasoned adherence of Governments to the Economic Commission for Africa work programme and commitment to take practical steps to implement the Economic Commission for Africa resolutions.

219 (X). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in the United Nations programmes for technical cooperation in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting that the Commission's resolution 211 (IX) of 14 February 1969 on the role for the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical cooperation in Africa has not been implemented,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and in particular the recognition of greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the Headquarters to the regional and country levels,

Conscious of the need to entrust the Economic Commission for Africa with a greater role in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to Africa,

Reaffirms the Commission's resolution 211 (IX) of 14 February 1969 on technical cooperation in Africa as annexed hereto.

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ANNEX

211 (IX). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical cooperation in Africa^{2/}

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 181 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on technical assistance,

Having noted General Assembly resolution 2279 (XXII) on the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme,

Conscious of the need to entrust the Economic Commission for Africa with a greater role in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to Africa,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat so as to give the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa a major role in the carrying out of operational activities under the United Nations programme of technical cooperation in the African region, including the preparation, carrying out and evaluation of specific projects;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly provide the secretariat with the necessary facilities and resources for carrying out this increased role in technical cooperation activities;

^{2/} See also Commission Resolutions 123 (VII), 129 (VII), 176 (VIII), 177 (VIII) and 181 (VIII).

3. Calls upon the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to adopt decisions needed to make possible this decentralization to give the Commission the responsibility for a major share of the operations of technical cooperation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps so that the secretariat can undertake an enhanced role in operational activities;

5. Recommends in this connection that the Executive Secretary pay special attention at the initial period to operational activities in support of:

(a) Projects aimed at fostering economic cooperation among countries including advisory services in the establishment of regional and subregional groupings;

(b) Projects aimed at increasing intra-African trade, both those conceived within the framework of integration movements and those undertaken on an **ad hoc** basis;

(c) Projects connected with the establishment or expansion of multinational institutions for training and research in the African region;

6. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme establish, in addition to its country programmes, a global allocation of funds for projects of multinational cooperation under the Special Fund so that financing will be assured for United Nations assistance to intra-African cooperation including the promotion of intra-African trade.

220 (X). Economic research and planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the need to ensure that African countries attain the larger growth rates laid down for the Second United Nations Development Decade,²⁷

Noting that up-to-date economic surveys of the region, the subregions and individual countries are essential for maintaining continuous study for economic developments, identifying growth points and indicating factors which are holding up growth,

Recognizing the need to prepare medium-term development plans as a means of ensuring a steady and continuous growth,

1. Recommends that Governments of member States should continue to establish an effective planning machinery;

2. Urges all member States to improve their practices in presenting economic data and in preparing and modifying development plans;

²⁷ See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

3. Further recommends that some government agency in countries which do not prepare such surveys should be given the responsibility for preparing and publishing an annual economic survey;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to render all assistance possible in the fields of planning and economic surveys, especially in training economic planners, economic analysts, etc.;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue to improve the content of the annual Economic Survey of the region and to prepare Summaries of Data for individual countries of Africa on an annual basis.

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221 (X). Economic cooperation

The Conference of Ministers,

In accordance with:

(a) Resolutions 134 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and 178 (VII) of 24 February 1967 and the recommendations of the Executive Committee urging the adoption of measures to provide the subregional offices with adequate material and skilled personnel to enable them to play a more active role in the economic and social life of the member States,

(b) Resolution 189 (IX) of 10 February 1969 calling for review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including its subregional offices,

(c) Economic and Social Council resolution 1552 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on development planning advisory services,

Considering the progress report on multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams and decentralization in favour of the subregional offices, as presented in the statement of the secretariat on the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976,

Recognizing from the reports of the Executive Committee's meetings so far held and discussion of the document entitled "Some institutional aspects of African economic cooperation"¹⁴ that still closer cooperation is essential between the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat and the African multinational organizations,

Noting from the reports of missions on economic cooperation which visited all the subregions that considerable diversity characterizes the economic cooperation movement in the Africa region,

Aware that all the countries in the Africa region stand in need of an increasing volume of United Nations technical assistance which most of them wish to receive without prejudice to the existing demarcation of the subregions of the Economic Commission for Africa,

¹⁴/ E/CN.14/497.

Convinced that the present strength of the African multinational groupings render them capable of assuming responsibility for initiating measures for the required intergovernmental negotiations for economic cooperation,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary to pursue vigorously and intensify the new policy of decentralization of the activities of the Commission;

2. Welcomes the Economic and Social Council decision to introduce a scheme of multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams to serve groups of developing countries, and to place the African teams under the direction of the Economic Commission for Africa;

3. Invites the United Nations and its agencies to provide the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat with adequate resources to enable the latter to achieve a wider degree of decentralization and to create an adequate number of the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams within which must be integrated counterparts from the countries concerned;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to strengthen the secretariat's relations with the intergovernmental organizations for economic cooperation, and more particularly to assist them to identify their best opportunities for economic cooperation, and to strengthen their institutional machinery for this purpose;

5. Approves the proposal to leave to the intergovernmental organizations and member States the responsibility to decide on, and to convene the necessary meetings for negotiations and general consultations in such field as may be of interest to them, and in the light of recommendations from the secretariat;

6. Urges the multinational organizations to take the initiative in convening all necessary meetings for their own intergovernmental negotiations and decisions, and to associate non-members with such activities wherever geographical or other relevant factors permit;

7. Exhorts the member States not formally associated with any existing intergovernmental groupings to make every endeavour to obtain such associations wherever economic, geographical, and related circumstances justify such action;

8. Calls on all concerned with African economic cooperation to intensify their efforts in this direction.

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222 (X). International and intra-African trade

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the need to expand the export of member States to meet the growth target proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the Commission's earlier resolutions on international and Intra-African Trade,

Having considered Africa's strategy for development in the 1970¹⁵ and the programme of work of the Commission relating to problems of trade:

- A -

Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade
and Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Having noted Trade and Development Board decision 71 (X) of 17 September 1970 adopted at the first part of the Board's tenth session that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be convened in April/May 1972,¹⁶

Appreciating the assistance given by the secretariat to African delegations attending the first and second sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Expresses the hope that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will see all member States contribute effectively to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
2. Confirms the readiness of African countries to assist the Conference in reaching positive decisions that will advance the general aims of the Conference and of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
3. Endorses the recommendation of the Fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development¹⁶ that a ministerial meeting of African countries should be convened to discuss issues likely to be put on the agenda of a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the organization of African Unity, to assist member States by providing all information and expert services necessary for the convening of the African ministerial meeting;
5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to lend all assistance to member States during the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to coordinating the positions of African countries among themselves and with the other developing countries.

- B -

Intra-African trade

The Conference of Ministers,

Convinced of the priority to be accorded to the expansion of intra-African trade and stressing the need to orient the work of the secretariat along these lines in order to help African countries to increase trade among themselves;

¹⁵ See Commission resolution 218 (X) of 13 March 1971.

¹⁶ See General Assembly resolution 2725 (XXV) of 15 December 1970.

¹⁵ See document E/CN.14/490 - E/CN.14/WP.1/31 - OAU/TRAD/30.

1. Endorses the recommendation of the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development in respect of intra-African cooperation and trade expansion;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare documentation for the consideration of African Governments, paying special attention to:

- (a) Identification of products which can be traded among African countries,
- (b) Problems arising in trade policy,
- (c) Problems arising in respect of administrative and trade procedures,
- (d) Trade promotion,
- (e) Payment problems,
- (f) The establishment of a system of preferences among African countries.

3. Recommends that in the carrying out of projects with a view to expanding intra-African trade the Executive Secretary can, in consultations with African Government, set up working groups and convene meetings, including the holding of non-committal and confidential bilateral consultations in conjunction with the meetings for the Conference of Ministers.

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13 February 1971.

- C -

Africa Trade Centre

The Conference of Ministers,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the efficiency and speed with which the Africa Trade Centre was established and notes with appreciation that it immediately embarked on the implementation of its work programme;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the Fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development that:

(a) More resources should be put at the disposal of the Africa Trade Centre to allow it to expand its activities, particularly in the area of training oriented towards the expansion of intra-African trade and in the field of advisory services,

(b) Closer coordination should be established between the Africa Trade Centre and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre with a view to avoiding duplication,

(c) More emphasis should be laid by the Africa Trade Centre on the problems of Africanization and restructuring of commercial sectors in the region,

(d) Efforts should be made by the Africa Trade Centre to establish an association of African trade promotion organizations, such as associations of exporters.

- D -

Commodity trade

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind that only a small share of Africa's exports of commodities is covered by any international commodity agreement,

Having noted the secretariat study on consultations among producing countries on commodities of export interest to the African countries,

1. Recommends that the Executive Secretary assist African countries in harmonizing their policy positions with regard to their primary commodities and help them to promote measures at the international level with a view to ensuring remunerative and stable prices and to facilitating the access of their primary commodities to the markets of developed countries;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development in respect of commodity trade;

3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should undertake a study of the prices of raw materials imported by African countries and their impact on the economic development of Africa;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to lend all necessary assistance to African countries which may wish to initiate consultations on specific commodities.

- E -

Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

The Conference of Ministers,

1. Reaffirms the Commission's resolution 210 (IX) of 14 February 1969 and in particular the recommendation that a special United Nations programme in favour of the least developed among the developing countries should be established;

2. Welcomes General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to recommend special measures within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries;

3. Welcomes also Trade and development Board resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970 establishing an **ad hoc** group of experts to assist the Board and its permanent organs until the eleventh session of the Board in all matters concerning the special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to follow closely the work of, and give all necessary assistance to, the African members of the group of experts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to examine any concrete measures which may be decided in favour of the least developed countries and take account of these measures in order to ensure their appropriateness to the economic development of African countries.

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13 February 1971.

223 (X). Natural resources

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and the expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the international Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that the financing of the development plans of the developing countries depends, to a considerable degree, upon the conditions under which their natural resources are exploited and upon their share in the profits of foreign enterprises in the exploitation of such resources,

Recognizing that the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in the developing countries are undertaken mainly by foreign entrepreneurs,

Aware of the shortage of trained African manpower for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources endowment of the African region,

Taking into account the importance of revising existing mining legislations to enable African governments to realize the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) and the need for assistance to be provided to African governments for this purpose,

Cognizant of the acute shortage of personnel in the secretariat of the Commission to provide the necessary assistance to African Governments,

Requests the Executive Secretary, as a matter of urgency, to secure the necessary financial and staff resources for the secretariat of the Commission to provide assistance to member States for the training of personnel, improvement of administrative machinery, policy formulation, and exploration, exploitation and marketing of their mineral resources.

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13 February 1971.

224 (X). The human environment²

The Conference of Ministers,

Having heard the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Aware of the fact that it would be to the advantage of the developing countries in general, and of the African countries in particular, to participate actively in both the preparations for and the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm,

Emphasizing that efforts to improve the human environment must be combined with those undertaken on the international level to promote economic and social development,

Reaffirming the desire for the African nations to play their rightful part in all important world issues, and therefore in the improvement of the quality of life on earth,

1. Recommends that Governments of member States;

(a) Take all necessary measures, with the assistance of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to render effective the participation of African nations in the Conference;

(b) Encourage all forms of cooperation which may be undertaken through the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in connection with the forthcoming Conference and in particular the seminar to be held in Addis Ababa;

(c) Immediately alert public opinion in African countries to the importance of environmental problems and their inter-relationships with problems of development;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to keep Africa Governments informed of preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

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225 (X). Energy

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly paragraphs 11, 24, 41 and 74,

² See General Assembly resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970.

Recalling the various resolutions of the Commission on trade in primary commodities,

Mindful of the need for Africa to elaborate without delay a common African policy for the exploitation of the mineral and energy resources of the continent with a view to rapid industrialization,

Concerned about the pressure exercised by some industrialized countries on the petroleum-producing countries of Africa for the purpose of preventing them from obtaining fair and remunerative prices for their products and from exercising effective control over this wealth,

1. Reaffirms its total adherence to the principle that all States exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources;
2. Recognizes the legitimacy of the steps taken by the African petroleum-producing countries with a view to the effective exercise of that sovereignty, and accords its full support to those countries;
3. Urges the industrialized countries which use energy products to agree to fair and remunerative prices for such products in the spirit of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene, as soon as possible, and not later than 1972, the African conference on the petroleum industry, originally scheduled for 1976, and to seek the necessary funds for that purpose.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

226 (X). Trans-African highway

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the importance of improved transport networks for national and international economic integration in Africa and for opening up new areas with promising agricultural and mineral potential,

Considering that the development of efficient transport networks would, in particular, be conducive to the attainment of the priority objective of increasing intra-African trade, other forms of economic cooperation and contacts between African countries,

Noting that the Trans-African highway project is of a multinational character and therefore requires multinational machinery for its implementation,

Further noting the interest of developed countries in the implementation of this project for the benefit of the Africa peoples,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Governments of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda, to consider the establishment of a committee to study the feasibility of the route and the improvements and modifications that would have to be made in existing segments of the highway in question and the construction of additional linking segments;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to study what forms of assistance they can provide for the implementation of the project and to consider the possibility of creating flows of trade among the countries traversed by the said highway;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to help in the formation of the Trans-African Highway Committee and to take all appropriate steps to interest investors with a view to mobilizing financial and technical resources in industrialized countries and to securing the necessary international assistance for this purpose.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

227 (X). African development fund

The Conference of Ministers,

Convinced of the need to mobilize a large and growing volume of financial resources to facilitate the acceleration for the pace of development in African countries,

Aware of the necessity of calling on external sources of finance to supplement domestic African resources in this endeavour,

Conscious of the fact that the volume and the quality of the inflow of external financial resources into Africa have either deteriorated or failed to improve over the past decade,

Recalling the Commission's resolution 169 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on development capital,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the need for the African Development Bank to obtain resources for the financing of African development on advantageous terms,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the African Development Bank and the progress it has made towards the creation of an African development fund,

Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the interagency meeting held at the Commission's headquarters on 26 June 1970 and particularly the identity of views among the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, as set out in the Economic Commission for Africa's progress report on the implementation of its resolution 169 (VIII)^{17/},

1. Recommends that the Governments of member States give their full support to the effort of the African Development Bank aiming at an early establishment of an African development fund;

^{16/} Mobilization of financial resources for African development: progress report on the implementation of resolution 169 (VIII) (E/CN.14/507).

2. Invites the President of the African Development Bank to maintain consultations and collaboration with the Commission and other international agencies in respect of this project;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to maintain cooperation with and support for the African Development Bank.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

228 (X). Monetary and financial cooperation

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the important role of monetary and financial institutions and the significant bearing of their policies and action on the over-all prospects of economic development,

Recognizing the need to intensify subregional, regional and international cooperation in the monetary and financial sphere in order to ensure sustained and integrated economic progress,

Convinced of the usefulness to African countries of harmonizing to the maximum possible extent their positions and their actions on monetary and financial issues, as recommended by the Commission's resolution 207 (IX) of 14 February 1969,

Welcoming the inauguration of the Association of African Central Banks as an organ for fostering regional monetary cooperation,

1. Urges member States to take the opportunity afforded by the meetings of the Association and those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the African Development Bank for consultations and harmonization of views and positions on international monetary problems;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue his assistance to the African delegations and representatives at the meetings of pertinent organization with a view to coordinating the positions maintained on various issues;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue to cooperate with other African organizations, in working out common positions on issues under consideration by the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

229 (X). ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the programme for work of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division outlined in the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976 and presented by the Chief of the Division,

Noting that this programme of work had been approved in principle by the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Algiers from 17 September to 3 October 1970,

Considering that the studies proposed in the programme for work should lead to recommendations of programmes and policy measures for the development of agriculture in general and the promotion of intra-African trade in agricultural products in particular,

Recognizing that the development of intra-African trade in agricultural products offers great prospects for surmounting the problems raised by the unsteady and falling prices of the traditional export products in the world market and for the expansion of agricultural production,

Further recognizing that intra-African trade cannot be expanded unless the African countries themselves cooperate and mutually ameliorate regulations governing trade among themselves,

1. Approves the programme of work of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
2. Calls on the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to give high priority to the completion of the studies proposed in this programme of work and to make every possible effort to obtain both multinational and bilateral assistance for the completion of these studies sooner than proposed;
3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, should call meetings of government representatives of the various subregions to start discussions on the gradual removal of all barriers slowing down intra-African trade in agricultural commodities.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

230 (X). Population

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the secretariat in demographic training,

Satisfied with the establishment within the secretariat of a Population programme Centre,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary, as part of the Commission's work programme, to carry out a study of population levels and trends in relation to economic and social development;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary, as part of the Commission's work programme, to prepare a demographic manual, which will contain concepts and definitions suitable for African countries.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

231 (X). Statistics

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out by the United Nations in developing the United Nations System of National Accounts and other statistical systems as a basis for the organization of statistical programmes and economic analyses,

Mindful of the urgent need for comprehensive and timely statistical informations in planning development efforts at national and multinational levels,

1. Urges African Governments to take all steps necessary for the introduction of these systems without delay;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to arrange for countries to receive the assistance needed in applying internationally recommended statistical systems and in identifying and remedying the principal statistical deficiencies which exist at the present time;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to give all possible assistance in the training of data processing staff at all levels;
4. Recommends that Governments should give urgent attention to the problems of achieving speedier publication of statistical information;
5. Further recommends that Governments should undertake the preparation and publication of provisional estimates of key national accounts aggregates at the end of each year.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

232 (X). The least developed among the developing countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in particular, section 5 regarding special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the forthcoming Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as well as the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1972, and the preparatory meetings leading to them,

Realizing that the benefits of the Second United Nations Development Decade should be equitably shared among all member States,

Realizing also that the efforts of the Trade and Development Board concerning special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries deserved to be extended to other fields in the interest of these countries,

Aware of the need for concerted action by regional and specialized agencies in order to close the gap in development among developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to work out a detailed and comprehensive action programme for the 1970s in favour of the least developed of the African member States and present a report to the Ministerial meeting of the African group of the Group of 77, Preparatory to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to be held in Vienna in June 1971, as well as to the appropriate governing bodies of the specialized and executing agencies;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to expedite, in consultation with the Heads of the specialized and executing agencies, regional economic commissions and other appropriate bodies the comprehensive examination of the problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend special measures within the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with these problems as requested by General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV) of December 1969;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary to transmit the action programme to the economic and Social Council for appropriate action by the governing bodies of the specialized and executing agencies.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

233 (X). Participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission
The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Commission's resolution 194 (IX) of 12 February 1969 on the participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission,

Having heard the statements made by the representatives of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia,

Convinced that the political and economic independence of Africa requires the liberation of all African territories still under colonial domination,

Noting with regret that, notwithstanding numerous appeals by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, certain countries and international bodies are still supporting economic projects whose sole purpose is to consolidate colonial domination,

1. Welcomes the participation in its work for the first time of the representatives of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia;

2. Requests all States and international bodies which are still extending financial and military aid to Portugal and South Africa to discontinue such aid immediately;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to do everything in his power to assist the liberation movements of African countries under colonial domination, in their preparation for accession to national sovereignty in the best possible conditions by providing them with the means for training competent senior officials;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to associate the representatives of these territories with all the Commissions's multinational economic projects;

5. Acclaims and supports the struggle for national liberation wages by the peoples under colonial domination.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

234 (X). Date and place of the eleventh session of the Commission (second meeting of the Conference of Ministers)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of the Commission's resolutions 130 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969 as well as of the terms of rule 1 of its rules of procedure,

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Ghana to hold the eleventh session of the Commission (second meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Accra,

1. Recommends that the eleventh session of the Commission be held in 1973;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to fix the date of the session, after due consultations with the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Chairman of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

235 (X). Vote of thanks to His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, and to the Government and People of Tunisia

The Conference of Ministers,

Fully appreciative of the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to hold the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Tunisia,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the inspiring inaugural address and message, delivered on behalf of His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic, by his Excellency Mr. Hedi Nouira, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia;

2. Further expresses its fervent wish for the speedy and full recovery of His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba;

3. Coveys its gratitude to his Excellency the president of the Republic of Tunisia, and to the government and the people of Tunisia, for their warm hospitality and the facilities generously placed at the disposal both of the participants in the Technical Committee of Experts and of the representatives and observers at the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers);

4. Decides that this resolution be accordingly communicated to the Government of the Republic of Tunisia by the Executive Secretary.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

236 (X). Congratulations to the officers of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur in the conduct of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),

Conscious also of the great responsibilities which devolved upon the officers of the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts, in their various deliberations on meetings in preparation for the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved by their devotion to duty and by the diligence and dignity with which they all performed their onerous duties,

Conveys its whole-hearted congratulations and sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur for the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), as well as to the respective Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the second meeting of the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts.

163rd meeting,
13 February 1971.

237 (X). Congratulation to the secretariat

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results which have attended the deliberations of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),

Further considering the important and valuable documentation prepared and made available to the representatives and observers,

Conscious of the great volume of work and the complexity of the tasks entrusted to and accomplished by the secretariat,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and all staff members, including interpreters and translators, for their unceasing devotion and excellent contributions to the success of the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the tenth session of the Commission.

163rd meeting,
February 1971.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR SECOND MEETING**

238 (XI). Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s adopted in Tunis in 1971,

Taking note of the report of the fourth session of the Conference of African Planners,

Taking further note of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1621 (LI) and 1626 (LI) on the arrangements for the review and appraisal of progress during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to work out the appropriate method to be used in the evaluation and appraisal of intra-as well as extra-African factors affecting the progress made during the Second United Nations Development Decade;

2. Decides to complement Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, as embodied in Commission resolution 218 (X) of 13 February 1971, by including the following sections more specifically related to transport, communication, science and technology and natural resources:

Natural Resources

Minerals

(1) An appropriate strategy during the 1970s in respect of the exploration, exploitation and utilization of mineral resources should consist of:

- (i) The conduct of a mineral development policy so as to ensure maximum benefits to the national economies from the exploitation and use of mineral resources. In particular, the establishment of forward and backward national industrial links to the mining industry should be firmly promoted;
- (ii) The strengthening of Government's capabilities to negotiate advantageously contracts in respect of the exploration and exploitation of mineral resources. The participation of Governments in the mining and petroleum industry should be increased with a view to eventual control and direct exploitation. Adequate support should be made available by the necessary research and development institutes;
- (iii) The vigorous promotion of mineral surveys in order to arrive at a better picture of the continent's mineral resources;
- (iv) The training of adequate numbers of specialists needed in mineral exploration and exploitation, with a view to increasing the active participation of African nationals in these activities;
- (v) The fostering of close cooperation between neighbouring countries in respect of mining legislation, and the exchange of geological and technical information for the development of these resources. This is essential especially where mineral deposits or oil-bearing formations spread across national borders;

- (vi) Condemning the exploitation of non-renewable natural resources, mainly minerals and oil, in the occupied territories of the region, with full acknowledgement of the paramount harmful effect on the economy of such territories and of the loss of access of their people to their natural resources, adequate steps should be taken to safeguard their interests including among other policies, the adoption of a non-trading policy in these identified minerals with non-African States.

(2) During the period 1960-1969 the value of the exports of minerals, excluding petroleum rose from 1,126 million dollars to 2,257 million dollars. In the same period the value of exported crude oil and petroleum products rose to over 3,400 million dollars. The region has abundant mineral resources and accounts for about 28 per cent of the total value of world mineral output. For developing Africa as a whole, minerals provide more than a half of the total export earnings, oil and oil products having a share of about 30 per cent, and the other minerals account for over 20 per cent. Besides earning large amounts of foreign exchange, minerals also provide a high proportion of government revenue in many countries.

(3) There can be little doubt that world demand for almost all minerals will continue to grow in the foreseeable future. To increase or even to maintain Africa's share in the world export of minerals, vigorous programmes of mineral survey aimed at identifying exploitable quantities of commercial minerals need to be undertaken. Where prospects for mineral discoveries do exist, adequately staffed and equipped governments charged with geological surveys should be built up and maintained.

(4) While large-scale mining operations contribute considerably to foreign exchange earnings and to government revenue, the benefit to a national of mineral exploitation could in many cases be increased by the steadfast promotion of industries which deliver goods to the mining enterprises or which process partly or wholly the ore output. Mining operations could employ labour intensive methods - in respect of certain minerals at least - in order to have some impact on the employment situation. In short, Governments need to conduct such mineral development policies as would ensure maximum economic benefit to the national economies.

(5) With few exceptions, large-scale industrial mining operations in Africa have been conducted by foreign enterprises. Heavy capital input necessary for such operations have so far prevented any substantial changes in the situation. But even where large-scale mining operations have been nationalized foreigners are frequently still used for the management of such undertakings. The lack of sufficient numbers of skilled and specialized manpower in the management and technical fields must be overcome if African countries are to have real national mining industries. A well-planned all African action for the training of a highly skilled technical and managerial body of professional in the various aspects of mining should be undertaken most urgently. Such a body is, in particular, needed to strengthen the Governments capability to negotiate with potential investors in the mining field, to oversee the correct execution of concession contracts and to implement mining legislation. In addition, resources should be pooled to establish centres on subregional basis for undertaking research in such fields as mineral economics, ore-dressing technology, etc., to backstop African mining undertakings.

(6) There is need for serious technical and economic studies in respect of the upgrading and transformation of minerals in Africa. Such studies should be developed in three directions:

- (i) Purely export-oriented operations;
- (ii) Operations aimed at satisfying domestic or regional demand, the viability of which depends on simultaneous overseas export; and
- (iii) Domestic market-oriented operations which are in need of new technological concepts in view of the scale of markets.

Energy

(7) The elements of the strategy in respect of energy include:

- (i) Systematic planning of the development of the different energy resources in Africa;
- (ii) International cooperation in the exploitation of energy resources, including the inter-connection of national electric energy grids;
- (iii) The promotion of electric energy use in rural areas; and
- (iv) Exploration of ways to utilize efficiently non-conventional energy resources such as solar energy and geo-thermal energy.

(8) Africa has very large potential hydro-electric energy resources of which only a minor part is developed. In addition the number of countries where oil is found is steadily increasing. Particular attention needs to be given to the projections of electric energy demand as one input for determining the most economic way of electricity production, taking into account expected future prices of oil and petroleum products and, at the same time, the possibilities of exchange of electric energy between neighbouring countries. In view of the latter there is obviously need to consider energy demand and potential energy production on a subregional basis.

(9) The supply of electric energy to rural areas is lagging behind supply to the cities. As part of the measures to be taken to arrive at a transformation of the rural communities, the use of electricity in rural areas should be actively promoted.

(10) Non-conventional energy resources are receiving increasing attention. Large parts of the African continent receive abundant solar energy and more research into its practical and economical conversion into electrical energy needs to be undertaken. This appears a suitable subject for inter-African cooperation. In very recent years it has been shown that eastern Africa, in particular is rich in geo-thermal resources. Surveys and research with a view to exploiting these resources need to be actively pursued.

Water Resources

(11) A strategy for the further development of Africa's water resources during the 1970s should consist of the following elements:

- (i) The intensive systematic collection, processing, and analysis of adequate hydrological and other data;
- (ii) Up-to-date water legislation and administration and, where not yet in existence, the setting-up of intra-governmental machinery for the coordination of water resources development activities and programming;
- (iii) The promotion of the development of international river basins through cooperation by the riparian States;

- (iv) Undertaking of more extensive programmes of water supply in both urban and rural areas.

(12) While over the last decade knowledge of Africa's water resources has, no doubt, increased, the collection of water data in many countries is still insufficient for comprehensive water development. A few countries have made efforts to embark upon the design and operation of a national hydrometeorological network based on both the natural conditions and their economic development programmes, but in many countries a more systematic approach to the collection of water data is now called for.

(13) To be effective, all water development projects must involve a number of government ministries or agencies, with responsibility of specific aspect of government policy, planning and implementation of projects. In many countries, adequate machinery does not exist for the necessary consultations among agencies in this regard and for the coordination of their action. In order to improve the preparation, the selection, and the operation of water resource projects, high priority should be given to the setting-up such machinery. Similarly, water legislation needs to be reviewed and brought in line with the demands put upon it as a result of economic and social development.

(14) The African continent features 54 international river basins which are shared by two or more States. Some, such as the Niger, the Nile and the Congo basins, are shared by nine countries, while the Chad and the Volta basins, for example, over part of the territories of five countries. Riparian countries of some of these basins are jointly undertaking surveys and studies which aim at the development of their resources and, in certain cases, Governments have established river basin commissions to assist them in the orderly planning and execution of development activities. Regarding a number of basins, however, no such cooperation for planning and development between riparian Governments has yet been established.

(15) The provision of safe water in many urban areas and over vast rural areas is far from satisfactory. While all countries have some programmes of water supply in their development plans, in most countries the annual increase of population is larger than the annual increase of those enjoying improved water supply from new works. A concerted effort consisting of the application of the people concerned would do much to alleviate the serious situation in many countries.

The Environment

(16) Environmental problems which call for urgent attention in the 1970s include:

- (i) Inadequate water supplies for man, animal and crops;
- (ii) The destruction of forest and grass cover leading to soil degradation and causing marginal areas to turn into desert land;
- (iii) The prevalence of water-borne and other endemic diseases;
- (iv) The importation of polluting industries into Africa;
- (v) The concentration of human population in agglomerations arising as a result of the establishment of mining and/or industrial complexes.

(17) An appropriate strategy for the improvement and protection of the environment should have the following objectives:

- (i) Improvement in the management and utilization for plant and animal resources in the game reserves so as to earn enough foreign exchange and, at the same time, to protect this unique heritage for posterity;

- (ii) Where such areas are contiguous to a number of countries, promotion of multinational cooperation in the fields of legislation, conservation, exchange of information, research projects, fishery regulations, etc.;
- (iii) Improvement of the rural environment through:
 - (a) The provision of adequate potable water for man and animal;
 - (b) The construction of good but cheap dwellings using local materials;
 - (c) The provision of electricity, schools and enough health centres;
 - (d) The introduction of sound agricultural practices;
- (iv) Finding solutions for:
 - (a) Overcrowding in cities and the resultant peri-urban slums;
 - (b) Proliferating industrial and/or mining complexes which create serious environmental problems in a number of countries;
 - (c) Exportation of pollutive industries as a result of environmental consideration;
 - (d) Major threats to African exports that may arise.

(18) In order to tackle these environmental problems successfully, legislation for the improvement and protection of the environment will need to be updated or passed. Where such legislation would prove of benefit to a number of countries, e.g., illicit trade in animal trophies, etc., multinational machineries should be established.

(19) In order to provide an umbrella under which problems of the environment would be handled, appropriate government machinery or commissions should be created to coordinate the work of the various ministries where portfolios encompass problems of the environment. It is through such machinery that recommendations from the Stockholm Conference for national and international actions in the field of the Human Environment could be carried out effectively during the 1970s.

Drought

(20) The persistence of the drought phenomenon and its geographical advance are of major concern not only to desert zones but also to those in the forest zones of Africa. Practical action to control this scourge is urgently required from international organizations in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, with financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and from the whole international community on bilateral basis, and should have the following aims:

- (i) Exceptional measures to alleviate the immediate consequences of the phenomenon:
 - (a) Lack of food,
 - (b) Livestock losses,
 - (c) Loss of export earnings;

- (ii) Immediate steps to:
 - (a) supply water for human and livestock requirements;
 - (b) Delimit the areas affected;
- (iii) Definition, development and application of a research and study programme with a view to selecting seed varieties suited to the new climatic conditions.

Transport

(21) The objectives of a sound strategy for the development of transport in Africa during the 1970s must be based on the essential characteristics, possibilities as well as obstacles to development, of the present situation in this field. These characteristics include:

- (i) Fragmentary statistical and other information on transport in Africa which is often of varying reliability and scattered over a range of sources;
- (ii) Exceptionally political fragmentation of the continent with its implication for difficulties in intra-African transport as well as in the coordination of transport policies for larger regions;
- (iii) Unintegrated national transport networks which are more adapted to overseas than intra-African trade;
- (iv) A transport infrastructure which is still in a rather embryonic state of development but which enables decisions concerning transport policies to be made without the more severe constraints which would otherwise have existed;
- (v) A very short coastline in relation to the land mass due to the geographical shape of the continent, which has resulted in an exceptionally large proportion of regional which lack direct access to the sea; in fact, out of the total of 18 land-locked developing countries in the world, 13 are situated in Africa.

(22) The value of a transport service depends on its ability to serve, at a reasonable cost, society in its economic and social development. Consequently, transport policy-making and planning should form an integral part of the general economic and social policy and planning. This requires a multi-disciplinary approach to transport problems.

(23) The decisions on transport policy should be based on correct and complete information on the present status and trends in different modes of transport. This calls for more efficient coordination between different national and international organizations in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of information on transport in Africa.

(24) Many African countries have closer economic ties with countries outside the region than with their African neighbours. In order to promote the economic independence of African countries this trend should be reversed. This would necessitate the efficient integration of the national transport networks in order to make closer economic cooperation possible. The coordination and integration of national transport policies has, to a certain extent, already begun within the existing economic groupings. This trend should be strengthened and extended over the limits of the existing groupings which, in many cases, tend to reflect the realities of the pre-independence era.

(25) A large proportion of the rural population of many African countries lives under subsistence conditions only slightly touched by the benefits of economic and social development. Vast natural resources are not properly exploited due to lack of transport facilities. Integrating these human and economic resources in the national development effort necessitates a determined policy in the provision of intra-country transport. To minimize the cost of providing the basic transport infrastructure on national as well as international levels requires that the different modes of transport be handled as complementary rather than competitive. Particular attention needs to be paid to the problems of the least developed and land-locked countries in international transport questions.

(26) In the light of the above, a strategy for the development of transport in Africa in the 1970s should have the following basic objectives:

- (i) The definition of a basic transport network for the African countries including all modes of transport and fulfilling the minimum requirements of linkage between African countries and the outside world;
- (ii) The incorporation of the transport policy and planning in the general economic and social development policies and planning;
- (iii) The coordination of various national transport policies and plans, especially between neighbouring countries, in order to minimize the cost of providing an efficient infrastructure for intra-African cooperation;
- (iv) On the national level, the opening up of hitherto undeveloped regions by providing a minimum all-year transport network normally consisting of roads and inland waterways.

Telecommunications

(27) The strategy for development in the 1970s in the field of telecommunications should aim at:

- (i) The general modernization and expansion of national telephone and telex networks;
- (ii) The rapid development of national radio and television broadcasting networks for education;
- (iii) The full implementation of the planned regional telecommunication network for intra-African and inter-continental communication;
- (iv) The adequate and urgent provision of regional and subregional training facilities for the continuous improvement of performance standards and engineering knowledge of senior technicians, and management and specialized training for engineers in the many new and relevant telecommunication techniques; and
- (v) The effective cooperation at the regional level of activities and development programmes in the telecommunication field.

(28) The characteristic features of most national telephone and telegraph networks are obsolescent and heterogeneous transmission equipment, relative over-concentration of services in the urban centres, and general underdevelopment. In terms of number of telephones, the region is the least developed, with only 1.2 per cent of the world's telephones. Compared to the world's average of 7.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants, the region has an average of less than 1.0 per 100.

(29) In some countries of the region, the priority rating accorded to telecommunication development seems inadequate. The utilization factor, that is the number of telephones for each \$100,000 of gross domestic product is on the average of 3.0 compared to the minimum of 9.0 in developed countries.

(30) For the Second United Nations Development Decade, it is suggested that average figures for utilization factors of 3.5 and 6.0 for 1975 and 1980 respectively should be the targets set by most countries of the region if the development in telecommunications is to make any real impact on their economies. These figures call for rather high-level investments of the order of one to two per cent of gross domestic product in most cases.

(31) The above situation is equally true of radio and television. This service requires substantial allocation of resources to modernize and expand its production and transmission facilities. Much effort is also required to improve on current average figures of 4.3 per 100 inhabitants for radio receivers and 2.0 per 100 for television receivers and in this regard multinational projects for low-priced receiver assembly and manufacturing plants may be called for.

(32) Investment studies for the Plan-African Telecommunication Network, involving 18,000 kms. of route distance, is almost completed and the major problem is its financing. Total investment involved is currently estimated at about US\$100 million and recourse may have to be made to central funding through the African Development Bank in order, among other things, to preserve the concept of a single network.

(33) The increasing complexity of telecommunications science in relation to the current state of the industry in the region compels urgency in the development of training courses for senior technicians, instructors and engineers in efficient operation and specialized techniques as well as in management and financial control. A primary requirement is for a comprehensive survey to establish the basic manpower requirements in all the various fields and the number, type and location of the institutions that may be required. Such a survey co-sponsored by the International Telecommunication Union, the Economic Commission for Africa and possibly by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also might consider ways and means of providing adequate resources for all aspects of the project.

(34) There is a trend for a regional body concerned solely with all fields of telecommunications, to review all the phases in the implementation of the Pan-African network, to coordinate the operation of the network when implemented, to keep the functioning of existing networks under constant review with the aim of raising performance standards, to coordinate national development programmes, and to be generally concerned with telecommunications development in the region. This Regional Coordination Body might take the form of a Union - an African Telecommunication Union.

Tourism

(35) An appropriate strategy for tourism development in the 1970s should have the following as the main objectives:

- (i) The increase in Africa's share of the rapidly growing volume of international tourism enabling a large number of African countries, including the least developed countries, to benefit from the foreign exchange receipts and other advantages deriving from tourism;
- (ii) The increase in efficiency of the African Tourist industry and a rise in the profitability of its tourist enterprise, thus enabling more rapid expansion and attraction of external capital for new investments;

- (iii) The encouragement of tourist enterprises to rely increasingly on local and regional resources, thus strengthening the local and regional markets for agricultural produce and some manufactures goods, thereby saving foreign exchange.

(36) Tourism is one of the fastest growing industries in the world and Africa has the natural and cultural assets which are in great demand by tourists from the developed industrial countries. Although during the First Development Decade large scale tourism has taken hold in some African countries, various problems of tourism development have delayed growth in other countries equally endowed with touristic attractions. By solving some of the outstanding problems in air transport, infrastructure, professional training and travel promotion, and by eliminating cumbersome administrative regulations, tourism in Africa will, in the 1970s, accelerate its growth and spread throughout the region.

(37) The desire to obtain quick results has often caused hurried planning not supported by basic studies; the design and location of new plants were often not appropriate, and the development and operating costs were not always effectively controlled, nor were the development efforts matched by adequate promotion in overseas markets. In such cases, the volume of tourism foreign exchange earnings, employment, tax revenue and profitability of tourist enterprises have fallen short of set targets. At the same time, encouraging results have been achieved in other countries. An exchange of experience on a regular basis would greatly increase the efficiency and profitability of tourism enterprises in African countries and enable them to benefit fully from the overall favourable conditions for tourism development.

(38) In planning tourism development and designing hotels and other tourist facilities in Africa, little has been done in a number of countries to utilize as much as possible local construction material and locally manufactured equipment and to maximize the use of local supplies in hotel operation while in other countries very good results have been achieved in these fields. By paying more attention to aspects such as the construction of tourist plants and catering for the rapidly growing numbers of foreign tourists, demand for the products of local industry and locally-produced foodstuffs, and the development of local production will be strengthened. At the same time foreign exchange expenditure of the tourism industry will be reduced.

(39) In order to achieve the basic aims set above, the following should form part of an overall strategy for Africa:

- (i) Careful studies of trends and patterns of the tourist demand in overseas market, the results of which should be made available to African countries;
- (ii) Protection, conservation and development of natural and cultural attractions which are in demand by the tourist public;
- (iii) Cooperation with civil aviation authorities and air transport companies in order to reconcile the financial interests of the companies with the wider interests of African countries in securing inexpensive transportation of holiday visitors from overseas;
- (vi) Organization of joint travel promotion in overseas markets by groups of neighbouring African countries;
- (v) Elimination of administrative restrictions and other impediments to free holiday travel;
- (vi) Research of profitability of hotel industry and tour operation business, the results of which should be made available to interested countries;

- (vii) Organization of professional training for higher level jobs in hotel industry and tourist trade through the cooperation of African countries on subregional basis;
- (viii) Coordination of the requirements for tourist infrastructure with the requirements of agriculture and manufacturing industry, in order to widen the markets of local and regional goods;
- (ix) Adaptation of design for new hotels and other tourist plants to the needs of maximizing the use of locally available material and equipment;
- (x) Increased use of local produce and products of regional industries in hotel supplies.

Science and Technology development

(40) The main objectives of an African strategy for the development of science and technology for this decade are:

- (i) The introduction of improved technologies in small - and medium - scale industries in order to raise quality and productivity;
- (ii) The improvement in arrangements for the transfer and adaptation of knowledge and technology already available in more developed countries;
- (iii) The establishment of or improvement in, institutions for the training of personnel at the professional, technician and craftsman levels, to enable the application of modern science and technology to development;
- (iv) The mobilization and direction of efforts of scientists and research organizations in Africa towards the solution of development problems encountered by African enterprises;
- (v) The promotion of deeper knowledge and awareness among Governments, the science and engineering community, the general public and especially, the youth of Africa, of their countries' need for science and technology;
- (vi) The encouragement of intra-African cooperation in the development of science and technology institutions and programmes.

(41) Short-term and medium-term objectives should be clearly defined at country level and kept distinct from long-term objectives as far as possible. Short-term programmes should deal primarily with the adaptation and application of existing knowledge to cope with such needs as health, food and education. The long-term programmes will have as their objectives institutional development, particularly research and development, reorientation, and the improvement of basic education in science and technology. Individual countries must select projects for institutions they can effectively maintain out of their resources on a long-term basis, and should arrange to cooperate with neighbouring countries for the establishment and use of more complex and costly institutions.

(42) A very important component of an African strategy should relate to the development of a mental climate favourable to the adoption of innovation and the attendant changes in outlook, local culture and patterns of life. This implies a determined effort in adult education programmes to explain the significance and possibilities of the new technology. It also assumes the existence of support programmes to facilitate the transition to new patterns of community organization and functioning.

(43) Emphasis should be placed upon the contribution of science and technology to food and agriculture, to industrial technology, natural resources development, rural development and indigenous scientific and technological capacity. The African approach in all these and the other fields should follow closely the African Regional plan of the World plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

239 (XI). Drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of the information received from various African States affected by the consequences of prolonged drought in the Sudano-Sahelian Zone,

Noting with satisfaction the concern of the Economic Commission for Africa, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the World Food Programme in the face of a problem so vital for the population of the countries concerned,

Observing that the Governments concerned have done everything in their power to deal with this calamity, but that the peril still remains unabated,

Considering that the situation creates a number of immediate medium-term and long-term problems in the Sahelian Zone which greatly exceed the resources available in the countries concerned,

Convinced that the foreseeable persistence and expansion of this situation could hamper and jeopardize the development and modernization of agriculture and lead to the natural encroachment of the desert in the zone in question,

Considering that African solidarity alone cannot provide an adequate solution and that an appeal to international solidarity is called for,

Noting that the entire Sahelian zone may be considered a disaster area,

1. Recommends that the Governments concerned declare the zone a disaster area,
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to make the necessary approaches to the competent organizations so that all measures short - medium - and long-term, calculated to keep the consequences of this peril within bounds will be taken.

172nd meeting,
23 February 1973.

240 (XI). The situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) and its effects on the economy of Zambia

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply concerned by the effects of the deterioration of the situation in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) on the economy of Zambia,

Disturbed at the continued activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests in support of the illegal racist minority regime in Zimbabwe,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and especially its affirmation that "the success of international development activities will depend in large measure on improvement in the general international situation, particularly on the elimination of colonialism, racial discrimination, *apartheid*",

Bearing in mind the Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Deplores that instead of taking measures which will ease the present tension, through the observance of Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and strict compliance with the relevant decisions of the United Nations, the supporters of the rebellious regime in Zimbabwe continue to collaborate with it;
2. Fully agrees with and supports the measures which the Government of the Republic of Zambia has been forced to take to protect its political and economic independence and territorial integrity;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Government of the Republic of Zambia to study and report to the ninth meeting of Executive Committee on measures that can be taken within the framework of the Commission, taking into account the report of the recent United Nations mission to Zambia, to ease the stranglehold imposed on the economy of Zambia by the continued presence of the illegal racist minority;
4. Authorizes the Executive Committee to make all necessary arrangements to implement the measures proposed by the Executive Secretary;
5. Strongly urges all Governments, specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to take steps to extend all moral and material assistance to the Government and to the people of Zambia.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

241 (XI). Establishment of Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 134 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 178 (VII) of 24 February 1967 and 221 (X) of 13 February 1971 as well as the recommendations of the Executive Committee urging the adoption of measures to provide the subregional offices with adequate material and skilled personnel to enable them to play a more active role in the economic and social development of member States,

Further recalling 189 (IX) of 10 February 1969 of the Commission on the review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including the subregional offices,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2563 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 on the role of the regional economic commissions in the field of development planning during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Considering that the use of subregional inter-disciplinary teams to provide member States with technical assistance in the form of advisory services will contribute to the promotion of regional integration,

Noting the conclusions and recommendations on the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams made by the Conference of African Planners at its fourth session and the Technical Committee of Experts at its third meeting, and bearing in mind the need to clarify the terms of reference of these teams,

Noting further the programme for the establishment of United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams in seven areas in Africa,

1. Recommends that the action of the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Team be if not exclusively at least mainly, oriented towards the identification, evaluation and implementation of multinational projects;

2. Recommends that, in order to avoid any duplication or overlapping, the UNDATs should work in close cooperation with the subregional offices of the Commission;

3. Requests the Executive Committee at its next meeting, to define the working relations between the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams and the subregional offices where they exist;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to formulate and execute on the basis of the provisional mandate instructions and draft Plan of Operations, realistic action programmes in consultation with member States in each of the areas to be served by the United Nations Multinational Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

242 (XI). Reporting on staff and administrative questions

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the importance of administrative management and organization in the effectiveness of the secretariat of the Commission,

Bearing in mind the crucial importance of health staff-management relations on the morale and efficiency of the staff of the secretariat,

Recognizing that the success of the Commission in realizing the objectives embodied in the work programme and other assignments given to the secretariat depend on the effectiveness of the secretariat as a dedicated organization of international civil servants as envisaged in the United Nations Charter,

Noting the beneficial effects of the interest taken in administrative questions in general by other legislative bodies of the United Nations system such as the Fifth Committee and the General Assembly,

Noting further the value of the periodic reports on administrative questions and on staff conditions presented before the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee in maintaining the viability, the effectiveness and the efficiency of the United Nations Secretariat as a whole.

1. Confirms the interest of the Conference of Ministers in administrative questions relating to the secretariat of the Commission and its working;
2. Requests the Executive Committee to include reports on administrative questions as a standing item on the agenda of its meetings;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide reports on administrative questions of interest to the Executive Committee or that he may wish to bring to their notice;
4. Invites the Executive Secretary to present before the Executive Committee, having taken into account the views of the ECA Staff Committee, reports relating to staff conditions and other questions of interest to the Executive Committee;
5. Requests the Executive Committee to table before future meetings of the Conference of Ministers a biennial report on administrative questions which have come under review at its meetings during the intervening period.

172nd meeting,
23 February 1973.

243 (XI). African participation in negotiations in the trade, finance and monetary spheres

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the consensus of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to the effect that developing countries should participate more fully in international decision-making on monetary and trade questions,

Recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Aware of the crucial importance for African countries of the international negotiations due to commence in 1973 on trade, monetary and financial matters, as well as those related to the enlargement of the European Economic Community,

Having noted resolution 82 (III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, particularly its paragraph 8, in which the United Nations Development Programme is invited to consider favourably requests from Governments of developing countries for technical assistance at the national, regional or interregional levels to enable them to participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations,

Having further noted that the Trade and Development Board at its twelfth session invited the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut to give the highest priority to requests for assistance formulated by their member States with a view to enabling them participate effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations, and its wish that the United Nations Development Programme should accord priority to requests from the economic regional commissions for assistance in this field,

Conscious of the need for African countries to prepare themselves for and coordinate their approach to these negotiations,

Determined to ensure the effective representation of African countries in these negotiations,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary, in close cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General for the Organization of African Unity, to assist member States by providing all information and expert services necessary to enable African countries to participate effectively in these negotiations at all stages so that their interests would be fully taken into account;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare and forward to the United Nations Development Programme a regional project request for assistance to the Commission to enable it to carry out the tasks mentioned in operative paragraph 1 above;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to notify the Governments of all member States and to invite them, as soon as the request for assistance is prepared, to convey their support for the request to the United Nations Development Programme, with a view to securing its approval;
4. Invites the United Nations Development Programme, as a matter of urgency to act favourably on the above request and to provide maximum support to the Economic Commission for Africa in order to enable it to assist its member States in participating actively and effectively in the negotiations in the trade, finance and monetary spheres.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

244 (XI). Declaration on trade and development

The Conference of Ministers,

Having reviewed the report on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having considered the report of the Seventh ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development,

Adopts the following Declaration:

- (1) The Conference of Ministers expressed its deep concern and disappointment that the results achieved at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are not commensurate with the development needs and requirements of African countries. In most fields these results fall far short of the Action Programme adopted at the African Ministerial Meeting preparatory to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.
- (2) The Conference of Ministers reaffirms its faith in the Addis Ababa and Lima Action Programmes, and strongly urges African countries to continue to strive for their implementation.
- (3) However meager and limited in scope the achievements of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development are, it is important to ensure that they are implemented and to prevent possible attempts, at the international level, to render them inoperative or less effective.

(4) With a view to implementing those parts of the Action programme that did not receive favourable consideration at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, African countries will have to rely more and more on joint action, aimed, not only at ensuring that the international community takes the necessary steps towards meeting the requests contained in the Action Programme, but also and more especially in implementing, at national, subregional and regional levels, the relevant recommendations thereof.

(5) Such an approach appears to be all the more necessary as the overall economic situation in the region since the last meeting of the Conference does not show any visible signs of improvement. For African countries as a whole, preliminary data indicate that the rate of growth in 1971, the first year of the Second United Nations Development Decade, falls well short of the 6 per cent target, and it is also below the rate obtained by developing countries as a whole. During the early part of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the overall terms of trade for the continent continued to deteriorate. The basic position therefore shows little change from that which existed at the end of the First Development Decade.

(6) While pursuing all necessary efforts to promote effective international cooperation toward the achievement of these aims, African countries need to give particular emphasis to self-reliant activities in all specific fields.

Commodity problems and Policies and the Special Meeting of the Committee on Commodities

(7) Bearing in mind the forthcoming international commodity negotiations and consultations, renewed efforts must be made to reinforce cooperation among developing countries generally, and African countries in particular. To this end, specific commodities of particular interest to African countries should be selected and new negotiating techniques should be promoted.

(8) International organizations of commodity exporting developing countries, including African ones, should be established with respect to both mineral and agricultural commodities. The experience of already established organizations such as the organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the African Groundnut Council, the Cocoa producers' Alliance and the Inter-African Coffee Organization should be thoroughly analyzed with a view to drawing helpful conclusions from this source.

(9) African countries need to define a unified strategy in respect of both the forthcoming special meeting of the Committee on Commodities and the multilateral trade negotiations keeping in mind the specific nature and problems of each commodity. It is important that both consultations and negotiations be approached in a coordinated manner, as regards the specific objectives to be sought and also that African countries present a common front in trying to reach these objectives. In this connection, the African countries reaffirm the positions which they took at earlier meetings in Addis Ababa, Lima and Santiago concerning access to markets, pricing policy, diversification, marketing and distribution systems, competition between natural products and synthetics and substitutes and the role of foreign enterprises in commodity trade.

(10) It is in this spirit that African countries welcome the adoption of an International Cocoa Agreement in which many African countries have a vital stake, and expect that all countries will join in this common endeavour so as to make sure that the Agreement comes into force and that its provisions are put into practice. Furthermore, the African countries request the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity, in so far as their resources permit, to undertake studies of and to examine closely those problems associated with commodities of export interest to the African countries, in order to assist the latter in defining their position at the forthcoming intergovernmental consultations on specific commodities.

Manufactures and semi-manufactures

(11) The African countries are urged to participate actively in the work of the Special Committee on Preferences with a view to ensuring that the various schemes are improved in accordance with the suggestions which have been made so as to take fuller account of tariff and non-tariff barriers, restrictive trade practices, adjustment assistance measures, market structures, prices, etc.

(12) Within the framework of self-reliant action African States should, in accordance with the Action Programme adopted by the African Ministerial Meeting and in conformity with resolution 48 (III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, undertake efforts to identify products and projects suitable for intra-African trade expansion with a view to opening early in the Second United Nations Development Decade negotiations for mutually beneficial preferential trade arrangements. The protocol concluded between sixteen developing countries within the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on reciprocal trade concessions offers a good example for Africa to follow.

(13) Action needs to be taken for the setting-up of African multinational industries in order to achieve the following advantages, *inter alia*:

- (i) Economies of scale through joint national and multinational industries based on enlarged markets;
- (ii) The strengthening of industrial competitiveness through lower unit cost of production;
- (iii) The pooling of national, financial and human resources as well as technical know-how;
- (iv) The expansion of intra-African trade and the promotion of exports to non-African markets through the creation of joint ventures.

(14) The Conference of Ministers takes note of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session to organize early in 1975 the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, which will be chiefly concerned with the industrialization problems of the developing countries, international and regional cooperation in that field and the role of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the promotion of such industrialization. In that connection, it reaffirms the Declaration adopted by the First African Ministerial Meeting on Industry, and expresses the hope that the Second African Ministerial Meeting on Industry, which will be jointly organized by the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa in October 1973 at Cairo, will consider the items on the agenda of the Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in order to prepare a general declaration setting-out the common position of the African countries on the problems to be discussed.

Trade relations with socialist countries

(15) African countries and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are called upon to make mutual efforts in order to implement resolutions 15 (II) and 53 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to exploiting the existing trade potential amongst them and to diversify their overall patterns of trade and increase this volume of trade.

(16) African countries should endeavour to promote trade relations with socialist countries, bearing in mind the new trends in world trade.

Export promotion

(17) Increased efforts should be made to expand intra-African trade. To this end, special measures should be taken with a view to facilitating the exchange of ideas and experience in African trade. Exhibitions and trade fairs, such as the OAU All-Africa Trade Fair held in February 1972 in Nairobi, should be organized so as to promote African products in the region. Consultations and negotiations should also be undertaken at the subregional and regional levels with a view to overcoming the various obstacles and problems that presently hamper the expansion of intra-African trade.

(18) In order to increase the access of their products to external markets, African countries should speedily establish national export promotion centres with technical and financial assistance from regional and international institutions concerned, if required.

(19) Furthermore, developed countries are invited to eliminate progressively obstacles which hamper the access of African Products to developed markets and consider the necessary adjustment assistance measures.

Development finance and aid

(20) While the importance of external assistance is realized, African self-reliance and the need to mobilize domestic resources constitute major elements of the long-term solution to the crises being faced in the field of development assistance.

(21) There is an urgent need for more effective cooperation in the financial field at the subregional level. The funding of subregional projects by the African Development Bank, and the tapping of surplus resources available within the continent for subregional projects, would represent important steps towards this goal.

(22) African countries need to make a thorough review of the philosophy and concept of "aid" which they receive. A study should be undertaken of the economies of assistance in order to determine the real volume of aid. The notion of generosity must be counterbalanced by the notion of cooperation between equal partners based on reciprocal interest. Joint action should be undertaken by both developed and developing countries to inform world public opinion.

Special measures for the least developed, land-locked and island countries

(23) The international community should take immediate measures to start implementing the relevant resolutions adopted at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in favour of the least developed, land-locked and island countries. It is important that African countries themselves, in a spirit of solidarity and self-reliance, should contribute to one another's development.

(24) The meeting recommended that African countries taking part in the Special Committee on Preferences should ensure that the General System of Preferences is improved in order to take into consideration the special needs of the least developed countries. African members of the Economic and Social Council and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should work on the possibility of creating a special fund for the least developed countries or of using the United Nations Capital Development Fund first and foremost for the least developed countries.

(25) In this connection, the Conference of Ministers notes with appreciation the initiative taken by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, in close cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, to organize a seminar for the 16 least developed countries of Africa for the purpose of defining their problems and priority requirements in the industrial field with a view to additional assistance. This seminar is the first practical measure taken under the resolutions adopted in various United Nations organs. The Conference of Ministers whole-heartedly endorses the measures envisaged at that seminar and hopes that the international community will make an effective contribution to their implementation.

Shipping

(26) The Conference of Ministers reaffirms the need for African countries to pursue the following objectives:

- (i) Development of merchant marines;
- (ii) Development of ports;
- (iii) Protection against arbitrary and multilateral freight increases by maintaining constant consultation effective enough to counteract any such action.

(27) Every effort should be made to encourage the institution and operation of shippers' councils or equivalent bodies, and the establishment of effective consultation machinery. Such machinery should include government agencies, which are to ensure that their trade will be facilitated rather than hampered by shipping practices.

(28) Attainment of these objectives would be facilitated by action on a regional level within the framework of a policy of self-reliant action.

(29) African countries should ensure that resolution 66 (III) of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on a code of conduct of liner conferences is acted upon so that real negotiations on the substance of a code can begin without undue delay.

Transfer of technology

(30) African countries should:

(a) Realign their education and training systems to meet the needs and demands of a progressively developing economy and society;

(b) Create or strengthen the necessary infrastructure for development in the field of science and technology, including the establishment of joint research centres;

(c) Strengthen their regional cooperation in the field of science and technology, including the training and exchange of African expertise;

(d) Cooperate among themselves and with other developing countries in exchanging technological information, particularly in relation to adaptability of imported technology and indigenous technology;

(e) Participate actively in the work of the United Nations Committee on Science and Technology for Development and in the Intergovernmental Group on Transfer of Technology.

(31) African Governments should take appropriate steps to stop or reduce the "brain-drain" now affecting African countries with a view to ensuring that the economic potential of the region is exploited through African technology and technologists.

Economic cooperation among developing countries

(32) Economic cooperation among African countries will not make the hoped for contribution to the economic development of the region, if Governments of the region are not prepared to show the necessary political will to overcome the difficulties that have so far stood in the way of economic integration among them. Governments should be prepared to accept compromises in view of the need for specialization at the subregional and regional levels.

(33) While the need to further trade liberalization among African countries should be given due recognition, cooperation among African countries should not be limited to that field. For intra-African trade to increase in a significant way, it needs to be closely linked to a deliberate policy in other fields of economic cooperation such as finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure.

(34) African countries should do their utmost to implement the relevant parts of resolution 48 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development if only to demonstrate in an effective way their willingness to implement the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in so far as it is within their competence and means to do so.

(35) African countries should act on the invitations addressed to them to hold confidential bilateral consultations among themselves during the meeting of the Conference of Ministers. To that end, competent specialist and trade experts should be included on the delegations in order to exchange information and to conclude any arrangements that might be required.

Multilateral trade negotiations

(36) African countries should make thorough preparations for the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations. The secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity, in cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, are called upon to give them all necessary assistance, particularly in drawing up a more precise definition of techniques, modalities and ground rules as appropriate for their products.

(37) With a view to marshalling maximum bargaining power, African countries should present a common front both in the pre-negotiation stage and throughout the negotiations. Care should be taken to ensure that, in accordance with the principles put forward by the developing countries in resolution 82 (III) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, African countries collectively or individually shall not suffer, directly or indirectly, adverse or prejudicial effects as a result of these negotiations. On the contrary, the negotiations shall provide the African countries with additional benefits that represent a substantial and meaningful improvement of their position in international trade so that they secure an increasing share in the growth of international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development on the basis of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment. If the preferential advantages enjoyed by African countries are adversely affected by the results of these negotiations, the developed countries shall take additional measures to compensate the developing countries so affected.

(38) African countries should draw up a common stand for the consultations within the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the multilateral trade negotiations.

International monetary situation

(39) Any contemplated changes in the international monetary system must take into consideration the interests of the developing countries. To that end, it is essential that African countries should participate fully in the reform of the international monetary system.

(40) In view of the peripheral manner in which the implications of world monetary and trade problems for African economies are dealt with at the international level, African countries should envisage the creation of an African body which would undertake in-depth studies of monetary problems.

(41) As decided by the Assembly of Heads of State and of Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session in June 1972 and as recommended by the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at their annual meeting held in July 1972, African countries should convene a Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance to strengthen the common African stand on forthcoming international trade and monetary negotiations. The Conference should consider in particular the following interrelated problems:

- (i) The drafting of a Charter of Intra-African cooperation as an expression of political will to determine and implement those effective measures which must be taken in order to promote intra-African cooperation in the fields of trade, finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure;
- (ii) Multilateral trade negotiations;
- (iii) Intergovernmental consultations on specific commodities;
- (iv) Negotiations for the establishment of a new world monetary system; and
- (v) The implications for African countries of the enlargement of the European Economic Community.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

245 (XI). Conference of African Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly its paragraphs 21 to 34 and 41 to 52,

Recalling its resolution 218 (X) of 13 February 1971 on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, particularly its paragraphs 7 to 22,

Also recalling the Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Having noted resolution II on the promotion of international and intra-regional trade in agricultural and agro-industrial products adopted by the Seventh Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations particularly its recommendation that steps should be taken to establish, under the aegis of the organization of African Unity, an African Common market Commission,

Welcoming the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its ninth session to convene a Conference of African Ministers not only in order to strengthen their common stand vis-à-vis their partners in the international community with respect to development, but also and particularly, to study ways and means of promoting intra-African cooperation in economic development and trade,

Further welcoming the Declaration of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank at its eighth annual meeting that a Ministerial Conference of African States should be held to elaborate a common platform with respect to the results of the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to examine and recommend ways and means of eliminating monetary and other obstacles to the development of intra-African trade,

Noting with satisfaction the establishment of a coordinating committee comprising the African Development Bank, the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the Association of African Central Banks to coordinate the efforts of the four organizations in implementing the Declaration of the Heads of State and Governments of the Organization of African Unity and the Declaration of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank,

1. Invites the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the President of the African Development Bank and the president of the Association of African Central Banks to take all necessary substantive and organizational steps which they deem appropriate to ensure that the Ministerial conference be convened so as to permit its results to be submitted to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth session;

2. Suggests that the Conference should consider in particular the following interrelated problems:

- (i) The drafting of a Charter of Intra-African Cooperation as an expression of political will to determine and implement those effective measures which must be taken in order to promote intra-African cooperation in the fields of trade, finance, industry, agriculture and infrastructure;
- (ii) Multilateral trade negotiations;
- (iii) Intergovernmental consultations on specific commodities;
- (iv) Negotiations for the establishment of a new world monetary system; and
- (v) The implications for African countries of the enlargement of the European Economic Community;

3. Invites the Association of African Central Banks and the African Development Bank to coordinate their activities with those of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa so as to ensure that Africa's problems in the monetary, finance and trade spheres can be resolved in a coordinated manner in the forthcoming negotiations;

4. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to maintain close consultations and collaboration with the African members of the Group of 24 and the Committee of 20.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

246 (XI). Intra-African economic cooperation

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of the fact that a conference of Ministers of Trade, Development and Finance is called for in its resolution 245 (XI),

Aware of the work of the Panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Cooperation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue studies on intra-African economic cooperation and the relations of Africa with the European Economic Community;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit the Report of the panel of Experts on Intra-African Economic Cooperation and Africa's Relations with the European Economic Community as one of the working documents for the Conference of Ministers on Trade, Development and Finance called for in resolution 245 (XI).

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

247 (XI). Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 222 (X) of 13 February 1971 by which it endorsed the recommendation that "efforts should be made by the Africa Trade Centre to establish an association of African trade promotion organizations",

Noting the report of the Preparatory Committee for the formation of the envisaged Association of African Trade promotion organizations and the suggested draft articles of the Association,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the Executive Secretary of ECA the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to establish the Association of African Trade promotion organizations,

1. Requests member States of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to give full support to the formation of the Association, to assist in ensuring that it becomes operative by 1973 and to make efforts to interest all the major organizations concerned with trade promotion in their respective countries to participate in the Association;

2. Requests member States to approve and sign the draft constitution of the Association before the end of August 1973, to enable arrangements to be completed in time for the inaugural meeting in October/November 1973;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to make arrangements for the convening of the inaugural meeting of the Association in october/november 1973.

171st meeting,
23 February 1973.

248 (XI). Science and technology

A - Implementation of the World Plan of Action in the African region

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XLI) of 5 August 1966 in which the Council welcomed the proposal of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to development to establish a World Plan of Action for the Application of science and technology to development and endorsed the objectives of the proposed plan as set forth by the Advisory Committee,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2318 (XXII) of 15 December 1967 endorsing Economic and Social Council resolution 1155 (XLI) and the objectives of the World Plan of Action as set forth by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Considering Economic and Social Council resolution 1638 (LI) of 30 July 1971 by which the Council commended the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development on the preparation of the World Plan of Action and requested the regional economic commissions to prepare specific plans of action for each region within the framework of the World Plan of Action.

Further considering that the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development has adopted the proposals for an African Regional Plan within the framework of the World Plan of Action prepared in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa and the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations,

Convinced that the African Regional Plan for the World Plan of Action can make significant contributions to science and technological development as a foundation of economic and social progress,

1. Recommends that member States cooperate in implementing the recommendations made by the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development by adopting the African regional Plan for the World Plan of Action;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take early action to promote fuller knowledge of the Plan within the African countries and to assist the Governments of member States, at their request, in the setting-up of machinery for the implementation of the African Regional Plan within the World Plan of Action, particularly the establishment of national committees which should be completed during 1973, for the implementation of the World plan of Action in individual countries;

3. Recommends that, in order to ensure the earliest possible implementation of the African Regional Plan, the United Nations Development Programme should be requested to provide special funds for the establishment of implementation machinery for the Plan under the pre-investment programme of the United Nations Development Programme;

4. Decides to establish a Special Intergovernmental Committee of Experts from amongst member States to ensure regular follow-up and review of the work of the secretariat of the Commission in connection with the implementation of the African Regional Plan. The Special Committee should meet at least once a year and more often if necessary. The composition and the detailed terms of reference of the Special Committee shall be determined by the Executive Committee of the Commission at its next meeting;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue and to intensify the support which has been provided by the secretariat of the Commission to the Regional Group of Africa of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development at the sessions of the Advisory Committee and the meetings of the Group itself.

B - Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1621B (LI) of 30 July 1971 establishing a Committee on Science and Technology for Development,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1715 (LIII) of 28 July 1972 approving the terms of reference of the Committee,

Convinced that the Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development will play a very important role in the Application of Science and Technology for Development in the interest of all mankind and, particularly, of the peoples of the developing countries,

1. Expresses the hope that the Committee on Science and Technology for Development will promote concrete action on the United Nations strategy for science and technological development;

2. Recommends that the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity create a Joint secretariat team to assist African States members of the Economic and Social Council Committee on Science and Technology for Development established under resolution 1621B (LI);

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide to all African member States studies on the priority issues for Science and Technology Development in Africa to facilitate their preparation for the sessions of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to provide full assistance to the African States member of the Committee on Science and Technology for Development at and in between the sessions of the Committee.

C - Science and Technology Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 158 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and 206 (IX) of 14 February 1969 on Science and Technology,

Further recalling the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Aware of the crucial importance of Science and Technological Development in economic and social progress,

1. Recommends that the Executive Secretary assist in mobilizing resources from multinational and bilateral sources to assist member States in:

- (a) Strengthening and establishing appropriate national and regional institutional structures;
- (b) Promoting links and cooperation among such institutions;
- (c) Formulating and adopting high priority research and development programmes;
- (d) Stimulating and accelerating the education and training of much needed scientific and technological manpower, including the training and exchange of experts;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to member States an annual report on the development of Science and Technology in the African region.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

249 (XI). Cooperation with international organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the challenges facing the countries of the African region and their firm determination to mobilize their human and material resources for the acceleration of their economic and social development during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling operative paragraph 9 (f) of the resolution 187 (IX) of 10 February 1969 of the Commission requesting the Executive Secretary to take specific measures to ensure the cooperation of the bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in the implementation of the work programmes approved by the Commission and towards this end, to have, as far as possible, joint programmes with the individual agencies in their respective areas of competence,

Noting the existence of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division within the secretariat,

Further recalling repeated recommendations of the Executive Committee for the need to establish joint divisions with the other bodies and organizations of the United Nations system in order to ensure a more effective implementation of the Commission's programmes,

Emphasizing the importance of the cooperation which exists between the Commission and international organizations,

Desirous that the Commission should continue to play a more effective role in the economic and social development of the region within the framework of the International Development Strategy and Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s, particularly by concentrating its efforts on the implementation of specific projects,

1. Recommends that all future reports of the secretariat on the relations between the Commission and other international organizations should be more comprehensive, emphasizing the contributions which international organizations are making towards the economic and social development of Africa, as well as the gaps in the implementation of joint programmes;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that the draft work programmes of the Commission are formulated so as to achieve a proper balance between the activities of the Commission, particularly between action-oriented programmes for multinational cooperation designed to accelerate the development process in African countries, and the other activities of the Commission such as seminars, meetings, working groups, etc.;

3. Commands the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization for the steps taken and the agreement in principle reached between them for establishing a joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division within the secretariat of the Commission;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to intensify their efforts aimed at making the joint division fully operational in the shortest time possible based on mutually satisfactory and effective arrangements for programme formulation and management;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to examine with the United Nations Secretariat and other agencies the possibility of establishing workable arrangements between each agency and the Commission for coordinated action in the formulation and implementation of joint work programmes and, where practicable, for the establishment of joint divisions at the secretariat of the Commission particularly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization whose regional programme activities also cover a wide area of the Commission's activities.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

250 (XI). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

A - The Financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Regretting the new policy of the United Nations Development Programme, which appears to involve a substantial reduction in the near future, in the financial support of the Programme for the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning thus jeopardizing the continued existence of the Institute,

Recalling however, that in resolution 58 (IV) of 1 March 1962 of the Commission establishing the Institute, the African countries clearly expressed their determination that the Institute should be a permanent African Institution,

1. Urgently requests the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide the financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning during the first three phases of its existence, as it has done for the related Latin American and Asian Institutes, in order to avoid any discrimination between the three countries;

2. Urgently invites member States, individually and collectively, to approach the United Nations Development Programme to this end;

3. Further urgently invites the Executive Secretary of the Commission to prepare a scheme providing for the permanent financing of the Institute after those phases have ended.

B - Permanent Premises of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

1. Commends the Government of the Republic of Senegal for its sustained efforts in favour of the Institute and for having made a site available to it for the construction of permanent premises;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take the necessary steps to ensure that the permanent premises are constructed as quickly as possible.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

251 (XI). Date and place of the twelfth session of the commission (third meeting of the conference of ministers)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of Commission resolutions 130 (VII) of February 1965 and 188 (IX) of 10 february 1969, and of the terms of Rule 1 (a) of its Rules of Procedure,

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to hold the twelfth session of the Commission (third meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Nairobi,

1. Recommends that the twelfth session of the Commission be held in 1975;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to fix the date of the session, after due consultations with the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Chairman of the second meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

171st meeting,
22 February 1973.

252 (XII). Res. 252 was missed due to error of numbering

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION BY THE
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR THIRD MEETING**

253 (XII). Inclusion of Arabic among the working languages of the Commission

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa and paragraph 31 of the rules of procedure relating to the working languages of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering further the recommendation of the twelfth meeting of the Executive Committee that the Arabic language should be made a working language of the Commission,^{1/}

Having considered the financial implications of implementing this recommendations,

Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the approval of Arabic as an official and working language of the Economic Commission for Africa, in addition to English and French.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

¹ E/CN.14/633.

254 (XII). Amendment to the Rules of Procedure of the Commission^{2/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 on the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Economic and Social Council resolution 1892(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Anxious that no restrictive interpretation should be given to Economic and Social Council resolution 1892(LVII) referred to above,

1. Decides that the rules of procedure of the Commission should be amended by the addition of the following two rules under a new chapter entitled "Participation of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity" to be inserted between existing chapters XIV and XV.

"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.

"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 Committee."

2. Decides that all travel and other related expenses of representative of national liberation movements invited to participate in such deliberations shall be defrayed by the Commission.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

255 (XII). Amendment to the terms of reference of the Commission^{3/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering General Assembly resolution 3205(XXIX) of 17 September 1974 on admission of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau as a Member of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 2621(XXV) of 12 October 1970 on the Programme of Action for the full implementation of the Declaration on the granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and Economic and Social Council resolution 1892(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies the international institutions associated with the United Nations,

Desirous that no restrictive interpretation should be given to Economic and Social Council resolution 1892(LVII) referred to above,

² E/CN.14/111/Rev.5.

³ E/CN.14/111/Rev.5.

Recommends the Economic and Social Council the addition of the following new paragraph between paragraphs 9 and 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission,

"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 involved to attend such proceedings."

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

256 (XII). Implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order

The Conference of Minister,

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

Recalling the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries⁴ held at Algiers in September 1973 and by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials⁵ held at Dakar in February 1975,

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴ A/9330.

⁵ E/AC.62/6.

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

Bearing in mind the functions entrusted to the Economic Commission for Africa in its terms of reference⁶ and convinced of the need to increase the Commission's capacity to take action so as to enable it to make an effective contribution to the establishment of the new international economic order,

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

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

Natural resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁶ E/CN.14/111/Rev.5.

The problem of drought

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

Industrialization and transfer of technology

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monetary and financial problems

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

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

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

Economic cooperation

- (t) The promotion, establishment or strengthening of economic integration at the subregional level; and
- (u) The promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

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

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

4. Urges the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, especially the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, international financial institutions and specialized bodies responsible for certain primary products, to make an effective contribution as soon as possible to the implementation of the present resolution within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;⁷

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

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

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

(c) To organize meetings of Ministers at the subregional level to follow-up the application of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order;⁸ the Declaration, the Programme of Action and the resolutions adopted by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials⁹ held at Dakar in February 1975, and the programme of work and the medium-term plan of the Commission;¹⁰

⁷ General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI).

⁸ General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI).

⁹ E/AC.62/6.

¹⁰ See Volume II of the report of the Conference of Ministers.

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

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

182nd meeting,
28 February 1975.

257(XII). Capacity of the regional Economic Commissions for a unified approach to development

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of decision 51(LVII) of the Economic and Social Council concerning the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the capacity of the regional economic commissions for a unified approach to development,^{11/}

Having taken note of the report of the Conference of African Planners on its fifth session,^{12/}

Requests the Conference of African Planners at its sixth session to consider the question of a unified approach to development and to submit to it the necessary recommendations to enable it to take measures, as appropriate, to ensure that the orientation of ECA is consistent with a unified approach to development under African conditions.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

258(XII). Cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the relevant sections of the reports of the Chairman of the Executive Committee and of its Executive Secretary on cooperation between ECA and UNDP,

Having heard the statement by the Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Africa on recent trends in cooperation between UNDP and ECA and on the prospects for such cooperation in future,

1. Congratulates the UNDP Administrator and his colleagues and the Executive Secretary of ECA for the action they have taken to strengthen cooperation between ECA and UNDP;

2. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made between the secretariats of the two organizations to ensure that such cooperation is as fruitful and as effective as possible;

3. Expresses the wish that appropriate action be taken to strengthen and develop this cooperation further in future.

182nd meeting,
28 February 1975.

¹¹ E/5430.

¹² E/CN.14/626.

259 (XII). Staff and administrative questions

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report on staff and administrative questions^{13/} submit by the Executive Committee in conformity with paragraph 5 of resolution 242(XI) of 23 February 1973,

Aware of the importance of administrative management and organization for the efficiency of the secretariat,

Recalling the many appeals to the United Nations Secretary-General to remedy the persistent recruitment difficulties facing the secretariat,

Considering that, notwithstanding the limited progress made since the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2736(XXV) of 17 December 1970 and, in particular, of paragraph 2(a) thereof, a large number of posts in the professional category are still vacant owing to a restrictive interpretation of that resolution,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the progress so far made in the Africanization of the secretariat;

2. Renews its appeal to the Secretary-General to exercise greater flexibility in the application of paragraph (2(a) of General Assembly resolution 2736(XXV) so that, when vacant posts cannot be filled by nationals of underrepresented African countries, such posts may be occupied by nationals of over-represented countries in the region on the basis of fixed-term contracts, on the understanding that underrepresented States must express in writing that they find it impossible to fill any given high-level post;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to give preference to Africans in filling posts, particularly high-level posts of responsibility, in the ECA secretariat;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to see that young African recruits effectively participate in study missions and groups as counterparts of non-African experts;

5. Appeals once more to all member States, particularly those which are underrepresented, to make qualified and experienced staff available to the Commission to assist in achieving an equitable distribution of posts in the secretariat at both the national and the subregional levels.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

260 (XII). Measures for contributing to the application of the declaration, programme of action and the resolutions adopted by the Conference of developing countries on raw materials,^{14/} held at Dakar in February 1975.

The Conference of Ministers,

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

¹³ E/CN.14/634.

¹⁴ E/AC.62/6.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling the declarations and the programmes of action adoptably the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries,^{15/} the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials,^{16/} and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the twenty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly,^{17/}

1. Decides:

(a) That because of the special importance for African countries of the setting-up of a special fund for financing and regulating stocks of their export commodities, the Executive Secretary of the ECA should actively follow up, and closely cooperate in the implementation of the corresponding resolution adopted at Dakar;^{18/}

¹⁵ A/9330.

¹⁶ E/AC.62/6.

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

¹⁸ E/AC.62/6/Res.4.

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

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

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

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

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

(f) That ECA should cooperate with the competent African and Afro-Arab agencies and with agencies of the non-aligned countries and developing countries in preparing and implementing economic, financial and technical cooperation programmes benefiting African countries through action for the domestic processing of their natural resources in accordance with the decisions adopted by the Group of Seventy-Seven in February 1975;^{19/}

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

(h) That member States of ECA should jointly and actively support any country exercising its sovereignty over its natural resources in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and with the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted by the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly^{20/} and any country subjected to political pressure or economic or other forms of aggression in connexion with the exercise of its right to determine the export prices of its products;

¹⁹ E/AC.62/4.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

(i) That ECA should prepare a study on the overall food shortage of the African countries with a view to encouraging the formulation of a development policy for agriculture and food in accordance with the decisions of the World Food Conference^{21/} and a policy for the coordinated shipment of supplies to African countries short of food within the framework of international commodity agreements or by taking advantage of complementarity with other regions of the world;

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

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

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

(ii) Within the framework of multilateral trade negotiations;

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

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

261 (XII). Mineral development centres

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling ECA resolutions 205(IX) of 14 February 1969 and 238(XI) of 22 February 1973, which recommended *inter alia*, that member States should, on a multinational basis, establish mineral resources institutions to carry out specialized services, research and training,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1673(LII) of 2 June 1972, which recognized the importance of training and applied research in stimulating natural resources development and recommended the establishment of applied research centres on a regional, subregional or national basis,

Considering General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(V-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of a New International Economic Order,^{22/}

Convinced that the development of mineral resources in Africa requires the establishment of multinational centres which will provide specialized services to augment those available at the national level and offer on-the-job training,

Noting with appreciation the steps already taken by the Executive Secretary towards the establishment of a mineral resources development centre for Eastern Africa,

Noting further the intention expressed in the Work Programme of the Commission to establish such centres in other subregions,

²¹ E/5587 and Add.1-4.

²² See Volume II of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its third meeting.

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all necessary steps to ensure the establishment of such centres as soon as possible;
2. Urges the Governments of member States to participate fully in the establishment and running of such centres;
3. Requests United Nations agencies and bilateral donors to give such assistance as is necessary for the furtherance of these projects.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

262 (XII). Arrangements to promote the development of trade by African countries and particularly of direct intra-African trade

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the declarations and programmes of action adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-aligned Countries^{23/} and the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly,

Considering the Declaration adopted by the tenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Considering the decisions of international organizations, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, in favour of the expansion of international trade and the economic integration of developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of foreign trade for the economic development of the African continent,

Considering the decision of the Organization of African Unity to promote African trade, in particular direct intra-African trade, notably by means of pan-African fairs,

Having regard to the complementary nature of the resources and output of the various African countries,

Convinced of the need to harmonize the trade policies of all States members of the Organization of African Unity and of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Anxious to eliminate continuing tariff and non-tariff barriers to the development of direct intra-African trade,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa:
 - (a) To make a global study of the trade policies of member States;
 - (b) To prepare a table of complementarities in the output of African countries;
 - (c) To make proposals aimed at accelerating the growth of intra-African trade using an integrated approach to trade, monetary, financial, transport and telecommunications matters;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to make an active contribution, in close cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to preparations for the Conference of Ministers of Trade of the Organization of African Unity to be held at Algiers in the second quarter of 1975;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to follow up closely the implementation of the resolution of the Dakar Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials^{24/} concerning the establishment of an international trade organization within the United Nations system;

4. Recommends that all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa should participate effectively in that general assembly of the Association of African Trade Promotion organizations to be held at Tangier from 21 March to 4 April 1975 and in the Second Pan-African Trade Fair to be held at Algiers in August/September 1976 under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity.

182nd meeting,
28 February 1975.

263 (XII). Land-locked African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that of a total of 16 African countries included among the least developed countries in the world, 10 are land-locked,

Considering that the geographical position of those countries constitutes a grave obstacle and a serious handicap to the growth of their trade and to their economic and social development,

Considering in particular that this situation gives rise to high transport costs, which prevent such countries from exporting their products at competitive prices, and to a steady rise in the price of their imports,

Considering also that the solution of the problems peculiar to the land-locked countries demands that special measures be taken by regional, interregional and international bodies to aid them,

Recalling resolutions No.9 on a special programme of action in favour of the land-locked developing countries adopted by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held at Dakar in February 1975,^{25/}

1. Invites all member States and the competent international organizations to assist the land-locked developing countries in facilitating, within the framework of appropriate agreements, the exercise of their right of freedom of access to and from the sea;

2. Recommends that coastal countries should facilitate the transit of imports to and exports from the land-locked countries;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to work in cooperation with the Governments of the land-locked countries of the region:

²⁴ E/AC.62/6 - Res.15.

²⁵ E/AC.62/6.

- (a) To undertake studies identifying the most serious obstacles to their economic development;
- (b) To determine their needs for financial and technical assistance;
- (c) To examine and support interregional projects to develop means of land and air communication which will reduce the isolation of the land-locked countries.

184th meeting,
28 February 1975.

264 (XII). Desertification

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1826(LV) of 10 August 1973, in which the Council noted the need for new action to intensify international cooperation enabling all countries, and in particular the developing countries, to benefit from the achievements of science and technology,

Recalling further section I, paragraph 2(c) of General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 7 May 1974, laying down a programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order including efforts by the international community to undertake concrete and speedy measures with a view to arresting desertification and also to assist the developing countries affected by desertification to develop the affected zones,

Noting with satisfaction the relevant decisions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme concerning the need to undertake in-depth studies on the extent of the drought in Africa and draw up corresponding action programmes,

Concerned by the drought now affecting some parts of Africa, which may well extend to other parts of the continent, and determined to launch a large-scale attack on it at the level of the United Nations system,

Commending the efforts of the international community to combat the effects of the drought,

1. Urges the international community to seek radical solutions to the problem of drought with a view to its final eradication;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take all suitable steps to organize, in cooperation with interested Government technical meetings at the regional and subregional levels to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Desertification to be held in 1977;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to gather, for use of the above mentioned technical meetings, all available data on desertification in general and on its manifestation in Africa in particular.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

265 (XII). Use of solar energy in African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the relative shortage of energy sources in Africa and particularly in the countries of the Sahel,

Considering that the exploitation of existing energy potential, notably from water Sources, calls for very large investment, the financing of which demands numerous initiatives on the part of countries without adequate financial resources,

Noting the existence of solar energy and the progress made in experiments carried out in Sahelian Africa, in North Africa and outside Africa to mobilize solar energy to serve development,

Considering that the exploitation of solar energy can contribute to the qualitative and quantitative transformation of the urban and rural economies of the Sahelian areas, in particular through the use of solar-energy pumps for raising water from wells,

Considering the just anxiety of the Sahelian countries to use solar energy for their development, and in view of the progress made by some of those countries in solar energy research and experimentation,

1. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should undertake any action needed to ensure that use is made of the results of solar energy research to benefit the development of African countries, particularly those in the Sahelian zone;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to do all in his power to provide maximum possible assistance to any African country or group of countries which have undertaken solar energy research, experimentation or exploitation and which request such assistance;

3. Further recommends that the Executive Secretary should support the efforts of existing or future institutions in Africa and should help them to secure the financing required for solar energy research, experimentation or exploitation;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to follow closely developments in all matters relating to the use of solar energy in Africa, and to report to it at its forthcoming meetings.

184th meeting,
28 February 1975.

266 (XII). Food situation and programme of action

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of resolution No.1 adopted by the Executive Committee at its tenth meeting^{26/} inviting the Executive Secretary, in close cooperation with OAU and FAO, to outline an African long-term Food Development Plan,

Noting with approval General Assembly resolution 3348(XXIX) of 17 December 1974 establishing the World Food Council and paragraph 4(f) of resolution XXII adopted by the World Food Conference, which provides that the Council should work in full cooperation with regional bodies to formulate and follow up policies approved by the Council,

Recalling the OAU Council of Ministers resolution on the establishment of an African Ministerial Committee composed of national Ministers of Agriculture to be jointly serviced by the secretariats of OAU, ECA and FAO and to serve as a regional arm of the World Food Council and on the establishment of a working party for the purpose of carrying out studies on the scope and functions of the proposed Ministerial Committee and on its terms of reference and to submit a comprehensive report on its findings to the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU,

²⁶ E/CN.14/608.

Noting with great concern the poor performance of the agricultural sector in Africa over the past years,

Aware of the scientific advances which make it possible to increase food and agricultural production in Africa substantially,

Also aware of the rich agricultural potential of Africa which is largely unexploited or underexploited,

Recognizing the commendable efforts of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other multinational and bilateral agencies to increase food production in Africa,

Believing that most of the problems involved in rapidly increasing food production in Africa are peculiar to the region and require new initiative, on-the-spot, coordinated and sustained action and joint endeavours among the African countries,

Noting with satisfaction the decision by the World Food Conference^{27/} to establish a special fund for the development of agricultural and food production,

1. Fully supports the action being taken by OAU to establish a Ministerial Committee on Food;
2. Calls on the Executive Secretary to ensure that the ECA secretariat participates fully in the proposed working party for preparing the terms of reference for the Inter-Ministerial Committee and studying the organizational, procedural and other details relating to the establishment of the Committee;
3. Recommends that ECA should contribute to the establishment of a joint ECA/FAO/OAU secretariat to service the Ministerial Committee and to follow closely the application of the measures adopted at the World Food Conference and the establishment and functioning of the special fund for the development of agricultural and food production to the benefit of African countries;
4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make such additional funds available as may be necessary for ECA to make an effective contribution to servicing the Ministerial Committee.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

267 (XII). Investment promotion and industrialization

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 153(VIII) and 154(VIII) of 24 February 1967 and 203(IX) of 14 February 1969,

Recalling also the Declaration on Industrialization in Africa adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry²⁸ held at Cairo in December 1973 and resolution CM/Res.363 adopted by the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of OAU at its eleventh session held at Mogadiscio in June 1974 endorsing the Declaration and in particular expressing full support for the recommendation to establish an African Mineral Development Council and the adoption of the intra-African multinational enterprise approach to speed up the process of multinational industrialization,

²⁷ Ibid.

²⁸ E/CN.14/613.

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa to keep under constant review and to promote the implementation of the decisions of the biennial Conference of African Ministers of Industry,

Further noting in this connexion the report and recommendations adopted by the Committee at its first meeting^{29/} held at Addis Ababa in September 1974,

Bearing in mind the Declaration and Plan of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order adopted by the General Assembly at its sixth special session in resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and in particular the recommendation calling for a significant rise in the share of developing countries in world industrial production through a redistribution of existing world industrial capacity and greater industrial processing of raw materials in the developing countries,

Bearing in mind also General Assembly resolutions 2952(XVII) of 14 December 1972, 3087(XXVIII) of 6 December 1973 and 3306(XXIX) of 14 December 1974 on the convening of the Second General Conference of UNIDO at Lima, Peru, in March 1975, and the Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation adopted by the Group of Seventy-seven^{30/} which met in Algiers in February 1975, calling upon the Conference to draw up an International Declaration on Industrialization and a Plan of Action,

Concerned with the general lack of bankable projects due to the small size of national markets, the low purchasing power of Africans and the high cost of industrialization in Africa because of small-scale production and the high-import content of the import-substitute industries so far created,

Further concerned with the lack of progress in multinational industrialization notwithstanding the efforts devoted to promoting and developing the institutions, procedures and criteria required to achieve such progress,

Having considered in this respect the progress report on specialization, complementarity and multinational industrialization in Africa^{31/} prepared by the secretariat,

Convinced that multinational cooperation is the most effective instrument for creating large-scale, import-substitute and export-promoting industries,

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the ECA secretariat and of UNIDO aimed at assisting member States to strengthen and improve machinery and procedures for investment promotion and at disseminating information on African investment opportunities and incentive policies,

Encouraged by the role played by the biennial Conference of African Ministers of Industry in defining technical assistance priorities in the field of industry, thus promoting the efficiency and effectiveness of bilateral and multilateral technical assistance delivery,

²⁹ E/CN.14/INR/211.

³⁰ ID/Conf. 3/22.

³¹ E/CN.14/638.

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of ECA, the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and the Executive Director of UNIDO for the assistance rendered to member States in the preparatory work and negotiations for the Second General Conference of UNIDO;

2. Urges member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest policy-making level in the field of industry and, acting on the basis of the guidelines set out in the Declaration on Industrialization of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry^{32/} and the recommendations of the first meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa,^{33/} to ensure that their views are fully and equitably reflected in the International Declaration on Industrialization and Plan of Action to be drawn up by the Conference;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Executive Director of UNIDO to intensify their efforts aimed at mobilizing the technical and financial assistance needed to implement the plan of action contained in the Declaration on Industrialization adopted by the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry;^{34/}

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with the Executive Director of UNIDO with a view to identifying and drawing up a programme for the development of export industries based on natural resources in the framework of an international redistribution of productive facilities;

5. Urges member States to initiate multilateral consultations on multinational industries in accordance with the recommendation of the Second Conference of African Ministers of Industry^{35/} with a view to identifying projects and countries participating in them, designating a host country to undertake investment follow-up action and setting a time schedule for negotiations and implementation;

6. Further urges member States to give high priority to measures aimed at strengthening and developing investment promotion machinery and endorses the establishment of a regional centre for investment promotion and the transfer of technology to foster negotiations with transnational companies and to harmonize investment laws and incentives;

7. Requests UNDP to accord high priority to the implementation of the inter-country projects identified at the first meeting of the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa;^{36/}

8. Welcomes the establishment of a Joint ECA/UNIDO Industry Division within ECA as an essential step towards developing a unified programme in industry in Africa and urges UNIDO to strengthen the resources of the Division by seconding staff from its headquarters;

³² E/CN.14/613 - E/CN.14/INR/208.

³³ E/CN.14/INR/211.

³⁴ E/CN.14/613 - E/CN.14/INR/208.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ E/CN.14/INR/211.

9. Commends the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of FAO for the joint programmes they have set up to assist member States in the field of industry and in this connexion calls upon the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts aimed at securing additional resources for activities in the field of industry from bilateral and multilateral donors, including the World Bank;

10. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on progress made in implementing this resolution to the Conference of Ministers at its fourth session.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

268(XII). African Regional Plan for the Application of Science & Technology to Development^{37/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1638(LI) of 30 July 1970, 1823(LV) of 10 August 1973 and 1900(LVII) of 1 August 1974 on the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development,

Further recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1899(LVII) of 1 August 1974 in which the Council urged Governments and the organizations concerned within the United Nations system to effect without delay a wide exposure of the World Plan of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development and the regional plans,

Reaffirming Commission resolution 248(XI) of 22 February 1973 which, inter alia, requested the Executive Secretary to take early action to promote fuller knowledge of the African Regional Plan and to assist the Governments of member States, at their request, in setting up machinery for the implementation of the African Regional Plan,

Convinced that the African Regional Plan, when implemented, will help to build a strong foundation for the development of African scientific and technological potential in the countries of the region,

Endorsing the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development in Africa at its first and second meetings^{38/} and noting the concern expressed by the Intergovernmental Committee about the need to strengthen the Science and Technology Section of the Commission secretariat,

1. Commends the work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development and by the African Regional Group of the Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST) in connexion with the African Regional Plan for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

2. Urges Governments to take concrete steps for the implementation of national programmes and projects conceived within the framework of the World and the African Plans of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development;

^{37/} United Nations publication, Sales No.:73.II.K.3.

^{38/} E/CN.14/609 and 624.

3. Invites the Governments of member States to keep the Executive Secretary informed on the progress made in the implementation of the African Regional Plan and of any problems and difficulties in this regard;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen the staff of the Science and Technology Section and to allocate the funds required for carrying out the various tasks related to the promotion and implementation of the African Regional Plan;

5. Urges the Governments of member States and the Executive Secretary to take concrete steps to give wider publicity to the African Regional Plan by conducting intensive campaigns through the use of appropriate mass media and by meetings or seminars on a national and subregional basis;

6. Therefore request the Executive Secretary to seek the necessary funds so that such activities can be initiated as soon as possible;

7. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to provide, under its pre-investment programme, the funds needed to support the measures taken by the Commission for rendering assistance to African countries in the implementation of the African Regional Plan at national and regional or subregional levels;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a progress report on the implementation of the African Regional Plan and to submit it for consideration by the Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

269 (XII). Integration of African women in national development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3010(XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3342(XXIX) of 17 December 1974, the recommendations^{39/} of the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in Africa held at Rabat in May 1971 and those^{40/} of the Regional Seminar for Africa on the Integration of Women in Development, with Special Reference to Population Factors held at Addis Ababa in June 1974,

1. Endorses General Assembly resolution 3275(XXIX) of 10 December 1974 on International Women's Year;

2. Invites member States to observe the Year by intensifying their efforts to achieve the full integration of women in the total development effort of African countries;

3. Urges the Governments of member States to pay special attention, in their national development plans, to the potential of women as essential human resources for the development effort by providing them, especially in rural areas, with appropriate education and training with emphasis on labour-saving technologies and income generating activities; by appointing women to positions at the policy-making level; by increasing the number of women in the wage employment sector; and by encouraging the participation of women in all sectors of national life;

³⁹ E/CN.14/SW/36.

⁴⁰ See ST/ESA/SER.B/6 and Add.1.

4. Invites member States which have not already done so to establish national commissions or women's bureaux, or similar Government machinery, to assure the integration of women in national development, as recommended by the Regional Conference on Education, Vocational Training and Work Opportunities for Girls and Women in Africa;

5. Endorses the Commission's plan for the establishment of an African Training and Research Centre for Women to be inaugurated during the International Women's Year as one of the Commission's major activities for the Year;

6. Recommends that the Governments of member States should extend their full cooperation and support to the work of the Centre;

7. Urges the Executive Secretary to show his concern for the progress and advancement of women by making a special effort to increase significantly the number of women among the professional staff of the Commission's secretariat.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

270 (XII). Cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity

The Conference of Ministers,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

271 (XII). Review and appraisal of progress in implementing the goals and objectives of the second United Nations Development Decade

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 218(X) of 13 February 1971 and 238(XI) of 22 February 1973, and General Assembly resolution 3178(XXVIII) of 17 December 1974 which requested all concerned to make all necessary efforts to ensure that the mid-term review and appraisal of progress in the implementation of the International Development Strategy is prepared and carried out in a coordinated and comprehensive manner,

Noting that the review and appraisal exercise cannot be meaningfully undertaken unless national reviews and reports are available, and that the review and appraisal exercise at the national level is the crucial and fundamental element of the whole endeavour,

Aware of the many problems encountered by African States in collecting information,

Noting with concern that the response of African member States has so far been quite inadequate, thus creating considerable difficulties for international organizations, including ECA, in carrying out the exercise,

1. Calls upon all African countries:

- (i) To strengthen their national machinery for review and appraisal of development efforts;
- (ii) To prepare on a regular and timely basis reviews of the development and performance of their economies within the framework of their development plans;
- (iii) To forward such reviews, and any other relevant information, to the Secretary-General and to the ECA Executive Secretary to assist them in their tasks relating to the mid-term review and appraisal and, in particular, to enable ECA to play its appropriate role in this exercise;

2. Requests the ECA secretariat to prepare and distribute standard formats for the submission of progress reports by member States.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

272 (XII). Statistics

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the importance of statistical information in the planning of development efforts and in reviewing and appraising the progress of the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Noting that, although some progress has been made in implementing its resolution 231(X) of 13 February 1971, important deficiencies in African statistics still exist and there is a continuing need for training statisticians; conducting technical meetings, seminars, workshops, etc. and obtaining technical assistance for most other statistical activities,

Concerned by the inadequacy of technical assistance in all fields except demography,

Welcoming the emphasis which both the eighth session of the Conference of African Statisticians^{41/} and the fifth session of the Conference of African Planners^{42/} placed on making Governments of the region fully aware of the need for basic statistical data and of the resources and organizational arrangements required in producing them,

1. Urges African Governments, because of the inadequacy of their statistics:

(a) To ensure that provision for overcoming the major difficulties is made in their country's UNDP technical assistance programmes;

(b) To expedite the implementation of the revised United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA) by directing statistical offices to present national accounts data according to the revised SNA;

(c) To mount multipurpose household surveys for the collection of integrated demographic, social and economic data through the establishment of a field surveys mechanism;

(d) To effect closer cooperation between their planning and statistical offices;

2. Recommends:

(a) That Governments should endeavour to develop and incorporate in their development plans balanced and well coordinated statistical programmes suitable for meeting the requirements of economic and social development in their countries and providing for the collection of current and basic data, the training of statistical personnel, operational costs for field work;

(b) That the United Nations should create for a period of 10 years a single integrated fund for statistical development for use by those countries which have the greatest problems in securing resources to develop their statistical services.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

273 (XII). Integrated programmes on population

The Conference of Ministers.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211(XXI) of 17 December 1966 on population growth and economic development, in which the General Assembly recognized the sovereignty of nations in formulating and promoting their own population policies with due regard to the principle what the size of the family should be the free choice of each individual family and called upon the regional economic commissions to assist, when requested, in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research,

⁴¹ E/CN.14/611.

⁴² E/CN.14/626.

information and advisory services in the field of population, bearing in mind the different character of population problems in each country and region and the needs arising therefrom,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2815(XXVI) of 14 December 1971 on the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

Bearing in mind the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, contained in General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970, with particular reference to the demographic objectives and policy measures set forth in paragraphs 13 and 65 of the Strategy,

Recalling in that connexion Economic and Social Council resolution 1672(LII) of 2 June 1972 on population and development, in which all Member States of the United Nations were urged to give full attention to their demographic objectives and measures during the biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to take such steps as might be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for development of population policies and programmes and to cooperate in achieving a substantial reduction of the rate of population growth in those countries which consider that their present rate of growth is too high and in exploring the possibility for the setting of targets for such a reduction in those countries,

Convinced that problems of fast population growth as well as the problem of under-population, among other things, could hamper rapid economic development in certain countries,

Recalling further that in its resolution 230(X) of 13 February 1971, it requested the Executive Secretary to carry out a study of population levels and trends in relation to economic and social development and invited him to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers,

Taking note of the report of the second session of the Conference of African Demographers held in May 1974,^{43/}

Noting with satisfaction the establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Yaounde, the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre, and the studies undertaken by the secretariat of the Commission on population levels and trends in relation to economic and social development in specific country situations,

Further noting with satisfaction the growing awareness of population problems in Africa as evidenced by the desire of 21 countries of the region, 14 of whom had never carried out a population census, to undertake censuses within the framework of the African Census Programme in the near future,

Considering that the following targets should be accomplished within the next five years:

- (a) Complete censuses in all African countries, to be followed by periodical sample surveys on fertility and mortality;
- (b) Household sample surveys;
- (c) The establishment of standardized systems of civil registration adapted to conditions in Africa;
- (d) The establishment in all African countries of reliable, competent and well-equipped services on demographic statistician and analysis and the recruitment of staff for these services,

⁴³ E/CN.14/625 - E/CN.14/CAD.2/20.

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to continue the studies on interrelations of population growth and economic and social development, including a study to define population programmes within the context of other desirable and essential services in such fields as maternal and child health, community development, agricultural and rural extension services and urban development, and to study the demographic problems of high fertility and sub-fecundity in those parts of Africa where they exist;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take up with the Secretary-General the question of strengthening the population infrastructure of the secretariat of the Commission with finances obtainable from the United Nations fund for Population Activities and to take any other action required to implement fully the population programme of the Commission;

3. Requests the Governments of member States to give due attention to the socio-economic conditions of parents and children in Africa and to ensure that family planning becomes, subject to national sovereign rights and priorities, an integral part of development, particularly where maternal and child health services, community and rural extension activities and urban development are concerned;

4. Urges the Governments of member States to support the regional demographic training and research centres at Accra, Yaounde and Cairo and to take full advantage of the training and research facilities available at them.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

274 (XII). Public administration

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 172(VIII) of 24 February 1967 and 202(IX) of 14 February 1969,

Desirous to put an end to the different administrative systems prevailing in Africa as a result of colonial administration and to see ECA play an effective role with a view to achieving African unity and rapid economic development,

Aware of the urgent need to find a satisfactory solution to the problem of the economic and social development of Africa,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to provide the Public Administration Section with the structure and personnel needed to evolve and carry out programmes suitable for promoting the concept and practice of development administration in African countries;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to give priority to training and in-service training programmes for policy-making public officials;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary to prepare a plan aimed at harmonizing the methods of administrative training in member States and, as a first step, to convene a meeting of those responsible for administrative training in member States with a view to working out how this objective could best be achieved;

4. Appeals to UNESCO and CAFRAD to cooperate fully with ECA in translating this objective into practical reality by establishing training programmes designed to meet the development needs of the member States of the Commission;

5. Recommends to member States an increase in their contribution to CAFRAD with a view to enabling it to extend its research activities in the field of administration and to train African personnel in the light of African realities and concerns;

6. Urges African Governments that have not yet done so to accede to membership in CAFRAD with a view to deriving greater benefit from its training services of that Centre in the field of administration.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

275 (XII). African road network plan

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 103(VI) of 29 February 1964 on international roads,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on activities relating to the development of international highways in Africa,⁴⁴

Noting further that the African road system consists of a large number of unconnected national road systems, with the result that many African countries have no road links with their neighbours,

Recognizing that a well-planned African road network is essential for the implementation of multinational development programmes in Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare a preliminary road network plan for Africa as a whole, taking into account combined transport;

2. Urges the Governments of member States to provide the Executive Secretary with all the information and background material he may need to prepare this plan;

3. Invites bilateral and multilateral agencies to give assistance to the Executive Secretary in the preparation of the plan;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting a progress report on the development of an African road network plan.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

276 (XII). Regulations relating to road freight transport

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the fundamental importance of road freight transport for developing trade among African countries,

Aware of the potential technical and political problems of unregulated road freight transport,

⁴⁴ E/CN.14/INF/78.

Recalling the United Nations Conventions on Road Traffic^{45/} and on Road Signs and Signals,^{46/}

Recognizing that a well planned inter-State road freight industry is essential to the development of Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to initiate a study on current inter-State road freight transport regulations and controls in Africa and to make recommendations for their harmonization and simplification;
2. Requests the Governments of member States to provide the Executive Secretary with all the information and assistance required for the preparation of the study;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit his recommendations to the Executive Committee at one of its forthcoming meetings.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

277 (XII). Air transport

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the growing role of air transport in the movement of cargo in international trade,

Aware of the possibilities of promoting intra-African and inter-regional trade through the development of air freight services and human contacts in Africa,

Taking note of the current study by the secretariat on air freight potential in developing countries in Africa and of preliminary proposals which could lead to the establishment of an African multinational freight airline,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, with the cooperation of the Organization of African Unity and the African Civil Aviation Commission, to study the feasibility of establishing an African multinational airline;
2. Calls upon the Governments of member States to give assistance to the Executive Secretary for the implementation of these studies;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Executive Committee at one of its forthcoming meetings on progress in the implementation of this resolution.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

278 (XII). Pan-African telecommunications network

The Conference of Ministers,

Reiterating its view that, in the design of an intraregional economic system, due attention must be paid to the important role of telecommunications as a tool for accelerating economic and social development,

⁴⁵ E/Conf.56/16/Rev.1.

⁴⁶ E/Conf.56/17/Rev.1.

Recalling OAU Council of Ministers resolution CM/Res.309(XXI), adopted in May 1973 and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth meeting, which calls on the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank, the International Telecommunication Union and the Economic Commission for Africa to cooperate in the implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network project,

Noting with satisfaction that, through the efforts of the Coordinating Committee of the four organizations and of the Governments participating in this regional project, funds for the major part of the project are assured from bilateral and multilateral sources; that efforts are continuing to obtain funds for the other sectors of the Network and that a number of countries involved in the project have already embarked on the implementation of their national segments of the Network,

Commending the action taken by the Coordinating Committee to ensure effective technical and financial coordination of the project and the close cooperation among the Commission, the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and the International Telecommunication Union to promote the harmonious development of essential telecommunications services in Africa,

Welcoming the support of bilateral and multilateral financing agencies for the Pan-African Telecommunications Network,

Recognizing that the Pan-African Telecommunications Network project, although a major project, is only an initial step towards the development of an efficient and modern telecommunications network within Africa,

1. Strongly urges:

(a) The Coordinating Committee to continue its efforts to explore and mobilize all possible sources of financing for all the sectors of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network;

(b) The Governments of member States participating in the Pan-African Telecommunications Network project to cooperate with the Coordinating Committee so as to ensure that the technical specifications of the various national sectors are compatible and to issue tenders jointly in order to ensure such compatibility and to obtain economic prices;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To take immediate steps, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union, to arrange for a study on the feasibility of establishing a regional communications satellite system as a complement to the Pan-African Telecommunications Network;

(b) To cooperate with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity with a view to the establishment of a regional telecommunication union to coordinate the further planning and development of regional telecommunications networks and operations;

3. Invites the Governments of member States to accord the development of all telecommunication services high priority in their development plans.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

279 (XII). Telecommunications training

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that the expansion of telecommunications services and the introduction of efficient and modern networks depend on the availability of competent and trained manpower,

Considering that the current shortage of competent staff in all telecommunications services represents a constraint on the development of telecommunications in Africa,

Appreciative of the efforts already made by Governments, with the assistance of the International Telecommunication Union and the United Nations Development Programme, to establish national and multinational telecommunications institutes for training at the elementary and intermediate levels,

Recognizing that the increasing complexity of telecommunications science and organization requires continuous training at all levels, even the relatively more advanced regions of the world,

Noting that current telecommunications development plans, notably the Pan-African Telecommunications Network project, call for training courses in specialized techniques, management and financial control to be established as a matter of urgency,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, as a matter of urgency and in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union a comprehensive survey designed:

- (a) To establish basic manpower requirements in the various fields of telecommunications;
- (b) To determine regional training needs at the elementary, middle, advanced and instructor levels in relation to existing facilities;
- (c) To determine the feasibility of establishment and broadening the scope of regional or subregional institutions for instructor and advanced technical training in new technologies, including space techniques;

2. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to submit periodic progress reports to it on progress in the implementation of the present resolution.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

280 (XII). Remote Sensing Centre for Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 33(III) and 34(III) of 18 February 1961, 143(VII) of 23 February 1965, 164(VIII) of 24 February 1967, 238(XI) of 22 February 1973 and 239(XI) of 22 February 1973 noting the importance of scientific surveys of Africa's natural resources for development and of training of manpower to enable countries to exploit those resources, and expressing concern over the seriousness of environmental deterioration in Africa, especially in the Sudano-Sahelian zone as a result of drought,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and particularly those of its provisions relating to the transfer of technology to developing countries for the exploration of natural resources,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 2915(XXVII) of 9 November 1972 and 3182(XXVIII) of 18 December 1973, which recommended international cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space and welcomed international cooperation to bring the benefit of the new technology of remote sensing by earth satellites to all countries especially developing countries, to help them to survey their natural resources,

Convinced that the exploration of Africa's natural resources and effective monitoring of environmental changes could be expedited through the use of remote sensing by earth resources satellites,

1. ~~Notes with appreciation~~ the steps already taken by the Executive Secretary towards the establishment of a Remote Sensing Centre in Africa in cooperation with international and bilateral sources;
2. ~~Decides~~ to establish a Regional International Remote Sensing Satellite Ground Receiving and Data Handling Centre in Africa;
3. ~~Requests~~ the Executive Secretary to take all necessary steps to ensure the establishment of such a Centre at an early date;
4. ~~Further requests~~ the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to invite offers from interested member States wishing to host such a centre.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

281 (XII). Satellite broadcasting

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2733A(XXV) of 16 December 1970 concerning the potential of satellite broadcasting systems for education and development,

Taking note of the current experiments in other developing regions and countries to determine the practical exploitation of this potential,

Taking note of the preliminary activities of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Telecommunication Union,

Considering that the magnitude of investment required for any satellite system necessitates for most developing countries a multinational or regional approach,

Recognizing that long-range detailed planning is required to establish such a multinational system and that effective interdisciplinary coordinating bodies must be set up at various levels, including the national and regional levels, to conduct studies on the basis of which decisions can be taken on the formulation of a multinational project,

Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union:

(a) To advise and assist the Governments of member States in the establishment of multidisciplinary working groups at the national level in order to study in detail the possibilities of a multinational satellite system for education, information and public telecommunications and the extent to which such a system can meet national needs;

(b) To call regional meeting(s) of representatives of the national working groups, when established, to undertake further studies on a possible multinational satellite system or systems;

(c) To organize, with the cooperation of the Secretary-General of the Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa, seminars and workshops on the various aspects of satellite broadcasting and to study the feasibility of a regional training programme for satellite broadcasting.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

282 (XII). Meetings of the Technical Committee of Experts

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 188(IX) of 10 February 1969 on the institutional machinery of the Commission,

Having taken note of the reports of the Technical Committee of Experts on its fourth^{47/} and fifth^{48/} meetings,

Decides that the Technical Committee of Experts should henceforth meet once every two years, three to four months before the session of the Commission, with a view to submitting recommendations to the Conference of Ministers regarding work programmes for the future, taking into account the implementation of past programmes.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

283 (XII). Second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence adopted at the tenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Further considering the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries,^{49/} held at Algiers in September 1973,

Also considering the Declaration, Action Programme and resolutions adopted by the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials,^{50/} held at Dakar in February 1975,

^{47/} E/CN.14/602.

^{48/} E/CN.14/641.

^{49/} A/9330 and Corr.1.

Mindful of the importance of industrial development for the local processing of the natural resources of African countries with a view to the accelerated development of African economies,

Having regard to the Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation adopted by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of Seventy-seven,^{51/} held at Algiers from 15 to 18 February 1975,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take all possible measures on behalf of the African countries to ensure the implementation of the decisions and recommendations adopted by the Ministerial Meeting referred to above;

2. Affirms the importance of the next General Conference of UNIDO to be held from 12 to 26 March 1975 and the determination of the Governments of member States that the Conference achieve successful results in terms of the industrialization of the third world and the establishment of a new international economic order.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

284 (XII). Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the requests of the Conference of African Planners that the terms of appointment of the new members of the Governing Council should be for two years in order to fit in with the biennial sessions of the Conference, that consideration should be given to increasing the number of members of the Governing Council from seven to eight in order that all subregions may have an equal number of seats in the Council and that the Conference of Ministers should validate all elections made to the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning since 1967 and the activities of such elected members,

1. Decides that article IV, paragraph 1(c), of the Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning should be deleted and replaced by the following:

"Two members elected by the Conference of African Planners on the basis of personal competence and experience in matters connected with the work of the Institute from each subregion of the Economic Commission for Africa and who are nationals of any two of the countries of that subregion which are members of the Economic Commission for Africa. Persons elected under this paragraph shall hold office for two years and shall be eligible for re-election";

2. Further decides that all persons previously elected to the Governing Council by the Conference of African Planners for terms of two years shall be deemed to have been regularly elected to such terms and the validity of previous elections conducted by the Conference of African Planners and the activities of any person elected under such elections as a member of the Governing Council, shall not be affected by reason of the fact that such elections were not for a term of three years.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

⁵⁰ E/AC.62/6.

⁵¹ ID/Conf.3/22.

285 (XII). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 250(XI) of 22 February 1973 on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Taking note of the achievements of the Institute in its second phase of operations under its current direction in its drive to develop an appropriate approach to the problems of African planning and strategies of development through its training, research and advisory activities,

Convinced that the Institute should continue to play an even more important role in the planned development of Africa in the years to come,

Conscious that there is a need for the United Nations Development Programme to contribute to the financing of the Institute during its third phase,

1. Expresses its satisfaction with the success achieved by the Institute during the past two years in acquiring additional financial resources amounting to about \$700,000, thanks to bilateral and multilateral contributions;

2. Registers with deep appreciation and gratitude:

(a) The recent moves by the Government of Senegal to assure the construction of permanent quarters for the Institute;

(b) The agreement of African Governments to increase their yearly financial contributions to the Institute to a total of \$1 million;

3. Invites the Director of the Institute to intensify his fund-raising efforts to ensure the future of the Institute;

4. Urgently requests the United Nations Development Programme:

(a) To continue its financial support for the Institute during the forthcoming third phase, at least at the minimal level of \$1 million yearly;

(b) To continue to provide the Institute with these facilities in collecting the contributions of the African Governments and other administrative supporting services which it had in the past provided in order to facilitate and enhance the Institute's activities;

5. Further urges African Governments to participate actively and effectively in the forthcoming evaluation of the Institute to be undertaken by the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa with a view to examining the activities and quantifying the requirements of the Institute for the third and subsequent phases;

6. Invites the Director of the Institute to expand the activities of the Institute, combining in a balanced manner its three functions of research, training and advisory services;

7. Recommends that general training courses on planning should continue to be a permanent element of the programme of the Institute;

8. Invites African countries, in particular those which are members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme, to bring the latter to implement paragraph 4 of the present resolution;

9. Invites the Executive Committee to study the programmes of the Institute and the level of recruitment of trainees and, in the light of the suggestions made by the Conference of African Planners, to take appropriate measures to secure recognition of the training courses and diplomas of the Institute at a suitable level in the administrative and educational systems in Africa.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

286 (XII). Date and place of the thirteenth session of the Commission (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of Commission resolutions 130(VII) of 22 February 1965 and 188(IX) of 10 February 1969 and of the terms of rule 1(a) of its rules of procedure,^{52/}

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Zaire to hold the thirteenth session of the Commission (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at Kinshasa,

1. Recommends that the thirteenth session of the Commission (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) be held at Kinshasa in 1977;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to set the exact date of the session after due consultations with the Government of the Republic of Zaire and the Chairman of the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

287 (XII). Vote of thanks to the Government and People of the Republic of Kenya

The Conference of Ministers,

Fully appreciative of the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Kenya to hold the third meeting of the Conference of Ministers at Nairobi, Kenya,

1. Conveys its gratitude to His Excellency of the President of Kenya and to the Government and people of Kenya for their warm hospitality and the facilities generously placed at its disposal;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Kenya.

183rd meeting,
28 February 1975.

⁵² E/CN.14/111/Rev.5.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION BY THE
CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR FOURTH MEETING**

288 (XIII). Mobilization of resources for the implementation of the medium-term plans of the Economic Commission for Africa, 1976-1981 and 1982-1986

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of Commission resolutions 207 (IX) of 14 February 1969, 221 (X) of 13 February 1971 and 256 (XII) of 28 February 1975, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2043 (LXI) of 5 August 1976.

Noting with satisfaction the work undertaken by the Executive Committee and the secretariat in consultation with the States members of the Commission in preparing a "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986",^{1/}

Noting also the medium-term plan for 1976-1981, formulated by the secretariat on the basis of the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa" and approved by the Executive Committee at its fourteenth meeting held in June 1976,

Commending the revised programme of work and priorities for 1978 and 1979,^{2/}

Affirming the determination of the States members of the Commission to establish the conditions and machinery for, and to accelerate the process of, self-sustaining growth and diversification of production on the basis of an increasing measure of national and collective self-reliance with the object of effectively reducing unemployment and mass poverty,

Recognizing that the implementation of the medium-term plan^{3/} and the work programmes require resources over and above those likely to be provided from within the United Nations system,

Endorsing the establishment of a United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,

Appreciative of the bilateral contributions made to the resources of the Commission by donor Governments and organizations outside the African region,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the president of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Executive Secretary of the Commission in establishing working arrangements for effective cooperation between the Bank and the Commission in providing financial and other resources for the implementation of development programmes and projects within the African region in the spirit of Afro-Arab cooperation,

Welcoming also the offer made by the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to provide host facilities for the proposed Pledging Conference of African Government Plenipotentiaries to mobilize resources for the implementation of the work programmes of the Commission,

1. Urges member States to contribute substantial additional resources required for the implementation of the Commission's medium-term plan and work programmes in a manner which will enable the secretariat to execute the medium-term plan and work programmes efficiently and without delay;

¹ E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

² See part IV of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting

³ E/CN.14/TECO/31/Rev.2 and Rev.2/Corr.1.

2. Calls upon States members of the Commission to make their contributions in cash or in kind, as well as through technical assistance arrangements;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene a Pledging Conference of African Government Plenipotentiaries within 60 days following the fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers in order to review arrangements for such voluntary contributions and to submit a report to a meeting of the Executive Committee immediately following the Conference on the outcome of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries, on the funds received and on the uses to which such funds are being put;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that, to the maximum extent possible, experts recruited on the basis of part of the additional resources mobilized by member States should be selected from African countries;

5. Invites the Executive Committee to give the Executive Secretary every assistance possible in his efforts to mobilize the resources required from States members of the Commission;

6. Urges donor Governments and organizations, in providing development assistance, to cooperate in ensuring that African developing countries benefit from the best and most economical arrangements for aid and to ensure that, as far as is practicable, such aid is not tied to the provision of expertise from the donor Government or organization concerned;

7. Invites the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, in the spirit of Afro-Arab cooperation, to give every material assistance required to the secretariat of the Commission in the implementation of the Commission's programme of work and priorities;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to negotiate all necessary arrangements with the appropriate authorities of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria to secure the required host facilities for the proposed Conference of Plenipotentiaries, to be held in Lagos from 26 April to 1 May 1977;

9. Invites the Executive Secretary to pursue his efforts to secure additional bilateral contributions from non-African donor countries.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

289 (XIII). Mobilization of resources from the International Fund for Agricultural Development for the development of African Agriculture

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that agriculture continues to be the dominant sector in the economies of most African countries,

Recalling its resolution 266 (XII) of 20 February 1975 on the food situation and programme of action,

Taking note of resolution (CM/Res.413 (XXIV)) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity establishing the African Inter-ministerial Committee for Food,

Noting with approval the Freetown Declaration,⁴ designed to make African self-sufficient in food,

⁴ E/CN.14/658, annex.

Noting with great concern that the performance of the agricultural sector in Africa has continued to be poor in recent years, in spite of the rich agricultural potential of the region and of scientific and technological advances in agricultural and food production and in the processing and distribution of food,

Welcoming the establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development and expressing its gratitude to all those who contributed to its creation,

1. Calls upon the Executive Secretary, working in collaboration with the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Executive Director of the World Food Council and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to convene as soon as practicable a meeting of the African Inter-ministerial Committee for Food to:

(a) Make recommendations concerning ways and means of allocating resources obtained from the International Fund for Agricultural Development based on agreed strategies and identified priorities for increased food production, processing and distribution in Africa;

(b) Recommend that the World Food Council and the governing body of the International Fund for Agricultural Development should ensure that a substantial portion of the resources are earmarked for Africa, considering the special conditions and constraints in the African continent;

2. Calls upon all United Nations specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies and agencies to:

(a) Give adequate support to the Commission in its implementation of the regional food plan;

(b) Provide adequate support funds to the Commission for feasibility studies, training and research, as well as for concrete projects designed to increase food production and make available real and substantial factor inputs for food and agriculture production in Africa;

3. Requests that African subregional and regional institutions, and in particular the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, should be closely associated with the execution of projects financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development in Africa;

4. Further requests all financial institutions operating in Africa, in particular the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, to participate in these efforts to mobilize resources;

5. Invites member countries to take every initiative at the national level to uphold the common interests of the African countries.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

290 (XIII). Mobilization of resources for development financing in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that Africa's share in the transfer of financial resources for development continues to be proportionally lower than that of the other developing regions and than the needs expressed by African States,

Considering that the current state of the world economy puts the African economies in an even more precarious position,

Considering that the mobilization of financial resources for the development needs of African countries takes priority in the obligations facing every institution responsible for promoting development in Africa,

Considering that African subregional and regional financial institutions should play an important and active role in this field,

Recalling the provisions of the draft resolution approved by the Executive Committee at its fifteenth meeting for adoption by the Conference,⁵

1. Recommends that member States should support the efforts of their subregional and regional financial institutions with a view to mobilizing resources for development;

2. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to continue to support regional and subregional financial institutions in the quest for financial resources for the development of Africa;

3. Invites African regional and subregional institutions responsible for promoting the development of the region to continue their efforts aimed at securing from the developed countries a more substantial transfer of financial resources for the benefit of African countries which are victims of the imbalances created by the present crisis in the world economy, taking special account of the least developed, land-locked and newly independent countries;

4. Appeals to the developing countries which have the means to do so to make a substantial financial contribution to the development of African countries with a view to strengthening solidarity and collective self-reliance among third world countries.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

291 (XIII). Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Determined to do all within its power to give decisive impetus to the development of the African continent and to the establishment of a new international economic order,

Aware of the difficulties and the considerable backwardness experienced in Africa in the transport and communications sector,

Also aware of the prime importance of this sector in the development undertaking and in the promotion of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in general and African countries in particular,

Convinced that effective support is needed from the international community for efforts to promote collective self-sufficiency and to implement the principle of self-reliance in order to solve African problems in this sector within the framework of stronger international cooperation,

⁵ E/CN.14/655 - E/CN.14/ECO/110, sect. "ECO.XV/Res.1".

Convinced further of the need to adopt an integrated approach in the formulation of a global strategy for the development, of transport and communications in Africa, taking into account all the problems facing the continent in this field,

Bearing in mind the work of the Paris Conference on International Economic Co-operation,

Taking into account the efforts now being made and the progress achieved,

1. Recommends that the international community, and in particular the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation and the relevant United Nations bodies, should proclaim a transport and communications decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988 in order to:

(a) Give active support to the global strategy for the development of transport and communications in Africa and to the application of that strategy for the purpose of solving the problems of the continent in this field, both problems of liaison, harmonization, coordination, integration, modernization and development and technical problems such as the use of local resources and techniques, the linking and standardization of networks and the design and adaptation of technology;

(b) Mobilize the technical and financial resources required for this purpose;

2. Strongly recommends that African States should mobilize all available resources and resolutely undertake to promote the total success of the decade;

3. Appeals to international, regional and subregional organizations to provide every assistance for the implementation of this vital undertaking for Africa;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to prepare and convene as soon as possible a meeting of ministers from member States to define Africa's global strategy for the development of transport and communications, including telecommunications, in the region.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

292 (XIII). Integrated Programme for Commodities

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 93 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on the Integrated programme for Commodities,

Convinced that the Integrated Programme, including the establishment of a common fund, is of special importance to African countries,

Taking into account the need for African countries to see to it that their interests are fully safeguarded in the course of the negotiations for the implementation of the Programme,

1. Urges member States to participate actively in the various negotiation meetings on the common fund and commodities scheduled up to the end of 1978;

2. Requests the secretariat to continue to extend all the necessary assistance to member States for the technical preparations relating to the meetings, and during the actual meetings, so as to enable them to derive maximum advantage from the application of the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

293 (XIII). Semi-land-locked countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 263 (XII) of 28 February 1975 on land-locked African countries,

Considering that the geographical location of the semi-land-locked countries, like that of the land-locked countries, represents a grave obstacle and a serious handicap for the expansion of their trade and for the economic and social development of those countries,

Considering in particular that this situation gives rise to high transport costs, which prevent those countries from exporting their products at competitive prices and lead to constant increases in the prices of their imports,

Considering also that the solution of the special problems of the semi-land-locked countries requires the adoption of special measures to help them by regional, interregional and international agencies,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975,

Recalling economic resolution No. 2 adopted by fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers in September 1973, concerning special measures related to the particular needs of the land-locked countries,

1. Recommends that coastal countries should facilitate the transit of imports destined for land-locked and semi-land-locked countries and of exports coming from such countries,

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to carry out studies on the situation of the semi-land-locked countries which put forward practical measures to open them up, and to submit a report on this subject to the Executive Committee at its first meeting in 1978.

189th meeting,
26 February 1977.

294 (XIII). Staff and administrative questions

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 242 (XI) of 23 February 1973 which requested the Executive Secretary to provide periodic reports on staff and administrative questions to the Executive Committee,

Noting with appreciation the progress report on staff and administrative questions submitted to the Executive Committee at its sixteenth meeting,⁶

1. Commends the Executive Secretary on his efforts:

- (a) In achieving the Africanization of 75 per cent of posts in the secretariat; and
- (b) In endeavouring to ensure the representation of all member States in the secretariat;

2. Calls on member States to assist the Executive Secretary in every way in his drive to recruit qualified African experts from all the subregions so as to fill as many of the vacant posts in the secretariat as possible with such Africans;

3. Calls on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to relax the rules relating to the equitable geographical distribution of posts as far as the States members of the Commission are concerned so as to ensure that as many vacant posts in the Commission's secretariat as possible can be filled by qualified experts from within the region;

4. Calls on the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in providing language training services and facilities for the staff of the secretariat so that they can become proficient in the Arabic, English and French languages and so that the Arabic language will become an official working language of the Commission not later than the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Conference of ministers at its fifth meeting, through the Executive Committee, a report on staff and administrative questions.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

295 (XIII). Establishment of an African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the recommendation of the 1968 International Conference of Ministers Responsible for social Welfare calling for the establishment, at the regional level, of centres for research and advanced training in social welfare,⁷ and Economic and Social Council resolution 1406 (XLVI), inviting the Secretary-General and the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions to consider the establishment of regional social welfare research and training centres;

Recalling also resolution CM/RES 503 (XXVII) concerning the establishment of a regional research and training centre for social development, adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-seventh session, and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its fourteenth session;

⁶ E/CN.14/671 - E/CN.14/ECO/114

⁷ Proceedings of the International Conference of ministers Responsible for Social Welfare (United Nations Publication, Sales No. E.69.IV.4), Part One, Sect. III, para. 66, recommendation 28

Having reviewed the need in Africa for the establishment of such a centre, as presented in the report of the second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, held in Alexandria in January 1977,^{8/}

Conscious of the fact that the activities of that centre should pave the way for proper coordination of the programmes of all existing institutions, both at the national and subregional levels and within the United Nations system, whose work relates to social development,

1. Endorses the establishment of the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development, as decided upon by the second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs;^{9/}

2. Further endorses the agreement for the establishment of that Centre which incorporates its constitution, as approved by the afore-mentioned Conference;^{10/}

3. Urges States members of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to accede to this agreement in order for the Centre to become a reality, to give financial support to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa for the prompt launching of the Centre, and to contribute regularly to its budget, in order to ensure its proper and smooth functioning;

4. Calls upon aid-giving Governments and organizations and donor agencies to extend financial and other assistance to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, to complement what will be contributed by African States towards the establishment and running of the Centre;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to coordinate action leading to the establishment of the Centre in close cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, especially in regard to the implementation of resolution 3 (II) of the second Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs concerning the location of the Centre.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

296 (XIII). Economic cooperation

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling that the terms of reference of the Commission require it to "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" and to "assist in the formulation and development of coordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region",^{11/}

⁸ E/CN.14/672-E/CN.14/ECO/115-E/CN.14/AMSA/II/Rpt, part II

⁹ Ibid., part III, resolution 2 (II).

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ E/CN.14/111/Rev.5, p.1, paras. 1(a) and 1(f).

Recalling further:

(a) The various resolutions aimed at enhancing economic cooperation, and in particular Commission resolution 86 (V) of 2 March 1963, requesting the Executive Secretary to undertake intensive studies on major problems of an African common market, having regard to the balanced integration of the economic development of African countries, and Commission resolution 176 (VIII) of 24 February 1967, elaborating the framework within which economic cooperation in Africa was to be undertaken,

(b) Resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI), containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1973, underling the importance attached by African countries to collective self-reliance and economic independence and providing a framework for regional, subregional and sectoral cooperation,

(c) The recommendations adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its eleventh extraordinary session in Kinshasa in December 1976 on the adoption of various programmes and mechanisms for accelerating economic cooperation,

(d) General Assembly resolutions 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing principles and objectives forming a Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation,

Taking into account the prolonged recession and severe inflationary pressure in developed market economies, and the constant and rapid rise in the prices of manufactured goods and services exported by those countries, the adjustment of oil prices, fluctuations in other export produce prices, balance-of-payments difficulties, and the disappointing results thus far of the fourth session of the United Nations Conference of Trade and Development and the Conference on international Economic Cooperation.

Bearing in mind the strategy and guidelines for an action programme set out in the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986",^{12/} which emphasizes the long term objective of multinational cooperation for achieving optimal national development,

Mindful of the need to promote harmonization of national development plans with subregional and regional programmes and to internalize economic cooperation in each country's framework of socio-economic policies,

Aware that the multiplicity of organizations in the subregions could give rise to duplication of effort, inconsistencies and fragmentation,

Concerned at the problems faced by existing multinational multipurpose intergovernmental organizations at the subregional and regional levels,

Recognizing that existing and future difficulties need not detract from the basic desirability of multinational cooperation, and subsequent subregional economic integration,

Welcoming the establishment by West African member States of a subregional intergovernmental organization which encompasses a large number of countries and cuts across linguistic, cultural and geographical boundaries inherited from European colonizations,

¹² E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

Welcoming also the establishment of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes,

1. Reaffirms the need to promote collective self-reliance among African countries and strengthen their unity of action with other developing countries so as to make them less dependent on developed countries;
2. Invites member States to make all possible efforts to restructure the existing intergovernmental economic organization and rationalize their operations by:
 - (a) Establishing appropriate mechanisms for:
 - (i) Coordinating their programmes in such a way that neighbouring organizations with identical or similar projects can join forces in their implementation;
 - (ii) Strengthening the limited multisectoral organizations and encouraging them to cooperate in the preparation and implementation of their programmes, thus leading to greater comprehensive involvement among neighbouring groupings and States;
 - (b) Effecting a gradual integration of the smaller and limited multisectoral groupings in each subregion into multipurpose and possibly larger cooperation arrangements which are oriented to a much higher degree of formal economic integration;
 - (c) Formulating joint schemes of mutual assistance in resource mobilization and manpower development;
3. Recommends that the multipurpose multinational economic organization existing in each of the four administrative subregions of the Commission should constitute the framework for the progressive integration of the limited sectoral or smaller groupings in each subregion, and ultimately serve as the multipurpose multinational machinery for promoting subregional economic cooperation as a step towards regional economic integration;
4. Further recommends that, in order to promote national self-reliance and facility multinational cooperation, the integration of sectors should be effected at the national level while Africanizing the major production units from the point of view of ownership, control and direction, thus reducing dependence on developed countries for exports and imports;
5. Invites the Executive Secretary to provide all possible assistance, through the Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, to member States and intergovernmental organizations in promoting the coordination of programmes of existing intergovernmental subregional organizations and their gradual integration into larger subregional multipurpose arrangements;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist the countries concerned in activities directed towards strengthening and improving the performance of existing multipurpose arrangements at the subregional and regional levels;
7. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit periodic reports on progress and problems regarding the implementation of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the present resolution to the Executive Committee and the Conference of Ministers;

8. Appeals to all United Nations agencies and financial institutions such as the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa to provide resources for promoting subregional and regional cooperation.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

297 (XIII). Economic cooperation in the field of natural resources

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 205 (IX) of 14 February 1969 and 238 (XI) of 22 February 1973,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1673 (LII) of 2 June 1972,

Noting with satisfaction the steps already taken by the Executive Secretary towards the establishment of centres of research, training and services in the field of natural resources,

Commending

(a) The Government of Nigeria for the generous support it is giving to the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys at Ile-Ife,

(b) The Government of Kenya for donating land and money towards the establishment of the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping,

(c) The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for its supplementary special contribution towards the establishment of the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre,

1. Calls on African countries which have not yet signed and ratified the agreements on the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping and the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre to give full political and material support to these institutions;

2. Invites member States to give assistance to the Commission secretariat in collecting statistical data for the country-by-country cartographic inventory project;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to submit reports to all meetings of the Executive Committee on the support and assistance being received from African States on the projects mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the present resolution.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

298 (XIII). Economic Cooperation in the Trans-African Highway Projects

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the slow progress being made in the implementation of the trans-African highway projects,

Recognizing that the expeditious establishment of an integrated African regional road network will facilitate the promotion of multinational economic cooperation in Africa, intra-African trade, the political and social integration of Africa and the realization of the ultimate objective of establishing an African Common Market,

Noting with satisfaction the initiative of the Executive Secretary in convening the recent intergovernmental meeting on the proposed Trans-East African Highway (Cairo-Gaborone), and the support which the Secretariat of the Commission has continued to give to all the trans-African highways projects,

1. Commends the Government of Algeria on the rapid progress being made on the construction of the Algerian section of the Trans-Saharan Road;

2. Further commends the Governments of Kenya, Nigeria, Uganda and the United Republic of Cameroon on progress made so far on their respective sections of the Mombasa-Lagos Highway;

3. Urges:

(a) The Government of Zaire to be kind enough to undertake the completion of the engineering studies and subsequent construction work on the Kisangani Bangassou and Kisangani-Kasindi sections of the Mombasa-Lagos Highway;

(b) The Government of the Central African Empire to expedite the improvement and construction of its section of the Trans-African Highway;

(c) The Governments of Mali and Senegal to continue their efforts for the completion of the Tambacounda-Naye (Senegal) - Nioro du Sahel-Kolami (Mali) section of the Trans-West African Highway;

(d) The Government of Mali to expedite the improvement and construction of its sections of the Dakar-Ndjamena Highway;

(e) The Governments of Chad, Nigeria and the United Republic of Cameroon to assist in arriving at a decision between two alternative routes before progress can be made on the Mariduguri-Ndjamena section.

(f) The Governments of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau to give their firm decision on the route to be chosen between two alternative routes - the Guinea - Senegal route or the Senegal - Guinea-Bissau - Guinea route;

(g) The Governments of Chad and the United Republic of Cameroon to expedite the construction of the Chari River bridge;

(h) The Governments of Mali and the Niger to expedite the construction of their sections of the Trans-Saharan Road;

4. Further urges member States to:

(a) Accord priority rating in their development plans to their sections of the trans-African highways;

(b) Adhere to decisions made at intergovernmental meetings on the choice of routes and implementation schedules;

5. Appeals to bilateral donors to provide the financial assistance requested and not insist that countries financing feasibility studies should also be responsible for the construction stage;

6. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to continue to assist member States in securing technical and financial assistance for work on their sections of the highways from donor countries and from multinational financial institutions, in particular the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa;

7. Calls upon the industrialized countries and financing institutions which have already financed the feasibility studies, and other cooperating countries and financing institutions, to assist in financing the implementation of the further phases of the African highways;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit to every meeting of the Executive Committee progress reports on the implementation of subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 3 above based on periodic reports submitted to the ECA secretariat by the Governments concerned;

9. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit to the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting a progress report on the implementation of the Trans-African Highway projects.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

299 (XIII). Economic cooperation in railways and port management

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the possibilities of promoting multinational cooperation through the development of railway networks,

Recognizing that efficient port management will facilitate the transportation of goods from coastal to inland countries,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on activities relating to railway transport and port management.^{13/}

1. Strongly urges member States;

(a) To give full support to the Union of African Railways, promoted by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, which is giving priority to linking African railway networks, standardization of track and loading gauges, rolling stock and signalling and purchasing procedures, by joining the Union if they have not done so;

(b) To support the intergovernmental Port Management Associations which are concerned with the efficient and proper management of ports, standardization of equipment and coordination of port activities with those of users of ports;

¹³ E/CN.14/659-E/CN.14/ECO/112, p. 15.

2. Requests The Executive Secretary to submit periodic reports to the Executive Committee, after consultations with the member States concerned, on progress being made in strengthening the Union of African Railways and the Port Management Associations.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

300 (XIII). Economic cooperation relating to the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations

The Conferences of Ministers,

Aware of the urgent need to promote intra-African trade,

Noting the failure of the great majority of African countries to join the Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations, whose main objective is to assist in expanding intra-African trade,

Noting further the failure of a number of States members of the Association to pay their contributions and attend its meetings, with resulting delays in putting the statutory organs of the Association into operation,

1. Invites all African countries to join the Association of African Trade promotion Organizations as soon as possible;

2. Urges those member States of the Association which have not yet paid their contributions to the budget of the Association to do so at their earliest convenience;

3. Further urges all member countries of the Association to attend the next regular session of the General Assembly of the Association, which is scheduled to take place in April 1977 at the headquarters of the Association in Tangier, with a view, *inter alia*, to electing a Secretary-General.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

301 (XIII). Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the various resolutions adopted at meetings held outside the United Nations framework on economic cooperation among developing countries and regions, and in particular the African Ministerial Conference on trade, Development and Monetary Problems, convened by the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank and held in Abidjan in May 1973; the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in Algiers in September 1973; the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held in Dakar in February 1975;^{14/} the fourth Conference of Ministers of Trade of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in November 1975;^{15/} the third ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in Manila in February 1976;^{16/} the fifth Conference of

¹⁴ See E/AC.62/6.

¹⁵ See OAU document CM/757 (XVII).

¹⁶ See TD/195, annex.

Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries; held in Colombo in August 1976;^{17/} and the Conference of African Ministers on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Addis Ababa in September 1976,^{18/}

Noting that the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico City in September 1976, identified in great detail and in operational terms the possible areas of cooperation among developing countries,^{19/}

Convinced that the implementation of the resolutions and programmes adopted at the afore-mentioned meetings recommending the establishment of mechanisms and measures to secure stable markets for basic export commodities, preferential treatment in trade relations among developing countries, promotion of payments arrangements and joint action in the fields of industry, science, technology, transport, shipping and foreign investment will promote economic cooperation and accelerate economic development in Africa,

1. Welcomes the initiative taken by the Executive Secretary with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Western Asia in signing a Memorandum of Agreement on cooperation;

2. Decides that cooperation should be promoted in the establishment of the following priority projects:

- (a) A statistical abstract for the Arab world;
- (b) A regional documentation centre; and
- (c) The brain-drain problem;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in conjunction with his colleague in the Economic Commission for Western Asia, to examine and work out arrangements for further cooperation in the following fields:

(a) Agriculture: studies on agricultural cooperation and complementarity involving countries in the Western Asia and African regions;

(b) Development planning: inflation and current trends in economic development;

(c) Exchanges of officials and technical personnel for in-plant training in industry, agriculture, etc.;

(d) Social development: exchange of information, experience and research reports between the two commissions;

(e) The African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development;

(f) Establishment of joint industrial ventures in Western Asia and African countries;

¹⁷ See OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15.

¹⁸ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept. (I).

¹⁹ See TD/B/628, annex, Part One.

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Undertake periodic consultations with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Western Asia in order to accelerate the implementation of the cooperation arrangements;

(b) Explore all possible sources for the provision of manpower, financial and other resources for the implementation of the agreed projects and other schemes.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

302 (XIII). Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Latin America

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the various resolutions passed at meetings held outside the United Nations framework on economic cooperation among developing countries and regions, and in particular the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, convened by the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank and held in Abidjan in May 1973; the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries held in Algiers in September 1973; the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held in Dakar in February 1975;^{20/} the fourth Conference of Ministers of Trade of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in November 1975;^{21/} the third ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in Manila in February 1976;^{22/} the fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non aligned Countries held in Colombo in August 1976;^{23/} and the Conference of African Ministers on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in Addis Ababa in September 1976,^{24/}

Noting that the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico City in September 1976, identified in great detail and in operational terms the possible areas of cooperation among developing countries,²⁵

Convinced that the implementation of the resolutions and programmes adopted at the afore-mentioned meetings recommending the establishment of mechanisms and measures to secure stable markets for basic export commodities, preferential treatment in trade relations among developing countries, promotion of payments arrangements and joint action in the fields of industry, science, technology, transport, shipping and foreign investment will promote economic cooperation and accelerate economic development in Africa,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary for initiating, in conjunction with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Latin America, cooperation in the training programme on integration for officials of African intergovernmental organizations;

²⁰ See E/AC.62/6.

²¹ See OAU document CM/757 (XVII).

²² See TD/195, annex.

²³ See OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15

²⁴ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept.(I).

²⁵ See TD/B/628, annex, Part One.

2. Approves the undertaking by African officials of training courses which some economic cooperation organizations in Latin America are offering to African countries;

3. Authorizes the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Latin America, to convene meetings of their respective secretariat officials to identify principles and priorities as well as a programme of action on cooperation.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

303 (XIII). Cooperation with the Economic Commission for Europe

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the various resolutions passed at meetings held outside the United Nations framework on economic cooperation among developing countries and regions, and in particular the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, convened by the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank and held in Abidjan in May 1973; the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in Algiers in September 1973, the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held in Dakar in February 1975;^{26/} the fourth Conference of Ministers of Trade of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in November 1975;^{27/} the third ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in Manila in February 1976;^{28/} the fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in Colombo in August 1976;^{29/} and the Conference of African Ministers on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Addis Ababa in September 1976,^{30/}

Noting that the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico City in September 1976, identified in great detail and in operational terms the possible areas of cooperation among developing countries,^{31/}

Convinced that the implementation of the resolutions and programmes adopted at the afore-mentioned meetings recommending the establishment of mechanisms and measures to secure stable markets for basic export commodities, preferential treatment in trade relations among developing countries, promotion of payments arrangements and joint action in the field of industry, science, technology, transport, shipping and foreign investment will promote economic cooperation and accelerate economic development in Africa,

²⁶ See E/AC.62/6.

²⁷ See OAU document CM/757 (XVII).

²⁸ See TD/195, annex.

²⁹ See OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15.

³⁰ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept. (I).

³¹ See TD/B/628, annex, Part One.

1. Welcomes the initiative of the Executive Secretary in exploring, with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Europe, possible areas of economic cooperation;

2. Authorizes the Executive Secretary in conjunction with his counterpart in the Economic Commission for Europe to work out cooperation arrangements in the fields of agriculture, fresh water management in arid and semi-arid areas, forestry and forest-based industries, joint research in olive cultivation, trade in raw and processed agricultural products, establishment of producers' associations, industry, foreign investment in multinational corporations and oil tanker pollution;

3. Approves of the Commission's participation at the last Barcelona Conference sponsored by the United Nations Environment Programme to examine methods of protecting the mediterranean from pollution by oil tankers;

4. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to take part in the follow-up conference to be held in Greece, at which protocols for such protection are to be drawn up.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

304 (XIII). Cooperation with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the various resolutions and recommendations passed at meetings held outside the United Nations framework on economic cooperation among developing countries and regions, and in particular the African Ministerial Conference on Trade, Development and Monetary Problems, convened by the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank and held in Abidjan in May 1973; the fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, held in Algiers in September 1973; the Sixth Summit of Arab Kings and Heads of State, held in Algiers in November 1973; the Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials, held in Dakar in February 1975;^{32/} the fourth Conference of Ministers of Trade of the Organization of African Unity, held in Algiers in November 1975;^{33/} the third ministerial meeting of the Group of 77, held in Manila in February 1976;^{34/} the fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of non-aligned Countries, held in Colombo in August 1976;^{35/} the Conference of African Ministers on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Addis Ababa in September 1976;^{36/} and the eleventh extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Kinshasa in December 1976,

Noting that the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico City in September 1976, identified in great detail and in operational terms the possible areas of cooperation among developing countries,^{37/}

³² See E/AC.62/6.

³³ See OAU document CM/757 (XVII).

³⁴ See TD/195, annex.

³⁵ See OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15.

³⁶ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept.(I).

³⁷ See TD/B/628, annex, Part One.

Convinced that the implementation of the resolutions and programmes adopted at the afore-mentioned meetings recommending the establishment of mechanisms and measures to secure stable markets for basic export commodities, preferential treatment in trade relations among developing countries, promotion of payments arrangements and joint action in the fields of industry, science, technology, transport, shipping and foreign investment will promote economic cooperation and accelerate economic development in Africa,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on evolving cooperation arrangements with the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa;

2. Also congratulates the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa for the worth-while role it is playing in providing finance and other resources for promoting economic development in Africa;

3. Approves the provisions of the Agreement negotiated and signed by the Executive Secretary on behalf of the Commission and by the President and Director-General of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa.^{38/}

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

305 (XIII). Second African meeting on energy

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Second African Meeting on Energy,^{39/}

Recalling resolution CM/ST. 12(XXI) containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth ordinary session, held on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Organization,

Recalling further the Declaration and the programme of Action on Raw Materials adopted by the Dakar Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials in February 1975,^{40/}

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 3201(S-VI) and 3202(S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing respectively the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind the relevant recommendations contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held in Kinshasa in December 1976,

³⁸ E/CN.14/669 - E/CN.14/ECO/113, annex

³⁹ E/CN.14/665 - E/CN.14/NRD/E/15.

⁴⁰ E/AC.62/6.

Aware of the importance of energy resources to the economic development of member States,

Reaffirming the sovereignty of African countries over their natural resources,

Considering the persistence of the world economic crisis, which seriously affects the economies of the developing countries,

Also taking particular note of the problems of African countries which are facing difficulties in the fields of production, transport, supply and the cost of energy,

Considering also that the shortages of indigenous specialized manpower which most African countries still face constitute an obstacle to their assuming full control over their energy resources,

Considering further that it is necessary and urgent to assign high priority and all due importance to the formulation of sound, coordinated energy policies at the national, subregional and regional levels,

Aware also of the importance of the establishment of sectoral committees in the subregions,

Recognizing that the optimum development and use of renewable and non-renewable sources of energy requires concerted action, cooperation, political commitment and solidarity on the part of African States,

1. Takes note of the recommendations made by the second African Meeting on Energy;^{41/}

2. Approves in particular:

(a) The recommendations for the establishment of policies and strategies for the development and optimum utilization of energy resources in Africa;^{42/}

(b) The recommendations concerning the conservation and rational exploitation of conventional sources of energy;

(c) The programme recommended for the development of electric energy in Africa, and especially in rural areas;^{43/}

(d) The action recommended by the Meeting concerning the development and utilization of non-conventional and new sources of energy;^{44/}

(e) The intensification of the training programmes for Africans in the field of energy;

⁴¹ E/CN.14/665 - E/CN.14/NRD/E/15, Part Three, sect. A.

⁴² *Ibid.*, paras. 1 - 8.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, paras. 9 - 14

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, paras. 15 - 23.

3. Requests:

(a) The Executive Secretary to implement, within the framework of the Data Bank, the recommendations relating to the collection and dissemination of information on energy questions and to assist member Governments and subregional organizations in their activities in the field of energy;

(b) The African Development Bank to devote particular attention to the financing of the development and rational utilization of energy in Africa;

(c) The Multinational Operational Centres of the Economic Commission for Africa and their subsidiary bodies to give the necessary priority to the problems of energy and raw materials in their activities;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to take full account of the relevant recommendations of the second African Meeting on Energy, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and all United Nations specialized agencies and other international organizations with activities in the field of energy.

191st meeting,
28 February 1977.

306 (XIII). Cooperation in manpower development and utilization

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and in particular its sections on science and technology and human development,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, and General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, which calls on developing countries to develop and mobilize adequate scientific, technical, managerial and other trained manpower resources in order to sustain the required capability for exercise of sovereignty over their natural resources, for control over their Economic activities and for the transfer of science and technology,

Reaffirming the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation,

Bearing in mind the immense task African countries must undertake in order to develop and mobilize adequate trained manpower for the realization of the targets set in Lima in respect of industrial development in the African region,^{45/}

⁴⁵ "Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation" (ID/B/155/Add.1).

Reaffirming also the Colombo Action programme for Economic Cooperation, adopted in August 1976 by the Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries,^{46/} and in particular its provisions for cooperation in relation to employment and human resource development,^{47/}

Considering that for various reasons a growing number of qualified African are residing and working in the developed countries, that this brain drain considerably weakens African economies and that the return of qualified Africans for service in their home countries or in other African countries would considerably alleviate manpower constraints and help to accelerate the economic and social development of Africa,

Noting in particular the draft Declaration and Programme of Action on Economic Co-operation among Developing countries adopted by African Ministers in Addis Ababa in September 1976,^{48/}

1. Recommends that member States;

(a) Adopt specific policies and programmes designed to encourage and facilitate the return to their home countries of African nationals residing and working outside Africa in order to participate in the task of national development;

(b) Make maximum use to the training and research facilities of existing African technical colleges, universities and other specialized institutions for the training of African nationals, and should accordingly reserve a number of places in their institutions for students from other developing countries to be filled through student exchange and scholarship programmes;

(c) Increase their financial allocations for scholarships and fellowships for the training of nationals of other African countries, in particular those of the least developed, land-locked and island countries and of the countries most seriously affected by economic crisis;

(d) Establish a national directory of technical professional and managerial specialists who might be made available for short-term technical cooperation and staff exchange programmes;

2. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Undertake, in cooperation with the appropriate agencies within the United Nations family, an evaluation and an action-oriented study of the nature, scope, effectiveness and requirements of policies and programmes, including those providing specific incentives, that member States have evolved or adopted to encourage the return to Africa of qualified and experienced African skilled workers and professionals;

(b) Draw up, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity and appropriate agencies within the United Nations family, an inventory of African specialists, including qualified and experienced African refugees and other Africans residing and working outside Africa, and to develop an information service facilitating the short-term employment of such persons in technical cooperation activities in Africa;

⁴⁶ OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15.

⁴⁷ Ibid., sect. N.

⁴⁸ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept. (I), pp 3-22

(c) Develop an information and reference service on training facilities at various levels in African States and on resources in terms of African specialists and consultancy organizations which might be employed in African States.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

307 (XIII). African Purchasing and Supplies Organization

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the poor state of public purchasing, supplies and materials management services in most African States and the need to develop professional capability and standards of efficiency in the management of these essential services,

Realizing the importance of purchasing, supplies and materials management in the utilization of resources for national development,

Convinced that a well-organized system of public purchasing, supplies and materials management can serve as an effective instrument for promoting intra-African trade, and for securing advantages such as negotiating technology inflow, investment and training of nationals,

Recalling the draft Declaration and programme of Action on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, adopted by African ministers meeting in Addis Ababa in September 1976, which referred in particular to cooperation in the joint formulation of import policies, methods and arrangements for the purchasing of goods, technology and services from developed countries, and the adoption of standardized specifications and procedures,^{49/}

Noting with satisfaction the creation in Tangier in November 1976 of the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization as a regional intergovernmental body with responsibility for encouraging cooperation among African States in the development and operation of their public purchasing, supplies and materials management services and fostering professionalism in the development of personnel to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in materials management function,

1. Endorses the principal objectives and principles of the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization;

2. Invites African Governments that have not yet subscribed to the constitution of the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization to do so at the earliest opportunity;

3. Requests all African Governments to cooperate fully with the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization and to give the Organization the financial support it needs to pursue its objectives;

4. Recommends that member States should give greater attention to the organization, staffing and operation of agencies or services responsible for the management of public purchasing, supplies and materials and accord to the officers responsible for these services the recognition due to the importance of these services;

⁴⁹ See OAU document CMC/SP/Rept. (I), p. 13.

5. Calls upon the secretariat, in cooperation with the International Trade Centre sponsored by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, with the Swedish International Development Agency and with other relevant international organizations and professional associations, to continue cooperation with the African Purchasing and Supplies Organization and to provide support for the procurement and supply management project in Africa.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

308 (XIII). Problems of water resources development in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1761 C (LIV) of 18 May 1973, in which it approved the holding of a United Nations Water Conference, and 1979 (LIX) of 31 July 1975, in which it emphasized the importance of regional meetings as part of the preparatory process for the Conference,

Taking into account General Assembly resolution 3513 (XXX) of 15 December 1975, in which it endorsed the arrangements for the preparation of the Conference,

Having considered the Regional Report and the action recommendations adopted by the African Regional Meeting on Water Resources, held in Addis Ababa in September 1976, for submission to the United Nations Water Conference,^{50/}

Bearing in mind that water, being basic for sustenance of all forms of life, should be conserved, developed and used in the interest of the general public,

Bearing in mind also that the management and development of water resources constitute one of the most important factors in the human, social and economic development of Africa capable of ensuring a better quality of human life and promoting human dignity and happiness,

1. Approves the Regional Report and commends it to the United Nations Water Conference;
2. Endorses in particular the action recommendations concerning:
 - (a) Assessment of water availability (both surface and underground), use and demand;
 - (b) Community water supplies and waste water disposal;
 - (c) Use of water in agriculture, in industry, for hydro-power generation and for inland water transport;
 - (d) Drought and Floods;
 - (e) Problems of planning, formulation of water policy, water legislation and the development of appropriate technology;
 - (f) Water pollution and the environmental impact of water projects;
 - (g) Regional and international cooperation;

⁵⁰ E/CN.14/NRD/WR/1/Rev.2.

- (h) Capital needs;
- (i) Manpower surveys and requirements for training;
- (j) Institutional problems;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and all United Nations agencies and other international organizations, to assist the member States of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity in the implementation of the action recommendations.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

309 (XIII). Regional Conference on Petroleum Industry

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Second African Meeting on Energy, held in Accra in November 1976,^{51/}

Considering the report of the Regional Conference on petroleum Industry and Manpower Requirements in the Field of hydrocarbons, held in Tripoli (Libyan Arab Republic) in February 1974,^{52/}

Recalling resolution CM/ST.12(XXI) containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth ordinary session, held in Addis Ababa on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of founding of the Organization,

Reaffirming The sovereignty of African countries over their natural resources,

Aware of the importance of the petroleum industry of the economic development of Africa,

Considering that the shortage of specialized manpower in most African countries constitutes one of the obstacles to control by those countries over their oil industry,

Recognizing the need for cooperation at the governmental level and the adoption of a common policy in the field of the petroleum and petrochemical industries,

Taking note of the recommendations made by the Second African meeting on Energy^{53/} and by the first African Conference on Petroleum Industry,^{54/}

⁵¹ E/CN.14/665 - E/CN.14/NRD/E/15.

⁵² E/CN.14/615 - E/CN.14/EP/63.

⁵³ E/CN.14/665 - E/CN.14/NRD/E/15, Part Three, Sect. A.

⁵⁴ E/CN.14/615 - E/CN.14/EP/63, annex I(a), para. 35 and annex I(6).

1. Urges that all necessary action be taken as soon as possible for the establishment of an African petroleum Institute;

2. Calls on the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to coordinate their activities in the implementation of recommendations of the Petroleum Conference held in Tripolic, Libyan Arab Republic, in 1974;

3. Urges the United Nations specialized agencies to cooperate with the Economic Commission for Africa in the field of hydrocarbon activity in Africa.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

310 (XIII). Telecommunications

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 278 (XII) of 28 February 1975, by which it requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union to arrange for a study on the feasibility of establishing a regional communications satellites system as a complement to the Pan-African Telecommunications Network,

Conscious of the fact that an African regional, subregional or multinational satellite communication system can provide intraregional communication links for both common-carrier and broadcasting needs where such links cannot be provided by a single satellite hop between earth stations linked to existing international systems or, on an economic basis, by a regional terrestrial system,

Also conscious of the vital importance of regional cooperation in developing communication links for assisting and accelerating the social and economic development of the region as a whole,

Aware of the need for extensive preliminary studies as a basis for the feasibility study called for,

Noting the recommendation of the Regional Cooperation Seminar for Education and Development in Africa using Space Communication, organized by the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization for African Unity, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Telecommunication Union and held in Addis Ababa from 27 September to 1 October 1976, that in order to have a clear measure of the organizational, economic, social, technical and financial implications of a multinational or regional multipurpose satellite for educational development and common-carrier communication within the region, extensive preliminary studies on a multipurpose satellite communication system, including a multinational experiment on educational satellite broadcasting, should be undertaken and that:

(a) A working group of international experts, including members from the region should be organized to plan, design, implementation and evaluate this experiment;

(b) The working group's work should be coordinated by a joint secretariat organized for the purpose by the Economic commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and the International Telecommunication Union;

(c) The possibility of using existing non-commercial satellites for the experiment should be examined;

(d) A regional conference of plenipotentiaries should be organized subsequently by the joint secretariat to deliberate on the report and recommendations of the experts and take necessary decisions;

(e) The joint secretariat, with the collaboration of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, should seek adequate funds for the work of the working group for a period of four years estimated to be required for the project;^{55/}

1. Endorses the recommendation of the Regional Seminar on Regional Cooperation for Education and Development in Africa using Space Communication that preliminary studies on a multipurpose satellite communication system including a multinational experiment on educational satellite broadcasting which should be carried out and decides that the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) shall be a member of the joint secretariat;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union and the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization mobilize resources for the setting-up of the working group of experts and set it to work with the least possible delay.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

311 (XIII). Multinational Programming and Operational Centres

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report of the Conference of African planners on its sixth session,^{56/}

Recognizing that subregional and sectoral integration constitute the foundation for the establishment of a regional common market,

Conscious of the urgent need to mobilize additional financial resources from within and outside Africa for the effective implementation of the Commission's subregional programmes,

1. Decides to set up a number of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to replace the United Nations Multinational Interdisciplinary Development Advisory Teams;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, as a matter of priority, to take immediate steps to apply in respect of the Centres the recommendations of the Evaluation Mission dispatched by the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic Commission for Africa to examine the United Nations Development advisory Teams in Africa^{57/} regarding:

(a) The strengthening of existing Teams;

(b) The creation of four additional Teams, taking into account the considerations set out in paragraph 53 of the report;

⁵⁵ E/CN.14/661 - E/CN.14/TEL/13, p. 9, para.5

⁵⁶ E/CN.14/657 - E/CN.14/CAP.6/9.

⁵⁷ E/CN.14/INF.87.

(c) The integration of the Team's work programmes with the Commission's work programme, so that the Teams may become the operational arms of the Commission;

(d) The subsequent phasing out of the Commission's subregional offices;

(e) The establishment of policy organs at the ministerial and expert levels to develop and supervise the technical and administrative activities of each UNDATs;

3. Further decides:

(a) That the groups of countries to be served by each Centre should be according to the attached list, as recommended by the Mission and endorsed by the Conference of African Planners;

(b) That the list may be revised in future, as considered appropriate and necessary by the supervisory policy organs of the Centres;

(c) That for the Central African Centre (Yaoundé) and the new Central African Centre (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) a Council of Ministers and a Committee of officials should be created in each case as soon as possible;

(d) That a meeting of officials of member States of the North African subregion should be convened as soon as possible to consider, *inter alia*, the creation of policy organs for the supervision of the North African Centre, and to submit recommendations to member States;

4. Recommends that the policy organs for the two West African Centres (Niamey and the other Centre to be created) should be the Ministerial Council of the Economic Community of West African States and its appropriate Committee of Officials;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Community of West African States, to enter into consultations with member States of the Community for the implementation of the recommendation in paragraph 4 above;

6. Further decides:

(a) That beginning from 1977, the chairmen of the councils of Ministers and Committees of Officials of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres should meet annually, at meetings to be convened by the Executive Secretary;

(b) That the chairmen of the supervisory bodies of the Centres should participate as *ex officio* members in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the Commission;

7. Urges the Secretary-General of the United Nations to give priority to Africans in filling the posts of the Centres, and particularly the posts of Team Leader, in accordance with Conference resolution 259 (XII) on staff and administrative questions;

8. Expresses gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for providing financial resources for the maintenance of the Development Advisory Team programme in 1976, and for agreeing to provide financial assistance until 1981;

9. Appeals to the Administrator of the Programme to expand the resources made available to the Commission for the establishment and operation of the Centres, as soon as circumstances permit;

10. Invites the African Development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the other similar multinational and regional development finance institutions to cooperate with the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of projects prepared by the Centres;

11. Stresses the need for member States to give special consideration to the resource requirements of the Centres in accordance with Conference resolution 288 (XIII) on the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the Commission's medium-term plans for 1976-1981 and 1982-1986.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

311 (XIII)
Annex

ANNEX

List of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres for Commission projects, by groups of countries

CENTRAL AFRICA

I. Yaoundé Centre

Central African Empire
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and principe
United Republic of Cameroon

II. New Centre to be set up

Burundi
Rwanda
Zaire

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

I. Lusaka Centre

Angola
Botswana
Ethiopia
Kenya
Lesotho
Malawi
Mozambique
Somali
Swaziland

Uganda
United Republic of Tanzania
Zambia

II. New centre to be established in the island countries off the East coast of Africa, when resources permit

Comoros
Madagascar
Mauritius
Seychelles

312 (XIII). Strengthening of cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the field of agriculture

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that agriculture continues to be the dominant sector in the economies of most African countries,

Considering that the Food and Agriculture Organization has the mandate of the United Nations for agricultural activities and that the programme proposed by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa is intended to facilitate its task,

Mindful that the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division was first established in 1959 to harmonize the respective activities of the two United Nations bodies in the field of African agriculture,

In view of the nature and scope of the challenge in the field of food and agriculture that confronts the two organizations and their member States in Africa,

Welcoming the cooperation between Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa that has been established through the Joint Division,

Also welcoming the recent decision of the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to review existing cooperation arrangements between the two organization with view to strengthening their cooperation and to making the Joint Division operational,

1. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization to meet as soon as possible to finalize new terms of agreement designed to improve the complementarity and mutual reinforcement of their activities in the region, particularly in the areas of policy coordination and programme and project implementation, in order to have an effective impact on food and agriculture development in the region and to make the Economic Commission for Africa an operational organization in the field of food and agriculture with adequate technical and financial backstopping from the Food and agriculture with adequate technical and financial backstopping from the Food and Agriculture organization.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

313 (XIII). Establishment of a remote sensing programme in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 280 (XII) of 28 February 1975 concerning the introduction of remote sensing technology into Africa,

Convinced of the importance of having high-quality trained manpower to interpret satellite imagery for use by planners and decision makers in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the steps already taken by the Executive Secretary towards the implementation of resolution 280 (XII) of 28 February 1985,

Noting further with satisfaction the assistance decided upon by the donor countries at their last meeting, held in Kinshasa on 17 and 18 February 1977,

1. Decides to endorse the decision of the Intergovernmental Meeting on the Establishment of a Regional Remote Sensing Satellite Ground Receiving and Data Processing Centre in Africa, which met in Addis Ababa from 28 September to 1 October 1976, to establish:

(a) Two regional receiving and processing stations in Kinshasa and Ouagadougou and, in due course, an additional station to cover areas not covered by the above facilities;

(b) Five regional trainer and user assistance centres in Nairobi, Cairo, Ile-Ife, Kinshasa and Ouagadougou;^{58/}

2. Accepts with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Upper Volta^{*/} to host a meeting of plenipotentiaries in Ouagadougou as soon as possible to adopt the constitution of the African Remote Sensing Council;

3. Urges all member States of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity to provide active support in the establishment of the African Remote Sensing Programme;

4. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to enter into agreements with donor countries and governments and/or centres where remote sensing facilities will be located, with a view to setting up appropriate interim institutional arrangements for the implementation of the project until such time as the African Remote Sensing Council become fully established;

5. Further authorizes the Executive Secretary to set up a committee to study technical questions in association with the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration with regard to any possible future changes that may occur within the framework of Landsat activities.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

⁵⁸ E/CN.14/NRD/HENV/2, annex.

^{*/} Upper Volta - now known as Burkina Faso.

314 (XIII). Training of personnel for power production, transmission and distribution and water supply

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the second African Meeting on Energy, held at Accra in November 1976,^{59/}

Recalling resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI) containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth ordinary session, held on the occasion of the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Organization,

Having considered the urgent need to Africanize, in the shortest time possible, the personnel in all fields and at all levels employed by African electricity and water undertakings,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the second African Meeting on Energy;
2. Approves the creation of:
 - (a) An African centre to provide teaching information and training for instructors;
 - (b) An African institute for the training and improvement of senior staff;
3. Invites the Governments of member States to authorize their national companies and undertakings to participate actively in the establishment and operation of the afore-mentioned institutions;
4. Also invites the Governments of States members of the **ad hoc** committee set up by the Symposium^{60/} to appoint highly qualified representatives from electric power and water production, transmission and distribution enterprises to the committee;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to give his full support to the project, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;
6. Urges the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Development Programme and other organizations providing bilateral or multilateral assistance, to assist the **ad hoc** committee established by the Symposium in an effective way, in particular by providing it with the services of experts and highly qualified advisers;
7. Endorses the idea of the active participation of the undertakings concerned in financing the infrastructure and operation of the institutions to be established, without prejudice to the bilateral or multilateral aid which might be granted to them.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

⁵⁹ E/CN.14/655 - E/CN.14/NRD/E/15.

⁶⁰ See "Report of the Regional Symposium on the Training of Personnel (at all levels) for Power Production and Distribution" (E/CN.14/EP/64, pp. 28-30).

315 (XIII). African Regional Organization for Standardization

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts undertaken by the secretariat in collaboration with the Ghana Standards Board and national standards bodies of other African countries for the creation of the African Regional Organization for Standardization,

Welcoming the support for and interest in cooperation with the organization expressed at the Founding Conference and the First General Assembly of the Organization by some United Nations agencies and other international and national organizations concerned with standardization and metrology,

Convinced that this newly established regional organization should play a very important role in the development of standardization throughout the region,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide an interim secretariat for the African Regional organization for Standardization until its own secretariat becomes operational;
2. Requests member States to actively assist the Executive Secretary in securing the resources required for the provision of the secretariat services;
3. Invites the Governments of independent African member States which have not yet done so to take the necessary steps to accede to the constitution of the Organization;
4. Urges those member Governments whose representatives have signed the Organization's Constitution to deposit their instruments of ratification with the Executive Secretary of the Commission and to remit their membership dues without delay, so that the secretariat of the Organization may start its operations;
5. Invites all international and national organizations concerned with standardization and metrology to render technical assistance to the Organization so as to allow it to become operational as early as possible.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

316 (XIII). Institutional arrangements in the field of human settlements at the regional level

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3128 (XXVIII) of 13 December 1973, calling for a United Nations Conference-Exposition of Human Settlements,

Taking into account the conclusions of the HABITAT Conference, convened in Vancouver, Canada, from 31 May to 11 June 1976,^{61/} and in particular its recommendation that the regional economic commissions consider the establishment of intergovernmental regional committees on human settlements, to be serviced by an appropriate technical unit,^{62/}

⁶¹ Report of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (United Nations publication, Sales No. of E.76.IV.7), part one.

⁶² *Ibid.*, chap. III, resolution I, annex, sect. IV, paras. 21 and 23.

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on the HABITAT Conference,^{63/}

Recognizing the need for regional intergovernmental machinery to develop and implement programmes in such areas as settlement policies and strategies, settlement planning, shelter, infrastructure and services, land and public participation; to set out priorities within these subject areas; to formulate and implement policies; to identify problems and possible solutions; to develop and use appropriate technology; to exchange information; to assist in the mobilization of resources at the national and interregional levels; to establish working relations with the principal financial institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; to ensure liaison with the global intergovernmental body when it is established; to cooperate with organizations outside the United Nations system; and to assume responsibility for the formulation and approval of regional policies and programmes funded from the United Nations regular budget, by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environmental Programme and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and from other extrabudgetary resources,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements relating to the establishment of intergovernmental regional committees on human settlements;

2. Decides to establish an intergovernmental regional committee on human settlements with participation by all member States of the Commission, and with terms of reference as set out in the report of the Executive Secretary;^{64/}

3. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to establish, within the Commission, the technical unit referred to above to carry out the functions and responsibilities listed in the Executive Secretary's report;^{65/}

4. Invites member States and the appropriate organs of the United Nations system to assist the Executive Secretary in providing the required resources for the operation of the unit.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

317 (XIII). Cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Food Council

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the special urgency and dimensions of food problems in Africa,

Bearing in mind the role given by the General Assembly to the World Food Council, as the highest political body in the United Nations system dealing exclusively with food matters, to promote the implementation of the decisions of the 1974 World Food Conference,

⁶³ E/CN.14/667 and Corr.1 - E/CN.14/HUS/19 and Corr. 1.

⁶⁴ Ibid., para. 9.

⁶⁵ Ibid., para. 10.

Recalling in particular World Food Conference resolution XXII on the creation of the World Food Council to serve as a coordinating mechanism to provide over-all, integrated and continuing attention for the successful coordination and follow up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all agencies of the United Nations system,^{66/}

Noting that the World Food Council is called upon to work in full cooperation with regional bodies to formulate and follow up policies approved by the Council,^{67/}

1. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to explore ways and means of developing full-cooperation between the Commission, the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food and the World Food Council for the successful coordination of the activities of all United Nations bodies and other international agencies dealing with food matters on the African continent;

2. Requests African Governments, the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to cooperate fully with and support the efforts of the World Food Council to increase food and agricultural production in African countries;

3. Calls upon the World Food Council to urge and promote international support and encouragement for the efforts of African Governments to become self-sufficient to the fullest extent possible in feeding their own people;

4. Urges the nine African members of the World Food Council to consider the implementation of the present resolution in the forthcoming session of the African Inter-Ministerial Committee for Food as preparatory work for the third ministerial session of the Council, scheduled to be held in Manila from 20 to 24 June 1977.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

318 (XIII). Training for development

The Conference of Ministers,

Concerned at the continued shortage of highly skilled technical, professional and managerial personnel at the middle and higher levels, and at the dependence on non-African sources for these types and categories of trained manpower,

⁶⁶ "Report of the World Food Conference" (E/CONF.65/20), part two, chap. V, res. XXII, para. 1.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, para. 4(f).

Realizing that the manpower challenge implicit in the Lima target for Africa in respect of industrial output and for accelerated development activities in other sectors^{68/} calls for determined and sustained efforts in the development of policies and programmes in technical, technological, management and business education and training oriented to development goals,

Convinced that for Africa to achieve effective and sustained manpower training on a scale necessitated by the development challenge facing the region, member States will need to adopt appropriate institutional and administrative machinery as well as make adequate financial provision at both national and regional levels for extensive and intensive training in all sectors,

Recalling Commission resolutions 110 (VI) of 2 March 1964, 125 (VII) and 129 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 173 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and 195 (IX) of 13 February 1969, dealing with various aspects of manpower planning and vocational training,

1. Recommends that member States should:

(a) Accord high priority to, and provide adequate resources for the training of nationals in technical, technological and managerial skills as well as in business and financial studies with the aim of achieving increasing self-reliance in manpower resources;

(b) Establish and develop a corps of staff development officers for personnel training and initiate appropriate policies, legislation and other measures for the promotion, development and coordination of manpower training at the national level;

2. Calls on the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Initiate appropriate studies and follow up action for the mobilization of resources for the operation of a Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa, which should accord priority to the critical manpower requirements of member States;

(b) Seek the cooperation of the various agencies of the United Nations system operating training and fellowship schemes for Africa with a view to achieving effective coordination and harmonization of policies and programmes of manpower training in Africa;

(c) Promote the development of appropriate African multinational, subregional or regional training institutions and programmes designed to meet Africa's present and future manpower needs using, wherever feasible and desirable, existing national or multinational institutions;

3. Requests the secretariat of the Commission, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other appropriate agencies in the United Nations system, as well as African research institutions to:

⁶⁸ "Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation" (ID/B/155/Add.1).

(a) Undertake basic research and experiments in methods and techniques of job analysis, job breakdown and adult learning, suitable adapted to African conditions, for use in accelerated training and mass skill formation in industry and other sectors;

(b) Provide African States with information on the results of the research and experiments called for in paragraph 3 (a), above, and on request, the necessary technical assistance facilitating the application of these results.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

319 (XIII). Accelerated industrialization in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

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

Bearing in mind the principles set out in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 on development and international economic cooperation and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, Economic and Social Council resolutions 2009 (LXI) of 9 July 1976, containing the Declaration of Abidjan, and 2043 (LXI) of 5 August 1976 on the strengthening of the regional commissions for regional and interregional cooperation, the decisions of the Dakar Conference of Developing Countries on Raw Materials held in February 1975,^{69/} the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation,^{70/} the relevant sections of the reports of the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Trade, held in Algiers in November 1975,⁷¹ and the Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico in September 1976,⁷² the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986"^{73/} and General Assembly resolution 31/164, by which the Assembly decided provisionally to convene the third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in 1979,

⁶⁹ E/AC.62/6.

⁷⁰ ID/B/155/Add.1.

⁷¹ OAU document CM/757 (XXVII).

⁷² TD/B/628.

⁷³ E/CN.14/ECO/90 Rev.3

Reaffirming the guiding principles adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its eleventh extraordinary session, held in Kinshasa in December 1976, concerning the exercise of full and permanent control and sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities in member countries of the Organization of African Unity; the need to embark on better organization and effective control of their development machinery and plans, and direction of development towards satisfying the basic needs of the people; the strengthening of collective self-reliance, thereby consolidating their political and economic independence and the enhancement of the economic and political role of member States on the international scene; and the establishment of joint African multinational ventures as one of the instruments for regaining economic independence,

Taking into account the decision of the Executive Committee, at its extraordinary meeting held at Addis Ababa in February 1976, to adopt a new strategy for the African region based on the development of agriculture, industry and the rural sector in such ways that, being closely linked together, each mutually supports and stimulates the development of the others as well as the development of other sectors, as contained in the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986", and the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its eleventh extraordinary session to support the long-term development strategy for Africa and a master plan for development and cooperation in the African region,

Recalling that the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa at its first meeting, held in September 1974, stressed that African countries could no longer follow industrial development policies centred on the export of raw materials, and that both that Committee and the second and third Conferences of African Ministers of Industry, meeting in Cairo in December 1973 and in Nairobi in December 1975, underlined the importance of developing basic industries, while the Follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa meeting held in Addis Ababa in November 1976 called for self-reliant integrated industrial development policy,

Conscious of the phenomenon whereby dependence on external economic factors in regard to primary exports is matched by increasing dependence, in the industrialization of the African region, on foreign expertise, capital and consumer goods, manpower and technology, thereby contributing to worsening the balance-of-payments position of African countries,

Aware that past industrial strategies have tended to make limited use of domestic raw materials and employment, and that import substitution and the export of traditional manufactures and processed raw materials, while they form essential elements of a viable industrial development strategy, cannot form the centre-piece of viable policy for self-sustaining industrialization,

Recognizing that the primary responsibility for the design and application of policies, strategies and instruments for the establishment of a new economic order at the national, regional and international levels lies with Governments, that member States can no longer continue to maintain an attitude of passive dependence in the hope that changes in social and economic conditions in the advanced countries will have a beneficial impact on their own social and economic development, and that the time has come for member States to develop their own objectives, targets and capabilities for designing, organizing, undertaking and guaranteeing the execution of their own programmes and projects singly and collectively,

Commending the United Nations Development Programme for its support of the Economic Commission for Africa, in particular in respect of the Development Advisory Teams and of the Commission's intercountry projects, and appealing to the Governing Council of the Programme not only to continue but to redouble its efforts in regard to the implementation of the Commission's work programme in industry,

Noting with satisfaction the close working relationship between the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa, and inviting the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the President of the Bank to work out measures whereby the resources of the Bank can be used to support the above programmes more effectively,

Further noting with satisfaction the cooperation between the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme in the promotion of agro-based and forest-based industries, and expressing the hope that such cooperation will be continued and strengthened so as to lead to the substantial development of these industries in the region,

1. Invites member States, with the assistance of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity, the African Development Bank and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, to review their present industrial policies and instruments, taking into account the need for the guiding principles of increasing self-sustaining development and increasing self-reliance to be reflected in such policies and instruments at the national, multinational and regional levels;

2. Calls upon member States to adopt and implement policies, programmes and projects at the national level in respect of the industrial sector, and in particular manpower, national resources, technology, finance, markets and marketing, which emphasize the use of resources and capabilities available in the region and which are based on domestic and regional markets, with a view to the acceleration of internally located and relatively autonomous processes of industrial growth and diversification adequately integrated with agriculture, rural development and other sectors, and with a view to the attainment of the targets set out by the second General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development organization at Lima;

3. Further calls upon member States to pursue policies of industrial cooperation which will facilitate production and trade in basic and strategic industries in the region, in recognition of the role of industrial cooperation as an integral part of national socio-economic development;

4. Urges member States to establish African multinational industrial enterprises as a means of promoting bilateral, subregional and regional economic cooperation and instruments for the establishment of a new regional and international economic order;

5. Invites member States to structure their international economic relations in such a way as to ensure that these supplement their own efforts at the national, multinational and regional levels in the pursuit of their own objectives and targets;

6. Draws the attention of member States to the need, in the formulation of national and regional industrialization programmes and in the international consultations and negotiations for the redeployment and development of world industrial capacity, to take full account of the secretariat's work programme in industry, and particularly those parts of it which deal with the development of the chemicals, metals, engineering and building materials industries, agro-based and forest-based industries and related programmes and projects for the development of small-scale industries, industrial manpower, industrial technology, mobilization of finance for industry, industrial standardization, transport and communications;

7. Recommends that special attention should be given in international consultations and negotiations to such issues as investors' policies and programmes for training local manpower, according to a predetermined plan; the conditions and terms of the transfer, use and adaptation of technology and forms of assistance in the development of local technological capabilities; investors' procurement and supplies policies, with special reference to spare parts, components and accessories, with a view to domestic production and standardization to facilitate local production and reinvestment policies;

8. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to cooperate closely in defining the areas, aspects and modalities of international consultations on the redeployment and development of world industrial capacity, taking into account the recommendations in paragraphs 1-7 above, and to provide advice and assistance to member States;

9. Calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity, to organize regional consultations to supplement and develop the African position in preparing for the global consultations being conducted in pursuance of the Lima Declaration;

10. Urges the Organization of African Unity to continue its efforts carried out in pursuance of its responsibility for mobilizing the necessary political will and promoting concerted action at all levels to safeguard, consolidate and promote the spirit of solidarity among African nations, in particular in the strengthening of industrial cooperation through pooling of resources and mutual support and in the establishment of multinational industries to ensure complementarity in raw material inputs;

11. Welcomes the convening of the third General Conference of UNIDO in 1979;

12. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to promote and undertake adequate preparatory work at the regional level in order to define common African positions on the issues to be examined by the Conference, and decides to include an item concerning such preparatory work in the agenda of the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry, scheduled to be held in Lagos in December 1977;

13. Appeals to the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute their expertise to solving the problems of industrial manpower implicit in the industrial work programme.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

320 (XIII). Strengthening of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 250 (XI) of 22 February 1973 and 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975 on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Noting that, at its eleventh extraordinary meeting held at Kinshasa in December 1976, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity invited the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa Jointly to find ways and means of strengthening the Institute,

Noting further that at its sixth session the Conference of African planners expressed the belief that the role of the Institute should include not only the teaching of planning techniques, but also research on the applicability of such techniques for the development of Africa and helping its trainees to understand issues relating to such ideas as the new international economic order,⁷⁴

Convinced that the Institute should in future years play a more important role in training for development planning in Africa,

Bearing in mind the positive contribution made by the United Nations Development Programme to the financing of the Institute since its establishment,

Aware of the positive contribution made by the United Nations Office of Technical Cooperation as the executing agency for the Institute since its establishment,

Convinced that, to meet the training needs of African States and respond to their expectations, the budget of the Institute should be increased as necessary,

1. Adopts the attached Statute of the Institute, for the purpose of strengthening its effectiveness and authority;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary and the Director of the Institute to study, as soon as possible, ways and means of introducing at the Institute a post-university course lasting 24 months;

3. Further invites the Executive Secretary and the Director of the Institute to seek ways of making the Institute an important training, study and research centre whose student body is in proportion to the real needs of Africa;

4. Also invites the Executive Secretary and the Director of the Institute to provide the Institute with teaching staff and research workers of high calibre compatible with the requirements of post-graduate training;

5. Invites African States to pay without delay their contributions totalling \$US 1 million, to which they committed themselves under Commission resolution 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975;

6. Invites member States to recognize the diploma issued by the Institute and reserve appropriate positions in their administrative hierarchies for their nationals who hold such diplomas;

7. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for having undertaken to pay, every year in the third phase, a contribution of \$US 800,000, and expresses the hope that the Programme will consider increasing its contribution in accordance with the wishes expressed in resolution 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975;

8. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for having undertaken to provide the Institute with a working capital fund of \$US 360,000;

⁷⁴ E/CN.14/657 - E/CN.14/CAP.6/9, para. 113

9. Urges African Governments to consider making additional voluntary contributions within the limits of their resources;

10. Urges the Executive Secretary to seek sources of supplementary financing, particularly from non-African countries and international financing institutions.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

ANNEX
Statute of the African Institute for Economic Development
and Planning

Article I

Purposes and functions of the Institute

1. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of specialists and senior officials of those services and institutions in Africa responsible for economic development and planning. Such training shall include appropriate supportive research activities. The Institute shall also organize seminars of varied duration on practical problems of national or regional development and on the planning of various economic factors. The functions of the Institute shall be as follows:

(a) To provide at its headquarters training courses of varying duration on various aspects of development and planning. The details of such courses and the requirements for admission shall be determined periodically by the Governing Council on the advice of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research. The Council will also determine the type and nature of certificates to be awarded at the end of such activities;

(b) To organize in African countries, in cooperation with the appropriate national services and the specialized agencies concerned, seminars of varying duration on practical problems of national and regional development and planning;

(c) To provide advisory services at the request of Governments and insofar as the training programme allows;

(d) To establish documentation which will be made available throughout Africa to research workers, to national institutions dealing with economic development problems and to subregional organizations in the field of economic planning and development;

(e) In undertaking these four functions, the Institute should take into account the paramount importance of promoting and defending the economic independence of African countries.

Article II

Site of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated at Dakar, Senegal.

2. The host Government shall provide in agreement with the United Nations, adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute.

Article III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be an autonomous African institution with its own Governing Council and budget and shall operate under the aegis of the Economic Commission for Africa. General supervision by African Governments shall be exercised through the Conference of Ministers of the Economic commission for Africa and its appropriate subsidiary bodies.
2. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and supporting staff.

Article IV

The Governing council

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ~~ex-officio~~ Chairman;
 - (b) A representative of the government of Senegal;
 - (c) Twelve members appointed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners. These members, selected on the basis of their personal competence and experience in affairs connected with the work of the Institute, must be nationals of 12 different African countries, chosen with due consideration for the principle of geographic distribution. They shall be appointed for a period of four years and shall be eligible for re-appointment. To achieve continuity, six of the 12 shall initially be appointed for two years. Vacancies occurring due to disability or resignation shall be filled for the interim period by the ECA Executive Committee or the Conference of Ministers, whichever meets first;
 - (d) During the period of UNDP assistance to the Institute, a UNDP representative, who will normally be the UNDP Resident Representative at Dakar, shall participate as a non-voting member in the deliberations of the Governing Council;
 - (e) The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council;
2. The Governing Council shall:
 - (a) Lay down general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute including the general conditions of admission;
 - (b) Review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets;
 - (c) Examine and approve the Director's annual report on the work of the Institute, including a statement of revenue and expenditure for the preceding period prepared by the Chief Administrative Officer;
 - (d) Present an annual report on the work of the Institute at the appropriate meeting of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(e) Review the administration of the Institute and make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate;

(f) Participate in the appointment, renewal and termination of contracts of the senior staff of the Institute.

3. The Governing Council shall hold an ordinary session twice a year, once to adopt the budget and programme activities and once to review the management report and statement of accounts. It may hold an extraordinary session at the request of the Chairman or one third of its members. The Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Council shall:

(a) Convene the Governing Council and prepare its agenda;

(b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, appoint the Director and other staff of the Institute.

(c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive aid from specialized Agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

Article VI

The Director

1. By delegation of the powers of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Executive Secretary of ECA shall appoint the Director of the Institute after consultation with the Governing Council. The initial appointment of the Director shall be for three years, renewable for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director will be assisted by a Deputy Director.

3. The Director shall have the responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute. In accordance with the policies laid down by the Governing Council he shall:

(a) Submit the programme and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council for approval;

(b) Carry out programmes and effect disbursements as provided in the budget through which funds have been allocated;

(c) Submit to the Governing Council annual reports on the activities of the Institute, together with a complete report on revenue and expenditure for the preceding period by the Chief Administrative officer;

(d) Submit the names of senior personnel for approval by the Chairman of the Governing Council with the concurrence of the Council;

(e) Select and appoint the personnel of the Institute in consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Council;

(f) Make the necessary arrangements with other national and international organizations for the utilization of the services offered by the Institute, it being understood that arrangements with national organizations will be made with the approval of the Governments concerned.

Article VII

Advisory board on studies and research

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be composed of:
 - The Director of the Institute;
 - The Deputy Director;
 - Two senior lecturers nominated by the Director;
 - A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;
 - A representative of each of the United Nations agencies concerned;
 - Four professors or research workers appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation;
 - Two senior members of appropriate university disciplines outside Africa, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to be appointed by the Governing Council and proposed by the Chairman.
2. Members of the Board appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council shall normally be requested to serve for at least three years.
3. The Director shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research.
4. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be responsible for giving technical advice with regard to the design of research and study programmes of the Institute.
5. The Board shall be convened at least once a year by its Chairman. At its meeting, it shall formulate recommendations to be submitted to the Governing Council on the future work programme of IDEP.

Article VIII

Cooperation with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall, within the limits of its resources, assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work in economic planning for Africa. In particular, ECA should from time to time make available to the Institute experienced staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research to participate in seminars.

Article IX

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by African Governments and by UNDP. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, Governments and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall in every case be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Council at its next session.
2. Rules governing the financial management of the Institute shall be drawn up and issued by the Secretary-General of the United Nations after consultation with the Governing Council through its Chairman and with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions of the United Nations.

Article X

General remarks

1. This Statute supersedes that adopted pursuant to resolution 93 (VI) of 27 February 1964 at the 109th plenary meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa.
2. Once the revised Statute is adopted, the Secretary-General of the United Nations shall be requested to update his Bulletin ST/SGB/129 of 31 December 1964 accordingly.

321 (XIII). Integrated rural development

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, by which the Assembly endorsed the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition and the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference, held in Rome in November 1974, and called upon Governments to take urgent action to implement the resolutions adopted at the World Food Conference and, in particular, its recommendation for an integrated approach to rural development,

Considering that over 70 per cent of the population in Africa live in the rural areas and have very low absolute and relative incomes,

Convinced that the rural areas have great potential for the development of agriculture, industry and services and for substantially increasing the incomes of the population,

Noting that the rural areas have not received their due share of development resources and that their potential for socio-economic development has, in most cases, not been exploited,

Convinced that there is a need for a grass-roots approach to the transformation of the system of production, that accelerated and sustainable development rests on developing and increasing the capability of the mass of the population, particularly the rural population, to generate a high level of real income, and that a firm basis for the development of a national economy can be established only through the exploitation and utilization of its own resources and markets,

Aware that integrated rural development is multidisciplinary, involving the transformation of agricultural production, including livestock, the expansion of rural industries and trades, the improvement and expansion of economic services, particularly transportation, marketing and credit services and the expansion of social services, including health, education and housing, and that the promotion of linkages both among these sectors and between them and the urban sector facilitates their development and the development of the whole economy,

Recognizing that a positive, imaginative, dynamic and sustained programme for rural development ensures balanced development and fair distribution of income and offers the most effective approach to the solution of the problems of mass poverty, unemployment and underemployment which beset African countries,

1. Calls upon member States to:

(a) Give the highest priority in their development programmes to effective and sustained programmes for integrated rural development;

(b) Provide substantial financial resources and undertake massive training of middle-level and high-level personnel for the implementation of rural development programmes;

(c) Strengthen and restructure their machinery for the execution of the programmes, with a view to effectively tackling the complex problem of integrated rural development and ensuring effective coordination of rural development activities at the centre and at provincial and village levels and the provision of decentralized services;

(d) Strengthen and restructure existing institutions and machinery, and establish new institutions and machinery where necessary, for effective dissemination of agricultural production technology and supply of agricultural inputs and credit, especially to the poorer section of the rural communities, artisans training, promotion of self-help activities, provision of village technology and maintenance of equipment, and the marketing of produce both among rural communities and in urban centres;

(e) Link agricultural production to agricultural processing and input production industries with a view to establishing linkages and increasing the value of rural production and the income of the rural population;

(f) Intensify agricultural and food technology research and exchange information and documentation, including information on strategies, policies and mechanics for the effective organization of integrated rural development programmes;

2. Requests the bilateral technical assistance agencies and voluntary organizations to expand and intensify their activities in, and substantially increase their assistance for, rural development, and to coordinate these activities and assistance in such a manner as to ensure an effective and integrated approach to rural development;

3. Invites the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, particularly the Economic Commission for Africa, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to accord the highest priority in their African regional programmes to assisting the member countries in the planning and implementation of integrated rural development programmes, particularly the programmes designed to increase gainful employment, incomes, conditions of living and quality of life of the rural population;

4. Further invites the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa to allocate greater financial resources, wherever possible on a grant basis, and to devise means of increasing loans on soft terms for rural development;

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to promote coordination of the activities of United Nations organizations and agencies in the field of rural development and to undertake the necessary studies and disseminate information on effective strategies, policies and machinery for the implementation of integrated rural development programmes, including the organization of training, seminars, study tours and meetings to this end.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

322 (XIII). Multilateral trade negotiations among African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Having in mind the pressing need for African countries to strengthen economic cooperation among themselves, and in particular substantially to expand intra-African trade with a view to assisting in their mutual economic development,

Recalling the Action programme adopted by the Second Symposium on the Development of Intra-African Trade as a Condition for African Economic development and the Establishment of an African Common market, held in Algiers from 4 to 7 October 1976,^{75/}

Expresses its strong support, in particular, for the recommendation made by the Symposium for the convening by the Conference of African Ministers of a meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Trade and Development whose establishment was envisaged at the fourth meeting of the African Ministers of Trade in order to prepare for the launching at the beginning of 1978, by the above-mentioned Conference, of multilateral trade negotiations between African countries on the basis of studies already undertaken in this field by the ECA secretariat.^{76/}

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

323 (XIII). Bilateral trade consultations between African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 222 (X) of 13 February 1971, section B in which it recommended that, in the carrying out of projects with a view to expanding intra-African trade, the Executive Secretary could set up working groups and convene meetings, including the holding of non-committal and confidential bilateral consultations in conjunction with the meetings of the Conference of Ministers,

⁷⁵ E/CN.14/WP.1/106 - E/CN.14/ATC/36, Part Two.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, sect. 8, para. 19 (i).

Having in mind the need to take stock of and assess the results of the consultations held at the second, third and fourth meetings of the Conference,

1. Invites member States to provide the secretariat with the necessary information on the results of these consultations and on the follow up action taken thereon;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report to the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting assessing the results of these consultations and suggestions how best the procedure for the consultations could be improved with a view to enhancing their usefulness in promoting intra-African trade.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

324 (XIII). Debt problems of African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the critical debt burden faced by African countries and of its negative impact on the development process as a whole,

Recalling resolution 94 (IV) of 31 May 1976 adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the debt problems of developing countries, by which the developed countries pledged to take prompt action to relieve developing countries suffering from debt-service difficulties, in particular least developed countries and most seriously affected developing countries,

Bearing in mind that a ministerial session of the Trade and Development Board is to be held in 1977 with a view to reviewing the action taken in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolution,

1. Invites member States to participate in the forthcoming ministerial session with a view to finding ways of obtaining the cancellation of the debt of African States as soon as possible;

2. Calls upon the developed countries to accept appropriate rescheduling of those debts which cannot be canceled;

3. Urges all the developed countries to adhere to their pledge to relieve African developing countries suffering from debt service difficulties.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

325 (XIII). Economic cooperation among developing countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Declaration and Programme of Action on economic cooperation among developing countries adopted at the third ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 in Manila in February 1976,⁷⁷ the decisions of the non-aligned movement on economic cooperation among developing countries and, in

⁷⁷ See TD/195, annex.

particular, the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation^{78/} adopted at the fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries, held in Colombo in August 1976, the decisions of the Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Mexico City in September 1976,^{79/} the decisions and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity on economic cooperation in Africa and, in particular, the decisions and resolutions adopted at the eleventh extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers, held in Kinshasa in December 1976,

Further recalling United Nations Conference on Trade and Development resolution 92 (IV) of 30 May 1976 on economic cooperation among developing countries,

Noting with satisfaction resolution 142 (XVI) of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, by which the Board decided to set up a Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries,

Considering the resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly on economic cooperation among developing countries and, in particular, resolution 31/119 of 16 December 1976, welcoming the establishment of the Committee on Economic cooperation among Developing Countries,

Recognizing that in the context of international economic cooperation, the achievement of the objective of increased economic cooperation and of collective self-reliance among developing countries will facilitate effective negotiations with the developed countries with a view to the establishment of a new international economic order,

1. Urges the member countries of the Commission to take an active part in the meetings and negotiations of the Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to render all necessary assistance to the member countries of the Commission to enable them to participate effectively in the work of the Committee.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

326 (XIII). Transnational corporations

The Conference of Ministers,

Having in mind the comprehensive programme of activities planned by the secretariat with respect to transnational corporations, and aimed at assisting African countries to develop and strengthen their capacity effectively to deal with problems of transnational corporations,

Aware of the fact that an agreement was signed recently between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations for the setting up of a joint unit to implement the work programme,

⁷⁸ See OAU document NAC/CONF.5/FM/15.

⁷⁹ See TD/B/628.

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the African Regional Meeting on a Code of Conduct for Transnational Corporations, held in Addis Ababa from 31 January to 4 February 1977,^{80/}

Noting that it is of particular importance for the secretariat to receive full cooperation from member States in the implementation of this programme,

1. Invites member States to provide the secretariat with suitable information regarding the operations and activities of transnational corporations in their respective countries;

2. Further invites member States to give every support to expert missions visiting them to discuss problems of transnational corporations with appropriate officials from both the public and private sectors;

3. Urges member States to participate actively in meetings concerning transnational corporations organized by the Commission, as well as the meetings of the intergovernmental working group on a code of conduct set up by the Commission on Transnational Corporations;

4. Further urges member States to set up appropriate units to monitor the activities of transnational corporations and deal with problems arising therefrom;

5. Requests member States to cooperate in the exchange of information concerning activities of transnational corporations, including agreements signed with the latter, and consider all possible steps to coordinate and harmonize their policies vis-à-vis transnationals.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

327 (XIII). Strengthening of relations between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI), containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth session, held in Addis Ababa in May 1973.

Recalling further Commission resolution 270 (XII) of 28 February 1975 on cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the Declaration of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session held in Kinshasa from 6 to 10 December 1976, endorsing Commission resolution 270 (XII) of 28 February 1975 and requesting appropriate follow-up action by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

Recognizing the importance accorded by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity to economic and social development matters in Africa,

Noting that the Executive Secretary is required to bring to the attention of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity the programme of work and priorities of the Commission as adopted at its biennial sessions, and that he is also invited to address the meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity,

Conscious of the need to strengthen further the existing arrangements for cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms the need for continued efforts to be made to strengthen further the relations between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to establish appropriate arrangements, as soon as possible, with a view to achieving much stronger linkages between the two organizations;

3. Reaffirms further the existing arrangements whereby the Executive Secretary of the Commission is invited to address the meetings of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity;

4. Recommends further that arrangements should be made, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, for the Executive Secretary to be invited once a year to present to the Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity a statement on economic and social conditions in Africa, as well as a progress report on economic cooperation and integration within Africa and between the African region and other developing regions.

193rd meeting,
1 March 1977.

328 (III). Restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and cooperation in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the recommendations of the Executive Committee dealing with the restructuring of institutions for development and cooperation,^{81/}

Recalling resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI) containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth session, held in Addis Ababa on 25 May 1973,

Recalling further the decisions of the eleventh extraordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the organization of African Unity, held in Kinshasa from 6 to 10 December 1976, concerning economic problems in Africa and the institutionalization of the sectoral ministerial meetings involving various spheres of economic and social development and African cooperation,

Having endorsed the "Revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa, 1976-1981-1986"^{82/} and the Commission's related programme of work and priorities for 1978 and 1979,^{83/}

⁸¹ E/CN.14/655 - E/CN.14/ECO/110, paras. 57-71.

⁸² E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

Reaffirming the necessity of coordination of development activities carried out by all intergovernmental institutions in Africa, in order to ensure maximum and effective utilization of the limited resources available to meet the increasing demand for development assistance by African countries in various sectors,

Noting the existence of institutionalized ministerial conferences dealing with specific sectoral problems in Africa,

Noting also that the General Assembly has adopted resolutions in recent years expressing concern over the extremely serious condition of human settlements, particularly those which prevail in developing countries, and the recommendation of the HABITAT Conference that the regional commissions should consider the establishment of intergovernmental regional committees on human settlements comprising all members, where such committees do not already exist, to be entrusted with responsibility for the formulation of regional policies and programmes and for their final implementation,⁸⁴

Recognizing the importance of the African region of the policies and programmes on the environment and development established by the secretariats of the United Nations Environment Programme and the Economic Commission for Africa for implementation in the African region,

Conscious of the fact that in various economic and social development sectors the African region is the least developed of the developing regions of the world,

Convinced that concerted action and coordination among all intergovernmental organizations engaged in economic and social development activities in the African region is essential to avoid a dispersal of the efforts and resources necessary for the execution of priority programmes which will accelerate development in the region,

1. **Recommends** the establishment of arrangements among African countries for the coordination of their development programmes;
2. **Calls upon** all the intergovernmental organizations concerned with African development activities to give their fullest possible cooperation in the promotion of measures designed to facilitate concerted action in the formulation and implementation of economic and social development programmes in the African region;
3. **Invites** the Executive Committee to take all necessary steps to consider the decisions and recommendations of the ministerial sectoral conference with a view to incorporating such decisions and recommendations, as soon as practicable, in the Commission's programme of work and priorities;
4. **Invites also** the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to take necessary and concerted action to ensure the inclusion of all questions concerning development problems in the African region on the agendas of the deliberative bodies of their respective organizations, and to convene specific sectoral meetings, as necessary and at an appropriate level, to deliberate upon matters of interest in regard to economic cooperation and development in the African region;

⁸³ See part IV of the report of the Conference of Ministers

⁸⁴ Report of HABITAT: United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.7), part one, chap.III, res. 1, paras. 21 and 25

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to prepare an inventory of existing institutionalized conferences and meetings in Africa, including those to be created as a result of resolutions adopted by their respective legislative organs, and to evaluate the financial burden on the organizations concerned as well as on their member States so that appropriate decisions could be taken with a view to rationalizing such conferences and meetings;

6. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to submit the evaluation called for in paragraph 5 above to the deliberative bodies of their organizations not later than 1978.

196th meeting,
3 March 1977.

329 (XIII). Vote of thanks to the Government and People of the Republic of Zaire

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply grateful to the Government of the Republic of Zaire for its most generous hospitality in providing the necessary facilities which have enabled the Economic Commission for Africa, within the past three weeks, to hold five important meetings in Kinshasa, namely the thirteenth session of the Commission (fourth meeting of the Conference of Ministers); the sixteenth meeting of the Executive Committee; the sixth meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts; the second informal meeting of the High-level Committee of Officials of the United Nations and other intergovernmental organizations concerned with special programmes in the African region; and the Meeting of Donors for the Remote Sensing project,

Conscious of the fact that the facilities afforded by the host Government of the Republic of Zaire to hold these five meetings in Kinshasa have provided a momentous opportunity for the legislative organ of the Commission and its principal subsidiary bodies to assemble together for the first time in the same venue to consider collectively various aspects of the new international economic order and their full implications for the African region, as well as to examine positive proposals for the mobilization of resources and concerted efforts by African Governments for the implementation of the work programmes of the Commission, thereby demonstrating in a concrete manner that spirit of self-reliance which is a prerequisite for the rapid advancement of the African region and its peoples,

Noting with appreciation the inspiring address of His Excellency Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Founding President of the Mouvement Ropulaire de la Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, and particularly the simplicity with which he was able to portray the complex economic and social problems confronting the Africa region,

1. Addresses its gratitude to his Excellency Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, Founding President of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution and President of the Republic of Zaire, as well as to the Government and people of Zaire, for their warm hospitality and for the physical and other facilities generously provided for the conference and its participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Zaire.

196th meeting,
3 March 1977.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR FIFTH MEETING**

330 (XIV). Restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and cooperation in Africa^{1/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolutions 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969 on the institutional machinery of the Commission,

Recalling its resolutions 328 (XIII) of 3 March 1977 on the restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and cooperation in Africa and 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the establishment of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system and in particular the relevant provisions of that resolution which require *inter alia* that, taking into account the special needs and conditions of their respective regions, the regional commissions should:

- (a) Exercise team leadership and responsibility for coordination and cooperation at the regional level,
- (b) Convene periodic meetings, as necessary, for the purpose of improving the coordination of the relevant economic and social activities of the United Nations system in their respective regions,
- (c) Rationalize their structures, *inter alia*, by streamlining their subsidiary machinery,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74 of 16 August 1978 on regional cooperation and development reaffirming the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/197 as they relate to the regional commissions,

Noting with satisfaction General Assembly resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system in which it is *inter alia*, decided that the regional commissions shall have the status of executing agencies, in their own right, in respect of the categories of projects described in and in conformity with paragraph 23 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977,

Conscious of the need to establish a much closer relationship between the institutional machinery associated with the development operations of the Commission and those of other agencies of the United Nations development system,

Recognizing that the important role of operational executing agency which the Commission has now assumed, as a result of paragraph 23 of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and resolution 33/202 of 29 January 1979 inevitably requires a well-structured arrangement which will enable the Commission and other United Nations agencies to assist member States concerned to deal with development problems in a more rational and coordinated manner,

^{1/} See paras. 255-265 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Recognizing also that the 1980s are likely to constitute a crucial decade for the African region, in view of the African approach to the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as well as international negotiations and other significant issues affecting the economic and social conditions of African countries,

Aware that the existing cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the Commission on the one hand and between the commission and other development agencies operating in the region on the other hand needs to be further strengthened with a view to deriving the maximum benefit from the scarce resources available in the best interest of the over-all development of the countries of the African region,

Reaffirming its belief in the crucial and dynamic role being performed by the Organization of African Unity in its endeavour to secure the rapid improvement for economic and social conditions in Africa through collective action among African countries,

Also reaffirming its resolution 327 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 in which it is recommended that arrangements should be made, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, for the Executive Secretary to be invited once a year to present to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity a statement on economic and social conditions in Africa, as well as a progress report on economic cooperation and integration within Africa and between the African region and other developing regions,

Having considered the recommendations of the nineteenth meeting of the Executive Committee dealing with the restructuring of the institutional machinery of the Commission,^{2/}

Decides that:

(a) The Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts of the Economic Commission for Africa shall be abolished;

(b) The meetings of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa shall be held annually and the annual meetings shall be organized in such a way that alternate meetings shall, in particular, consider the programme of work and priorities of the Commission, which is examined at two-year intervals by the General Assembly, together with the Executive Secretary's biennial report on the execution of the Commission's biennial work programme, while the other meeting shall be held for a much shorter period in the years when the established major programme of work and priorities of the Commission are not being considered and shall consider such other matters requiring urgent attention, as the implementation of programmes and projects and resolutions and recommendations of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Organization of African Unity and the specialized and other agencies of the United Nations as they affect the work programmes of the Commission; issues of international significance affecting development activities in the African region and any matters which the Executive Secretary may submit for consideration;

(c) A technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole composed of high-level officials representing States members of the Commission shall be established to deal with the various matters submitted for the consideration of the annual meetings of the Conference of Ministers;

^{2/} E/CN.14/723 - E/CN - 14/ECO/164.

(d) The existing Conference of African planners, Conference of African Statisticians and conference of African Demographers shall be combined into a single Conference to be known as the joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, which shall be held biennially;

(e) The programme of work and priorities of the Commission shall be derived from the decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, the Conference of Ministers, the various ministerial sectoral conferences, the Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and the work programmes thus derived shall be assembled by the Technical Preparatory Committee for submission to the Conference of Ministers;

(f) The Economic Commission for Africa shall continue to work closely in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity in the field of economic and social development and cooperation in Africa;

(g) The arrangements proposed above for holding annual sessions of the Conference of Ministers shall be established on an experimental basis and shall in due course be subject to review by the Conference of Ministers in the light of experience.

207th meeting
207 March 1979

331 (XIV). The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development^{3/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Expressing its satisfaction at the creation of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,

Having examined the progress report on pledges and contributions received for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,^{4/}

Appreciative of the goodwill demonstrated by African Governments in contributing to the Fund,

Determined to mobilize as large a volume of resources as possible in order to support development activities in Africa as efficiently and rationally as possible,

1. Commends the United Nations Secretary-General on the creation of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

2. Decides that the Pledging Conference of African Government Plenipotentiaries shall be held biennially, immediately following the meeting of the Conference of Ministers at which the biennial programme of work and priorities of the Commission is approved;

^{3/} See paras. 328-334 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{4/} E/CN.14/721 and Add.1 and 2.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit annually to the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole progress reports on (i) payments of pledged contributions and (ii) implementation of approved programmes and projects financed out of the Fund;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit annually for the consideration of the Technical Preparatory Committee a programme of work to be financed from the paid-up pledged contributions of member States, together with its budgetary implications, in conformity with the Commission's approved work programme and the expressed wishes of the contributing Governments;

5. Requests the Technical preparatory Committee to:

(a) Assist the Executive Secretary in the formulation and periodic review of policies, criteria and priorities for the programming and use of the Trust Fund for approval by the Conference of Ministers;

(b) Review and submit for consideration at the annual meetings of the Conference of Ministers the reports submitted by the Executive Secretary in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 above;

6. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to make effective arrangements to facilitate the regular and prompt payment of pledged contributions by African Governments so as to ensure the timely implementation of approved priority projects;

7. Appeals to the Governments of member States to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development with a view to providing the Fund with resources needed to execute the approved work programmes of the Commission in accordance with the Commission's policy for collective self-reliance.

207th meeting.
28 March 1979.

332 (XIV). Development strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade^{5/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/193 of 29 January 1979 which affirmed that the new international development strategy should be designed to promote the development of the developing countries within the framework of the new international economic order and especially through the promotion and support of economic and technical cooperation among themselves, specify goals, objectives and policy measures addressed to both developed and developing countries for accelerated development of the developing countries, contribute to the solution of international economic development and support such development on the basis of justice and mutual benefit,

Noting that Africa's participation in the formulation of strategies for United Nations Development Decades has hitherto been extremely marginal,

Conscious of the urgent desire of member States of the continent of Africa to contribute fully to the formulation of the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Desirous that the next international development strategy should facilitate accelerated development on a self-sustaining and self-reliant basis at the national, subregional and regional levels,

^{5/} See paras. 249-254 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Noting that the continent of Africa is still the least developed of the world's major regions, has displayed a persistent failure to achieve the targets set in the first two United Nations Development Decades, and that now is the time to take urgent and appropriate measures to forestall the obvious and ominous increase in mass poverty, unemployment and external dependence, the risk of natural resource depletion and of environmental degradation as a result of the widespread adoption of patterns of development and life styles imported into the region,

Aware that the African continent is more drastically affected than the other regions of the world by the negative consequences of development strategies adopted by most countries, whose failure has been aggravated by the economic and social crisis which the industrialized countries are currently undergoing, and which stubbornly fail yield to treatment by conventional policies, strategies and instruments within the familiar structure of international relations,

Aware also that Africa is excessively and chronically dependent on other countries even for food, and that trade and commercial structures are still almost invariably in a North-South direction, a legacy from the past which fosters the law of unequal exchange and its consequences, deteriorating terms of trade, outward-oriented production and little domestic processing of raw materials,

Aware of the pressing need for the physical integration of the continent through the development of transport and communications,

Recalling resolutions of the General Assembly, the Conference of ministers and the United Nations Environment Programme which deal with the preservation, protection and improvement of the environment,

Recalling resolution CM/Plen./Res.II (XXXII) of the thirty-second ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity which met at Nairobi from 23 February to 4 March 1979 and which among other things takes note of the proposal of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia concerning the formulation of a Declaration of Commitment to specific priority project for the speedy economic development of the continent and urges member States to give serious consideration to the idea of a Declaration of Commitment and to come to the thirty-third session of the Council of Ministers with concrete suggestions for such a Declaration,

1. Adopts the document prepared by the Technical Committee of Experts as amended entitled "Strategy for the African region in the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade" contained in annex A to the present resolution, the reports of the OAU/ECA Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000^{6/} held in Monrovia from 12 to 16 February 1979 and the ECA/UNEP Seminar on Alternative patterns of Development and Life Styles for the African Region^{7/} held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 March 1979, as working documents to be submitted to the sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;

2. Expresses appreciation to the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Development Programme for organizing the OAU/ECA Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the Year 2000 and to the Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme for organizing the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles for the African Region;

^{6/} E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

^{7/} E/CN.14/698/Add.1.

3. Expresses appreciation to the Government of Liberia for its active support, generosity and facilities for hosting the (OAU/ECA Symposium;
4. Recommends to member States for adoption the draft Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order contained in annex B to the present resolution;
5. Requests the Executive Secretary forthwith to transmit the draft Declaration as well as the other working documents to all member States;
6. Invites member States to study the draft Declaration and the strategy statement on the basis of the working documents and submit as soon as possible, but not later than 15 May 1979, such comments and suggestions as they may have on the draft Declaration and strategy statement to the Executive Secretary;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare the final documents embodying the Declaration on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the statement on strategy having regard to the comments and suggestions received pursuant to paragraph 6 above for submission to the sixteenth session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity;
8. Further requests the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to ensure that the final documents as prepared by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in accordance with paragraph 6 above are submitted to member States at least thirty days before the thirty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

ANNEX A

STRATEGY FOR THE AFRICAN REGION IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE THIRD UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT DECADE

Section I

Guiding principles

1. In examining the question of the strategy for the African region in the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and in adopting the following strategy for the African region in the international strategy for the Third Development Decade, the following considerations were taken into account:
 - (a) That African participation, for many historic reasons, in the formulation of the strategy for the First and second United Nations Development Decade respectively was marginal;
 - (b) That the African region is known to be the least developed of all developing regions and to contain the largest number of least developed and land-locked countries as well as being the least physically integrated in terms of transport and communications;

(c) That the present imbalances in the international economic order are largely due to the overwhelming industrial and technological gap among the various groups of the nations of the world, and that the multiplying effects of this industrial and technological gap are increasingly becoming more severe on the international monetary system, trade relations and economic cooperation;

(d) That the region has displayed a persistent failure to achieve the targets set for the first two United Nations Development Decades;

(e) That it has in general not significantly succeeded in designing and implementing measures for effecting internal structural changes and improvement of factor inputs on both of which self-reliant and self-sustaining development depends;

(f) That it has, during the past three years, given considerable thought to the approach to the strategy for the African region in the Third United Nations Development decade.

2. It was noted that policies, strategies and development programmes in the region continued to be markedly affected by misconceptions and erroneous strategies which tended to consolidate the region's external dependence for food, skills, technology, capital goods and services, markets and even life-styles and patterns of development and economic growth.

3. The strategies are characterized by a persistent confusion between growth and development and fail to measure advance by appropriate socio-economic indicators or indices of general well-going.

4. The region's external socio-economic relations could be summarized as those of client States and their principals in which relations tended to be prescriptive rather than contractual and Africa was the accidental beneficiary of the progress and welfare of others.

5. Emphasis was placed on outdated concepts of the international division of labour as a result of which member States still lacked sufficient mastery over the technical and financial instruments essential for new types of development appropriate for the creation of a material and cultural system which would be consistent with self-reliance, self-sustainment, the conservation and development of inherited cultural values and the recovery of self-confidence particularly as regards the nurturing of creativity and inventiveness.

6. In more specific terms it was noted that:

(a) It was no longer desirable and feasible to replicate alien life-styles, production patterns and consumption patterns. Efforts to do so in the past had often led to a continuing state of unhealthy dependency, persistence of mass unemployment, poverty, wide and increasing disparities in the distribution of income and wealth and gradual loss of cultural identity. Approaches to planning development had been predominantly based on economic factors such as rate of growth of gross national product, rate of return on capital investment, indiscriminate acquisition of foreign technology, etc.;

(b) Existing life-styles and patterns of economic growth in industrialized countries as well as in several developing countries had led to serious environmental degradation and rapidly increasing social costs, natural resources depletion, technologically-created unemployment, alienation, pathological urbanization, erosion of family and community life and, in general a deteriorating quality of life;

(c) In the light of increasing social costs, including the costs of alleviating environmental damage, it was doubtful whether the dominant patterns of growth and life-styles from the developed countries would be desirable, suitable and/or sustainable over the long run;

(d) The serious structural imbalances in international economic relations between the developed and developing countries had imposed significant constraints, and, in effect, had led to a growing distortion of indigenous development patterns and life-styles, locking developing countries into given patterns, and had made it progressively difficult to realize the declared aims of social progress and to make autonomous choices;

(e) Despite the development experience of several African countries, productivity of labour and other factors of production had remained low. The internal dynamics of growth had not led to self-reliant and self-sustaining economic development in most cases. Moreover, sizable sections of populations, including women and the entire rural population, had been left out of the mainstream of development. There had been a notable persistence of intellectual colonization in many parts of Africa, which had weakened efforts to design new development patterns and lifestyles rooted in the African situation which were fully consistent with African aspirations. There had been also a notable lack of systematic attempts to utilize and draw on traditional experience and knowledge in the field of socio-economic development.

7. Bearing in mind the document on development process and Africa's problems and perspectives in the framework of the Third United Nations Development Decade;^{8/} the report of the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-styles for Africa;^{9/} the report of the Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000;^{10/} and the revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa;^{11/} it was proposed that as far as the African region is concerned the new international development strategy should serve the following objectives:

(a) The establishment of self-sustaining, internally located processes of development and economic growth at the national and/or multinational level;

(b) Subregional and regional collective self-reliance;

(c) Development of human resources to ensure their greater participation in the development process;

(d) Broad-based participation in the development process concurrent and consistent with equitable distribution of the gains of socio-economic development;

(e) Acceleration of the industrialization process on the continent in the context of the social and economic environment of each country and not as a simple importation of foreign industrialization patterns.

8. In the pursuit of these objectives, priorities for the next United Nations Development Decade should be as follows:

(a) First, attainment of regional self-sufficiency in food;

(b) Second, the establishment of a sound industrial base with special emphasis on the development of the requisite notional industrial and technological policies, capabilities, and institutional infrastructure, as well as intra-African cooperation in order to permit the industrial take-off of Africa;

^{8/} The Third United Nations Development Decade.

^{9/} The report of the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-styles for Africa.

^{10/} The report of the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life-styles for Africa.

^{11/} The revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa.

(c) Third, the physical integration of the region through the development of transport and communications at the national, multinational and regional levels;

(d) Fourth, the development of capabilities - national, multinational and regional - required to enable African Governments and their peoples to establish sovereignty over their natural resources;

(e) Fifth, the establishment of mutually beneficial and equitable relations between African countries and the rest of the world;

(f) Sixth, the attainment of a substantial increase in the present meager 4 per cent share of intra-African trade in the total trade of Africa.

9. The following modalities were recommended for the achievement of objectives and priorities:

(a) At the national level - Establishment and implementation of programmes for large-scale development of manpower, *inter alia*, at the intermediate level where African countries are extremely weak, and the mobilization of human resources for development purposes;

(b) At the regional level - Strengthening of existing subregional and regional institutions for implementing priority programmes and projects. Emphasis on the development of human resources and Africanization of training;

(c) At the international level - Strengthening or devising new forms of cooperation, *inter alia*, through the agency of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, in connection with the new international economic order;

(d) The plan of action for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development must have regard to these objectives and priorities;

(e) Declaring the period 1980-1989 as the African Industrial Development Decade for the purpose of focusing greater attention and evoking greater political commitment and financial and technical support, at the national, regional and international levels for the industrialization of Africa.

10. It was realized that these objectives, priorities and target are unrealistic without:

(a) The total political commitment of all African States to their pursuit as expressed in the realistic translation of these commitments into concrete action through:

(i) Declared policy priorities;

(ii) Budget and financing;

(iii) National and international consistency in the selection of agreed strategies and investment criteria;

(iv) Coordinated positions taken by member States individually and collectively at international negotiations.

(b) The political will needed on the part of the developed countries to ensure the implementation of priority programmes and of work towards the agreed objectives and special attention to the least developed, land-locked, island and most severely affected developing countries.

Section II

Plan of Action

1. Self-sufficiency in food supply

(a) The Regional Food Plan for Africa

The chief features of the plan to be incorporated into the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade should include:

- (i) The relation between food products and other products; the allocation of financial and real resources; the system of incentives;
- (ii) Institutions within the context of integrated rural development;
- (iii) Changes in strategies and instrumentation: infrastructure of transport; marketing; storage; processing capabilities;
- (iv) Technical inputs:
- (v) Specific improved seeds, R and D; multiplication and distribution;
- (vi) Agricultural chemicals;
- (vii) Implements, tools, machinery and manufacturing and repair servicing capabilities;
- (viii) Irrigation: Water resources exploration and evaluation;
- (ix) Storage facilities;
- (x) Irrigation technology; production and supply of irrigation equipment;
- (xi) The promotion of intra-African trade in food.

(b) Increased over-all productivity in agriculture (inclusive of crops, livestock, forestry and fishery)

Through:

- (i) Improved policy emphasis for agricultural development;
- (ii) Increased investment through national budgets and foreign assistance;
- (iii) Improved infrastructure in the rural areas including mass education of the rural population; establishment at national levels of agricultural mechanical centres for the production of tools, equipment and other relevant and appropriate machines inclusive of servicing; encouragement of the creation of national agro-service centres aimed at bringing agricultural inputs within the early reach of farmers; encouragement of multi-purpose river basin development;
- (iv) Integrated rural development approach consistent with other necessary institutional changes.

(c) Agricultural research for appropriate inputs, skills and technological improvement

- (i) Intensive and urgent agronomic research for the development of new crop and livestock strains able to cope with the changing ecological conditions and the special problems of the Sahel and other arid and semi-arid areas;
- (ii) Training and research to generate (large-scale) massive adaptive technology for accelerated agricultural development;
- (iii) Increased productivity and effective control of exploitation of the resources from the farms, forests, livestock and fish products.

2. Human resources development

Very high priority should be attached to the development of human resources during the Third United Nations Development Decade. It is therefore recommended that special efforts by the United Nations system, bilateral aid and other donors in assisting member States to develop their human resources as much as possible should be included in the international development strategy for the Decade.

Major areas of such resources comprise:

- (a) High and middle-level technical manpower;
- (b) Manpower for industry at the workshop level;
- (c) Improved agricultural manpower;
- (d) Manpower for marketing, distribution and maintenance services;
- (e) Manpower for business support institutions (such as industrial estates and extension services, agricultural extension, etc.);
- (f) Manpower for major sectors such as natural resources exploration, evacuating and extraction (including mining), transport and communications, food production, etc.;
- (g) Eradication of illiteracy (use of local languages).

In regard to segments of the population requiring special development efforts, technical training and entrepreneurial development are recommended relating to:

- (a) Women;
- (b) Out-of-school population;
- (c) Drop-outs.

and attention is called to the need for research on methods and content of non-formal education and particularly of education technologies for converting the primary out-of-school/drop-out population into efficient operatives in industry, farming and services including maintenance of equipment and structures.

Special attention should be given to the development of national capabilities in project design, planning, installation and management, the lack of which constitutes a grave weakness in most African countries. Special and imaginative efforts should also be made to create conditions of work and other incentives to halt and reverse the present brain-drain from the region.

3. Population

With regard to population, account was taken of:

- (a) The high rate of population growth in many African countries;
- (b) The rapid rate of uncontrolled urbanization;
- (c) The high levels of mortality and fertility;
- (d) The existing gap in meeting the needs of large groups for health, education, shelter, food, employment, etc.;
- (e) The imbalance in opportunities for the development and application of latent capabilities in the population of women and the young.

4. Survey, inventory and management of natural resources

The strategy should aim at substantially strengthening the national and multinational capabilities of the region with regard to the collection and dissemination of information needed for the purposes of planning natural resources at the national level with a view to their efficient management and use including considerations of environmental protection, the conservation of exhaustible resources and the careful management of renewable resources capable of ultimate exhaustion.

The main elements of this part of the strategy should include:

- (a) The expansion and development of national and multinational capabilities for making full use of modern technologies (including remote sensing) for natural resources exploration, evaluation and inventory;
- (b) The development of technologies for the extraction and processing of natural resources which will maximize the economy of physical use of these resources (including recycling and materials substitution) and which will contribute towards the protection of the environment;
- (c) The acquisition and/or development of capabilities at the national and multinational levels for negotiating the exploration, extraction and disposal of their natural resources on the most advantageous terms;
- (d) The development and distribution of information on natural resources with a view to identifying complementarities in natural resources for planning socio-economic development; and
- (e) The development of policies, machinery and operational infrastructure for effectively securing the optimum advantages from the resources of the sea bearing in mind the opportunities and responsibilities which are inherent in the proposed International Convention on the Law of the Sea.

5. Energy

- (a) Establishment of national and subregional energy models by the years 2000-2020;
- (b) Harmonization of energy policies;
- (c) Rural electrification;

- (d) Development of non-conventional and new energy sources;
- (e) Promotion of the use of solar energy, especially for agricultural needs.

6. Environment and development

Considering that environment provides the human, physical and biological resources that form the basis for any development process and that an integrated approach should form an integral part of any development planning, environmental considerations have to be taken into account in the plan of action for the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development decade.

In order to promote the accelerated development of the developing countries within the framework of the new International Economic Order, environment factors have to be taken into account to reduce social and economic costs that arise from neglect and utter disregard of problems of pollution; soil degradation; resource depletion; desertification; flooding; water-borne diseases; climatic changes and others that result from various development processes and patterns.

The main components to be included in an integrated environment-development strategy should include:

- (a) Protection of the environment by monitoring pollutants in the air (smoke and noxious industrial gases), in the seas (oil); in the soil (excess fertilizers and heavy metal pesticides); and in foods as contaminants;
- (b) Conservation of natural resources to combat deforestation, soil loss and degradation, mineral depletion, desertification, salinization of arid farm lands;
- (c) Environmental legislation to improve the quality of life by maintaining the basic needs of clean air and water, good food and health and a satisfactory work and leisure ratio;
- (d) Promotion of environmentally-sound development through careful development planning for siting an economic activity, choice of process and technology, anticipatory environmental problems, choice of end products, marketing strategy and periodic assessment of rural-urban population migration resulting from the promotion of the industrialization process.

7. Science and technology

The teaching of science and scientific research in Africa have not been properly linked to technology and its application. Moreover, the two of them have not been treated as priorities and oriented towards the social and economic needs of Africa. Yet technology is the outcome of a specific agent (generally a business unit) attempting to solve particular technological problems, upon specific constraints, at a particular place and time. This raises questions about the existence, character and sectoral distribution of such agents and the relationship of technological adaptation, invention and innovation to production.

It is therefore considered that:

- (a) Measures should be taken to make science teaching and scientific research related to technology and both of them oriented towards the social and economic needs of Africa;
- (b) Measures should be taken for the establishment in Africa of multinational teaching companies within the principal sectors and subsectors of production priorities;
- (c) These companies should be closely associated in their operational activities with universities, polytechnics and educational and training institutions at the second level;

(d) These companies should also assist in the development of technical entrepreneurs;

(e) At the national level, efforts should be made to identify and develop or establish production units where experiments can be carried out in the production of parts and components, in the substitution of materials, in changes in design and other processes of the upgrading of traditional technology and the adaptation of imported technology;

(f) Measures should be taken for the establishment of networks of information on low cost and other adapted technology from other developing countries and regions;

(g) Measures should be taken for increasing the supply of equipment, parts, raw materials, blueprints, technical literature, etc., to facilitate the operation of clearing the teaching centres for technological research and experimentation.

8. Transport and communications

For satisfactory implementation of the various schemes planned during the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa:

(a) African countries should make the development of transport and communications a top priority and give it the required support;

(b) The Economic Commission for Africa should have all the necessary finance, equipment and resources available to enable it to prepare the programmes for the various phases of the Decade;

(c) The international community should provide special and ongoing assistance by supplying African countries with services, equipment, capital and know-how so that the projects can be implemented during the Decade;

(d) African countries should be assisted by the international community to develop transport and communications networks within their countries in order to accelerate the development of the rural areas which will complement the implementation of the international network.

The main elements of the strategy should therefore be as follows:

(i) Road transport

(a) Establishment during the biennium (before 1982) of a master plan for a unified homogenous African international road network;

(b) This master plan would be superimposed on national plans and would complement them as needed;

(c) In this context the implementation of ongoing projects should be continued, whilst at the same time promoting the study and implementation of other trans-African links, in particular the nine highways mentioned in document E/CN.14/710 which should be accorded the same degree of urgency;

(d) Establishment of a Road Charter for this African network, which will define the technical construction, maintenance, and operating standards, including all legal and administrative aspects;

(e) Expert missions carried out by the Commission to study with national authorities this Master plan and the related charter;

(f) The approval of these two documents as soon as possible by all the member States should be encouraged;

(g) Harmonization of the various codes and systems of road signs and signals and axle load limits;

(h) Simplification and harmonization of administrative and legal barriers on international sections of road;

(i) The setting up of training centres.

(ii) Maritime transport and ports

(a) Ratification and application of the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences and application of Rule 40/40/20;

(b) Setting up of subregional maritime shipping companies;

(c) Establishment of shippers' councils;

(d) Development and upgrading of ports;

(e) Adoption of modern unit transport facilities and development of multimodal transport and coastal traffic;

(f) Harmonization of administrative and customs formalities;

(g) Construction of shipyards;

(h) Establishment of training institutions;

(i) Marine pollution programmes.

(iii) Air transport

(a) Liberalization of traffic rights and harmonization of time-tables and programmes;

(b) Pooling of equipment, lines and ground installations;

(c) Establishment of joint training centres and servicing and repair facilities;

(d) Establishment of multinational air freight companies;

(e) Standardization of equipment and formalities.

(iv) Rail transport

(a) Standardization, development, coordination and improvement of rail services;

(b) Interconnection of the different networks;

(c) Harmonization and standardization of track gauges, rolling-stock loading gauges, brake systems and motive power;

(d) Construction of an African rail network.

(v) River and lake transport

(a) Joint development of rivers and lakes;

(b) Pooling of the various possibilities provided by rivers and lakes;

(c) Development of river and lake transport - infrastructure, management, legislation.

(vi) Telecommunications

(a) Construction of the PANAFTEL network;

(b) Improvement and development of national networks;

(c) Development of the telecommunications and electronics industry;

(d) Development of training and of data processing equipment;

(e) Harmonization of charging systems and international accounting procedures;

(f) Setting-up of remote sensing facilities.

(vii) Mail services

(a) Organization of subregional sorting centres;

(b) Organization of international accounting system;

(c) Development of mail services: infrastructure, management, training of specialists;

(d) Improvement of mail routing and delivery, especially in rural areas;

(e) Establishment throughout the continent of monetary services primarily of postal and money order and postal savings facilities.

(viii) Radio and television

(a) Setting up a multinational satellite communications system;

(b) Programme exchanges;

(c) Improvement and development of the infrastructure and of the broadcasting equipment and electronics industry.

9. Tourism

(a) Elaboration of an over-all policy for the development of tourism on a continental scale;

(b) Sectoral development study at the regional and subregional level;

(c) Training and upgrading of cadres and specialists;

- (d) Exchange of experience and information;
- (e) Direction of national tourist flows;
- (f) Design of tourist products for joint marketing at a subregional level.

10. Economic cooperation

In pursuit of the strategy for the decade, existing regional and subregional bodies designed to favour subregional cooperation and integration should be strengthened.

Special priority should be given to the implementation of projects designed to fulfil these aims by encouraging intra-African trade and other forms of regional economic cooperation.

11. Intra-African trade

To achieve an 8 per cent share of intra-African trade, it is suggested that:

(a) The Economic Commission for Africa should intensify its activities in the identification of trade and other barriers to intra-African trade; market research and trade promotion with a view to imparting the necessary information to member States on a continuous basis and assisting them in taking advantage of existing and potential intra-African trade opportunities;

(b) African countries should undertake trade negotiations aimed at eliminating or reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers among themselves at subregional levels within the framework of the multinational programming and Operational Centres, and at inter-subregional levels and eventually at the regional level;

(c) The commission should bring about direct contact between buyers and sellers of specific commodities in the form of workshops and trade in these commodities;

(d) Steps should be taken to strengthen existing clearing house and other payment arrangements and create new ones at the subregional level with a view to integrating them into an African Payments System by the end of the Decade and thus minimize the use of foreign currencies for the financing of intra-African Trade;

(e) Export credit insurance systems should be established at national, subregional and regional levels to encourage African business men to trade with each other.

12. International trade

High priority should be accorded to the need for a market improvement in the clearly inequitable relationships that exist between African countries and other groups of countries with a view to securing such terms of trade for the region as will actually assist its development effort, instead of impeding it, as is at the present case. To this effect, steps will need to be taken to upgrade significantly the local value-added content of Africa's exports to these countries; and to diversify Africa's trade patterns with a view to reducing the region's excessive dependence on trade with any other group of countries.

13. Industrial development

High priority should be attached to industrial development programme in Africa within the framework of the establishment and execution of a programme of action.

(a) Integration of industry and economic development

- (i) In order to speed up industrialization efforts and to increase the multiplier effects on the other development sectors in Africa, it is recommended that, "systematic industrial development" be approved and applied in preference to the sectoral system that is to say, the method of starting with the processing of a primary raw material. Processing units based on successive by-products would then be identified, studied and implemented, making maximum use of Africa's resources and putting a stop to the alarming waste of industrial by-products which has so far been observed in Africa;
- (ii) The total integrated vertical development of natural resources with particular attention to mineral, agricultural, marine and energy resources, with a view to increasing the value added; reducing exports of primary products; increasing employment opportunities and increasing the benefit of these resources to the entire population of the countries concerned;
- (iii) The development of basic, engineering, capital goods, small-scale and light industries to provide inputs for the development of the other sectors of the economy and to enable the total development of natural resources;

(b) Industrial and technological strategies, policies and plans

- (i) A re-examination of existing industrial strategies, policies, plans and programmes, taking into account the status of technical personnel and scientists involved in industrial and technological development, and the promotion of indigenous industrial entrepreneurs especially in the small-scale industrial sector;
- (ii) The preparation of national technology plans and programmes as an integral part of the national economic development plan; this needs to include the institutional machinery for the development or upgrading and commercialization of indigenous technologies, as well as the evaluation, selection, acquisition, adaptation, absorption and regulation of foreign appropriate technologies.

(c) Industrial and technological manpower development

- (i) The development of industrial and technological manpower to cover the entire spectrum of the various skills and expertise required at the various stages of the industrial development process;
- (ii) The establishment of national institutions, such as teaching companies, rural workshops, demonstration plants, sectoral institutes and the strengthening of existing ones of the training of industrial and technological skills;
- (iii) A realignment of the existing educational system, national compensation schemes, to the status of technical personnel with the increasing emphasis on industrial and technological development.

(d) Industrial and technological institutional infrastructures

- (i) The development of a sound national industrial institutional machinery for the effective planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of industrial development activities.

(ii) The national machinery should include institutions dealing with:

- (a) Industrial and technological research and development;
- (b) Standardization, quality control and metrology;
- (c) Regulation of technology import;
- (d) Commercialization of indigenous technologies;
- (e) Industrial and technological information;
- (f) Industrial planning, project identification, preparation and evaluation;

(g) Industrial investment promotion with special emphasis on assistance to small-scale industrial entrepreneurs;

(h) Industrial consultancy and management;

(i) Industrial and engineering design including product and process adaptation.

(e) International industrial trade

- (i) Improving the present system and structure of international industrial trade and the marketing of African manufactured goods;
- (ii) Promoting greater intra-African cooperation in the expansion of African markets for manufactured goods.

(f) Intra-African industrial and technological cooperation

- (i) Harmonization of strategies and policies in order to overcome the constraints facing African countries, especially those related to shortage of industrial manpower; development or acquisition of technology, integration of markets; and optimum utilization of their limited financial resources;
- (ii) Greater participation by the African countries to influence action, at the international level, through the United Nations Industrial Development Organization industrial consultation meeting, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development negotiation, United Nations Industrial Development Organization policy-making organs and those of other relevant United Nations and international organizations;
- (iii) Greater emphasis on industrial and technological matters in trade and economic agreements between African and industrialized countries;
- (iv) Increased technical assistance from international organizations to the African countries in support of their industrial development efforts, with emphasis on assistance to multinational projects and the least developed countries, land-locked, island and drought-stricken countries.

14. Financing development

It recognized that Africa has a considerable amount of resources in terms of development funds. To exploit this advantage there is need to:

(a) Arrest the drain of foreign exchange out of the region by various mechanisms of which the activities of transnationals constitute one element;

(b) Mobilize these and other financial and real resources with and redeploy them on a region-wide basis for the purpose of national, multinational and regional development and economic growth particularly in the development of basic and strategic industries. Such mobilization and redeployment will required specialized financial institutions where the concentration of particular kind of skill and the accumulation of particular kind of experience can be brought to bear on their optimum utilization;

(c) However, given the urgency and the complexity of the problems of accelerated development and economic growth that will face the countries of the region, it is clear that substantial net transfer of external resources from the international community will be needed, on terms and conditions that do not exacerbate the debt burdens of the region and for purposes which will enable the region to service, without undue strain, such debt payments. Appropriate measures should therefore be taken to increase the net inflow of resources and improve the terms by which such resources are transferred.

15. Transnational corporations

The strategy should include:

(a) Measures to develop a comprehensive information system on the transnational corporations so as to increase the awareness and perception of African countries of the issues relating to their structure, operations and policies, and how these affect the socio-economic development process including steps to increase the flow and exchange of knowledge and experience on national regulations and legislations;

(b) Measures to develop negotiating capacities and to strengthen the bargaining position of member States vis-à-vis transnational corporations through the creation of appropriate institutions at the national, subregional, regional and interregional levels;

(c) Measures for regulating the purchase and acquisition of technology from transnational corporations in such a way as to ensure the growth of indigenous production and technological capacity, thereby accelerating the attainment of self-reliance;

(d) The harmonization of manures towards transnational corporations including the adoption of a common stand; and

(e) Measures to maximize the advantages which transnational corporations are expected to confer on African countries in the forms of, e.g., employment opportunities, investment finance, development of managerial and technical skills, transfer of technology and the development of industry, agriculture and the rural sector.

16. Political commitment

In order for the African region to accomplish the declared priorities and objectives of the African Development Strategy for the 1980s, there must be the political will to take the needed action at the national, subregional and regional levels and it is therefore recommended that a commitment to this strategy should form a frame of reference in the pursuit of the socio-economic transformation for the African continent.

ANNEX B

DRAFT DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT OF THE HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT, OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY ON GUIDELINES AND MEASURES FOR NATIONAL AND COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

We, the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling our resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI) adopted at the tenth ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity on 25 May 1973 containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic independence,

Aware that Africa is a vast continent amply endowed with natural resources of all kinds, provided with a potentially rich human resource base and capable of a rapid transformation of its economies and improvement in the standards of living of its peoples,

Recognizing the need to take urgent action to provide the political support necessary for the success of measures to achieve the goals of rapid self-reliant and self-sustaining development and economic growth,

HEREBY DECLARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and peoples to promoting the social and economic development and integration of our societies with a view to achieving an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustainment;
2. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and peoples to promote the physical integration of the African region in order to facilitate social and economic intercourse;
3. That we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and peoples to establish national, subregional and regional institutions which will facilitate the attainment of objectives of self-reliance and self-sustainment;
4. That, most specifically, we commit ourselves individually and collectively on behalf of our Governments and peoples to:
 - (a) Self-sufficiency in food production and supply;
 - (b) The complete implementation of the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;
 - (c) Subregional and regional internally located industrial development;
 - (d) Cooperation in the field of natural resources exploration, extraction and use for the development of our economies and for the benefit of our peoples and the setting-up appropriate institutions to achieve these purposes;
 - (e) The development of indigenous entrepreneurial, technical manpower and technological capacities to enable our peoples to assume greater responsibility for the implementation of our individual and collective development goals;

- (f) Cooperation in the preservation, protection and improvement of the natural environment.

We hold firmly to the view that these commitments will lead to the creation at the national, subregional and regional levels of a dynamic interdependent African economy and will thereby pave the way for the eventual establishment of an African Common Market leading to an African Economic Community.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

333. (XIV). Programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981 and biennial report of the executive secretary 1977-1979^{12/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined and discussed the biennial report of the Executive Secretary, 1977-1979,^{13/} and the draft programme for work and priorities for 1980-1981,^{14/}

Bearing in mind that the medium-term plan for 1980-1983^{15/} was considered and approved at the eighteenth meeting of the Executive Committee and that the programme of work and priorities was based on it,

1. Takes note of the biennial report of the Executive Secretary, 1977-1979;
2. Recommends that the Commission should intensify its activities as an executing and operational agency in cooperation with other United Nations agencies;
3. Takes note of the medium-term plan for 1980-1983;
4. Approves the programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981, as amended by the Technical Committee of Experts.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

334 (XIV). Programme budget for 1980-1981^{16/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that Africa is the least developed region in the world, having a larger number of least developed countries than any other region,

Aware of the magnitude and wide ranging challenges facing the African region in its endeavours to bring about rapid economic transformation,

^{12/} See paras. 249-284 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{13/} E/CN.14/695.

^{14/} E/CN.14/707.

^{15/} E/CN.14/706.

^{16/} See paras. 249-254 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Bearing in mind the crucial role of the Economic Commission for Africa in influencing such rapid economic transformations, the related work programme recommended for implementation by the Commission and the financial difficulties which prevent the Commission from fully and effectively executing that work programme,

1. Calls upon African Governments to bring pressure to bear on the United Nations General Assembly with a view to encouraging it to allocate the Commission enough resources to enable it to implement its programme of work and priorities;

2. Urges the United Nations General Assembly and its organs, in the light of the crucial and operational role of the Economic Commission for Africa in the rapid economic transformation of the region, to allocate substantial resources to the Commission with a view to enabling it to help African countries to fulfil their aspirations.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

335 (XIV). Multinational Programming and Operational Centres^{17/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the establishment of Multinational Programming and operational Centres,

Having noted the work programme approved by the Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Mindful of the need to consolidate the progress made so far and to enhance subregional multinational cooperation as a step towards regional cooperation and integration,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the efforts made to establish the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, their work programmes and policy organs;

2. Approves the decision of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa that the work programme of the Centres should be integrated with the over-all work programme of the Commission with effect from the 1980-1981 biennial work programme;

3. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the work programme of the Centres;

4. Records its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for all the aid it has granted to the Centres and asks it to continue and increase its financial support of their activities;

5. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take action to increase the regular budget of the Commission to ensure that the volume of resources allocated for the operational activities of the Centres is as large as possible;

^{17/} See paras. 249-254 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

6. Urges other members of the United Nations family and interested international organizations and bilateral donors to give material support to the Centres in order further to strengthen their resources;

7. Urges member States to continue to give the necessary support to the activities of their respective Centres;

8. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should, in the over-all interest of the Commission, decentralize the operational activities and resources of the Commission in line with the spirit behind the establishment of the Multinational Programming and operational Centres.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

336 (XIV). Integration of the work programme of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for the North African subregion with the over-all work programme of the secretariat^{18/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the important role of the Multinational Programming and operational Centres in the promotion of economic cooperation among African countries,

Noting that at its inaugural meeting held at Rabat on 26 March 1979, the Committee of Plenipotentiaries of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for North Africa adopted the work programme of the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre,

1. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to integrate the work programme of the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre into the over-all work programme of the Commission, as has been done with the work programme of the other Centres for the period 1979-1981;

2. Invites the States members of the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre to provide every material, financial and political support;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that the activities of the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre are coordinated with those of existing intergovernmental institutions in the subregion so as to preclude any possibility of duplication in their work programmes;

4. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide financial assistance to the North African Multinational and Operational Centre in the same way as is being done for the other four Centres created by the Commission.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

^{18/} Draft resolution submitted following the Inaugural Meeting of Plenipotentiaries held in Rabat on 25 and 26 March 1979.

337 (XIV). Solar energy research and development^{19/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Regional Seminar on Solar Energy^{20/} held at Niamey in the Niger from 8 to 13 January 1979,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 598 (XXI) of 4 May 1956 expressing the view that the United Nations should display the same interest in all new sources of energy as it had in the conventional sources for energy,

Recalling further Commission resolution 113 (VI) of 2 March 1964 on the utilization of solar energy in Africa,

Taking note of its resolution 265 (XII) of 28 February 1975 in which it was recommended that the Executive Secretary should undertake any action needed to ensure that use was made of the results of solar energy research to benefit the development of African countries and he was requested to provide maximum possible assistance to any African country or group of countries which had undertaken solar energy research, experimentation or exploitation,

Bearing in mind the recommendations made by the Second African meeting on Energy^{21/} held at Accra from 8 to 19 November 1976 concerning the development and utilization of non-conventional sources and new energies,

Bearing in mind further that the optimum development and sound use of renewable sources of energy requires concerted action, cooperation and full commitment on the part of African States,

Taking into account the report of the Monrovia Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000,^{22/}

Taking into account also that new energies and notably solar energy, could constitute alternative sources of energy and contribute to the future development of African economies,

Taking into account further that solar energy can provide valuable additional assistance in meeting the needs of communities in rural and remote areas,

Considering that the mastery of various technologies regarding solar energy and their adaptation to local conditions require adequate technological infrastructure and appropriate research and development efforts,

^{19/} See paras. 276-281 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{20/} E/CN.14/713.

^{21/} E/CN.14/665.

^{22/} E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

Having considered the report of the African Regional Meeting on the follow-up and Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan held in Addis in October 1978 containing proposals for submission to the special session of the Committee on Natural Resources,^{25/}

Bearing in mind that the management and development of water resources is one of the most important factors in the human, social and economic development of Africa and is necessary for enhancing the quality of human life,

1. Approves the report of the African Regional Meeting and commends it to the Committee on Natural Resources;

2. Endorses the proposals contained in the report, in particular those concerning:

(a) Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the national level;

(b) Institutional arrangements at the regional level for the follow-up and implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan;

(c) Implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan at the regional level in the fields of assessment of water resources; community water supply and sanitation; agricultural water use; hydro-power generation; inland water transport; environment; health and pollution; water policy; planning and training; drought; education; training and research; and technical cooperation among developing countries with regard to water resources development;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to follow up the Mar del Plata Action Plan and, in cooperation with all United Nations agencies and other international organizations, to assist the Commission and member States in the implementation of the proposals contained therein.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

340 (XIV). Resources of the sea^{26/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 238 (XI) of 22 February 1973 on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s with particular reference to the development of minerals, energy, water resources, the environment, transport and telecommunications, tourism and science and technology,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and specifically those paragraphs of the Strategy which deal with the expansion and diversification of production and General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

^{25/} E/CN.14/ECO/161.

^{26/} See paras. 249-254 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Noting the stage reached in the current negotiations on the law of the Sea Conference and the responsibilities of the African member States therein,

Having approved the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981 and, in particular, as it relates to the resources of the sea,^{27/}

Noting that, although the Resources of the Sea Unit at the Economic Commission for Africa was created in 1976, it has to date not been provided with staff,

1. Reaffirms the need for member States, individually and collectively, to move expeditiously, in the development, management and conservation of their resources of the sea;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other governmental and non-governmental organizations to assist member States in this regard;

3. Requests the General Assembly to make adequate provisions for the staffing of the Resources of the Sea Unit at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

341 (XIV). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{28/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XII) of 26 February 1977 in which it is recommended that the international community should proclaim a transport and communications decade in Africa, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 also recommending the proclamation of the Decade by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Noting with gratification General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977, in which approves the recommendation made in paragraph 1 of Conference of ministers resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 and proclaims a Transport and Communications Decade in Africa during the years 1978-1988,

Taking account of resolution ECO (XVIII)/Res.2 adopted by the Executive Committee on 4 May 1978 at Khartoum in which the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity are requested to prepare a detailed programme for action for the implementation of the Decade,

^{27/} E/CN.14/707.

^{28/} See paras. 273-275 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Noting with satisfaction resolution CM/Res.675 (XXXI) adopted at Khartoum in July 1978 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity an General Assembly resolution 33/197 of 29 January 1979 endorsing resolution ECO (XVIII)/Res.2 of the Executive Committee of the Commission,

Welcoming the results of the Inter-agency meeting of March 1978 and the commitment made by United Nations agencies to cooperate with a view to the execution of the work programmes for the Decade,

1. Notes with interest the global strategy for the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988),^{29/}

2. Expresses its thanks to the General Assembly of the United Nations for having proclaimed the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa for the years 1978-1988 and for the financial measures taken to ensure the preparation of the programme or the said Decade;

3. Also expresses its thanks to the Governing Council for the United Nations Development Programme for the substantial financial support it agreed to provide to the Economic Commission for Africa which has made it possible to prepare the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

4. Urges member States:

(a) To give high priority to the development of transport and communications in the region;

(b) To participate effectively in the Conference of Ministers responsible for transport, communications and planning scheduled to take place at Addis Ababa from 8 to 12 May 1979 for the purpose of reviewing and adopting the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

5. Appeals to the General Assembly of the United Nations to continue to make efforts to provide the Commission with all the financial and human resources needed to discharge fully its responsibilities during the Decade;

6. Further appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to increase its financial support to the Commission in order to permit it to prepare and execute the programme for the Decade;

7. Appeals also to the international community to take measures to ensure the full success of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of Donors which will be convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the last quarter of 1979 with a view to mobilizing the resources needed to execute the programme for the Decade;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all the measures required to ensure the success of the Decade.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

342 (XIV). Transport and communications in Africa^{30/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering its resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Considering the importance of transport and communications in the development and integration of Africa,

Considering the role that the training of cadres and other staff may play in the development of transport and communications technology,

Considering also that a Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Works will be held from 8 to 12 May 1979 at Addis Ababa to establish a programme of action and prepare a detailed programme of projects for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Calls on the Executive Secretary to request participants in the aforementioned Conference to consider the inclusion on the programme of action for the Decade of the projects listed hereunder:

(a) Creation of an African Transport Research and Studies Centre responsible for training cadres and promoting the development of transport technology adapted to Africa's needs;

(b) Creation of a training centre for drivers of heavy equipment;

(c) Preparation of a study on a master plan for the African road network based on the nine highways mentioned in document E/CN.14/710/Add.1;

(d) Preparation of an African road charter laying down construction, maintenance and operating standards;

(e) Promotion of the project relating to the construction of the Rabat-Nouakchott road within the framework of the Cairo-Nouakchott link;

(f) Preparation of a feasibility study on the project relating to a Gibraltar crossing within the framework of a permanent link between Africa and Europe, if appropriate, jointly between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission of Europe;

(g) Establishment of a subregional maritime transport coordinating committee composed of representatives for African shipping lines with the task of harmonizing maritime legislation and establishing a joint data base;

(h) Holding of seminars and workshops in the maritime transport and ports sector;

(i) Promotion of inter-State ship building and repair projects;

^{30/} See paras. 273-275 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

(j) Promotion of action designed to coordinate air freight traffic and liberalize operating rights among African States;

(k) Establishment of telecommunications links among African countries within the framework of the Pan-African Telecommunications network project.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

343 (XIV). Bilateral trade consultations between African countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 222 B (X) of 13 February 1971 in which it was recommended that, in the carrying out of projects with a view to expanding intra-African trade, the Executive Secretary could set up working groups and convene meetings, including the holding of non-committal and confidential bilateral trade consultations in conjunction with the meetings of the Conference of Ministers,

Also recalling its resolution 323 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 referring to the need to take stock of and assess the results of the consultations held at the second, third and fourth meetings of the Conference and inviting member States to provide the secretariat with the necessary information on the results of those consultations and on the follow-up action taken thereon,

1. Notes with satisfaction the Executive Secretary's report on bilateral consultations between African countries containing suggestions as to how consultations and suggesting how best the procedure for the consultations could be improved with a view to enhancing the usefulness of such consultations in promoting intra-African trade;^{31/}

2. Urges countries which participated in the consultations held in conjunction with the present meeting of the Conference to communicate to the Commission secretariat all relevant information on the results of these consultations and the follow-up action taken systematically every six months until the next session.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

344 (XIV). Association of African Trade Promotion Organizations

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the stress laid at its present meeting on the promotion for intra-African trade as an integral part of the African Strategy for the Third Development Decade,

Recalling its resolution 300 (XIII) of 28 February 1977 on economic cooperation relating to the Association of African Trade promotion Organizations,

Aware of the Major role which the Association could play in the promotion of intra-African trade,

^{31/} E/CN.14/INF/94.

1. Urges those member States which have not yet done so to become members of the Association;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to assist the Association in carrying out its work programme.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

345 (XIV). Negotiation of a new cooperation agreement between the African Caribbean and Pacific countries and the European Economic Community^{32/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the report and analysis contained in the document on the negotiation of a new cooperation agreement between the African, Caribbean and pacific countries and the European Economic Community,^{33/}

Conscious of the problem facing the negotiations,

Recognizing the necessity for the negotiations to be speedily concluded in order to minimize the expenditure of the African, Caribbean and pacific group on protracted negotiations,

Noting the recommendations of the Executive Committee of the Conference of Ministers made on this subject at its nineteenth meeting held at Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania from 23 to 25 October 1978,

1. Requests the Commission secretariat, within the limits of its resources, to continue to provide, when so requested, African negotiators with the necessary technical support, including that required for the preparation of studies and the provision of appropriate statistical information, in order to assist the group in clarifying issues raised in the negotiations;

2. Calls upon African Governments to continue to provide constant technical, political and financial support to their negotiators;

3. Appeals to the European Economic Community to cooperate fully in ensuring that the negotiations are not unduly protracted and are concluded in the mutual interest of all concerned.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

^{32/} See paras. 38-48 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{33/} E/CN.14/701.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing that the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to be held at Manila in the Philippines in May 1979 has special importance in view of the persistent crisis in the international economic system, which has a particularly great impact on African countries, and of the pressing need to accelerate the economic development of developing countries and to restructure international economic relations within the framework of a new international economic order,

Recalling the recommendations made in the Rapporteur's Report of the Conference of African Trade Ministers adopted at the fifth session of the Conference held at Addis Ababa from 30 January to 1 February 1979 to agree on a common negotiating strategy for the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Further recalling the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations adopted at the fourth Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 held at Arusha in the United Republic of Tanzania from 6 to 16 February 1979, which in many of its key elements was largely based on the African position, as defined at the fifth session of the Conference of African ministers of Trade,

Reiterating the disappointment and concern of the African region at the slow progress, and limited results in the implementation of most of the resolutions that were adopted at the fourth and earlier sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as referred to in document E/CN/14/702 and Add.1 and reflected in the above-mentioned Arusha programme,

1. Notes the agreement reached at the United Nations Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund held at Geneva from 12 to 20 March 1979 on the fundamental elements of the Common Fund which would serve as a basis for further work on the drafting of the articles of agreements;

2. Nevertheless reaffirms its conviction that the establishment of the Common Fund without a strong second window will not ensure the full achievement of the objectives of the Integrated programme for Commodities and that further improvements are therefore necessary, especially in respect of the scope of the second window and the resources that would be available to it and the voting system;

3. Strongly urges African delegations at the meeting of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund and at the reconvened negotiations to press for the necessary improvements and to ensure that the final Agreement incorporates these improvements;

4. Calls on African delegations at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to maintain unity among themselves and with other members of the Group of 77 and use their full bargaining power with a view to ensuring that the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations is fully defended;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to provide member States with the technical support of the secretariat during negotiations at the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and at subsequent meetings;

^{34/} See paras. 38-48 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

6. Invites the Executive Secretary as soon as possible after the fifth session to undertake a preliminary assessment of the results obtained and their implications for Africa in the light of the Arusha Programme of Action for Collective Self-Reliance and Framework for Negotiations and of recommendations adopted by the present Conference;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to hold consultations with African Ministers in Manila during the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on the need for convening a meeting of the Conference of African Minister of Trade to undertake an evaluation of the outcome of that session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a comprehensive report on the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its aftermath to the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and fifteenth session of the Commission to be held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 April 1980.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

347 (XIV). Transnational corporations^{35/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3202 (S-VI) for 1 may 1974 on the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1961 (LIX) of 29 July 1975 on joint liaison and support units of the Information and Research Centre on Transnational Corporations and the regional commissions,

Having considered the major issues relating to the operations of transnational corporations in Africa as set forth in the document submitted to it on that subject,^{36/}

Mindful of the need to control and eliminate the negative effects of the operations of transnational corporations on the economies of developing African countries and to take the necessary steps to maximize their contribution to the socio-economic development of member States,

Noting that the Joint Unit on Transnational Corporations established by an agreement between the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Executive Director of the Centre on Transnational Corporations is now fully operational,

1. Urges States members of the Commission to establish a system of exchange of information and sharing of experiences, especially as concerns negotiations and other agreements between host countries and transnational corporations, and to give their full support to the work of the joint Unit in this field;

^{35/} See paras. 38-248 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{36/} E/CN.14/703.

2. Requests member States which have not yet done so to intensify their efforts to implement its resolution 326 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 urging member States to set up appropriate units to monitor the activities of transnational corporations and deal with problems arising there from, on the understanding that the work of such national units would also include the evaluation of the activity of transnational corporations at the national level; advising governments, parastatal and private enterprises on how to negotiate with transnational corporations and acting as a contact point with the Joint Unit;

3. Calls upon the Commission on Transnational Corporations to intensify its efforts aimed at working out urgently an effective code of conduct related to transnational corporations, taking fully into account the interests of the African region;

4. Welcomes the way in which the United Nations Centre On Transnational Corporations and the Economic Commission for Africa are working together in developing and implementing a common programme of technical cooperation aimed at strengthening the capability of the countries of the region to deal with transnational corporations.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

348 (XIV). Manpower development^{37/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 306 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on cooperation in manpower development and utilization in which it recommended that member States should, inter alia, make maximum use of the training and research facilities of existing African technical colleges, universities and other specialized institutions for the training of African nationals, and should accordingly reserve a number of places in their institutions for students from other developing countries to be filled through student exchange and scholarship programmes,

Reaffirming its resolution 318 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on training for development in which the Executive Secretary was called on, Inter alia, to initiate appropriate studies and follow-up action for the mobilization of resources for the operation of a Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa, which should accord priority to the critical manpower requirements of member States, and to promote the development of appropriate multinational, subregional or regional training institutions and programmes designed to meet Africa's present and future manpower needs,

Recalling also its resolution 319 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on accelerated industrialization in Africa, in which it called upon member States to adopt and implement policies, programmes and projects at the national level in respect of the industrial sector, including manpower; recommended that special attention should be given in international consultations and negotiations to programmes for training local manpower and appealed to the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute their expertise to solving problems of industrial manpower,

^{37/} See paras. 266-272 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Aware of the manpower and management challenge implicit in the Lima target of industrial output in respect of Africa,^{38/} the technical and managerial inputs needed to ensure the success of the African Regional Food programme, the Transport and Communications Decade, the transformation of the rural sector and to achieve accelerated development in other sectors of national economies, including the efficient running of the public services and the profitable management of public enterprises,

Noting the action already taken by the secretariat in establishing and operating the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa, which is designed to enhance the training capability of African multinational and regional training institutions and to train Africans in critical areas of manpower requirements particularly in industry, agriculture, science and technology, transport, management and education,

Deploing the resource constraint in the implementation of this very important training programme,

Welcoming the effort being made by the secretariat to promote the establishment and development of subregional graduate schools of business management and finance in Africa and its support of the development of management educators in an attempt to help African States to develop much needed self-reliance in managerial capability in their national development efforts,

Recognizing that further efforts to enhance Africa's resources in trained manpower and managerial capability could contribute very significantly to the achievement of national objectives within the framework of the International development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the implementation of a new international economic order in Africa based on self-sustaining and self-reliant economies,

Endorsing the recommendations of the intergovernmental Expert Group meeting on the Establishment of an African Institute for higher Technical Training and Research held in Addis Ababa from 22 to 27 November 1978, which called for the establishment of an African Institute for higher Technical Training an Research concerned in particular with the training of middle-and higher-level technicians, and technical instructors and with the post-experience training of engineers and technologists,^{39/}

Expressing gratitude for the assistance given through the Commission by various non-African Governments and multilateral and bilateral agencies and organizations for the training of African nationals and in particular for the financial and fellowship support so far given to the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa,

I. General

1. Endorses the objectives, design ad operation of the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa;
2. Decides that an African Institute for higher Technical Training and Research shall be established forthwith and located in a member country to be decided by the Governing Council of the Institute;

^{38/} Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Cooperation (document ID/B/155/Add.1).

^{39/} E/CN.14/INF/95 - PAMM/ED/65.

II. Action by member States

3. Calls upon member States and African intergovernmental organizations to:

- (a) Make meaningful contributions in both funds and fellowships in support of the Expanded Training and Fellowship programme for Africa;
- (b) Cooperate effectively with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the country chosen to host the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research in getting the institute established and operational as soon as possible by Promptly paying their contributions and providing other appropriate support;

III. Action by the United Nations system and other organizations

4. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme and other bodies in the United Nations system, and to bilateral and multilateral agencies and organizations outside the United Nations to intensify their cooperation with the Commission secretariat in the training of Africans and in particular to:

- (a) Support the establishment and operation of the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research with grants, expert personnel, equipment and fellowships;
- (b) Participate meaningfully in the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa by providing grants and fellowships for the first five years of the programme;

IV. Action by the Commission secretariat

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to:

- (a) Seek the assistance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the International Labour Organisation, in particular in determining the trained manpower requirements in the various branches of the basic industries as a basis for working out and operating both long-term specialized training for African nationals and short-term in-plant training designed to eliminate any manpower constraints in the realization of the Lima target of industrial output in respect of Africa;
- (b) Intensify the implementation of the study and experimentation project on job breakdown, skill analysis and accelerated training techniques suitably adapted for use in industries and other establishments in member States;
- (c) Identify and establish contact with qualified African specialists residing and working outside Africa with a view to getting them to seek appointment in the various regional and subregional training and research institutions being established or already operating in Africa;
- (d) Develop and expand the capacity of the secretariat to collect and deliver information on African specialists and consultancy organizations with a view to facilitating their placement and use in Africa;
- (e) Within the framework of the resources available under the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa, accord priority to manpower training in the fields of natural resources inventory and appraisal, solar energy development and utilization and transport and communications with a view to meeting the urgent need for manpower in these fields;
- (f) Both at the secretariat and through the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre initiate a concrete programme for the provision of technical assistance, advisory services and training in organizational development and improved management in the public services and enterprises for member States;

(g) Continue to support the subregional graduate schools of business management with grants, fellowships and staff development;

(h) Submit to each meeting of the Conference of Ministers progress reports on the Expanded Training and Fellowship programme in Africa and on the establishment and operation of the African institute for Higher Technical Training and Research.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

349 (XIV. Support for African multinational training, research and service institutions^{40/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 297 (XIII) of 28 February 1977 on economic cooperation in the field of natural resources, in which it called on African countries which had not yet signed and ratified the agreements on the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys, the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying and Mapping and the East African Mineral Resources Development Centre to give full political and material support to those institutions,

Noting with regret that there has been no significant improvement with regard to the support extended to those three Centres,

Recalling further its resolution 318 (XIII) of 1 march 1977 on training for development, in which it called on the Executive Secretary, Inter alia, to promote the development of appropriate African multinational, subregional or regional training institutions and programmes designed to meet Africa's present and future manpower needs using, whenever feasible and desirable, existing national or multinational institutions,

Aware that of the developing regions of the world, Africa is the least endowed with resources in trained manpower, research capability and specialized services,

Noting that African States have on several occasions agreed to establish jointly institutions with specific objectives and that these objectives have continued to be relevant to the cause of African economic and social development,

Recognizing that many multinational institutions for training, research and services are set up primarily because their establishment on a national basis is not often practical and that in many cases their purpose is to encourage the establishment of national counterparts,

Concerned that the effectiveness of some of these institutions that African States have voluntarily decided to establish has suffered from a variety of problems, the principal one being inadequate financial, moral and political support from member States,

Convinced that, in order to be self-reliant, African States need to cooperate in the establishment of institutions for training, research and services, which have a vital role to play in the advancement of the region, and that such institutions can best achieve their objectives when given full and effective support by member States,

^{40/} See paras. 266-272 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Urges all member States upon subscribing to membership in an African multinational, subregional or regional training, research or service institution to:

- (a) Pay their annual contribution to the budget of that institution and meet any other financial obligations they may have to it regularly and promptly;
- (b) Participate effectively in the management of the institution;
- (c) Show the same positive interest in the survival, growth and progress of the institution as they would accord to national institutions in recognition of its importance in the infrastructure for collective self-reliant and self-sustaining development and economic growth.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

350 (XIV). Administrative and budgetary questions relating to the African Institute for Economic Development and planning: Statute and finances^{41/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 250 (XI) of 22 February 1973, 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975 and 320 (XXII) of 1 March 1977 on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Noting:

(a) That, at its eighteenth meeting held in Khartoum in May 1978,^{42/} the Executive Committee of the Commission endorsed the statute of the Institute as adopted by resolution 320 (XIII) and revised in the light of the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the advice of the fifth Committee of the United Nations and recommended that the revised statute be submitted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly,

(b) That, at its nineteenth meeting held in Dakar in February 1979, the Governing Council of the Institute recommended the adoption of the draft statute as amended, without prejudice to having the provisions of the statute reviewed at the beginning of the next phase of the Institute at a time when the future financing of the Institute would be the subject of a complete evaluation,

(c) That, at its seventeenth meeting held in Addis Ababa in December 1977, the Governing Council of the Institute adopted a two-year programme as decided by resolution 320 (XIII),^{43/}

^{41/} See paras. 266-272 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{42/} E/CN.14/692 - E/CN.14/ECO/143.

^{43/} E/CN.14/723 - E/CN.14/ECO/164.

(d) That, at its seventh session held in Addis Ababa in December 1978, the Conference of African Planners,^{44/} after consideration of the report of the Institute on the implementation of the two-year programme, recognized that unless the member States fulfilled their financial commitment as decided by resolution 285 (XII), the Institute would not be in a position to implement effectively its programme of activities,

(e) That, during its deliberations at its seventh session, the Conference of African Planners further considered the administrative procedures for collecting the contributions of member States for the Institute,

(f) That, at its nineteenth meeting held in Dakar in February 1979, the Governing Council of the Institute, after consideration of the financial resources available to the Institute for 1979, recognized that a minimal annual budget of \$US 1,800,000 would be needed for the implementation of the Institute's two-year programme,

(g) That, at the eighteenth session held in Dakar in December 1977, the Governing Council of IDEP adopted a proposal recommending that countries use their United Nations Development Programme indicative planning figures to finance the fellowships of their nationals at the Institute as an additional means of increasing the resources available to the Institute,

(h) That, at its nineteenth meeting held in Dakar in February 1979 the Governing Council of the Institute, bearing in mind that the Institute was a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa, recommended that funds be made available to the Institute from the United Nations regular budget through the budget of the Commission,

1. Adopts the revised statute of the Institute as amended by the Fifth Committee for the General Assembly and endorsed by the Executive Committee of the Commission after amendment of article IV.2 (d) which is contained in the annex to the present resolution;

2. Invites the Executive Secretary to submit the statute as adopted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly;

3. Urges member States to pay their arrears of financial contributions to the Institute and to pay their annual contributions regularly and on time;

4. Appeals to the member States concerned to clear all their outstanding assessed contributions by the end of 1980;

5. Requests the cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme through its resident representatives, in facilitating the regular collection of the financial contributions of member States;

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6. Requests also member States to consider the possibility of awarding scholarships which may be financed out of their national indicative planning figures to meet the costs of training their nationals at the Institute;

7. Further requests the Executive Secretary to do everything within his power to give a new impetus to the Institute and to secure the necessary financial resources, through the United Nations regular budget, in order to meet the cost of two additional professional posts and teaching material at the Institute.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

ANNEX

Statute of the Africa Institute for Economic Development and Planning

Article I

Purpose and functions of the Institute

1. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of specialist and senior officials of those services and institutions in Africa responsible for economic development and planning. Such training shall include appropriate supportive research activities. The Institute shall also organize seminars of varied duration on practical problems of national or regional development and of the planning of various economic factors. The functions of the Institute shall be as follows:

(a) To provide at its headquarters training courses of varying duration on various aspects of development and planning. The details of such courses and the requirements for admission shall be determined periodically by the Governing Council on the advice of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research. The Council will also determine the type and nature of the certificates to be awarded at the end of such activities;

(b) To organize in African countries, in cooperation with the appropriate national services and the specialized agencies concerned, seminars of varying duration on practical problems of national and regional development and planning;

(c) To provide advisory services at the request of Governments and in so far as the training programme allows;

(d) To establish documentation which will be made available throughout Africa to research workers, to national institutions dealing with economic development problems and to subregional organizations in the field of economic planning and development;

(e) In undertaking these four functions, the Institute should take into account the paramount importance of promoting and defending the economic independence of African countries.

Article II

Site of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be situated at Dakar, Senegal.

2. The host Government shall provide, in agreement with the United Nations, adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute.

Article III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute is a Subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council and budget. It shall be subject to the Financial Regulations and the Staff Regulations of the United Nations, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly. It shall also be subject to the Financial Rules, the Staff Rules and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General, except as may be otherwise decided by him.

3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and supporting staff.

Article IV

The Governing Council

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:

- (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be *ex-officio* Chairman;
- (b) A representative of the Government of Senegal;

(c) Twelve members appointed by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the recommendation of the Conference of African planners. These members, selected on the basis of their personal competence and experience in affairs connected with the work of the Institute, must be nationals of 12 different African countries, chosen with due consideration for the principle of geographic distribution. They shall be appointed for a period of four years and shall be eligible for reappointment. To achieve continuity, six of the 12 shall initially be appointed for two years. Vacancies occurring due to disability or resignation shall be filled for the interim period by the ECA Executive Committee or the Conference of Ministers, whichever meets first;

(d) During the period of UNDP assistance to the Institute, a UNDP representative, who will normally be the UNDP resident representative at Dakar, shall participate as a non-voting member in the deliberations of the Governing Council;

(e) The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council.

2. The Governing Council shall:

(a) Lay down general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute, including the general conditions of admission;

(b) Review and approve work programmes and the relevant budgets;

(c) Examine and approve the Director's annual report on the work and progress of the Institute, including the budgetary and financial report for the proceeding year;

(d) Present an annual report on the work of the Institute including a complete audited report in respect of all income and expenditures at the appropriate meeting of the Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa or the Conference of Ministers;

(e) Review the administration of the Institute and make such recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

3. The Governing Council shall hold an ordinary session twice a year, once to adopt the budget and programme activities and once to review the management report and statement of accounts. It may hold an extraordinary session at the request of the Chairman or one third of its members. The Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

Article V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Council shall:
 - (a) Convene the Governing Council and prepare its agenda;
 - (b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, appoint the Director and other staff of the Institute;
 - (c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive aid from specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

Article VI

The Director

1. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, upon recommendation by the Executive Secretary of ECA, shall appoint the Director of the Institute. The Executive Secretary shall consult with the Governing Council before making his recommendation. The initial appointment of the Director shall be for three years, renewable for succeeding periods of two years each.
2. The Director will be assisted by a Deputy Director.
3. The Director shall have the responsibility for the organization, direction and administration of the Institute. In accordance with the policies laid down by the Governing Council, he shall:
 - (a) Submit the programme and budget of the Institute to the Governing Council for approval;
 - (b) Carry out programmes and effect disbursements as provided in the budget through which funds have been allocated;
 - (c) Submit to the Governing Council annual reports on the activities of the Institute, together with a complete report on revenue and expenditure for the preceding period;
 - (d) Submit the names of senior personnel for approval and appointment by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, depending on the level of the posts to be encumbered;
 - (e) Select and appoint personnel of the Institute other than those in (d) above, after consultation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;
 - (f) Make the necessary arrangements with other national and international organizations for the utilization of the services offered by the Institute, it being understood that arrangements with national organizations will be made with the approval of the Governments concerned.

Article VII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be composed of:
 - The Director of the Institute;

- The Deputy Director;
 - Two senior lecturers nominated by the Director;
 - A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;
 - A representative of each of the United Nations agencies concerned;
 - Four professors or research workers appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the principle of equitable geographical representation;
 - Two senior members of appropriate university disciplines outside Africa, one from a developed country and one from a developing country, to be appointed by the Governing Council and proposed by the Chairman.
2. Members of the Board appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council shall normally be requested to serve for at least three years.
 3. The Director shall be the Chairman of the Advisory Board on Studies and Research.
 4. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be responsible for giving technical advice with regard to the design of research and study programmes of the Institute.
 5. The Board shall be convened at least once a year by its Chairman. At its meeting, it shall formulate recommendations to be submitted to the Governing Council on the future work programme of IDEP.

Article VIII

Cooperation with the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall, within the limits of its resources, assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work in economic planning for Africa. In particular, ECA should, from time to time, make available to the Institute experienced staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars.

Article IX

Financial resource and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by African Governments and by UNDP. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations, its specialized agencies, other governmental organizations and institutions, Governments and non-governmental organizations. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, in accordance with the basic aims of the institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Council at its next session.

Article X

General remarks

1. This statute supersedes that adopted pursuant to resolution 93 (VI) of 27 February 1964 at the 109th meeting of the Economic Commission for Africa.
2. The Secretary-General is requested to issue revised administrative instructions to ensure the effective implementation of this statute.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

351 (XIV). Regional Food Plan for Africa^{45/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing that there are various reasons for the decline of agricultural and food production which can be attributed in particular to poor climatic conditions, underdeveloped and inadequate production systems and methods, irrational distribution, an inadequate quantity of graded and/or improved seeds and food products, ineffective utilization of available technology, insufficient factors of production, insufficient control over the ecology and the environment and socio-economic and institutional constraints,

Recognizing the importance of the Freetown Declaration adopted by member States at the ninth FAO Regional Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture in November 1976, and resolution 4/78 on the Regional Food Plan for Africa adopted by the tenth FAO/ECA Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture for Africa in September 1978,^{46/}

Recalling its resolutions 289 (XIII) and 290 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, 296 (XIII) of 28 February 1977, and 317 (XIII) of 1 March 1977,

1. Recommends that the Commission, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Organization of African Unity and the World Food Council, working in collaboration with regional financial institutions such as the international Fund for Agricultural Development, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and other international multilateral and bilateral financing organizations and institutions, continue to give assistance, on request and within the limit of their resources, to intergovernmental organizations in Africa with respect to their agricultural and food policies, programmes and projects;

2. Further recommends that the Commission expedite the establishment of a Feasibility Study and Investment promotion Unit to assist member States in undertaking prefeasibility and feasibility studies and investment promotion in all economic projects, and in particular in major projects relating to food and agriculture within the context of the implementation of the Regional Food Plan;

3. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to utilize, as appropriate, part of the resources made available under the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in order to ensure that the Unit is established without delay;

^{45/} See paras. 38-248 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{46/} FAO document ARC/78/REP.

4. Urges African Governments to give full support to subregional and regional intergovernmental organizations in their efforts to increase and improve food production and trade among African countries;

5. Appeals to member States effectively to implement the Regional Food Plan for Africa.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

352 (XIV). Agrarian reform and rural development

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious that inadequate agrarian systems and production structures are among the factors that have hampered the development of agriculture, especially of food production in the African region,

Recognizing that the majority of the population in the region depends directly on rural activities for their livelihood,

Taking note of resolution 13/77 of the nineteenth FAO Conference and the Economic and Social Council resolutions convening a World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development to be held in Rome in July 1979,

1. Welcomes the resolution on agrarian reform and rural development adopted at the tenth biennial FAO/ECA Regional Conference of African Ministers of Agriculture held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in September 1978;^{47/}

2. Acknowledges that, in order to achieve higher levels of productivity, the need for increased optimum distribution of resources and income to the rural areas and more employment opportunities implies that the existing traditional land tenure systems and rural institutions in member States may have to be adjusted;

3. Urges the Governments of the region to improve the socio-economic infrastructure essential for the promotion of integrated rural development;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate actively with the Food and Agriculture Organization and other relevant United Nations organizations in the work of the Administrative Committee on Coordination's Inter-agency Task Force on Rural Development Joint Exercise at Country Level for Africa;

5. Calls upon the Commission, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Organization of African Unity, to convene a Regional Meeting on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development as soon as practicable to consider the recommendations of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, and the practical ways of implementing those pertinent to the African region.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

^{47/} FAO document ARC/78/REP.

353 (XIV). Least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected African countries^{48/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that the majority of the least developed, land-locked and most seriously affected countries are in Africa,

Recalling United Nations recommendations and resolutions, particularly resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 and 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on international development strategy and 2803 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971 and 3202 (S-IV) of 1 May 1974, on the programme of action for establishing the new international economic order.

Further recalling its resolutions 210 (IX), 222 (X), 232 (X) and 218 (X) and 238 (XI) of 13 February 1971 on Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s and the report of the nineteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission, 1978,^{49/}

Bearing in mind the ongoing and planned activities assisted by the various agencies of the United Nations system in support of the development efforts of these countries,

Considering the need for fruitful cooperation among African countries during the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Having regard to the priority need of land-locked and island countries for transport and communications to promote and expand their economic development,

Considering that inadequate shipping links with island countries and high freight charges are obstacles to the growth of trade in land-locked and island countries,

1. Endorses the general resolutions and recommendations of the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Africa on the International Development Strategy and Africa's Development strategy;

2. Call on coastal and neighbouring land-locked countries to increase their efforts at cooperation in order to help in the search for solutions to the problems of opening up land-locked countries;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary, within the framework of Africa's development Strategy, to draw up a special programme of aid and assistance to least developed, land-locked and island countries in line with their needs, particularly in the fields of transport, communications and trade;

4. Appeals to member States to take the necessary measures to ensure the success of ongoing bilateral and multilateral negotiations aimed at facilitating access to ports for land-locked countries and goods transit facilities as well as appropriate application of customs charges;

5. Calls on the Executive Secretary to assist member States upon request in achieving the objectives set out in paragraph 4 above;

^{48/} See paras. 38-248 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{49/} E/CN.14/723.

6. Invites the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa in cooperation with donor countries, international, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to give substantial aid to the least developed countries, particularly land-locked and island countries, in their endeavours to open up their economies;

7. Calls on all member countries to give their full support to the crash programme and the new programme of action for the 1980s adopted at the fourth Conference of Ministers of the Group of 77 at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

354 (XIV). Economic and social conditions in Africa^{50/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 containing the international Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VII) of 1 May 1974 on the establishment of a new international economic order and resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Also recalling its own resolutions 218 (X) of 13 February 1971 and 238 (XI) of 22 February 1973 on Africa's strategy for Development in the 1970s.

Recalling further the "Revised framework of principles for the establishment of a new international economic order in Africa"^{51/} approved at its fourth meeting held in Kinshasa and by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in Libreville,

Bearing in Mind the Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa^{52/} prepared by the secretariat of the Commission and the conclusions of the Addis Ababa Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles in Africa^{53/} and the Monrovia Symposium,^{54/}

Also bearing in mind the need for African Governments to have a prospective vision of African development challenges with a view to reorganizing their development effort accordingly,

Aware the need for self-reliant and self-sustaining development in Africa based on the forces and resources available within the countries and geared to ensuring well-being and improving the quality of life, with special reference to the satisfaction of material and non-material needs,

^{50/} See paras. 38-248 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{51/} E/C.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

^{52/} E/CN.14/697, parts I and II.

^{53/} E/CN.14/698/Add.1.

^{54/} E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

1. Recommends that member States should improve their economic, social and cultural structures based on the principle of self-reliant and self-sustaining development and growth so as to contribute effectively to the ongoing activities to establish a new international economic order;

2. Also recommends that greater emphasis be placed on development studies and research as a contribution to the preparation of medium-term and long-term development strategies;

3. Accordingly invites member States to draw on the conclusions and suggestions of the Addis Ababa Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles in Africa and the Monrovia Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the Year 2000 when preparing their development strategies;

4. Also recommends that member States should pursue their efforts to improve harmonious income distribution and employment creation and seek the best ways and means of encouraging the active and effective participation of all sectors of the population in the development process with a view to promoting social justice;

5. Requests member States to improve the living conditions of the rural population in all development sectors for the purpose of eliminating the disparities between the urban and the rural areas;

6. Requests member States to take measures to prevent the brain drain from Africa to the developed countries and to encourage African cadres living abroad to return home.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

355 (XIV). Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries^{55/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the establishment of a new International Economic Order,

Recalling also the Plans of Action of the Mexico conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in September 1976^{56/} and the Buenos Aires Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries held in September 1978,^{57/} as well as its own resolutions which have as their principal objectives the fostering, development and the implementation of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling further the various resolutions adopted at meetings held outside the United Nations framework on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recognizing the importance of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries as an instrument for collective self-reliance and for the attainment of the new International Economic Order,

^{55/} See paras. 306-326 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{56/} A/C.2/31/7 and Add.1.

^{57/} United Nations publication, sales No. E.78.11, A.11.

Supporting the idea of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres becoming the focal point for the combined efforts at the subregional level of all United Nations agencies and other multilateral organizations engaged in economic and technical cooperation activities in Africa,

Noting with appreciation the initiatives of the Executive Secretary in developing close links with the four other regional commissions to bring about economic and technical cooperation among developing countries of the various regions,

1. Endorses resolution 1 (VII) on the ECA/ECLA Interregional Action Programme for the promotion of technical and economic cooperation between Africa and Latin America, adopted by the seventh session of the Conference of African planners and annexed hereto;

2. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to intensify efforts for the foundation and implementation of similar action programmes with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Economic commission for Europe;

3. Welcomes the decision of the United Nations Development Programme to convene in 1980 an intergovernmental meeting of African experts to study concrete ways and means of promoting technical cooperation among developing countries in Africa;

4. Urges all African Governments to participate actively in the preparation of that meeting and in the meeting itself;

5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the responsible organizations for technical cooperation among developing countries and economic cooperation among developing countries, as well as other United Nations agencies, to continue to promote and support economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, by providing the necessary resources, both human and financial;

6. Appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the resources required to enable the Commission to build a cadre of effective and efficient support staff at the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres;

7. Appeals further to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to take the necessary steps to eliminate the very fine line of distinction between economic cooperation and technical cooperation by reviewing the present institutional machinery designed to deal with these areas of activity.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

Resolution 1 (VII). ECA/ECLA Interregional Action Programme for the promotion of technical and economic cooperation between Africa and latin America^{58/}

The Conference of African Planners.

Having examined the proposal submitted jointly by the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Latin America for an ECA/ECLA Interregional Action Programme for the promotion of technical and economic cooperation between Africa and Latin America,^{59/}

^{58/} See paras. 293-294 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{59/} E/CN.14/CAP.7/6.

Recognizing that proposal has been submitted pursuant to resolutions on interregional cooperation adopted by the policy organs of both regional commissions and by the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Recognizing further that the joint proposal is in the spirit and within the context of the Plan of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, held in Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978, particularly as it relates to interregional cooperation,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa on their initiatives;

2. Endorses the joint proposal contained in document E/CN.14/CAP.7/6 and recommends that it be used as a basis for formulation of a joint Interregional Action Programme between Africa and Latin America;

3. Recommends that African and Latin American countries share their planning experience *inter alia* by:

(a) Attending each others' planners' conferences and seminars;

(b) Exchanging information on the institutional and legal machinery for importing technology and on contractual agreements with transnational corporations on the transfer of technology, so that in the long run they can standardize their legislation and increase their collective bargaining power vis-à-vis the transnational corporations;

(c) Exchanging information on research and engineering activities to make it possible to establish a network for collecting and disseminating technological and scientific information;

(d) Concluding bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreements and establishing joint commissions to monitor their implementation;

(e) Formulating specific projects within selected sectors and seeking the necessary financial assistance from the United Nations Development Programme and/or other appropriate organizations;

(f) Promoting cultural cooperation between the countries of the two regions;

4. Recommends that the present resolution be brought to the attention of the next Conference of Ministers of two regional commissions with a view to incorporating the proposed ECA/ECLA interregional work programme into their respective work programmes for 1979-1980 and beyond.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

356 (XIV). Acceleration of industrial development^{60/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the revised framework of principles for the implementation of the new international economic order in Africa 1976-1986,^{61/}

Guided by the report of the Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the Year 2000^{62/} organized by the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa in Monrovia, Liberia from 12 to 16 February 1979 and the report of the seminar on Alternative patterns of Development and Life Styles for the African Region^{63/} held in Addis Ababa from 5 to 9 March 1979; and the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development,^{64/}

Bearing in mind the decisions and priority industrial branches adopted by the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry in Kaduna, Nigeria in March 1977,^{65/}

Conscious of the close relationship between the structure, orientating and quality of national and multinational facilities for human resources development, the types of technologies developed, the product mix, and effective participation in production and distribution,

Aware of the large number of small national markets for industrial products in many African countries at present,

Taking note of factors such as technical fragmentation, product differentiation, rapid product succession and poor inter-firm sales and purchase arrangements all of which inhibit the internal growth of the industrial sector, thereby preventing it from serving as a motive power for promoting the development of other sectors,

Taking note further that in general Africa consumes what it does not produce and produces what it does not consume,

Conscious of the need to restructure domestic markets by *inter-alia* promoting expansion and the demand for industrial products for consumption by the mass of the people partly in order to reduce mass poverty and to expand opportunities for industrial employment and also by encouraging the balanced regional distribution of industry within national borders,

^{60/} See paras. 38-248 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{61/} E/CN.14/ECO/90/Rev.3.

^{62/} E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

^{63/} E/CN.14/698/Add.1.

^{64/} See document A/10112, Chap. IV.

^{65/} E/CN.14/689.

Keenly aware of the serious deficiencies of industrial entrepreneurial resources including national and multinational capabilities for project design, planning and management and for over-all industrial programming,

1. Affirms that efforts to evolve internally self-sustaining industrial development processes in the African economies should aim at creating productive capacities in terms of mutually complementary and integrated skill, technical and managerial expertise, physical industrial productive structures and infrastructures so as to be able to satisfy the changing domestic industrial material needs of the mass of the population;

2. Invites African countries to give close consideration to the role of industrial priorities agreed upon by the Conference of African Ministers of Industry, held in Kaduna, Nigeria in November 1977, viz., food and agro-industry forest-industries, building materials, engineering, chemicals and metallurgical industries, in their industrial development policies strategies and programmes, taking into account their direct bearing on the development of the rest of the economy especially agriculture, mining, transport and communications;

3. Recommends that, in the implementation of industrial priorities at the national and multinational levels, special attention be given to the following:

(a) Continuous review and appraisal of industrial strategies taking into account the results of the forthcoming Symposium on Industrial Policies and Strategies;

(b) Progress in the development of effective national and regional consultancy services, industrial management cadres and national, multinational and regional institutions which support industrial production activity such as development banks, industrial estates, business information centres, centres for the testing of raw materials and finished products, quality control advisory services, and so on;

(c) Progress in the establishment of institutions for the mobilization of African and international financial resources for industrial development;

(d) The character and effects of industrial linkages;

(e) Progress in the integration of national economies and domestic markets for industrial products;

(f) Progress in the strengthening of national, multinational and regional arrangements for international negotiations bearing in mind, inter-alia, the system of international industrial consultations called for by the Lima Declaration;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and other relevant international organizations to strengthen the Commission's programme of technical assistance to the African countries at the regional level as far as multisectoral activities are concerned;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to convey the present resolution to the next meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry as an input for the preparation of Africa's participation in the third General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the crucial role of science and technology in economic development,

Aware also that science and technology are the least developed elements in the socio-economic apparatus of African countries and that progress in the exploitation of natural resources and in industrial development is often hampered by the low technological capabilities of African countries,

Aware further of the need for greater effort towards the development of indigenous technologies consistent with the development policies and appropriate to the conditions and requirements of the countries of the region,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975 in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development with the objective of enabling developing countries to apply science and technology to their development,

Noting the preparatory activities that have taken place at the national, subregional and regional levels in the African region for the Conference,

Noting in particular the report of the African regional Meeting^{67/} held in Cairo from 24 to 29 August 1978 and the views and recommendations expressed by member States,

Convinced that the document, and in particular the Programme of Action set out in it, truly reflect the wishes and aspirations of the African peoples,

Taking into account the report of the Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000 held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 12 to 16 February 1979 and the report of the Seminar on Alternative Patterns of Development and Life Styles held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 5 to 9 March 1979,^{68/}

Recognizing that the Science and Technology Unit at the Commission and the African Regional Centre for Technology will be among the principal instruments for the implementation of action programmes for Africa emerging from the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

1. Decides that the programme of Action should constitute the basis for formulating the section of the World Programme of Action for the Application of Science and Technology to Development relating to Africa with emphasis on programmes for the development of indigenous technology;

2. Urges all Governments of the region:

^{66/} See paras. 276-281 of the main report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{67/} E/CN.14/711/Add.1.

^{68/} E/CN.14/698/Add.1 and 2.

(a) To ensure relevant and active participation in all preparatory activities leading to the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and in the Conference itself so as to influence effectively the evaluation of the said Programme of Action;

(b) To offer their full political, moral and material support towards the implementation of the African Regional Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;

(c) In this regard in particular to support the African Regional Centre for Technology;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take appropriate steps to mobilize adequate resources from all sources both within and outside of the United Nations system to enable the relevant organizations, including the Commission, to implement action programme for the African region emerging from the Conference;

4. Recommends that member States should provide material, financial and moral support for the application of science and technology at the national level.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

358 (XIV). Human settlements^{69/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report of the first meeting of the intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlement,^{70/}

Noting General Assembly resolution 32/162 of 19 December 1977 concerning institutional arrangements for international cooperation in the field of human settlements, including arrangements at the regional level,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, in which particular stress was laid on the responsibilities of the regional commissions in so far as regional coordination and cooperation were concerned,

Recalling its own resolution 316 (XIII) of 19 March 1977 on institutional arrangements in the field of human settlements at the regional level,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1978/74 of 4 August 1978 on regional cooperation and development in which the Council affirmed its conviction that the regional commissions were in a particularly advantageous position to promote subregional, regional and interregional cooperation in their respective regions,

^{69/} See paras. 266-272 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{70/} E/CN.14/ECO/162 - E/CN.14/HUS/33.

1. Takes note of the comments and observations made by the Executive Committee in connection with human settlements in the report of the nineteenth meetings;^{21/}
2. Welcomes the efforts made by the secretariat, in cooperation with other agencies of the United Nations system, to organize the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements in Addis Ababa from 2 to 6 October 1978;
3. Endorses the resolutions adopted by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements;
4. Reaffirms the competence of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements to take decisions concerning human settlements in accordance with the provisions made in General Assembly resolution 32/162;
5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to take the measure needed to implement decisions taken by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements;
6. Supports the action taken by the Executive Secretary to secure effective decentralization to the Commission of responsibilities in respect of regional policy and programmes relating to human settlements;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all steps necessary to ensure that the Human Settlements Unit set up within the secretariat be constituted as an entity within the Commission's secretariat with adequate resources to enable it to undertake effectively the tasks set out in General Assembly resolution 32/162 and its own resolution 316 (XIII);
8. Invites member States individually and within the framework of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to pay urgent attention to the formulation of policies and strategies, the establishment of instruments and appropriate legislation relating to human settlements and to the incorporation of such policies, strategies and instruments in national development plans;
9. Also invites the Executive Secretary, in accordance with the policy of decentralizing the resources and operational activities of the Commission to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, to give assistance to member States in the design of policies and strategies as well as in the establishment of instruments and appropriate legislation as recommended in paragraph 8 above;
10. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Conference of Ministers in due course on the activities of the Commission in respect of human settlements, including action taken in pursuance of paragraph 8 above;
11. Invites member States, the competent organs of the United Nations system and donor countries to assist the Executive Secretary in securing the resources needed to establish on a fully operational basis the human Settlements Unit and to implement effectively decisions relating to human settlements policy and programmes in the African region.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

^{21/} E/CN.14/723.

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the poor state of numerical and non-numerical information and documentation resources and referral services in Africa,

Convinced that well-organized numerical and non-numerical information and documentation services with emphasis on internally generated documents and data are urgently needed for the new approach to the economic development of Africa,

Taking into account the objectives collectively agreed upon by member States to promote at the national, subregional and regional levels an increasing measure of self-reliance and self-sustainment,

Recognizing the need to develop national, subregional and regional data bases reflecting this change in perspective,

Recalling that the Executive Committee of the Commission at its fifteenth meeting held in Algiers^{73/} and the Assembly of OAU Heads of State and Government at its eleventh session held in Libreville in 1977 recommended close cooperation between the Organization of African Unity and the Commission for the creation of a Pan-African Data Bank,

Recalling that the programme for the development of household survey capabilities in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts of the secretariat to create a pan-African numerical and non-numerical information network, with subregional branches based on national information and documentation systems and in close cooperation with existing international systems and networks,

1. Endorses the general design and objectives of the African Data Bank;
2. Invites the Executive Secretary to provide, out of the resources at his disposal, assistance to member States in order to enable them to create national numerical and non-numerical information systems and services;
3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to assist member States to establish national data banks and to facilitate in so far as possible free access of African countries to data banks of industrialized countries containing information to which African countries have had no access hitherto, so that Africa can have a network of data banks at the regional, subregional and national levels;
4. Also calls upon member States to give the Executive Secretary the fullest possible assistance and to cooperate with him in the design and implementation of this project;

^{72/} See para. 322 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{73/} See E/CN.14/655 - E/CN.14/ECO/116.

5. Further calls upon donor Governments and institutions to give the necessary assistance to ECA to enable it to realize this project;

6. Expresses appreciation for assistance already rendered to the project by the International Development Research Centre of Canada and wishes that such assistance will continue to be made available in future.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

360 (XIV). Creation of national commissions for the advancement of women in development^{74/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 269 (XII) of 28 February 1975,

Recalling also resolution 18 of the World Conference of the International Women's Year^{75/} in which Governments were requested to set up national commissions to enable women to participate actively in development,

Further recalling that paragraph 34 of the World plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year^{76/} states *inter alia* that the establishment of national machinery is essential for the full integration of women in national life,

Bearing in mind the provisions of the plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development which was adopted for the region under the auspices for the Economic Commission for Africa,^{77/}

Noting the reports of the secretariat on national, subregional and regional machineries for the integration of women in development and progress reports of the subregional committees,

Appreciating the results obtained by those member States which have received assistance from the African Training and Research Centre for Women in the creation or strengthening of national machineries in line with their socio-political conditions,

Noting that the report of the review mission relating to the African Training and Research Centre for Women^{78/} stresses that the effectiveness of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee and the success of the subregional committees would depend upon the relations established with the respective national machineries,

^{74/} See paras 284-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{75/} E/5725 and Add.1.

^{76/} E/5752 part one, sect. II.A.

^{77/} ST/ECA/SERB/6 and Add. 1.

^{78/} E/CN.14/715.

1. Requests the Commission to continue its assistance for the creation or strengthening of national machineries;

2. Further requests member States which have not already done so to take the necessary action to set up national machineries for women with the task of outlining national strategies for the full integration of women in development.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

361 (XIV). Research on African women^{79/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the important role which African women play in Africa's economic, social and cultural development,

Noting that insufficient research has been carried out in most African countries in the activities of women,

Aware that policies for integrating women in development cannot be formulated without adequate information on the condition of women,

1. Invites member States to undertake research and produce statistics on the status of women, in order to obtain qualitative and quantitative data on the roles of women in the various sectors of the economy;

2. Calls on the Executive Secretary to collect and disseminate the conclusions and statistics obtained from the research concerning African women through the appropriate organs of the Commission;

3. Urges the agencies of the United Nations and international bodies concerned with technical and financial assistance to help African Governments in their research work on women.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

362 (XIV). Mobilization of human and financial resources^{80/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having taken note of the reports of the various subregional committees and the report of the Review Mission of the African Training and research Centre for Women,^{81/}

Acknowledging the need to mobilize resources in order to promote the integration of women in the development process in Africa,

^{79/} See paras. 284-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{80/} See paras. 264-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{81/} E/CN.14/715 - E/CN.14/ECO/145.

Having noted with satisfaction the willingness of the United Nations Development Programme and the International Labour Organisation to make substantial increases in their contributions to the priority programmes of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development and to the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme and to the International Labour Organisation for this gesture;

2. Calls upon the United Nations agencies and international, governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the subregional committees with the necessary back-stopping for their operation and projects implementation so as to achieve effective and efficient decentralization of the activities of the African Training and Research Centre for Women;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to speed up the recruitment of experts for coordinating the Women's programme in the various subregions;

4. Requests the Commission to transmit to member States the list of vacancies and corresponding job descriptions;

5. Urges member States to prepare a list of candidates with the required qualifications and to transmit the same to the secretariat;

6. Requests States members of the various subregions to contribute and to provide technical assistance for implementing priority programmes.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

363 (XIV). ECA structures for the integration of women in development^{82/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having noted the progress made in setting up and/or strengthening national subregional and regional machineries for the integration of women in development,

Recalling the provisions of the Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development adopted for the African region and proposing the establishment of various national, subregional and regional machineries,^{83/}

Noting that those provisions recommended that the Commission should establish appropriate means of integrating women in development,

^{82/} See paras. 284-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{83/} ST/ECA SERB/6 and Add.1.

Recalling the recommendations of the Nouakchott Regional Conferences on the implementation of the National, Regional and World Plan of Action^{84/} concerning the setting up of subregional committees and of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development,

Bearing in mind the suggestions made by the representatives of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development,

Having regard to the new requirements emphasized in the report of the Review Mission on the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW),^{85/}

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to reconsider the function and objectives of the African Training and Research Centre for Women so that it can meet the requirements of member States more effectively;

2. Recommends that the African Training and Research Centre for Women should become a division of the commission secretariat to be called the Division for the integration of Women in development and be provided with facilities necessary to enable it to achieve its objectives;

3. Calls on the Bureaux of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development to attend the meetings of the committees of officials and councils of ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operations Centres,

4. Decides that the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development should participate in the meetings of the Technical preparatory Committee of the whole and the Conference of Ministers of the Commission;

5. Requests African Governments and the Executive Secretary to provide the bureaux of the subregional committees for the integration of women in development with the facilities to enable them to play a more active role in their own subregions;

6. Calls on bureaux of the subregional committees in collaboration with the Commission to prepare and harmonize their rules of procedure as soon as possible.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

364 (XIV). The African Regional Conference on Women and Development^{86/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having taken cognizance of the arrangements for the holding of the next Regional Conference in Lusaka, Zambia, in August 1979,

Considering the need for African women to make an important contribution to the next World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women in 1980,

^{84/} E/CN.14/714.

^{85/} E/CN.14/715.

^{86/} See paras. 284-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

1. Approves the holding of the next regional conference in Lusaka, Zambia;
2. Accordingly adopts for that Conference a draft agenda which will be communicated to all States;
3. Expresses its gratitude to the Zambian Government for agreeing to host the Conference;
4. Calls on all Government and all women in Africa to ensure the success of this important meeting by the effectiveness and high quality of their participation.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

365 (XIV). Structure and terms of reference of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development^{87/}

The conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Nouachott Regional Conference on the Implementation of the National, Regional and World Plan of Action for the Integration of Women in Development,^{88/}

Having considered the report of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development,^{89/}

Aware of the need to integrate the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee within the system of the deliberative organ of the Commission,

1. Takes note of the report and recommendations of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee on the desirability of amending the constitution and terms of reference of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee;

2. Decides to amend the constitution and terms of reference of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee:

(A) By replacing the provisions relating to the composition of the Africa Regional coordinating Committee and its officers with the following:

I. "The Africa Regional Coordinating Committee shall be constituted as follows:

(a) Three members designated by each subregional committee (with the right to vote);

(b) The Executive Secretary of ECA (without the right to vote), and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (without the right to vote);

^{87/} See paras. 284-291 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{88/} E/CN.14/714.

^{89/} E/CN.14/716.

- (c) (i) The Pan-African Women's organization;
- (ii) United Nations agencies;
- (iii) The representatives for donor agencies;

the above being invited as observers if a particular subject under consideration is of interest to them;

II. The Africa Regional Coordinating Committee shall elect a bureau composed of:

- A Chairman,
- A first and a second Vice-Chairmen, and
- Two Rapporteurs.

III. The terms of office of the Bureau will be two years. The Africa Regional Coordinating Committee will meet once a year when convened by the Executive Secretary after consultation with the Bureau."

(B) The African Training and Research Centre for women will act as secretariat of the Regional Coordinating Committee.

(C) The rules of procedure of the Committee shall be the same as those of the Economic Commission for Africa.

(D) By replacing the terms of reference of the Regional Coordinating Committee with the following:

"1. To harmonize and coordinate the subregional programmes approved within the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres;

2. To evaluate and implement work programmes, bearing in mind the availability of resources and to oversee the implementation of work programmes;

3. To organize the exchange of information and experiences;

4. To participate in the activities and meetings of the United Nations and other relevant organizations;

5. To mobilize resources for the implementation of programmes agreed at the regional and subregional levels;

6. To review and evaluate activities carried out in the region in the framework of programmes for the advancement of women;

7. To convene every three years, the African Regional Conference on Women and Development;

8. To report to the deliberative organs of the Economic Commission for Africa on the activities and programmes carried out in the subregion (Committee of officials and Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres)."

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972 on population and development in which all States Members of the United Nations were urged, among other things, to take such steps as might be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for development of population policies and programmes,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Regional post World Population Conference Consultations held in Lusaka in April 1975,^{91/} which called upon African countries to give attention to the reduction of mortality levels, the relationship between population and development, the integration of population variables including its composition, distribution, growth, fertility, mortality and changes in the population in socio-economic development planning,

Taking note of the report of the third session of the Conference of African Demographers^{92/} held in February 1979,

Recalling its resolution 273 (XII) of 27 February 1975 on integrated programmes on population as well as its resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971 on the establishment of the demographic training centres and case studies on population and economic and social development,

Noting with satisfaction the assistance given by the Commission secretariat, the United Nations Fund for population Activities and other bodies of the United Nations to countries in the organization of censuses during the 1970 round of population and housing censuses under the African Census programme and the arrangements already under way to assist countries during the 1980 round as well as in the household survey capability programme,

Noting however with regret the undue delays experienced by these countries in processing the data from these censuses, which in many cases have in turn led to delays in the analysis and use of the data,

Noting further the urgent need to analyze the data already collected in order to facilitate their use in development planning,

Taking note of the recommendations of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities Evaluation Mission to the Commission and some countries of the region, and the decisions taken by the Inter-agency meeting organized by the Fund in Nairobi in February 1979 on the Fund's strategy for funding intercountry programmes in the field of population in Africa.

Noting also the declaration of the international Year of the Child and its significance for Africa in view of the high proportion of children in the population of Africa and the current high level of infant mortality to which attention ought to be drawn,

^{90/} See paras. 295-296 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{91/} E/CN.14/POP/136.

^{92/} E/CN.14/718.

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to continue to give high priority to studies on interrelations between population growth and economic and social development after a careful examination, review and reorganization of the current programme of country case studies on population and socio-economic development;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to initiate in this regard a programme of assistance to the countries of the region as part of the Commission's work programme, in establishing special units in the countries to deal with the integration of population variables in development plans as recommended in paragraph 95 of the World Population Plan of Action;^{93/}

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, as part of the efforts for the creation of better awareness of population issues and their implications for socio-economic development, to expand and improve the activities of the secretariat in the field of population information and documentation in order to give better services including training in this field to the countries of the region and to ensure the secretariat coordinates the activities of other United Nations organizations in this field of activity to prevent unnecessary duplication;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary to accelerate its programme of assistance to the countries of the region in the organization of national seminars on population and development planning as well as subregional seminars/expert groups dealing with this issue;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to consider as priority areas in the work programme of the Commission population dynamics; the analysis of censuses, studies on mortality, the relationship between infant and childhood mortality and levels and patterns of fertility and their future prospects; the relationship between population distribution and socio-economic development and studies which would help the process of integration of population policies and programmes in development planning.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

367 (XIV). Regional training in population studies in Africa^{94/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971 which, among other things, invited the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers,

Recalling further its resolution 273 (XII) of 27 March 1975, which noted with satisfaction the actual establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institute de formation et de recherche demographiques in Yaounde and the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre,

Noting with satisfaction the work done so far by the training centres in providing the countries of the region with personnel needed for population work at the country level,

Noting further with satisfaction the laudable efforts made by the United Nations through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Governments of the United Republic of Cameroon, Egypt and Ghana to provide the resources needed for the running of the training centres,

^{93/} E/5585.

^{94/} See paras. 295-396 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Aware of the high priority that the countries of the region give to the training of personnel and the need to augment the supply of qualified staff,

Noting also the steady increases in the subventions made by the host governments and the greater demands that the expansion of the training programmes may imply in the future and the burden that the increase in the subventions from the host Governments may place on the Governments concerned,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and the Governments of the United Republic of Cameroon, Egypt and Ghana for the facilities and resources they have been providing for the running of the institutes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to speed up the decentralization of the management of the Regional Institute for population Studies in Accra and the Institute de formation et de recherche demographiques in yaounde to the Commission in line with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to initiate negotiations with the Governments of the United Republic of Cameroon and Ghana on how to modify the agreements governing the institutes in order to make them fully regional in character, by making it possible for all the countries served by the two institutes to participate fully in the Governing Councils of the institutes and to devise means whereby the Governments of these countries can all contribute materially to the support of the institutions;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to hold consultations with the Governments concerned in order to find the best means whereby the secretariat could assist the portuguese-speaking countries in their training needs in order to help them to find a solution to the acute shortage of qualified personnel currently in existence in these countries;

5. Requests the portuguese-speaking member States concerned to make use of the block allocation for fellowships available at the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development in New York to train their nationals outside the region until arrangements for training in the region are completed.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

368 (XIV). Merger of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers^{95/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the decision taken by the Executive Committee of Commission to the effect that the Conference of African planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers be merged into one Conference as a means of rationalizing the resources of the Commission and the Governments,

Noting that the proposed merger could give the opportunity to the three groups of experts to forge better cooperation in their work and thus ensure an interdisciplinary approach to development planning at the country level and the integration of population variables in socio-economic development,

Recalling the role that was assigned to each of the three conferences at the time they were established and taking into account their activities with regard to the determination of the secretariat's work programme in specific fields,

^{95/} See paras. 287-296 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Noting the agreement of the Conference of Demographers to the proposed merger of the three conferences,

1. Approves the merger of the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers into one Conference;^{96/}

2. Directs that this new Conference should ensure that the work of the three component conferences is given equal importance at its sessions and that the secretariat's work programmes in the fields of planning, statistics and population are given their due importance and adequate consideration in the deliberations of the new Conference;

3. Requests the States member of the Commission to ensure that their delegations to the sessions of the new Conference are made up of the appropriate number of experts, who can cover the deliberations on the different work programmes and issues to be taken up in the three fields, namely, planning, statistics and population;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take all measures to ensure that the new Conference deals with all the three fields concerned including the setting up of sub-committees during the sessions of the new Conference to cover the three subject areas namely, planning, statistics and population.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

369 (XIV). Establishment of joint OAI/ECA Offices at Geneva and Brussels^{97/}

The Conference of Ministers.

Recalling resolution CM/ST.12 (XXI) containing the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth session held in Addis Ababa in May 1973,

Recalling further Conference of Ministers resolution 270 (XIII) of 28 February 1975 on cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

Noting with satisfaction the Declaration of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity adopted at its eleventh extraordinary session held in Kinshasa from 6 to 10 December 1976, endorsing Conference of Minister resolution 270 (XII) and requesting appropriate follow-up action by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity,

Recalling again its resolution 237 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the strengthening of relations between the Economic Commission for Africa and the organization of African Unity,

Noting the desire expressed at the thirty-second session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity to see increased and closer links between the Commission and the Organization of African Unity.

^{96/} See resolution 330 (XIV) of the 27 March 1979.

^{97/} See para. 57 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Conscious of the need to strengthen further the existing arrangements for cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity,

1. Reaffirms the need for continued efforts to be made to strengthen further the relations between the Economic Commission for African and the Organization of African Unity;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to consult with each other as soon as possible with a view to considering the possibility and advisability of the two organizations cooperating in the joint staffing and running of the existing office of the Organization of African Unity at Geneva and the office which the Organization of African Unity intends to establish at Brussels.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

370 (XIV). Direct assistance to liberation movements^{98/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having endorsed the report of the Technical committee of Experts,^{99/} paragraph 132 of which, inter alia, calls on the Economic Commission for Africa to respond directly to request for training and manpower needs of liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity,

Recognizing that the United Nations, through its specialized agencies, has developed programmes for, and already provides assistance to refugees and the liberation movements referred to above in a variety of fields,

1. Calls on the Commission to respond directly to requests for assistance by liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity;

2. Further calls on the United Nations, its specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to collaborate with the Commission in developing direct assistance programmes to members of liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity.

207th meeting,
27 March 1979.

371 (XIV). Staff and administration questions^{100/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the wishes of the General Assembly of the United Nations to increase the recruitment of staff from non-represented and underrepresented countries in order to ensure an equitable geographical distribution among the member countries,

Bearing in mind also the need to ensure the implementation of its resolution 293 (XII) of 28 February 1977 concerning the Africanization of the Commission secretariat,

^{98/} See paras. 249-254 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

^{99/} E/CN.14/705.

^{100/} See paras. 266-272 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Considering also:

- Its resolution 332 (XIV) and Annex A of 27 March 1979 - Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade,
- Resolution CM/Res.772 (XXXIII) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity - Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,
- Resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI)/Rev.1 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity - Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

1. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the assistance provided to the African region, both at the national and regional levels;

2. Takes note of the contents of the United Nations Development Programme Regional Programme for Africa 1982-1986,^{5/} and agrees to the priority areas proposed therein including action in the field of energy and industry;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to increase the over-all resources allocated to regional programming for Africa during the 1982-1986 programming cycle.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

377 (XV). Pan-African Documentation and Information System

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 359 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 concerning the general design of a Pan-African Numerical and Non-numerical Data Bank, which it approved at its fifth meeting in Rabat, Morocco,

Recognizing that a self-sustaining and self-reliant Pan-African development policy which has among its primary objectives self-sufficiency in food, the development of its natural and human resources, the promotion of intra-African trade and the intensification of industrial development can be conducted properly only if it is supported by a sound documentation and information system,

Taking into consideration the project document on a Pan-African Documentation and Information System prepared by a group of experts of the Economic Commission for Africa and the International Development Research Centre with the participation of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America submitted to the Commission on 1 June 1979,

Considering that all the other regional commissions have long since taken the necessary steps to create a documentation and information network for their region's economic and social development,

1. Notes with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary has already taken preliminary steps towards the implementation of the project;

⁵ E/CN.14/768.

2. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to take urgently all necessary measures to allow an immediate commencement of operations of phases 1, 2 and 3 of the project.

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to accelerate the acquisition of suitable hardware, software and laboratory equipment and supplies of a type range and cost that would not be beyond the financial means of the majority of African countries should they decide to acquire compatible equipment;

4. Calls upon the international community to provide a full support to the African continent for the immediate implementation and development of the project in order to allow an effective organization of the regional, subregional and national input centres as a network;

5. Thanks the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank and the International Development Research Centre for their tangible financial support for the project;

6. Further calls upon the United Nations Secretary-General to give full support to the Commission for the implementation of the project.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

378 (XV). Action plan and institutional machinery for a regional programme on the environment for Africa^{6/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the development strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade which formulated a Declaration of Commitment by Governments to specific priority projects for the speedy economic development of the continent and which prepared guiding principles and an action plan for member States to pursue a national policy for collective self-reliant, self-sustaining, internally generated and environmentally sound strategy in social and economic development for the establishment of a new international economic order,

Bearing in mind other resolutions of the Conference of Ministers resolutions 303 (XIII) and 305 (XIII) of 28 February 1977, 308 (XIII) and 313 (XIII) of 1 March 1977, United Nations Environment Programme resolutions GC/31, GC/61 on the environment and especially General Assembly decision 33/437 of 20 December 1978 which stressed that the guiding principle for environmental considerations for the new international development strategy should reflect in an appropriate manner the need for the protection of the environment and for the incorporation of environmental principles into the development strategies and priorities of developing countries,

Aware that the environmental perspectives and priorities of the developed industrialized countries are different from those of the developing countries because the environmental problems of third world countries result from a lack of development as shown by poverty, insanitation, malnutrition, inhospitable living conditions, hunger, urban slums and rural deprivation and a general deterioration of the quality of life in the country,

Considering that regional effort is required to solve some of the most pressing transnational environmental problems in the continent today, such as desertification, deforestation, soil erosion and degradation, resource depletion, human settlement degradation, population migration, energy crisis, famine and drought, coastal and marine pollution, endemic water-borne diseases, wildlife conservation and, agricultural and industrial pollution,

⁶ See paragraphs 123-126 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Noting that the development process itself can lead to deleterious effects on the environment besides the general beneficial aspects as is evident from increased water-borne diseases in large dam development, industrial and agricultural pollutants from water products and, social degradation and erosion arising from forest depletion during mismanagement of forest exploitation,

Recognizing that the application of the concept of eco-development for environmentally sound development in economic planning involves the selection of the most appropriate technological process that will minimize environmental damage and will least upset the balance of nature,

Noting further that environmental and social costs for the protection and conservation of the natural resources are more reasonable than that for adopting rehabilitation measures arising from neglect of environmental consideration in economic development planning and noting also that in cost-benefit analysis, environmental liabilities have a tendency to escalate several times over current costs in the long-run,

1. Expresses appreciation to the United Nations Environmental Programme, International Development finance institutions, the United Nations Development Programme, the Commission and all those non-governmental (International Union for the Conservation of Nature, World Wildlife Fund) and intergovernmental organizations for their programming activities within the African region to combat and help to solve pressing environmental problems;

2. Recommends to member States the adoption of a plan of action for the implementation of a regional programme on the environment for Africa emphasizing: (i) a survey of major environmental problems in member States for national priority programming, (ii) establishment of national environmental machineries, technical and manpower capabilities and institutional framework, and (iii) environmental assessment and management of development-orientated activities;

3. Requests the Commission, the United Nations Environment Programme and development finance institutions to provide technical assistance to member States at their request, for the implementation of projects to protect, conserve and improve the quality of the environment in Africa;

4. Decides to establish an intergovernmental regional committee on environmental matters, jointly with human settlements and with participation by all States members of the Commission, the terms of reference of the joint sectoral body to be worked out by the Executive Secretary;

5. Invites member States, development finance institutions, developed industrialized countries and the United Nations Environment Programme to continue their financial support to the Commission especially for the institutional framework and manpower capabilities to implement environmental programmes designed to solve priority problems and to coordinate such activities within the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

379 (XV). Participation in the 1980 special session of the General Assembly^{7/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/207 of 19 December 1979 concerning preparation for the special session of the General Assembly in 1980 to launch a series of international negotiations relating to international economic cooperation and to adopt the Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

⁷ See paragraphs 40 and 154 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Recalling the unsatisfactory conclusions of some recent international conferences particularly the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the third General conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,

Believing that concrete and satisfactory conclusions arrived at international fora through mutual understanding are essential for the development of the developing countries,

Recalling further its resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade and resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI/Rev.1 of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on Guidelines and Measures for National and Collective Self-reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the recommendation that the General Assembly of the United Nations should make the Strategy an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the Plan of Action which has now been established for translating the Strategy into practical reality,

Convinced that it is only through the participation of African Governments in strength in the special session of the General Assembly that African countries can effectively influence decisions taken at that session in their favour,

1. Calls on all member States to participate fully and effectively in the 1980 special session of the General Assembly:

(a) By giving their representatives at the remaining sessions of the Preparatory Committee for the New Development Strategy and of the Committee of the Whole established under General Assembly resolution 32/174 of 19 December 1977 to prepare for the special session appropriate instructions that should guide their participation in the special session, having regard to the Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) and OAU resolution AHG/ST.3(XVI)/Rev.1 referred to above, the need to ensure the inclusion of the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade as an integral part of the International Development Strategy for the United Nations Third Development Decade and to solicit international support for the successful implementation of the Plan of Action;

(b) By including in their delegations to the special session persons who had participated in the series of meetings leading to adoption of the Strategy for the African Region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the formulation of the related Plan of Action.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

380 (XV). Follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in the African Region^{8/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 352 (XIV), 354 (XIV), 360 (XIV), 361 (XIV) and 365 (XIV) of 27 March 1979,

Taking note of the Declaration of Principles, the programme of Action and the resolution on the follow-up of the Conference as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome in July 1979,

⁸ See paragraphs 51 to 67 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Pleased with the steps taken by the Food and Agriculture Organization as leading agency of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Task Force on Rural development, to coordinate the activities of United Nations agencies concerned with the implementation of the Programme of Action and the resolution of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

Being aware of General Assembly resolution 34/14 of 9 November 1979 on the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development,

1. Endorses the Declaration of Principles, the Programme of Action and the resolution as adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

2. Supports FAO resolution 7/79 adopted at the twentieth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization on the Follow-up of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development;

3. Calls upon all African States to take all necessary measures to implement the Programme of Action of the World Conference as adopted, specially in giving priority to monitoring agrarian reform and rural development programmes; the formulation of national rural development strategies; the organization of marketing of agricultural products and farm inputs supply; the establishment and strengthening of national centres for rural development; the implementation of comprehensive national programmes for the integration of women in rural development; the definition of a system of social indicators relating to rural development and agrarian reform; the development of national integrated training programmes for rural development; the formulation of national food security programmes;

4. Requests that the Commission supports other United Nations organizations in assisting the countries of the region, upon request, in implementing the Programme of Action of the World Conference;

5. Requests further that the Executive Secretary mobilize the staff and resources of the secretariat, within the funds available, to participate fully in the activities of the Administrative Committee on Coordination Task Force on Rural Development, and to implement the programme of Action within the limits of the mandate of the Organization;

6. Appeals to international and regional financing institutions, especially the World Bank, the international Fund for Agriculture Development, the African Development Bank and the Arab Bank for Economic development in Africa, and all sources of voluntary funds to provide financial support to the Commission in order to assist the countries of the region in implementing the Programme of Action of the World Conference;

7. Recommends that the Executive Secretary transmit this resolution to the forthcoming eleventh Regional Conference for Africa of the Food and Agriculture Organization to be held in Lome, Togo, in June 1980.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

381 (XV). International economic relations as factors in African development

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering its commitment to liberating the entire African region from foreign economic domination,

Realizing that the South African racist regime persistently destabilizes the economies for the neighbouring independent African countries by sabotaging vital economic installations of those countries,

Noting with grave concern that such actions are encouraged not only by the military and nuclear collaboration of certain imperialist countries, but also by the economic boost, in the form of investments, from the same countries that give longer lease to apartheid's destructive intentions,

Aware that these imperialist countries do so with the clear intention of keeping the African region underdeveloped and thus perpetuating their economic dependence,

Convinced that such destructive intentions are a stumbling block to the complete economic liberation and development of the entire African region,

1. Urges that these imperialist countries stop forthwith their support of the economic system of South Africa based on the policy of apartheid and to effect the withdrawal of investments to that country by their nationals an/or firms and to end all fora of collaboration that buttress and perpetuate racial subjugation and poverty in South Africa;

2. Calls on African countries to intensify their efforts to have total mandatory sanctions imposed on South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

3. Advises that the continued use of the veto by the Western Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council to frustrate African actions in respect of South Africa's apartheid policy is not in their best interests and places them on the side of the racist oppressors.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

382 (XV). Mobilization of resources of the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development^{9/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the objectives of the establishment of a new international economic order as set out in General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974,

Expressing regret that the Vienna programme of Action failed to provide adequate financing for science and technology for development commensurate with the needs of the developing countries,

Convinced of the paramount importance of the role for science and technology in the economic and social development of all developing countries and in particular the African countries,

Bearing in mind that Africa has the majority of least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries, and noting that this fact requires that special attention should be paid to their special needs as expressed in paragraph D.7 of General Assembly resolution 34/218 VI D of 19 December 1979,

Noting also that the Pledging Conference for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development held in New York on 27 march 1980 yielded less than 20 per cent of the minimum target envisaged for the Fund,

^{9/} See paragraphs 88 to 97 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Convinced that because of the above special considerations the African region deserves at least 40 per cent of the resources for the Interim Fund,

1. Expresses the strong hope that in the spirit of the Vienna Conference the target of 250 million United States dollars will be achieved;

2. Urges the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to give due consideration to the special needs of the African region when establishing guidelines for the allocation and distribution of the resources of the Interim Fund;

3. Urges also African delegations to the relevant meeting of Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to ensure that Africa's share of at least 40 per cent of the Interim Fund is secured;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to bring this resolution to the attention of all African States to inform their missions at the United Nations in New York and Geneva for the importance of this resolution.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

383 (XV). Amendment of the rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 330 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and cooperation in Africa,

Decides to amend rule 69 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission by deleting the second sentence of that rule which shall henceforth read as follows:

"The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of its subsidiary bodies".

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

384 (XV). Cooperation between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme^{10/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking into consideration between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme cooperation in the execution of regional projects during the 1977-1981 programming cycle,

Recalling the consensus reached at the Regional Meeting of United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in Africa at Mbabane, Swaziland, from 7 to 17 January 1980 relative to the preparation of the Regional Programme for Africa: 1982-1986, and the agreement reached between the Programme and the Commission on the same matter,

¹⁰ See paragraphs 35 to 37 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its fifth meeting.

Recalling also the recommendations of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Demographers and Statisticians,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress achieved so far in cooperation between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Programme for its support to the Commission during the 1977-1981 programming cycle;

3. Supports a series of evaluation missions to be conducted during 1980 and 1981 with a view to:

(a) Assessing the modalities for implementing the cooperative programme and the quality of its outputs between the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme with a view to affecting improvement when necessary and;

(b) Enabling the United Nations Development Programme to estimate the magnitude of regional activities to be executed by the Commission during the forthcoming programming cycle;

4. Requests African Government to give their full support to this evaluation exercise;

5. Approves the intention of the United Nations Development Programme to finance the preparation of a prospective manual for African planners and requests the Programme to provide financial assistance to supplement the ongoing perspective studies in the Commission.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

385 (XV). Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development^{11/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 248 (XI) of 22 February 1973, by which it established the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development,

Recalling also its resolution 268 (XII) of 28 February 1975, in which it commended the work accomplished by the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development,

Recognizing that the Committee has provided a useful regional machinery for examining science and technology issues relevant to the development of member States,

Recognizing also that since the establishment of the Committee in 1973, the issues of science and technology in the region have grown rapidly in importance and complexity,

1. Decides that the Committee should continue to operate;

2. Decides also that full membership in the Committee will be open to all African States and that it will normally meet at least once a year and submit its reports and recommendations to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa through the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole;

¹¹ See paragraphs 88 to 97 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

3. Decides further that the Intergovernmental Committee of African Experts for Science and Technology Development should establish working groups to examine specific problems and issues for its consideration;

4. Urges all member States to make one government institution responsible for science and technology matters to serve as a focal point for the work of the Intergovernmental committee and to nominate representatives to participate in meetings of the Committee, on the understanding that such nominations should take into account the need to maintain a high degree of effectiveness and follow-up through continuity;

5. Invites all member States to participate actively in the Committee and to make an effective contribution to its work;

6. Decides that the Committee's terms of reference will be as follows:

(a) To assist the Commission in the definition and periodic review of strategies and programmes for the development of science and technology in the African region;

(b) To examine, and advise the Executive Secretary on, specific issues bearing on the implementation of such strategies;

(c) In general, to actively assist the Commission and its Executive Secretary in the promotion of science and technology and in the formulation of measures to ensure their application to national development in member States;

(d) To give special consideration in its activities to the needs of the least developed member States;

(e) To advise the Executive Secretary on ways and means of mobilizing resources of all kinds for the implementation of strategies, programmes and projects for the development of science and technology within the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

386 (XV). Strengthening Africa's capability to use science and technology for development^{12/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and programme of Action on the establishment of a New International Economic order, and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VI) of 16 September 1975 in which, *inter alia*, the Assembly decided to convene the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development with the objective, in particular, of strengthening the technological capacity of developing countries to enable them to apply science and technology to their development,

¹² See paragraphs 88 to 97 of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Concerned about the persistence of the old international economic order and its technological dimensions, the ability of existing national machinery in African countries to cope with endogenous development of technology, the weak linkage pattern of research and development and national production activity, particularly as reflected in the persistent orientation to research of general interest and free knowledge, and the low-level priority accorded to science and technology and, in particular, the low share of available national financial resources accorded to them,

Concerned also about the weak representation and ineffective participation of African countries at the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and international conferences aimed at the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Bearing in mind that activities carried out during the period following the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and the implementation of the Programme of Action for Africa during the period 1980-1985^{13/}, which seeks to strengthen the capabilities of African countries to generate their scientific, technological and productive capacities so as to enable them to solve their own problems and meet their own needs, are crucial for the scientific and technological progress of member States, individually as well as collectively,

Recognizing that the implementation of these activities would call for the provision of increased resources at the levels of Governments and regional commissions, which will be called upon to assume a coordinating role for science and technology cooperation programmes and projects at the regional level,

Recalling resolution 6 of the African Regional Meeting on the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development held in Cairo, Egypt, which called for the strengthening of the Commission's Science and Technology Unit both structurally and financially,

Recalling also the recommendations of the Vienna Programme of Action which called for the strengthening of the regional commissions in the field of science and technology,

1. Urges the Governments of African countries, not later than 1983, to adopt and implement national and, as far as possible, regional policies, laws and regulations on the acquisition of technology, and also to consider structuring their national legal framework so as to promote the development and the improvement of indigenous technology and thereby facilitate their technological transformation and increased participation in world production and trade;

2. Urges also the Governments of African countries to ensure that participation in United Nations-based functions and activities, carried out after the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology, including those of the United Nations Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and related institutional arrangements, and to assure active African participation by competent governmental delegations in all other international activities related to and aimed at restructuring the existing international legal framework within the principles and objectives of the establishment of a new international economic order and at strengthening the science and technology capability in Africa by formulating, *inter alia*, :

- (a) An international code of conduct for the transfer of technology;
- (b) A code of conduct for transnational corporations;
- (c) A revision of the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

¹³ E/CN.14/771.

3. Requests the Organization of African Unity to consider ways and means for supporting missions of competent African delegations to post-conference international meetings;

4. Requests also the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the competent regional and international organizations, to prepare studies on the experiences of developing countries in respect of the regulation of the transfer of technology, highlighting those measures which are most relevant in the conditions prevailing in African countries;

5. Urges the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take, as a matter of urgency, appropriate action for the structural and financial strengthening and restructuring of the Science and Technology Unit to enable it to shoulder its increased responsibilities.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

387 (XV). Joint OAU/ECA Meeting of African Experts on Energy (Addis Ababa, 25-28 March 1980)¹⁴

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Joint Organization of African Unity/Economic Commission for Africa Meeting of African Experts on Energy¹⁵,

Recalling the African Declaration on Cooperation, Development and Economic Independence adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its tenth ordinary session,

Recalling also General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 on the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order,

Taking into account the report of the Monrovia Symposium on the Future Development Prospects of Africa towards the year 2000,¹⁶

Reaffirming the sovereignty and control of African countries over their natural resources,

Aware of the importance of the energy resources to the economic development of member States,

Considering the urgent necessity to assign high priority and all due importance to the formulation of sound and coordinated energy policies at national, subregional and regional levels,

Recognizing that the optimum development and use of non-renewable and renewable sources of energy requires concerted action, cooperation, political will and solidarity on the part of African States,

1. Takes note of the report of the Joint Meeting of African Experts on Energy;
2. Endorses the establishment of an African Energy Commission and requests the Organization of African Unity and the Commission to take the necessary measures to set-up the structures of the said Commission;

¹⁴ See paragraphs 132 to 144 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

¹⁵ E/CN.14/778.

¹⁶ E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

3. Invites the Governments of member States to accelerate the signature of the Constitution of the African Solar Energy Centre;

4. Urges the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Secretary of the Commission jointly and severally to ensure the implementation of resolutions adopted on energy problems.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

388 (XV). Integrated regional training, research and advisory programme for the conservation and management of African wildlife¹⁷

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the importance of wildlife in the social and economic development of African States and in the balance of the region's ecosystem, and in particular its contribution to the growth of national tourism industry and the improvement of living conditions,

Concerned over the wanton destruction of wildlife in Africa generally and in particular that of certain diminishing and endangered wild species,

Noting the concern for member States and the commendable effort of various agencies within the United Nations system particularly the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme as well as other international organizations in drawing attention to the destruction of African wildlife and assisting through training and research to improve the management of African wildlife,

Noting further the effort of the United Nations Joint Inspection Unit in preparing its report on a regional training programme in African wildlife management at Mweka and Garoua and its recommendation, *inter alia*, that these two institutions be strengthened and broadened in scope and participation to serve truly regional needs for the better management and conservation of African wildlife,

Welcoming the attention given to consideration for the need for an integrated regional programme of training, research, conservation and development of African wildlife by the third meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa at its meeting in Gaborone, Botswana, on 28 and 29 January 1980, at its specific recommendation that the College of African Wildlife Management at Mweka in the United Republic of Tanzania, be converted into a Regional Training Research and advisory Centre to serve all English-speaking African countries,

Considering the necessity for cooperation and concerted action in evolving and implementing a comprehensive regional programme for the conservation, development and better management of African wildlife both as a common heritage to posterity and for its contribution to the social and economic advancement of the African peoples,

Convinced that better wildlife development and management is in the best interest of African States both individually and collectively,

¹⁷ See paragraphs 123 to 126 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

1. Endorses the decision of the Council of Ministers of the Multinational programming and Operational Centre for Eastern and Southern Africa^{18/} calling for negotiations with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania with a view to converting the College of African Wildlife management at Mweka into a fully-fledged regional institution for English-speaking African countries;

2. Decides that a similar approach be made to the United Republic of Cameroon with a view to broadening the regional scope and status of the Ecole de Faune at Garoua in the United Republic of Cameroon in order to serve all French-speaking African countries;

3. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Initiate the action required in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this resolution; and

(b) Formulate and, in collaboration with the appropriate agencies, coordinate the implementation of a long-term integrated regional programme of wildlife conservation development and management in Africa, based on the existing regional institutions at Mweka and Garoua with the programme providing for the training of middle - and higher-level personnel, and for research and advisory services in respect of administrative, legislative, economic, ecological, socio-cultural and other aspects of wildlife conservation, development and utilization within the context of over-all development planning;

4. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to continue its programme support to the Mweka and Garoua centres on an enhanced scale and to favourably consider financial contribution towards the implementation of the integrated long-term regional programme called for in paragraph 3 (b) above;

5. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the Organization of African Unity, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, the World Wildlife Fund as well as other bilateral and multilateral organizations to support meaningfully the African regional programme in wildlife conservation, development and management and to assist the Commission in the realization of this programme;

6. Requests further the Executive Secretary to submit to the Conference of Ministers biennial reports on the operation of the above regional programme and the status of conservation, development and management of African wildlife.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

389 (XV). International machinery for reviewing and coordinating human resource development policies and programmes in Africa^{19/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the need for effective coordination of policies and programmes in the main sectors of socio-economic development in Africa,

Recalling its resolution 249 (XI) of 22 February 1973, requesting the secretariat to examine with the United Nations and other agencies the possibility of establishing workable arrangements for concerted action in the formulation and implementation of work programmes,

¹⁸ ECA/MULPOC/Lusaka/III/37.

¹⁹ See paragraphs 84 to 87 of report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Noting the directive of the General Assembly on the issues of decentralization, operational activities and regional coordination as conveyed in its resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 relating to the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system with particular regard to the directive that regional commissions should, inter alia, exercise team leadership and responsibility for coordination and cooperation at the regional level,

Noting with appreciation the commendable effort of the secretariat to rationalize and strengthen the Commission's institutional machinery in the main priority sectors of Africa's development,

Concerned that, notwithstanding the high priority attached to human resource development and utilization in the region, no institutional machinery has thus far been established for the harmonization, rationalization and coordination of policies and programmes and for providing guidelines for future action in this most important sector at the regional level,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the International Labour Organisation, the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate agencies within the United Nations system with a view to evolving an appropriate institutional machinery of the Commission for the coordination and rationalization of human resource development policies and programmes at the regional level;

2. Recommends that the institutional machinery for regional coordination in human resources planning and development utilization be established;

3. Recommends further that the proposed institutional machinery should provide for a technical preparatory committee of officials and a conference of ministers responsible for education, labour and related programmes and that these bodies should meet every two years to review developments, policies and programmes in the human resource sector and provide guidelines for future action;

4. Requests that the proposed institutional machinery should submit its reports to member States through the Conference of Ministers.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

390 (XV). Institution building for economic and technical cooperation including measures for strengthening existing ones^{20/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the necessity of establishing within the African region multinational institutions for the promotion of development, technical cooperation and collective cooperative efforts in various economic and social sectors,

Bearing in mind the economies of scale which are attendant on such multinational institutions and the fact that they are essential for tackling economic and social problems which African countries are individually too poor to deal with,

²⁰ See paragraphs 117 to 122 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

Taking into account the fact that several of the multinational institutions which have been established as a result of demands made by African countries have nevertheless received only meager support from African Governments by ways of their membership in and financial support for such multinational institutions,

Noting that as a result of the lack of adequate support, several of these establishments are being frustrated and not rendering the full services for which they were established,

1. Urges that no new multinational institutions shall be established unless they are necessary and after the possibility offered by national institutions or of converting existing national institutions into multinational institutions has been fully considered;

2. Calls on all African countries which have supported proposal for the establishment of existing multinational institutions and which have not yet done so to become members of such multinational institutions;

3. Appeals to all member States to give urgent consideration to the fulfillment to their financial obligations to enable the relevant institutions to carry out the programmes for which they were established;

4. Requests the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme to undertake in consultation an appraisal of the objectives and operations of the various multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which they may be better rationalized, coordinated or harmonized.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

391 (XV). The United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{21/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 341 (XIV) of 29 March 1979, which recommended that member States should give the highest priority to the development of transport and communications,

Noting with satisfaction resolution CN/Res.738 (XXXIII) adopted at Monrovia in July 1979 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and the Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/61 of 3 August 1979 on the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Noting further the results of the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,^{22/} held in Addis Ababa from 9 to 12 May 1979, which adopted the Global Strategy and Plan of Action for the first phase (1980-1983) of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,^{23/}

Considering that the programme for the Transport, Communications Decade in Africa forms a whole and includes national, regional and subregional projects which should be fully implemented within the time framework so as to enable an integrated transport and communications network to be established in Africa,

²¹ See paragraphs 98 to 103 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

²² E/CN.14/728.

²³ E/CN.14/726 and Add.1.

Taking into account the difficult problems faced by the land-locked African countries and the need to establish new financing machinery for this purpose,

Taking into account further the encouraging results of the Pledging Conference convened on 20 November 1979 by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, during which a general consensus emerged among funding agencies on the financing, essentially on a bilateral basis, of the project included in the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

1. Thanks the Secretary-General of the United Nations for having organized the first Pledging Conference, thus enabling a beginning to be made in mobilizing resources for implementing the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

2. Congratulates the Economic Commission for Africa for the work done since March 1977 and for the positive and effective cooperation of the Organization of African Unity, the specialized agencies of the United Nations and African intergovernmental organizations in collaborating with the Commission in the preparation of the programme for the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

3. Reiterates its appeal to member States to give highest priority to the transport and communications projects adopted for the programme of the first phase and therefore to include them in their development plans;

4. Requests African States to take the initiative of submitting to the various sources of finance, requests for the financing of the projects adopted for the first phase and to use the required resources for such purpose;

5. Also requests African States, on the one hand, to allocate from their own national resources a part of the budget for implementing the Decade programme, and on the other, to assign a part of the resources derived from outside aid to implement the specific studies contained in the programme for the first phase;

6. Appeals to African States to provide the Commission, in a manner which it shall determine, the necessary information on the progress made in implementing the projects in the programme for the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa so that it will be able to effectively perform the role assigned to it by the Global Strategy for the Decade;

7. Also appeals to the funding agencies and the different financing institutions to consider with the Commission the possible ways of financing those projects of the Decade which are not national and character;

8. Calls upon the African States, the funding agencies and the various sources of finance for this purpose to involve the Commission in the different phases of the negotiations on the financing of the projects;

9. Invites the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to provide resources from the Special Fund for the implementation of the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in ensuring the successful implementation of the programme for the first phase of the Decade by ensuring the necessary coordination between funding agencies and African countries for the programme, and particularly for regional and subregional projects, and national projects with regional or subregional impact;

11. Also requests the Executive Secretary to organize as quickly as possible, with groups of donor countries and the financing institutions and with the participation of Governments, United Nations institutions and African intergovernmental organizations either:

- (a) consultative technical meetings based on the various types of the Decade programme; or
- (b) consultative technical meetings based on groups of African countries or African subregions;

for the purpose of finding the additional financial resources necessary for implementing those Decade projects that are regional and multinational in character, and for urgently carrying out specific studies contained in the programmes of the first phase, and which must be followed by concrete actions not later than during the second phase;

12. Further requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide ECA with the financial means and resources necessary to enable it to ensure that the Decade is completely successful;

13. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to submit progress reports on the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

392 (XV). Establishment of an African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders

The Conference of ministers,

Recalling the recommendations of the fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders concerning:

- (a) The incorporation of dynamic crime prevention within the framework of national planning with emphasis on the interdependence of crime control activities,
- (b) The development of greater awareness of the significance of economic crimes particularly of corruption and damage to the environment and the effect of such crimes on the development process, and,
- (c) The early establishment of regional research facilities for crime prevention and the promotion of criminal justice in Africa,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/20 of 7 May 1979 which also endorsed the establishment of an institute south of the Sahara in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Bearing in mind that the United Nations has already established similar institutes in other regions of the world,

Aware of the resolution of the African Regional Preparatory Meeting for the sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders urging the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to take all necessary steps for the creation of the African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of offenders,

Conscious of the linkage of socio-economic development on the one hand and social disorganization and crime on the other,

Convinced of the urgent need for the creation of such a regional institute to serve the region of Africa south of the Sahara,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary, in consultation with relevant international and regional organizations, to take all appropriate steps to establish a United Nations Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for Africa south of the Sahara;

2. Invites the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide the Executive Secretary with financial resources for the initiation of the processes for the establishment of this United Nations Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders for Africa south of the Sahara;

3. Invites further the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the Executive Secretary all material support for the realization of this project;

4. Urges all African States to incorporate crime prevention elements in their national economic and social development planning.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

393 (XV). New Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies, Accra, and the "Institut de Formation et de Recherche démographiques", Yaounde

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971, which, among other things, invited the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers,

Recalling further its resolution 273 (XII) of 27 February 1975, which noted with satisfaction the actual establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques in Yaounde and the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre,

Recalling also its resolution 367 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on regional training in population studies in Africa,

Taking note of the action already initiated by the Executive Secretary to implement Conference of Ministers resolution 367 (XIV),

Taking note also of the report of the first session of the joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers and the draft resolution on Training in Population Studies adopted by the Joint Conference,²⁴

1. Endorses the new Statutes of the two regional institutes as adopted by the first meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole, the texts of which are attached hereto;

2. Recommends that the Statutes be submitted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly;

²⁴ E/CN.14/740.

3. Requests member States in pursuit of the regionalization of the institutes to provide adequate financial support towards the running of the institutes and to participate fully in their governing councils;

4. Requests further the Executive Secretary to present a progress report on the implementation of the regionalization of the institutes to the next meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

ANNEX

A. Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies

ARTICLE I

Establishment and objectives

1. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Accra pursuant to the Agreement signed on 3 December 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Ghana shall be continued in existence under the terms of these Statutes.

2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of persons particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, specialized in population studies, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.

3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall:

(a) Provide training courses on population and related fields;

(b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;

(c) Organize in cooperation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;

(d) Provide at the request of the Governments of the countries set out in appendix to these Statutes such advisory services as may be within its competence and courses;

(e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and,

(f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Accra in the Republic of Ghana.

2. The government of the Republic of Ghana shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.
2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.
3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.
4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council;
 - (b) A representative of the Government of the Republic of Ghana;
 - (c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");

Alternative subparagraph (c)

"(c) A representative of each of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(~~Note:~~ If this alternative is accepted paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article would become redundant.)

- (d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.
3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for re-selection provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that once half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall:

- (a) Prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;
- (b) Give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;
- (c) Prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;
- (d) Prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;
- (e) Examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;
- (f) Review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the institute;
- (g) Examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;
- (h) Present through its Chairman, to the Conference annual reports on the work of the Institute;
- (i) Determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute, the other offices of the Institute.

7. The Governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or one third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall:

- (a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;
- (b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic commission for Africa shall:

(a) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the director of the Institute;

(b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. He shall in particular:

(a) Be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;

(b) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(c) Be responsible for the carrying out of the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(d) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of the existing vacancies in the professional posts of the Institute for dissemination within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(e) Transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment to the other professional posts of the Institute;

(f) Subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute;

(g) Make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;

(h) Establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;

(i) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of:

(a) Six persons who are citizen of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(b) Two senior lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;

(c) The Director of the Institute;

(d) A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(e) The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;

(f) A representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(g) A representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;

(h) A representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(i) A representative of the Ministry responsible for demographic questions of the Government of Ghana;

(j) The President of the Association of former students of the Institute;

(k) A representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.

2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to service on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.

3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the Institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.
4. The Board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.
5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.
6. The Board shall have the following powers and duties;
 - (a) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;
 - (b) To give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;
 - (c) To satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;
 - (d) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;
 - (e) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;
 - (f) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;
 - (g) To initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.
7. The Board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.
8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.
9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedures including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organizations in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the Objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by the Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

These Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Statutes of the "Institute de formation et de recherche démographiques"

ARTICLE I

Establishment and objectives

1. The Institute de formation et de recherche démographiques (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Yaounde pursuant to the Agreement signed on 9 November 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall be continued in existence under the terms of these Statutes.

2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of demographers particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.

3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall:

(a) Provide training courses in population and related fields;

(b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;

(c) Organize in cooperation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;

(d) Provide at the request of the governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;

(e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and

(f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Yaounde in the United Republic of Cameroon.

2. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.

3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.

4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all the administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:

(a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Council;

(b) A representative of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;

(c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");

Alternative subparagraph (c)

"(c) A representative of each of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes"

(Note: If this alternative is accepted paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article would become redundant.)

(d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population activities.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.

3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for reselection provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that one half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The meeting of the Governing Council referred to subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall:

(a) Prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(b) Give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(c) Prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;

(d) Prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(e) Examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(f) Review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute;

(g) Examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;

(h) Present through its Chairman, to the Conference, annual reports on the work of the Institute;

(i) Determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute the other offices of the Institute and the organizational chart of the Institute;

7. The Governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or one third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall:

(a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;

(b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall:

(a) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the Director of the Institute;

(b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.
2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.
3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. he shall in particular:
 - (a) Be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;
 - (b) submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;
 - (c) Be responsible for the carrying out the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;
 - (d) Disseminate within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes all vacancies within the Institute;
 - (e) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of all existing vacancies in the Institute;
 - (f) Transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment, to all posts of the Institute,
 - (g) Subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute;
 - (h) Make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;
 - (i) Establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;
 - (j) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of:
 - (a) Six persons who are citizens of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

- (b) Two lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;
 - (c) The Director of the Institute
 - (d) A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;
 - (e) The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;
 - (f) A representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;
 - (g) A representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;
 - (h) A representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic commission for Africa;
 - (i) A representative of the Ministry of responsible for population matters of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;
 - (j) The President of the Association of former students of the Institute;
 - (k) A representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.
2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to serve on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.
 3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the Institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.
 4. The board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.
 5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.
 6. The Board shall have the following power and duties:
 - (a) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;
 - (b) To give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;
 - (c) To satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;
 - (d) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(e) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the institute;

(f) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(g) To initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.

7. The board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 3 of Article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.

9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedure including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organization in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

The Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast,^{2/} Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta^{3/} and Zaire.

394 (XV). Assistance to Uganda

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/122 of 14 December 1979 on assistance for the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development of Uganda,

Taking note also of the appeal of the African ministers of Trade^{25/} to the international community for generous economic and financial assistance to Uganda,

Recognizing that Uganda is not only land-locked but also one of the least-developed and most seriously affected countries,

Bearing in mind the concerns expressed by member States about the situation in Uganda and their interest in the expeditious return of the country to normal conditions of life and in its reconstruction and development,

Affirming the urgent need for international action to assist the Government of Uganda and its efforts at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development,

1. Welcomes the efforts of the Government and people of Uganda aimed at national reconstruction, rehabilitation and development;

2. Urgently appeals to all States members of the Commission and of the Organization of African Unity, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and the international community to contribute generously through bilateral and/or multilateral channels, to meeting the reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of Uganda;

^{2/} Ivory Coast - now known as Côte d'Ivoire

^{3/} Upper Volta - now known as Burkina Faso

²⁵ E/CN.14/776.

3. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission with the close collaboration of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to dispatch a mission to Uganda to consult with the Government on its most urgent reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs and to circulate the report of that mission to the international community;

4. Requests also the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with the close collaboration of the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to mobilize an international programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Uganda to meet the short-term and long-term reconstruction, rehabilitation and development needs of the country;

5. Requests further the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa with the close collaboration with the Secretary-General of the organization of African Unity and the Government of Uganda to make arrangements to ensure the effective coordination in Kampala of the efforts of appropriate organizations and specialized agencies in relation to the special programme for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Uganda;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to keep this matter under review and report to the Conference of Ministers at its next meeting and to the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighteenth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

395 (XV). Situation of refugees in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Commission resolution 183 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Considering Organization of African Unity resolution CM/Res. 727 (XXXIII) on the situation of refugees in Africa and on prospective solutions to their problems in the 1980s, and General Assembly resolution 34/61 of 29 November 1979 on the situation of African refugees,

Having regard to the rapidly growing population of African refugees now numbering over 4 million with important economic and social implications,

Recognizing that the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the situation of refugees in Africa, when duly implemented, are likely to alleviate the sufferings of the African refugees,

Noting the need to relate refugee assistance to on-going development programmes in the countries of asylum,

Recognizing that national manpower planning with long-term projections is useful to countries of asylum, to intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies involved in refugee work, as well as to refugees seeking job placement,

1. Recommends that, within the framework of its mandate to promote socio-economic development in Africa, and in close cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity, the Commission should dispose of the means required to carry out the duties that it might be requested to assume in the field of assistance to rural and urban refugees, and in the employment, training and education of refugees;

2. Invites the Commission to extend assistance, on request, to the African countries in the promotion of long-term manpower planning and to update periodically the list of priorities in the field of education for perusal as appropriate by the refugee-serving agencies, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity;

3. Calls upon the countries of asylum to take the measures required with a view to finding, as far as feasible, job placement for suitably qualified refugees;

4. Commends the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for his action in favour of refugees in Africa, and invites him to increase the resources for refugee assistance in Africa, in order to put at the disposal of the countries of asylum the means required either to extend emergency assistance to refugees pending their voluntary repatriation to their countries of origin or to promote assistance activities related to long-term socio-economic development programmes.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

396 (XV). International Year of Disabled Persons

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969 containing the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 on the Rights of Mentally Retarded Persons and 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 containing the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled persons,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976 by which it proclaimed 1981 the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Taking into consideration General Assembly resolution 34/154 of 17 December 1979 by which it adopted a plan of action for the International Year of Disabled Persons,

Taking note of resolutions CM/594 (XXX) and CM/724 (XXXIII) of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the international Year of Disabled Persons,

1. Urges States members of the Commission to mobilize their resources in order to accelerate the preparatory work towards the implementation of objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons including the establishment of national machineries for planning and coordinating at the national level all activities of the Year in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of disabled persons, with special emphasis on the needs of the population in the rural areas;

2. Requests member States to attend the technical meetings of officers responsible for national programmes for the prevention of disability and the rehabilitation of the handicapped as well as the regional seminar of plenipotentiaries preferably at the ministerial level to be held under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa from 22 July to 1 August 1980 in order to exchange experiences and consider the most effective ways to implement and follow up the objectives of the International Year of Disabled Persons at the regional level;

3. Appeals to member States to make an effective contribution to the international symposium to be organized by the United Nations with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme in July 1981, on technical cooperation among developing countries and technical assistance for disabled persons particularly as regards the application of science and technology to the fabrication of prototypes and mass production of medical, educational and other equipment by utilizing indigenous resources and expertise;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in cooperation with the specialized agencies and United Nations bodies concerned, to strengthen the work of the Commission in the field of disability prevention and rehabilitation of the handicapped with the framework of the social development programme of the Commission, taking into consideration the long-term programme of action to be adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session as well as the preparatory work for the International Development Strategy for the 1980s.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

397 (XV). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in the development process of the African least developed countries^{26/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that two thirds of the world's least developed countries are in Africa and that other African countries may still be added to the list of least developed countries,

Recalling its resolutions 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 containing the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade and 352 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected African countries,

Taking into account the recommendations in favour of the least developed countries contained in the Economic Declaration adopted by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries as well as its resolution 2 about special measures in favour of these countries,

Recalling further resolution 122 (V) of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development^{27/} adopted on 3 June 1979 by which the Comprehensive new Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries was launched and General Assembly resolution 34/203 of 19 December 1979 by which the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1981 to finalize, adopt and support the Substantial New programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries,

Bearing in mind the mandate given to regional commissions in General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and resolution 5 (III) of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development dated 16 February 1980,

1. Endorses the report of the Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African Least Developed Countries held from 17 to 22 March 1980^{28/} and the consolidated statement adopted by that Conference on strategies, priorities and policies for the African least developed countries;

²⁶ See paragraphs 127 to 131 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

²⁷ TD/268 and Add.1.

²⁸ E/CN.14/766.

2. Requests the Commission to play a special role in the monitoring, review and evaluation of the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action on behalf of the Least Developed African Countries in accordance with resolution 5 (III) of the International Group on the Least Developed Countries;
3. Appeals to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to work very closely with the Commission in the preparation of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;
4. Requests the Commission to participate and be involved in all the various donor recipient consultations including the country round tables envisaged for the preparation of the individual country programmes called for under the Comprehensive new Programme of Action;
5. Decides to institute a Conference of Minister of Least Developed African countries as a subsidiary organ of the Commission which should hold its meetings annually immediately before the meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Commission;
6. Decides further that the Conference of Ministers of Least Developed African Countries will, *inter alia*, ensure the coordination of efforts, establish priorities, monitor and evaluate progress under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action, undertake periodic analyses and evaluation of progress in the least developed African countries with a view in particular to identifying difficulties encountered in programme implementation and to making recommendations on ways and means of overcoming these difficulties as well as ensuring the effective monitoring, review and evaluation of regional and international activities in favour of the least developed countries;
7. Calls on the Executive Secretary to establish as a matter of urgency an adequately staffed unit within the Commission secretariat to be responsible for the substantial and continuous technical work substantive support and advisory services that need to be carried out in connection with the present resolution and under the Comprehensive New Programme;
8. Appeals to States members of the Commission to provide the Executive Secretary, within the context of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, with resources for the establishment of the Unit on African Least Developed Countries as well as for the implementation of the Programme of Action;
9. Appeals further to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies to provide the Executive Secretary with additional resources for the implementation of programmes and projects designed to promote accelerated development and economic growth in the African least developed countries;
10. Requests the secretariat to expand its work on projection models for the least developed countries since these models are a useful tool for programming and policy formulation;
11. Recommends further that the annual Survey of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa should contain a special section on African least developed countries which should, *inter alia*, include a review of the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed African countries.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

398 (XV). Plan of Action for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development^{29/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 containing the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Noting with satisfaction Organization of African Unity resolution CM/Res.722 (XXXIII) containing the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa by which it expressed its support for the Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) and decided to name the Strategy the Monrovia Strategy for the Development of Africa and the Declaration of Commitment the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment,

Noting with gratitude Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI)/Rev.1 by which the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity endorsed the proposal for a Declaration of Commitment and accordingly came out with the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment on Guidelines and Measures for national and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order,

Welcoming Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/Res.96 (XVI) on the holding of an extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government on economic problems of Africa in Nigeria before the next ordinary session of the Organization of African Unity or as soon as possible thereafter, paragraph 2 of which directed the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in close cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Ministers of member States responsible for economic development, to prepare the grounds for the proposed extraordinary session so as to facilitate a fruitful discussion of the economic problems of Africa by the Heads of State and Government,

Conscious of the depth of the confidence of the Heads of State and Government in the conference and of the enormity of its responsibility in this regard,

Believing that, given Africa's past efforts at planned development, the unsatisfactory results so far achieved and the increasingly hostile nature of the external environment which the continent has for long erroneously believed to be the engine of its growth and development,

Convinced that the most profitable course to pursue now is the laying of the foundation for self-reliant, self-sustaining and environmentally sound development and an intensification of the process of economic cooperation and integration in the region,

1. Decides to submit solemnly for the kind consideration and adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development;

2. Requests the Chairman of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers to transmit the Plan of Action to the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Requests further the Chairman of the sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers personally to present the Plan of Action to the forthcoming Summit of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos, Nigeria.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

²⁹ See paragraph 154 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

399 (XV). African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 250 (XI) of 22 February 1973, 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975, 320 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 and 350 (XIV) of 27 March 1979, on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Noting that:

(a) By decision 35/454 of 20 December 1979 the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the statute of the African institute for Economic Development and Planning as adopted in resolution 320 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 and revised in the light of the proposals made by the Secretary-General on the advice of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly,

(b) At the meeting of Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme of the Africa region held in Mbabane in January 1980, it was recommended that, in order to facilitate training at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the appropriate Governments, departments or ministries of African Governments should work together with the United Nations Development Programme's Resident Representatives to integrate fellowships for study at the Institute with national programmes financed by the national indicative planning figures of the United Nations Development Programme,

(c) At its twenty-first meeting held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 March 1980, the Governing Council of the Institute took note of the recommendation of the meeting of the Resident Representatives of the United Nations Development Programme of the Africa region addressed to the Conference of African planners, Statisticians and Demographers, for the Conference to prepare a resolution for submission to the Conference of Ministers urging the States members of the Commission to integrate within their national indicative planning figures the financing of fellowships for their nationals to study at the Institute,

(d) At its twenty-first meeting, the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning also noted that the contributions collected from States members of the Institute for the year 1979 amounted to \$US 630,327 in respect of a commitment of \$US 1 million, and that the outstanding arrears as of 31 December 1979 amounted to \$US 1.7 million and that the Governing Council recommended that the Conference of Ministers should pass a resolution urging States members of the Institute to fulfil their financial commitments to the Institute,

1. Requests member States to consider awarding scholarships for study at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning which may be financed out of their national indicative planning figures;

2. Appeals to the member States concerned to pay all their outstanding assessed contributions to the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning by the end of 1980;

3. Urges member States to pay their annual contributions regularly and on time.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

400 (XV). Priority population programmes of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972 on population and development in which all States Members of the United Nations were urged, among other things, to take such steps as might be necessary to improve demographic statistics, research and planning machinery needed for the development of population policies and programmes,

Taking note of the recommendations of the Regional Post-World Population Conference Consultations held in Lusaka in April 1975, which called upon African countries to give attention to the reduction of mortality levels, the relationship between population and development, the integration of population variables including its composition, distribution, growth, fertility, mortality and changes in the population in socio-economic development planning,

Taking note of the report of the third session of the Conference of African Demographers held in Dakar, Senegal, from 19 to 24 February 1979,^{30/}

Recalling its resolution 273 (XII) of 27 February 1975 on integrated programmes in population as well as its resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971 on the establishment of the demographic training centres and the preparation of case studies on population and social development,

Recalling further its resolution 366 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on priority population programmes of the Commission,

Taking note of the recommendations of the evaluation mission of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the Commission and to some countries of the region and the decisions taken by the interagency meeting organized by the Fund in Nairobi in February 1979 on the Fund's strategy for funding intercountry programmes in the field of population in Africa,

Taking note further of the report and recommendations of the Expert Group Meeting on Fertility and Mortality Levels, Patterns and Trends in Africa and their Policy Implications held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 26 November to 1 December 1979,^{31/}

Expressing concern about persistent delays in the processing of data from the 1970 round of censuses and surveys which have generally led to lengthy delays in the analysis and use of data,

Appreciating the assistance extended to the region by bilateral and multilateral sources for data processing and other population activities,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to undertake an in-depth study of the integration of population variables in development planning in Africa for the second session of the joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;

³⁰ E/CN.14/718.

³¹ E/CN.14/PSD.1/23/Add.1.

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist member States in the African region to analyze data from censuses and surveys and promote comparative analyses or results;

3. Also requests the Executive Secretary to mount a programme of studies to evolve suitable socio-economic indicators which would assist member States to monitor development at the national and local levels;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to undertake studies in areas of particular concern to the region including in particular fertility and sub-fertility, mortality, cause of death among children below five years of age and migration;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to organize expert group meetings and workshops on the analysis of census and other demographic data;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify the Commission's activities in the field of population information, dissemination and documentation.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

401 (XV). Regional training in population studies in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 230 (X) of 13 February 1971, which, among other things, invited the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of subregional centres for the training of demographers,

Recalling further its resolution 273 (XII) of 27 February 1975, which noted with satisfaction the actual establishment and operation of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Yaounde and the continuation of the Cairo Demographic Centre,

Recalling also its resolution 367 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on regional training in population studies in Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the decentralization to the Commission of the management of the Regional Institute for Population Studies in Accra, Ghana, and Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques in Yaounde, United Republic of Cameroon, in line with General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977,

1. Invites member States to make more effective use of the facilities at the afore-mentioned institutes;

2. Requests member States, in pursuit of the programme of regionalization, to provide adequate financial support towards the running of these regional institutes and to participate fully in their governing councils;

3. Requests also the Executive Secretary to promote middle-level training in population studies within existing statistical training programmes in the region.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

402 (XV). Vote of thanks to the Government and people of Ethiopia

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply grateful to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia and to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their most generous hospitality which enabled the Economic Commission for Africa, within the past four weeks, successfully to hold nine major meetings at Addis Ababa,^{32/}

Noting with appreciation the inspiring message of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, and particularly his full awareness and judicious analysis of the complex economic and social problems confronting the African region and what Africa's development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and beyond should be,

1. Addresses its gratitude to Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Ethiopia, as well as to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and for the physical and other facilities generously provided for the meetings and their participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Ethiopia.

212th meeting,
12 April 1980.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SIXTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR SEVENTH MEETING**

403 (XVI). Biennial report of the Executive Secretary, 1979-1980^{20/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having reviewed the Biennial report of the Executive Secretary for the biennium, 1979-1980,^{21/}

Recognizing the important role which African intergovernmental institutions have to play in working with member States in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,²²

³² Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development, the Preparatory Intergovernmental Meeting of Experts on Trade, the extraordinary session of the follow-up Committee on Industrialization in Africa, the Conference on the Problems and Prospects of the African Least Developed Countries, the sixth session of the African Ministers of Trade, the first Joint Conference of African planners, Statisticians and Demographers, the Experts meeting on Energy, the first meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole and the fifteenth session of the Commission and sixth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

²⁰ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its sixth meeting.

²¹ E/CN.14/695.

²² A/S-11/14, annex I.

Noting with encouragement the expanding role of the Commission as an executing agency as evidenced by an almost twofold increase, in the 1979-1980 biennium, of the volume of its regional programme of technical cooperation activities as compared with the 1977-1988 biennium,

Noting in particular the significant contribution made by the United Nations Development Programme as the single largest contributor to the Commission's extrabudgetary resources,

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral donors and to bilateral donors for their continuing support of the technical cooperation programme of the Commission aimed at improving the quality of life of the African people;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify implementation of the various agreements which he has signed on behalf of the Commission with intergovernmental organizations;

3. Calls upon member States to give full political and financial support to these institutions to enable them to discharge their respective mandates with maximum effectiveness.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

404 (XVI). Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa^{23/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Emphasizing the importance of the Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa^{24/} in revealing the difficulties encountered by member States and in suggesting comprehensive solutions to many of these problems,

Realizing the difficulties and the enormous work involved in the preparation of the Survey owing to the large number of countries in the region and the poor data base,

Congratulating the secretariat on the work done in preparing the survey of economic and social conditions in Africa for 1979-1980,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to draw up the necessary guidelines on the preparation of the Survey to be sent to member States not later than the end of March of each year;

2. Recommends that each member State should send, not later than the end of September of each year, a paper on socio-economic conditions in its country covering the previous reporting year in order to assist the secretariat in preparing the Survey at the regional and country levels.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

²³ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

²⁴ / E/CN.14/802-E/CN.14/TPCW.II/19-E/CN.14/LDCs.I/2.

The Conference of Ministers,

Referring to the provisions of the Final Act of Lagos,^{26/} and in particular the last paragraph thereof concerning the reporting procedure regarding activities for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Referring to paragraph 4 of the resolution concerning the implementation of the Plan of Action^{27/} which directs the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take all necessary measures to implement the Lagos Plan of Action in utilizing the resources of the specialized agencies of the organization of African Unity along with the technical and financial assistance of the specialized bodies of the Commission and the appropriate national and international organs,

Convinced that the successful implementation of the Plan depends largely on the formulation of specific strategies for its implementation at all levels,

Aware of the major role which should be played by African Ministers of Economic Development and Planning in the implementation of this Plan,

1. Takes cognizance of the document prepared by the secretariat entitled "Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action - some proposals and recommendations for the guidance of member States".^{28/}

2. Calls on the secretariat of the Commission to improve the document in the light of the relevant comments made on it by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole at its second meeting;^{29/}

3. Requests that the expanded document should be discussed with the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity in order to prepare a joint document;

4. Requests that joint document should be submitted to the second meeting of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, in which representatives of the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity will take part, for in-depth technical consideration, final drafting and submission to the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in 1982;

5. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should consider, with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, all necessary measures for the prompt establishment of an appropriate institutional mechanism responsible for harmonizing and coordinating all actions aimed at implementing the Lagos Plan of Action, in accordance with the provisions of the last paragraph of the Final Act of Lagos.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

²⁵ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting and A/S-11/14, annex I.

²⁶ A/S-11/14, annex I.

²⁷ Ibid, annex III.

²⁸ / E/CN.14/801-E/CN.14/TPCW.II/18.

²⁹ E/CN.14/813-E/CN.14/TPCW.II/28.

406 (XVI). Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa^{30/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report^{31/} of the Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa held at Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 6 February 1981,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action,^{32/} which provides that the main development objectives of the strategy for mineral resources development should be achieved in the 1980s, *inter alia*, through the organization of the Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa,

Conscious of the lack of information on the mineral resources endowment of African countries and the lack of adequate capability for the exploration, evaluation, exploitation and utilization of those mineral resources, the lack of coordinated African mineral development policies, weak institutional capabilities, and the low level of intra-African cooperation and trade in minerals,

Conscious further of the relatively weak contribution of mineral resources to the socio-economic development of African countries, in particular because of the role played by foreign operations in the development and utilization of mineral resources,

Recognizing the important role that mineral resources could play in supporting and contributing to development activities in the other sectors of the socio-economic development of the continent,

1. Expresses its satisfaction to the Executive Secretary for the successful organization of the aforementioned Conference and for submitting the final report to the Conference of Ministers;

2. Endorses the final report of the Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa held at Arusha, the United Republic of Tanzania, from 2 to 6 February 1981 and the recommendations contained therein;

3. Urges member States to give special priority to the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report, paying special attention to building up technical knowledge of the mineral resources base; developing national and multinational capabilities for mineral extraction, processing and marketing; developing intra-African trade and extra-African markets for minerals; stabilizing manpower training and further training; research and development; developing national and international mineral exploration; the mining and processing equipment industries; and the protection of the environment;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take, in collaboration with member States, the organization of African Unity and appropriate international organizations, all necessary measures for the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report and to submit periodic progress reports thereon;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to publish as early as possible the technical papers prepared for the Conference and to ensure their widest possible distribution to member States.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

³⁰ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

³¹ E/CN.14/804.

³² A/S-11/14, annex I.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 362 (XIV) and 363 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 in which it requested Governments to provide adequate resources for the proper functioning of subregional and regional machineries set up to promote the advancement of women,

Recalling also its resolution 375 (XV) of 12 April 1980 by which it endorsed the action proposals contained in the Programme and Strategies for 1980-1985 as well as the resolutions adopted at the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development held at Lusaka in December 1979, calling upon Governments to accord high priority within their national development plans to the integration of women in development,

Bearing in mind that the Programme and Strategies for 1980-1985 have been incorporated in the Lagos Plan of Action,^{34/}

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980 which endorsed the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women adopted at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held at Copenhagen in July 1980,

Recognizing that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade^{35/} places strong emphasis on the important role women play in development,

Conscious that the work programme and priorities of the subregional committees on the integration of women in development adopted by the respective Councils of ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres collectively reflect the priorities expressed by member States,

Having examined the report^{36/} of the second Meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development held at Addis Ababa in March 1981,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the second meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee;
2. Endorses the work programme and priorities for 1982-1983 for the integration of women in development as approved by the Multinational Programming and Operational Centre;
3. Reaffirms the necessity for member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to provide resources to the national, subregional and regional programmes for the advancement of women;
4. Urges the Executive Secretary to devote substantial resources from the proceeds of the third Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development to the women's programme;

³³ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

³⁴ A/S-11/14, annex I.

³⁵ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980.

³⁶ E/CN.14/809-E/CN.14/TPCW.II/26

5. Urges the Executive Secretary to intensify efforts to provide regular posts for the staff of the African Training and Research Centre for Women and to elevate the Centre to divisional status;

6. Requests member States to take appropriate measures to implement the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women to ensure the achievement of the objectives of the Decade in Africa.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

408 (XVI). Human settlements^{37/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 358 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on institutional arrangements for human settlements which reaffirmed the mandate of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements, and resolution 378 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on an action plan and institutional machinery for a regional programme on the environment for Africa which requested the Executive Secretary to work out the terms of reference for a joint sectoral body for human settlements and environment,

Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/116 of 16 December 1976, 32/162 of 19 December 1977 and 32/197 of 20 December 1977,

Having examined the report^{38/} of the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements held at Addis Ababa from 28 July to 1 August 1980 and the resolutions adopted at that meeting,

Appreciative of the progress of activities relating to human settlements development which includes building materials and construction industries development,

Commending the positive guidance given by the Intergovernmental Regional Committee through its resolutions towards the development of human settlements as an integral feature of the over-all African development strategy consistent with the implications of the Lagos Plan of Action,³⁹

Appreciating the assistance being provided by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements to a large number of African countries,

1. Endorses the report and resolutions adopted at the second meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements subject to the reconsideration by the Committee of resolution 4 (ii) concerning the situation of refugees in Africa and without prejudice to the operational role of the United Nations Centre under General Assembly resolution 32/162 as mentioned in the report^{40/} of the second meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole;

³⁷ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

³⁸ E/CN.14/782.

³⁹ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁴⁰ E/CN.14/813-E/CN.14/TPCW.II/28.

2. Approves that the mandate of Intergovernmental Regional Committee should include environmental matters and their implications and authorizes that the Committee be renamed the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment, in conformity with resolution 378 (XV) of 12 April 1980 mentioned above and the provisions contained in the report of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements;

3. Decides that the terms of reference of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment for the regional environment programme should include the following in addition to what is provided in General Assembly resolution 32/162 for human settlements;

(a) Formulation of policies, priorities and strategies for regional, subregional and transnational environmental management in the African region;

(b) Promotion of the exchange of information and experience on national environmental policies, legislation, programme and problems;

(c) Review of the work programme and priorities on the environment in the Commission, appraisal of progress made in their implementation and assistance in mobilizing financial and other resources for programming in priority environmental areas in the African region;

(d) Assistance in assembling information on national environmental problems for the preparation of the state of the environment report on the African region;

(e) Promotion of programmes on environmental education for the public through the mass media and for the training of nationals as specialists to monitor, assess, manage and carry out research on environmental problems;

(f) Promotion of close inter-organizational cooperation on environmental matters between the Commission and the United Nations Environment Programme, and all other United Nations intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations working within and outside the African region;

4. Calls upon the Economic Commission for Africa and related United Nations agencies and other agencies to take measures for the successful and speedy implementation of the above mentioned resolution and requests in particular the Executive Secretary and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to establish systematic and effective collaboration based on regular consultations; and to this end, further requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to work out, in consultation with agencies concerned, and especially the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, an appropriate basis of modalities for interagency cooperation;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to strengthen the regional and subregional operational capabilities of the Human Settlements Section through the creation or expansion of the necessary facilities in all the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres for responding to the needs of member States in matters pertaining to the development of human settlements, and particularly the development of building materials and construction industries;

6. Invites member States which have not done so to pay particular attention to the establishment at the national level and within the framework of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of appropriate mechanisms and methodologies for evolving comprehensive human settlements policies integrating the relevant sectoral programme on physical, urban and settlement planning, housing and other shelter, infrastructure and construction development policies; and to this end to promote pilot studies and projects;

7. Invites further member States to take the necessary steps for the rapid implementation of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System's complementary file on HABITAT-Africa within the framework of national documentation and information centres;

8. Requests specially the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, the United Nations Environment Programme and bilateral and other sources to extend to the Commission further and increased support for the expansion and diversification of its services in the field of building materials and construction industries development and its successful continuation until the objectives assigned to it have been achieved;

9. Decides to refer resolution 4 (ii) to the Intergovernmental Committee on Human Settlements for its reconsideration in the light of the concerns expressed at the second meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

409 (XVI). Regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission^{41/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Inaugural Conference of the Chief Executives of regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission,^{42/}

Aware of the crucial role which multinational, regional and subregional institutions can play in the physical, economic and social integration of the African region as a means of achieving sustained economic and social development in order to improve the quality of life of the African people,

Recalling that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity has given special recognition to this fact in the Lagos Plan of Action,^{43/}

Appreciative of the material and financial support given by member States to institutions sponsored by the Commission, and particularly by those hosting such institutions, as well as by members of the international community and by the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other donors,

^{41/} See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

^{42/} E/CN.14/793.

^{43/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

Realizing that no regional and subregional institution can be viable without the full commitment of its members and, in particular the host Government,

Noting, However, the difficulties being experienced by these institutions as a result of the inadequate support extended to these institutions by member Governments as evidenced by low membership and the delay in payment and non-payment of contributions,

1. Appeals to member States which have not already joined such institutions to take all possible measures to do so as soon as possible;

2. Appeals further to all member States to pay, as a matter of urgency, their current and past contributions due and to ensure that appropriate provisions are made in their national budgets to cover financial support to these institutions;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to re-examine the proposals related to membership and contributions by member States and to submit new proposals thereon for consideration at the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

4. Expresses its appreciation to all Governments which host institutions sponsored by the Commission and appeals to them to continue their support and to do all in their power to assist the Executive Secretary through the use of their good offices in order to ensure the achievement of universality of membership and maximum financial support;

5. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary for initiating and convening the inaugural Conference of Chief Executives of these institutions and hopes that similar Conferences will be held regularly;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Take all necessary steps to make the work of such institutions better known to member States by disseminating information on their programme activities and services in order to ensure that all member States and donor Governments are fully aware of the capability of each of these institutions in their respective fields and the specific benefits to be derived by member States from the operations of these institutions;

(b) Give the fullest institutional support to these institutions by providing in a systematic manner, legal, administrative management and audit service to these institutions, if requested;

(c) Explore the feasibility of establishing a buffer fund to advance monies to tide established institutions over temporary periods of financial difficulty and to report thereon at the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

7. Directs the Executive Secretary to submit biennially a consolidated report on regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission;

8. Expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and to donor Governments for their continuing financial support of most of these institutions.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

410 (XVI). Conclusions and recommendations of the Regional Seminar on the International Year of Disabled Persons^{44/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Regional Seminar on the International Year of Disabled persons,^{45/}

Conscious of the major causes of disability and the magnitude of the problems of the disabled in Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2856 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 3447 (XXX) of 9 December 1975 containing the declarations on the rights of the mentally retarded and of disabled persons respectively,

Considering that, because of the nature of the problem and in particular the underlying causes of disability, the countries of the region must discharge their obligations to society and undertake appropriate action with a view to facilitating the integration of the disabled into society,

Considering also that the nature and problem of disability in Africa imply that the international community should discharge its moral and social obligations and make an effective contribution, particularly as the causes of disability are often imposed on Africa by external phenomena such as decolonization, struggles for liberation, aggression and socio-economic conditions resulting from an unjust international economic order,

Observing that the commendable efforts undertaken by African States are not generally developed and incorporated in the framework of socio-economic planning and that isolated action in this area often entails a waste of available resources,

1. Endorses the report, findings and resolutions of the Regional Seminar on the International Year of Disabled Persons as approved by the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to ensure that proper follow-up to the activities recommended or embarked upon in favour of the disabled at the national, subregional and regional levels is given by all United Nations bodies concerned with disability prevention and rehabilitation so that the International Year of Disabled Persons becomes the starting point of a process intended to ensure proper rehabilitation actions, social integration of the disabled and adequate prevention of disability;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to report periodically on United Nations follow-up activities relating to the International Year of Disabled persons.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

⁴⁴ See Chapter III, paragraphs 61 to 66 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁴⁵ E/CN.14/786.

411 (XVI). The consequences of the racist and apartheid policy in front-line States^{46/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply concerned that the racist and apartheid policy of the regime in Pretoria with its practices of torture, imprisonment and armed aggression constitutes one of the principal causes of the increase in the number of disabled persons among the population of the front-line States,

Aware that daily aggression which results in economic destruction causes malnutrition which leads to growth problems and mental retardation, not to mention the sense of inferiority, harassment and social insecurity experienced by the population of front-line States,

Aware that the front-line States, Lesotho and Swaziland, are the targets of attacks and bombings by the racist and apartheid regime of South Africa in its attempts to stop those States from supporting the liberations struggle in South Africa and Namibia,

1. Condemns the racist regime of South Africa, which is the bastion of apartheid for:
 - (a) Its frequent attacks against front-line States as well as Lesotho and Swaziland;
 - (b) The atrocities which are at the root of the ever-growing number of disabled persons;
2. Appeals to the organs of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the international community to provide the front-line States as well as Lesotho and Swaziland with the necessary resources for the rehabilitation and the technical and vocational training of disabled persons;
3. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to provide the necessary financial means to enable the front-line States as well as lesotho and Swaziland to face the results of South African aggression.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

412 (XVI). Strengthening of national capabilities for environmental legislation, assessment and management as a development strategy^{47/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly decision 33/437 of 20 December 1978, the concerns of which are repeated in the International Development Strategy^{48/} for the third United Nations Development Decade, stressing the need for increased environmental protection activities through the incorporation of environmental principles into development strategies;

Recalling also its own resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the Development Strategy for Africa within the context of international economic cooperation in the establishment of a New International Economic Order,

⁴⁶ See Chapter III, paragraphs 61 to 66 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁴⁷ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁴⁸ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980.

Bearing in mind its resolution 378 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the establishment of a programme within the Commission for (i) a survey of major environmental problems in member States for national priority programming, (ii) the establishment of national environmental machineries, technical and manpower capabilities and institutional framework, and (iii) environmental assessment and management in development-oriented activities,

Aware that environmental perspectives, principles and priorities are being gradually accepted by most Governments, as the development effort in the developing countries generally results, among other things, in serious environmental degradation that demands the mobilization of all available environmental capabilities for the protection of the environment,

Recognizing that the achievement of eco-development (ecologically-oriented development) in terms of a health and balanced environment depends on the adoption of appropriate technological processes operated by adequately skilled manpower, that often demands regional cooperation especially for transnational environmental problems,

Recognizing further that environmental management capabilities are necessary to begin the process of environmental monitoring and assessment from the initial stage so as to achieve high cost-benefit returns in the long run,

1. Endorses the report^{49/} of the Seminar for Lawyers on Development of Environmental Protection Legislation in the African region, held in Addis Ababa from 29 September to 3 October 1980 under ECA/UNDP sponsorship;

2. Urges member States which have not already done so to enact the necessary legislation for an institutional framework for the development of environmental protection legislation and for the incorporation of environmental provisions and policies into their development planning efforts;

3. Further urges member States which have not already done so to enact the necessary legislation supported by regulations and administrative measures for the enforcement of environmental protection legislation for land use planning, wildlife and forest conservation, coastal zone and marine resources management, minerals development, water and air quality, solid waste and other toxic chemicals disposal, food and drug quality control and population migration;

4. Calls upon member States to provide intensive and sustained efforts in developing public education for promoting environmental consciousness in both the formal and the non-formal systems within the country and also to promote the dissemination of relevant environmental information to enhance the rational management of the environment in development activities;

5. Further calls upon member States which have not already done so to legislate for the preservation, restoration, reconstruction and registration of items of historical sites, ancient monuments and relics, antiquities and artifacts from archeological excavations for the preservation of their cultural heritage and for the promotion of scientific study and tourism;

6. Directs the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to provide, on request, technical assistance to member States to develop their national capabilities for environmental legislation, assessment and management;

⁴⁹ E/CN.14/784.

7. Invites member States, development finance institutions, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Development Programme and other countries outside the region to continue their financial support to the Commission to enable the regional programme on the environment to be implemented within the context of the Lagos plan of Action.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

413 (XVI). Pan-African Documentation and Information System^{50/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 359 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 concerning the general design of a Pan-African numerical and non-numerical data bank,

Recalling its resolution 377 (XV) of 12 April 1980 concerning the necessity for a sound documentation and information system for a self-sustaining and self-reliant Pan-African development policy which has among its primary objectives self-sufficiency in food, the development of natural and human resources, the promotion of intra-African trade, the intensification of industrial development and the improvement and creation of viable transport and communication continental links,

Taking into consideration the long-term goals presented in the Executive Secretary's report^{51/} which indicates the year 1989 as the end of the preparatory and experimental phases for the African region and for all participating national, subregional, institutional and technical centres,

Noting that the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its extraordinary sessions held in Monrovia in July 1979 and at Lagos in April 1980 insisted on the necessity for a sound documentation and information system for viable integrated development policy in Africa,

1. Expresses its congratulations to the Executive Secretary on implementing phase I of the project almost a year ahead of schedule;

2. Notes with satisfaction that the Executive Secretary has taken the initiative to prepare and propose to member States a project document for the creation of their national documentation centres and that all the responses so far received have been largely positive;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to accelerate the effective creation of the national, subregional, institutional and technical participating centres;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts to set up the Pan-African Documentation and Information System programme in general and the PADIS-Sat in particular for the teletransmission of documents without any slowdown of the speed of the implementation of the project;

5. Invites all member States to give their full support to the submission of the project to the European Economic Community as a regional project in order to mobilize the necessary regional funds needed for the implementation of the project;

⁵⁰ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁵¹ E/CN.14/789.

6. Calls upon all member States which have not already done so to accelerate the establishment and operation of their national documentation and information centres in order to enable the project to build up a continental network as soon as possible;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the International Development Research Centre and the African Development Bank of their financial support of phase I and calls upon them to continue their support of the project and in particular phases II and III thereof;

8. Notes with satisfaction the advanced stage of negotiations between the Commission and the United States Agency for International Development, the European Economic Community, the European Space Agency and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom and calls upon them to concertize as early as possible their support to the project in order to accelerate the implementation of phases II and III;

9. Appeals to the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the various Arab funds to give financial support to the project and accordingly requests the Executive Secretary to make the necessary contacts with them as soon as possible;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit and forward a progress report on the implementation of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System to the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

414 (XVI). Statistical Training Programme for Africa: Regional funding by the European Economic Community^{52/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting the concern that has been shown by a number of Governments over the acute shortage of statistical personnel needed for the collection, processing and analysis of essential data for national planning and development.

Recalling that, in order to remedy the situation through intensified and coordinated training programmes, the Statistical Training Programme for Africa was established by a resolution of the former Executive Committee of the Commission in May 1978,^{53/}

Further noting the progress so far made in the implementation of the Programme, the problem of inadequate trainee fellowships and staffing of the centres, the recommendation^{54/} of the meeting of directors of Programme centres to seek assistance for regional funding from the European Economic Community and the efforts so far made by the Commission to negotiate financial assistance for the Programme,

⁵² See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁵³ E/CN.14/692 - E/CN.14/ECO/143.

⁵⁴ E/CN.14/STPA/7 - E/CN.14/PSD.I/15, annex I.

Noting with satisfaction the assistance so far given to the Programme by many donors, notably the United Nations Development programme, the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, the European Economic Community and various bilateral agencies,

Considering the fact that the full impact of the assistance so far given may not be felt if the aforementioned problems of fellowships and staffing are not removed,

Noting that the African, Caribbean and Pacific secretariat has already initiated negotiations with the European Economic Community for further financial assistance through the provision of regional funds to the programme,

Appreciating the efforts so far made by the African, Caribbean and Pacific secretariat in connection with the project,

Taking note of the concern expressed by a certain number of Governments concerning the criteria used in the granting of scholarships to nationals of member States,

1. Endorses the proposals of the project document;
2. Urges the European Economic Community to give these proposals favourable consideration;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist the African, Caribbean and Pacific secretariat to complete negotiations with the European Economic Community;
4. Invites the Executive Secretary to review the criteria for the distribution of student fellowships in cooperation with representatives of member States and the training centres concerned.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

415 (XVI). Statistical Training Programme for Africa : Special assistance to Portuguese-speaking African countries^{55/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the special problems of the newly independent portuguese-speaking African countries and the need to make provision for them within the context of the Statistical Training Programme for Africa,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2054 (LXII) of 5 May 1979 requesting the United Nations Development Programme to take a sympathetic view of the statistical training requirements of developing member States and increase the regional component of its funds to meet these requirements,

Having considered the report^{56/} of the meeting of representatives of the Portuguese-speaking African countries,

1. Takes note of the report of this meeting

⁵⁵ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁵⁶ E/CN.14/TPCW.II/5.

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps to extend technical assistance to Portuguese-speaking African countries within the framework of the Statistical Training programme for Africa;

3. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to give adequate financial support to the national and regional projects to be proposed by the Portuguese-speaking African countries.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

416 (XVI). United Nations Conference on the least developed countries^{57/}

The Conference of Ministers.

Recalling resolution 122 (V) of 3 June 1979 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development endorsing the Comprehensive New Programme of Action for the least Developed Countries,

Recalling the relevant sections of the Lagos Plan of Action^{58/} adopted by the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in Lagos in April 1980,

Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 34/203 and 34/210 of 19 December 1979 on the convening of a Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Recalling furthermore its own resolution 397 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the role of the Commission in the development process of the African least developed countries,

1. Extends its gratitude to the Commission, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for the assistance they have provided to the African least developed countries in the preparation of the programme for the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

2. Calls on the international community to participate actively in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries and in the country programme review meetings;

3. Calls further on the international community in general, developed countries, developing countries in a position to do so and international donor organizations in particular to provide adequate financial and technical resources necessary for the implementation of the Comprehensive New Programme of Action;

4. Requests the Commission, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide the necessary technical and financial assistance during and after the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

^{57/} See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

^{58/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

The Conference of Ministers,

Reaffirming its resolution 348 (XIV) of 27 March 1979, paragraph 2 of which called for the immediate establishment of the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research as a regional institution in the service of all African States,

Conscious of the commitment made by African Heads of State and Government by the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action^{60/} in April 1980 aimed at pursuing economic independence through cooperation and collective self-reliance,

Aware of the high priority that the Plan accorded to technology and technical manpower development for the achievement of sectoral development objectives and targets,

Convinced that the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research has a major role to play in developing African technological capabilities in the form of technical skills and innovative minds that are crucial in the strive for ultimate regional technological independence,

Appreciative of the support and interim institutional facilities that the Government of Kenya has extended to the Institute in order to make the latter become operational immediately,

Appreciative also of the financial assistance that the United Nations Development Programme has granted to the Institute for the preparatory work and hopeful of the further support of that Programme in the development of the Institute,

Concerned over the starting difficulties facing the Institute and the fact that only a restricted number of African States have so far subscribed to the Constitution of the Institute and still fewer States have paid their contributions to its 1980/1981 budget, both of which factors have made it extremely difficult for the Institute to become operational as soon as possible,

1. Urges all member States which have so far not done so to subscribe to the Constitution of the Institute as a matter of top priority and pay their contributions to the budget of the Institute as expeditiously as possible;

2. Calls upon all member States to give full and effective political, moral and financial support to the Institute and to sustain its establishment and development;

3. Appeals to member States in a position to do so to consider the possibility of seconding qualified and experienced nationals to fill posts at the Institute;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Convene as soon as possible an extraordinary meeting of the Governing Council of the Institute in order to resolve the difficulties facing the Institute and consider ways to make the management machinery of the Institute operate effectively;

⁵⁹ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁶⁰ A/S-11/14, annex I.

(b) Continue his efforts to make the Institute operational as soon as possible and to mobilize resources for the Institute's buildings and equipment.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

418 (XVI). Multinational Programming and Operational Centres^{61/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 which recognized that subregional and sectoral integration constitutes the foundation for the establishment of a regional common market and decided to set up a number of Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 which proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Decade aimed at implementing the objectives and goals of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a new International Economic Order,

Recalling again the Lagos Plan of Action^{62/} adopted by the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity in April 1980 which called for the establishment of subregional common market by 1990 as the first step towards the establishment of an African economic community by the 2000,

Bearing in mind the increasing importance that African countries attach to the Multinational Programming and operational Centres as means of attaining the objectives of economic integration that they are pursuing within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Considering that, to attain these objectives, the Multinational programming and Operational Centres must be provided with adequate financial and human resources,

Further considering that, in addition to their operational activities, the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres constitute the operational arms of the Economic Commission for Africa in implementing its terms of reference, particularly as regards studies, research and the organization of consultations at the subregional level,

Reaffirming the need to harmonize and coordinate the work programme of the various Multinational Programming and Operational Centres and the intergovernmental organizations within the subregions,

Acknowledging the commendable efforts already made by the Executive Secretary to decentralize the activities of the Commission and strengthen the Multinational Programming and Operation Centres,

Recalling the recommendations and resolutions of the various Councils of Ministers of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres calling on member States and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to contribute to the implementation of Centre projects,

⁶¹ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁶² A/S-11/14, annex I.

Appreciating the financial support which the United Nations Development Programme has extended to the Centres, without which the latter would have been unable to perform major tasks at the subregional level,

Taking cognizance of the forthcoming joint mission by the United Nations Development Programme and the Economic Commission for Africa to evaluate the Centres,

1. Reiterates the need to coordinate and harmonize the programmes of the Centres with those of the intergovernmental organizations pursuing the same objectives within the subregion;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary for his efforts to strengthen the Centres, particularly by decentralizing the activities of the Commission;

3. Calls on the Executive Secretary to integrate, in so far as possible, experts from the Centres into the manning table of staff financed from the regular budget of the Commission;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to take whatever steps are needed to ensure that the operational staff of the Centres, and in particular the Director and two experts from each Centre, are covered by the regular budget of the United Nations;

5. Appeals to the States members of the Centres to make experts and consultants available;

6. Requests that, in using the unattached funds pledged to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, the Executive Secretary should take into account the needs of the Centres for implementing their specific priority projects;

7. Recommends that member States should take account of the needs of the Centres when they make pledges to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

8. Thanks the United Nations Development Programme for the very significant assistance it has extended to the Centres to date;

9. Invites the United Nations Development Programme to increase considerably its financial aid to the Centres in the framework of its third five-year programming cycle;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary to contact the various donors (donor countries, financing institutions) so that they may extend assistance to the Centres;

11. Requests that the material and financial aid from all United Nations bodies to multinational projects for which the Commission is executing agency should be channelled through the Centres.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

419 (XVI). Medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989^{63/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 34/224 of 20 December 1979 establishing guidelines for medium-term planning in the United Nations,

⁶³ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

Taking note also of General Assembly resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976 in which the Assembly *inter alia* requested the Secretary-General to take measures to involve more closely the sectoral, functional and regional programme-formulating organs, such as the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa, in the planning and programming process, and urged those organs to refrain from undertaking new activities not programmed in the medium-term plan and the subsequent programme budget unless a pressing need of an unforeseeable nature arose as determined by the General Assembly,

Taking further note of General Assembly resolution 32/206 of 21 December 1977 which requested such bodies (functional, sectoral and regional) to propose, through the Committee for Programme and Coordination, relative priorities to be accorded to the various subprogramme within their respective field of competence,

Bearing in mind that the medium-term plan from which biennial work programmes are derived is meant to be used as a guide and therefore does not require an assessment of budgetary resources,

1. Welcomes the explanation that the starting date for the implementation of the Plan and the extension of its duration were intended to provide more time in which to develop it and to harmonize the time period of the United Nations medium-term plan with the plans of the specialized agencies and the Lagos Plan of Action,^{64/} thus facilitating interagency programme coordination;

2. Renews its total support for the Monrovia Strategy,^{65/} which constitutes an appropriate way for Africa to establish a more equitable international economic orders;

3. Recommends that the medium-term plan for 1984-1989 of the Economic Commission for Africa should be adopted;

4. Urges member States to bear the suggestions and recommendations contained in the Lagos Plan of Action in mind when drawing up their development plans and projects.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

420 (XVI). The United Nations Trust Fund for African Development^{66/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its full support for the establishment and strengthening of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development for the benefit of African Governments and people,

Having examined the report on pledges and payments by member States as well as the progress report on project implementation and expenditures for the period 1977-1980^{67/} and the report on resources required for the biennium 1982-1983,^{68/}

Appreciative of the goodwill of member States and African financial institutions as well as non-African Governments and institutions in contributing to the Fund,

^{64/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

^{65/} Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 (E/1979/50 - E/CN.14/725).

^{66/} See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

^{67/} E/CN.14/791.

^{68/} E/CN.14/796.

Appreciative in particular of the generous contribution made to the Fund by the Government of India which is the first non-African developing country to have contributed to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in support of technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recognizing the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to ensure the collection of pledged contributions,

1. Urges member States and African financial institutions to make prompt payment of their unpaid pledged contributions as soon as possible in order to ensure, without further delay, the implementation of the priority projects approved by the Commission;

2. Encourages the Executive Secretary to continue his efforts in negotiations with other developing and developed countries to contribute to the Fund;

3. Appeals to all member States and African financial institutions as well as non-African Governments and institutions to continue to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development in order to provide the resources needed for the implementation of the high priority work programme adopted by the Commission within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

421 (XVI). Staff and administrative questions^{69/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having taken cognizance of the report^{70/} of the Executive Secretary on staff and administrative questions,

Noting the satisfactory results of the actions taken in the field of the Africanization of the staff and the use of Arabic in the same way as English and French,

Appreciating the efforts of the Executive Secretary to ensure that competent staff members are recruited in the secretariat and that their working and living conditions are such that their legitimate requirements are satisfied,

Further appreciating the steps already taken by the Secretary-General in this regard,

1. Expresses its satisfaction to the Executive Secretary for his policy of Africanizing the staff of the secretariat and encourages him to continue his efforts in that direction;

2. Urges States members of the Commission that are either not represented or are under-represented in the secretariat to provide their quota of staff by making available to the Commission secretariat competent nationals from those States;

3. Expresses deep concern about staff conditions arising from cost of living;

⁶⁹ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁷⁰ E/CN.14/794.

4. Urgently appeals to the competent authorities of the United Nations to take the appropriate steps with a view to ensuring stability in employment and improving the working and living conditions of the staff of the Commission and preventing staff losses;

5. Expressly invites the Secretary-General to reconsider the cost of living survey undertaken for the Commission's duty station in order that the required corrective measures are taken.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

422 (XVI). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{71/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Further recalling its resolution 391 (XV) of 12 April 1980, which reiterated its appeal to member States to give highest priority to the transport and communications projects adopted for the programme of the first phase of the Decade, requested African States to take the initiative of submitting to the various sources of finance requests for the financing of the projects adopted for the first phase and requested the Executive Secretary to organize, with groups of donor countries and the financing institutions, consultative technical meetings for the purpose of finding the additional financial resources necessary,

Noting with satisfaction resolution CM/Res.806 (XXXV) adopted at Freetown in July 1980 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/46 of 23 July 1980 on the Transport and communications Decade in Africa,

Further noting with satisfaction General Assembly resolution 35/108 of 5 December 1980 on the organization of technical consultative meetings for the purpose of raising additional financial resources for the Decade programme,

Considering the results of the second Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning^{72/} held at Addis Ababa from 16 to 18 March 1981 and the relevant resolutions adopted at that Conference,

Recalling the role of the Commission as lead agency in the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa as defined in paragraph 111 of the global strategy^{73/} for the Decade and in paragraphs 210 to 248 of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{74/}

Considering the need to update the programme for the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa regularly,

^{71/} See Chapter III, paragraphs 67 to 69 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

^{72/} E/CN.14/812/E/CN.14/TRANS/169.

^{73/} E/CN.14/726 - E/CB.14/TRANS/147.

^{74/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

Taking account of the fact that the programme for the second phase which covers the period 1984-1988 should be very carefully prepared with the active participation of member States and that its preparation should not be delayed so as to enable it to be considered by donors,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress so far made on the implementation of the first phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade programme (1980-1983);

2. Expresses its appreciation to the General Assembly for the financial resources which it has made available to the Commission for the preparation of the first phase of the Decade programme and for the organization of the technical consultative meetings with donors;

3. Also expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for the substantial support it has given to the Commission, enabling the latter to prepare the programme for the first phase of the Decade;

4. Further expresses its appreciation to donor countries and financial institutions for the assistance so far given to member States for the implementation of the first phase of the Plan of Action of the Decade programme;

5. Endorses the decision of the second Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning, authorizing the Executive Secretary to organize the following technical meetings between member States and African intergovernmental organizations concerned and donors;

(a) Meeting on roads, air transport, telecommunications and postal services for the West African subregion;

(b) Meeting on roads and inland waterways for the Central African subregion;

(c) Meeting on maritime transport and ports for those countries of the West and Central African subregions which are members of the Conference of Ministers responsible for maritime transport;

(d) Meeting on railways for all countries of the region;

6. Notes with satisfaction the progress made so far by the Executive Secretary, in consultation with member States, in organizing these technical consultative meetings with donor countries and financial institutions;

7. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments of Togo, the Ivory Coast, the United Republic of Cameroon and the Upper Volta for agreeing to host these four technical consultative meetings;

8. Invites member States and intergovernmental organizations concerned to participate fully in the preparation and organization of these technical consultative meetings and to take all necessary measures to ensure their success;

9. Appeals to bilateral donor countries and financial institutions to participate fully and positively in the forthcoming technical consultative meetings;

10. Invites in particular the World Bank, the African development Bank, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the various Arab funds to participate fully and positively in these technical consultative meetings;

11. Also invites non-African third-world countries to express their solidarity with African countries by participating in these technical consultative meetings;
12. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the outcome of these technical consultative meetings to the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;
13. Directs the Executive Secretary to update the programme for the first phase of the Decade regularly in consultation with member States and relevant United Nations specialized agencies and African intergovernmental organizations;
14. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to embark as early as possible on the preparation of the Plan of Action for the second phase of the Decade;
15. Calls upon the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide adequate resources to the Commission in the United Nations Development programme's third programming cycle for the preparation and implementation of the second phase of the Decade programme;
16. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with the necessary resources to enable it to discharge effectively its mandate as the lead agency for the implementation of the programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

423 (XVI). Social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action^{75/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report^{76/} of the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 8 to 10 October 1980,

Recalling the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade^{77/} which identifies the key social aspects of development and emphasizes the importance of extending and strengthening the basic social services in order to reduce income inequalities and enhance the capacity of society for economic and social progress,

Recalling further that the Monrovia Strategy,^{78/} which is in consonance with the International Development Strategy, emphasizes the need for the establishment of self-sustaining development and economic growth based on collective self-reliance and aimed at improving the standards of living of the mass of the African people,

⁷⁵ See Chapter III, paragraphs 61 to 66 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁷⁶ E/CN.14/785 - E/CN.14/AMSA/III/Rpt - CM/1095 (XXXVI)AMSA/III/1980.

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980.

⁷⁸ Conference of Ministers resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979.
(E/1979/50-E/CN.14/725)

Noting that, in adopting the Lagos Plan of Action⁷⁹ for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Development of Africa, member States instructed the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to take all necessary measures to facilitate the implementation of the Plan of Action,

Recognizing the important role of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs in the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Development of Africa,

1. Expresses its appreciation and thanks to the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs, for the detailed analysis and elaboration of the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action;

2. Endorses the final report of the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and the recommendations contained therein;

3. Urges member States to report to the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs on actions taken to implement the recommendations pertaining to the social implications of the Lagos Plan of Action;

4. Further urges member States to give particular consideration to the adoption and implementation of the following measures prescribed in the final report of the third Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs and annexed hereto.

Annex

I. Measures to improve the demographic and health situation

Whereas the present age structure of the African population is such that on average close to 44 per cent of the total population is below the age of 15,

Whereas such an age structure implies a high dependency ratio which in turn depresses the propensity of the labour force to save and exerts pressure on Governments to increase expenditure on social services,

Whereas this low propensity to save militates against a nation's ability to mobilize sufficient resources for investment,

Whereas low life expectancy at birth shortens the productive life span and therefore entails low returns on investment, education and training,

It is, therefore, recommended that member States should:

1. Formulate, elaborate and implement population and family policies appropriate to the realities of their countries so as to:

(a) Reduce the dependency ratio over time;

(b) Strike a balance between population and resources;

(c) Reduce the burden of excessive childbirth on women, thereby reduce the detrimental effects of this on the health of the mother and thus make it possible for women to participate effectively in general development efforts;

⁷⁹ A/S - 11/14, annex I.

(d) Reduce the unacceptable high rate of infant mortality which is still to some extent associated with the low level of resources available for health in African countries, and the high fertility rate;

2. (a) Organize and strengthen their national health systems and include in such networks primary health care as defined by the Alma Ata Conference, the objective being "Health for all by the Year 2000";

(b) In this context, pay special attention to the vulnerable groups, namely mothers and children, by stressing;

(i) Pre-natal and post-natal care to and supervision of mothers;

(ii) Family life education and responsible parenthood so as to enable parents to make informed decisions about the number of children they want and can afford;

(iii) Education of parents and parent substitutes about nutrition for family members of various ages with particular reference to the nutritional requirements of children;

(iv) Improvement of community health through the promotion of primary health services.

II. Measures to Improve the Quality of Human Resources

Whereas the illiteracy rate among the African population is unacceptably high,

Whereas this state of affairs has a direct bearing on the productivity of the work force,

Whereas significant proportions of the primary and secondary school age populations have no chance of acquiring an education,

Whereas the proportion of girls attending primary and secondary school is much lower than that of boys,

Whereas curricula at both the first and the second levels are heavily biased towards the arts and are lacking in vocational and technical content resulting in a situation where children leave school of one reason or another with little or no practical skill,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Member States should mobilize all available resources (material and human) to eradicate illiteracy among adults within as short a time as possible in order to increase their absorptive capacity and thereby improve their productivity;

2. Parallel and concomitant with the above, reading materials must be prepared and made available to neo-literates via such mechanisms as community libraries and centres. These materials should be of such a nature that they deal with problems of life in general and must impart knowledge and skills on such matters as health, family life, production, etc. Intellectuals should make efforts to translate scientific knowledge into reality in Africa;

3. Increased efforts should be made by member States to ensure the universalization of opportunities for education for all children regardless of sex, religion, ethnic affiliation and place of residences;

4. Special efforts should be made to reform the curricula content at the first and second levels of education with a view to increasing their vocational and technical content and to making them more relevant to local needs and circumstances;

5. Orientation systems must be created which will make it possible to direct children and youth into vocational streams in line with their interests and aptitudes;

6. At the higher level, science and technology should be given greater prominence than is the case at present;

7. Due importance should be attached to the teaching of African history, culture and civilization so that young Africans should continue to feel an attachment to authentic African values and thus find a better ground for mutual comprehension and understanding.

III. Measures to Improve the Status of Women and Increase their Opportunities for Involvement in National Development Efforts

Whereas the engagement of women in a variety of non-domestic activities is affected by traditional behaviour patterns, social attitudes and taboos,

Whereas the limitations set by some traditional values and religious doctrines on the right of women to education have a direct bearing on the practice of assigning women to low-status occupations,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. African Government and educational institutions should launch campaigns to change present attitudes towards the place of women in society and take concrete measures to change the status of women in society;

2. Governments should increase efforts to achieve the equalization of educational opportunities for both sexes;

3. Governments should take immediate measures to abolish discriminatory policies and practices in employment, wages and conditions of work. The principle of equal opportunity for employment, promotion and the extension of equal protection to all workers regardless of sex, colour and tribal affiliation must be accepted both *de facto* and *de jure*:

4. Since early marriage and adolescent maternity cause a whole range of social, physical and psychological disabilities etc., the legal age of marriage should be raised significantly and family life education and related services should be made available in adequate scope and quality to young people. In this connection, centres should be established in the rural areas to offer family life education for rural women in order, *inter alia*, to prevent early marriage:

5. Organizations such as the Pan-African women's Organization, which play advocacy roles in promoting policies to improve the economic, social and political status of women in Africa as well as the regional and subregional machineries for the integration of women in the development process of the African Training and Research Centre for Women must receive political, material and financial support from member States so that they will perform their tasks adequately and effectively;

6. In order to enhance the quality of their participation in development efforts and in order to improve their levels of productivity, opportunities for non-formal education focussing on imparting new skills such as in agriculture, animal husbandry, home management etc., should be opened to women;

7. In order to give women the opportunity to participate in wage-earning occupations in the formal sector, Governments should establish a network of creches, day-care centres, etc.;

8. In order to help to relieve women from the drudgery of their daily tasks at home and outside, programmes should be undertaken for the development, production and marketing of simple and inexpensive labour-saving devices so as to free them for more effective participation in development;

9. In order to ensure that women participate to the full in development activities, ways should be found effectively to alleviate their family tasks by giving them access to technologically appropriate work tools and training them in the use of such tools;

10. A certain percentage of seats on established bodies and in planning and execution services should be made available to or reserved for women so that they can assume their full role and discharge their share of responsibility in national development.

IV. Measures to Deal with Problems of Youth Unemployment

Whereas there are large but indeterminate numbers of both girls and boys who are prematurely out of school for a variety of reasons,

Whereas upon leaving school they are not adequately equipped with specific productive and marketable skills, owing to the fact that most educational systems are elitist in character,

Whereas if opportunities are not found for creative and productive outlets for their pent-up youthful energies they are likely to drift towards antisocial and defiant behaviours representing a threat to the social fabric,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. African Governments should create a network of skill and vocational training facilities in order to prepare out-of-school youth, both male and female, for productive employment in appropriate sectors of the national economy;

2. Governments should create opportunities for continuing education for both boys and girls who have left school prematurely, through evening institutes in urban areas and through correspondence education and the mass media for those who live and work in remote areas;

3. Governments should consider the establishment of national youth service programmes where they do not exist and strengthen those which are already in existence with a view to tapping the energy of boys and girls for development purposes;

4. The Organization of African Unity should pay special attention to youth movements on the continent and workers' organization (the Pan-African Youth Movement and the organization of African Trade Union Unity) by extending financial support for the implementation of their various programmes.

V. Measures to deal with the problems of refugees and displaced persons

Whereas refugees and displaced persons represent a manpower drain and impose a heavy burden that holds grave financial and social consequences for African countries,

Whereas, it is necessary for State members of the Organization of African Unity to assume collective responsibility for the well-being of persons who have become refugees and displaced persons as a result of economic, social and political problems and natural and man-made disasters in their own land, as well as aggression or threat of aggression by one member State against another,

Whereas it is necessary for the Organization of African Unity and the appropriate bodies of the United Nations to safeguard fundamental rights and to provide for the basic human needs of persons in refugee status and to assist displaced persons to start a new life, whether they are on the continent or outside it,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Member States should intensify their efforts to improve the economic, social and other conditions that tend to serve as push factors for refugees and displaced persons;

2. Member States should intensify collective efforts to force racist and expansionist regimes to change their policies towards African populations radically and to desist forthwith from committing aggression against their neighbours, especially the front-line States;

3. The Organization of African Unity should use all available means to promote peace, stability, security and good neighbourly relations among African countries by ensuring that member States abide strictly by the principles and relevant decisions of that Organization, the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, and in particular the principles of sovereign equality and territorial integrity of States, inviolability of State frontiers acquired at the time of independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, non-use of force and the settlement of disputes by peaceful means;

4. Material and technical assistance should be extended to front-line States in Southern Africa, in conformity with the relevant decisions of the Organization of African Unity, so that they can effectively discharge their responsibility to the national liberation movements and provide adequate care to victims of the apartheid regime;

5. Member States which have not yet done so should accede to the 1951 United Nations Convention⁸⁰ and the 1967 Protocol⁸¹ relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 Convention of the Organization of African Unity⁸² Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa in accordance with resolution CM/Res. 814 (XXV) of the Organization of African Unity, since that would contribute to resolving the problem of refugees in Africa;

6. Member States should recognize the peaceful and humanitarian nature of granting asylum and must strictly abide by the provisions of article 3 of the aforementioned Convention of the Organization of African Unity;

7. Efforts should be made by the Organization of African Unity, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other appropriate United Nations agencies to facilitate the placement of refugees in ways that will fairly distribute the burden across the continent, in accordance with the recommendations of the 1979 Arusha Conference on the Situation of Refugees in Africa, and with other relevant decisions and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity and in particular resolution CM/Res.727;

8. Agencies should be established at the regional and subregional levels to:

(a) Build an information bank about employment and training possibilities in various parts of the continent;

⁸⁰ United Nation Treaty Series, No. I:2545, vol. 189, page 150.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, No. I:8791, page 267. vol. 606, page 267.

⁸² See Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 30.

(b) Serve as first stage reception and processing centres and make initial arrangements for temporary care;

(c) Assess skill levels of recently arrived refugees with a view to using this assessment as a basis for exploring placement possibilities in potential countries of asylum;

(d) Provide refugees destined to go to a given country with orientation and counselling about the political, economic and social conditions of the country of asylum in order to facilitate the adjustment of the new refugees to the new environment;

(e) Work towards the eventual integration of refugees with the host society through such means as opening up access of refugee children to the educational system and whenever possible promoting the residential integration of refugees in the larger community;

9. A special resolution should be adopted on urgent and imperative need to free all political detainees being held prisoners in southern African and particularly Nelson Mandela.

VI. Social Policy Measures to be Taken in Anticipation of Adverse Social Consequences of the Implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action

A. Agricultural development

Whereas, as a result of the low priority accorded to agriculture in development planning and the great emphasis placed on cash crop production in the past, the food situation in Africa is assuming serious proportions, as a result of which Africa has now become a net importer of food,

Recognizing the fact that the modernization of agriculture is given prominence in the Lagos Plan of Action,

Convinced that, by and large, nothing but benefits could accrue from the efforts to promote agricultural development,

Whereas at the same time it is important to recognize that the production techniques (capital or labour-intensive) which must be adopted will affect the labour use pattern and hence will have an impact on rural unemployment and underemployment,

Whereas it is important to recognize that there are institutional impediments such as landlord-tenant relations and uneconomical and fragmented land-use techniques that contribute to stagnation in the agricultural sector,

Considering the high proportion of food losses due to spoilage,

Considering that man is at the centre of the development process and benefits or suffers from the social costs of development and therefore needs to be in a good physical and mental state,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Member States should formulate and implement far-reaching agrarian reform programmes with utmost urgency;

2. Governments of the region should create research programmes and facilities to adapt production technologies to make them suitable for African realities;

3. Governments should formulate and implement, with utmost urgency, policies concerning solid conservation, the tapping of underground water and reforestation so as to restore and maintain ecological equilibrium in rural areas;

4. Governments should formulate and implement improve range-management programmes which focus on making nomadic pastoralist sedentary by gradually circumscribing areas of movement and simultaneously creating the basic and necessary social infrastructure such as schools, health facilities, housing, markets, etc.;

5. In order to enhance the efficient functioning of society and promote productivity, Governments should launch massive campaigns aimed at eradicating illiteracy among the agricultural population using all available manpower including students and the military;

6. Governments should take prompt and decisive measures to promote the cooperative movement to ensure that it covers the food production subsector;

7. Governments should accord priority in rural development schemes to the expansion of small-scale and cottage industries with a view to solving the problems of rural unemployment and underemployment.

8. Governments should become directly involved, via State entrepreneurship, in large-scale production of food, using appropriate technology with a view to increasing food reserves;

9. Governments should launch mass education programmes designed to change traditional customs, taboos and attitudes concerning the utilization of food;

10. Government should organize a sustained campaign using agricultural extension and community development type of strategies to educate the agricultural population in improved methods of cultivation, harvesting, storage and processing of agricultural produce;

11. Governments should wage educational campaigns against traditional customs and taboos which militate against production;

12. Governments should adopt credit policies conducive to making credit available to the farming population;

13. To motivate farmers to produce more, Governments should adopt equitable price policies and expand marketing facilities for agricultural products;

14. Governments should create food distribution systems that will help to make products available to all sectors of the population;

15. Governments should expand general health services to cover, as far as possible, all sectors of the population;

16. Member States should intensify research into food conservation and popularize the results of such research;

17. In each State, social workers should be involved in the preparation, execution and evaluation of specific development programmes whether of an agricultural or industrial nature.

B. Industrial Development

Whereas the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity called for decisive measures to be taken to stimulate the rapid industrialization of this continent,

Whereas the Heads of State and Government stressed, at the said meeting, that industrialization policy should focus primarily on meeting the basic material needs of the populations of this continent,

Whereas they also underscored the central role of industrialization as an effective instrument of winning for Africa its rightful place in the world market,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Governments should increase control over raw materials and natural resources as a prerequisite for industrialization in developing countries;
2. Governments should adopt an industrialization policy based on considerations of relative and competitive advantage in terms of available raw materials;
3. In developing industrialization policies, Governments should take into account opportunities for job creation in addition to returns on investment;
4. Governments should consider the impact of the creation of new industrial establishments in agriculture;
5. Governments should adopt a physical planning policy that forms an integral part of the national development plan based on the principle of regional balance which means, in particular, that industrial activities should be decentralized so as to:
 - (a) Narrow the gap in life styles between urban and rural populations;
 - (b) Reduce the pressure on employment opportunities and the supply of other services in rural areas;
 - (c) Use industrialization as a means of rationalizing and modernizing economic activity in the agricultural sector;
6. To realize the goals of a geographically decentralized industrial system, Governments should undertake the task of advance planning in terms of:
 - (a) Determining suitable sites for new industries;
 - (b) Planning the physical layouts of the site on the basis of accepted zoning practices;
 - (c) Providing housing and other social facilities such as schools, health centres, markets, recreational areas and so forth;
7. Governments should set standards for the disposal of industrial waste so as to protect the environment from pollution;
8. Governments should promulgate regulations that ensure the protection of workers from occupational diseases and industrial accidents;

9. Government should adopt a system of remuneration that will stimulate motivation and discipline in work so as to encourage high productivity.

C. Science and Technology

Whereas one of the major causes of Africa's underdevelopment is backwardness in technology,

Whereas technology transferred reluctantly and without being adapted to the needs of the receiving country is not generally in the interest of developing countries,

Whereas it is necessary to adapt science and technology to African social, cultural and economic realities,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Governments should mount research programmes in the adaptation of science and technology to the realities and needs of their respective countries;

2. Governments should actively promote the acceptance by the public of technologies adapted to the relevant situation which affect the social and economic life of their countries;

3. Efforts should be made to produce and market improved equipment at costs affordable by the average person;

4. Government should encourage and support service and producer cooperatives in employing scientific developments in agriculture and production inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides, etc.;

5. In order to improve the health status of the general population, the quest for simple and yet efficient methods of providing adequate water supplies for personal use should be increased. In this respect the use of wind mills should be explored.

D. Measures to be Taken to Maximize the Social Benefits of the Proposed Expansion of an Intra-African Network of Transport and Communications

Whereas the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity affirmed the usefulness of expanding a continental network of transportation and communications as a means of advancing the cause of collective self-reliance among African countries by encouraging free movement of people and goods across national boundaries,

Whereas this is recognized as an effective means of promoting African unity,

Whereas it is also important to realize that at the same time this is likely to have adverse consequences on existing patterns of population and manpower distribution,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Governments should:

(a) Accord high priority to this worthwhile goal;

(b) Study policies of migration which would contribute to solving social problems arising out of migration in Africa and their impact on the economies of African countries;

(c) Encourage the exchange of video-taped and other programmes depicting social life, culture, important news and events in different African countries, until such time as an intra-African satellite communication system makes live broadcasting a reality;

2. Partners should:

(a) In the case of joint economic projects such as heavy industries located in the territory of one of the partners, make labour allocations classified by skill on the basis of a quota allocation proportionate to the share of inputs to the project;

(b) In the case of joint economic projects as defined under 2 (a) above sign an agreement concerning the rights of the workers deployed by reason of the partnership;

3. In order to promote greater understanding among the people of Africa and to advance the cause of African solidarity, tourism by Africans within Africa should be actively promoted by working out international agreements among national transport - particularly air transport-systems about low-cost travel packages;

E. Measures to be Taken to Maximize the Social Advantages of the Possible Discovery of Alternative Sources of Energy

Considering the constant deterioration in the terms of trade, the low price level of raw material exports and the steady increase in the cost of imported manufactures and services which among other things lead to fluctuations in energy prices,

Considering the need to establish the new international economic order as rapidly as possible,

Stressing the importance and urgency of reducing Africa's excessive dependence of foreign sources of energy,

Whereas it is important to realize that, in spite of the economic advantage of a breakthrough in the development of reliable energy sources, there are likely to be social costs in the form of the disturbance of existing patterns of population settlement and adverse effects on the environment,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Governments should undertake advanced planning for the resettlement of people who will be affected by the location of new oil fields, coal mines hydroelectric projects and nuclear plans;

2. Since the opening up of new sources of energy or the expansion of exiting ones involves large inflows of labour from outside, the likely size of this inflow should be estimated in advance as part of the general feasibility study and arrangements made for their settlement including planning and implementation of programmes of social services such as housing, education, health and recreation services, markets, etc.;

3. Standards for safety and ventilation and other protective measures should be set in order to protect workers and communities from such hazards as result from coal dust, toxic fumes, radiation and other pollutants.

VII. International Cooperation in Social Development

Whereas the guiding principles and basic strategy in the war against underdevelopment is collective self-reliance,

Whereas it is realized that, individually, African countries lack sufficient resources to deal with crucial dimensions of social development needs such as the training of high-level manpower and the building of a data bank in the fields of science and technology,

Whereas it is recognized that, by reason of their educational preparation and training, African development planners tend to prescribe development strategies which are void of their social dimensions and which are meaningless within the African context,

It is, therefore, recommended that:

1. Since no single university can attain excellence in all fields of training for high-level manpower, some universities should, through subregional pooling of resources, be designated to undertake the training of high-level manpower to meet, even if only modestly, the high level manpower requirements of countries in the subregion;

2. Centres for basic and applied research should be established in each subregion where scholars in the social sciences may engage in research activities aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding about the economic, social and cultural characteristics of African societies, the patterns and dynamics of changes that are taking place, and the implications of these for development policy;

3. The educational and research facilities specified under (1) and (2) above should be financed by contributions from member countries and subsidized through financial and technical assistance from bilateral and multilateral donor agencies;

4. As part of the effort to promote international cooperation in the training of social development personnel, African Governments, through their ministries of social affairs, should extend technical and material assistance to the Association for Social Work Education in Africa which has been serving as a regional coordinating body and information clearing house since 1971;

5. Assistance should be given to Zimbabwe to enable that country to cope with the considerable requirements resulting from the complex situation which it is facing, both by African Governments and by the international community.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

424 (XVI). Vote of thanks to the Government and People of Sierra Leone^{83/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply grateful to H.E. Dr. D.R. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, and to the Government of Sierra Leone for their most generous hospitality in providing the necessary facilities which have enabled the Economic Commission for Africa within the past three weeks, to hold two important meetings in Freetown, namely, the sixteenth session of the Commission and seventh meeting of the Conference of Ministers, and the second meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole,

Conscious of the fact that the facilities afforded by the host Government of Sierra Leone for holding these two meetings in Freetown have provided a momentous opportunity for the legislative organs of the Commission to consider various aspects of the economic and social conditions of Africa particularly matters

⁸³ See Chapter III, paragraph 110 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

concerned with the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{84/} and to take positive action for the mobilization of resources and concerted efforts by African Governments for the implementation of the work programme of the Commission for the biennium 1982-1983,^{85/} and thereby demonstrate in a concrete manner that spirit of self-reliance which is a prerequisite for the rapid advancement of the African region and its peoples,

Noting with appreciation the inspiring address of H.E. Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone, and particularly his penetrating analysis of the factors needed for the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,

1. Addresses its gratitude to H.E. Dr. Siaka Stevens, President of Sierra Leone as well to the Government and people of Sierra Leone for their warm hospitality and for the physical and other facilities generously provided for the meetings and their participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Sierra Leone.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

425 (XVI). New and renewable sources of energy^{86/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting on New and Renewable Sources of Energy in Africa^{87/} held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 16 January 1981,

Recalling Economic Commission for Africa resolution 113 (VI) of 2 March 1964 on the utilization of solar energy in Africa, resolution 265 (XII) of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa of 23 February 1975 in which it was recommended that the Executive Secretary should undertake any action needed to ensure that use was made of the results of solar energy research to benefit the development of African countries and he was requested to provide maximum possible assistance to any African country or group of countries which had undertaken solar energy research, experimentation or exploitation,

Recalling also the recommendations made by the second African meeting on Energy^{88/} held at Accra from 8 to 19 November 1976 concerning the development and utilization of non-conventional sources and new energies,

⁸⁴ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁸⁵ E/CN.14/790 - E/CN.14/TPCW.II/7.

⁸⁶ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁸⁷ E/CN.14/800 - E/CN.14/TPCW.II/17 - EN.14/NRD/E/39.

⁸⁸ E/CN.14/665.

Bearing in mind resolution 337 (XIV) of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa of 27 March 1979 endorsing the recommendation made by the Regional Seminar on Solar Energy^{89/} held at Niamey from 8 to 13 January 1979 at which it was decided to establish a Regional Centre for Solar Energy Research and Development in Africa,

Taking into account General Assembly resolutions 33/148 of 20 December 1978 and 34/190 of 18 December 1979, in which it was decided to convene at Nairobi an international conference on new and renewable sources of energy in August 1981,

Recalling the guiding principles of the Lagos Plan of Action^{90/} on the development of new and renewable sources of energy,

Taking into account also that new and renewable sources of energy could constitute alternative sources of energy and contribute to the future development of African countries,

Cognizant of the importance of developing new and renewable sources of energy in order to meet the requirements for continued economic and social development, particularly in rural and remote areas,

Stressing the importance of intensive international cooperation and concerted action and the full commitment of African countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy,

Considering that the mastery of various technologies regarding new and renewable sources of energy and their adaptation to local conditions require adequate technological infrastructure and appropriate research and development efforts,

Considering further that genuine development cannot be ensured and that new technologies cannot be mastered without highly skilled, competent and motivated staff with the required knowledge, practical experience and sense of initiative,

1. Endorses the final report of the Regional Preparatory Meeting on new and Renewable Sources of Energy held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 12 to 16 January 1981 including its Plans of Action and recommendations;

2. Further endorses the regional paper^{91/} which reflects the African position concerning the development and utilization of new and renewable sources of energy;

3. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa for the assistance rendered to African member States in the preparatory work for the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy to be held at Nairobi, Kenya from 10 to 21 August 1981;

4. Urges African member States to be represented at the Conference at the highest level possible in the field of new and renewable sources of energy and, acting on the basis of the guidelines set out in the regional paper, to ensure that their views are fully and equitably reflected in the international declaration or plan of action to be drawn up by the Conference;

⁸⁹ E/CN.14/713.

⁹⁰ See A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁹¹ E/CN.14/799.

5. Further urges African member States to give high priority to measures for the implementation of national, subregional and regional programmes conceived within the framework of the African Plan of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy;

6. Invites African member States to keep the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa informed on the progress made in the implementation of this Plan and of any problems and difficulties in this regard;

7. Urges the Secretary-General to strengthen the Energy resources Unit of the Economic commission for Africa and to allocate the funds required for carrying out the various tasks related to the promotion and implementation of the Plan;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to prepare a progress report on the implementation of the African Regional Plan of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and to submit it for consideration at the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in 1983.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

426 (XVI). Full regionalization of regional training institutes for population studies in Africa^{92/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling resolution 367 (XIV) of the conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa of 27 March 1979 which requested the Executive Secretary of that Commission to initiate action to make the Regional Institute for Population Studies at Accra and the Institute de formation et de recherche démographiques at Yaounde fully regional in character,

Recalling also the action taken by the Conference of ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its sixth meeting concerning the implementation of regionalization of the two institutes,^{93/}

Further recalling resolution 393 (XV) of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa of 12 April 1980 which endorsed the new statutes for the two institutes and recommended that the statutes should be submitted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly,

Noting with satisfaction on action taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Governments of the host countries of the two institutes to bring about their regionalization, notably through the organization of sensitization missions within the countries served by each of the two institutes on the regionalization and activities of the institutes,

Further noting with satisfaction the readiness of the Governments of Ghana and the United Republic of Cameroon to cooperate with the secretariat in holding a meeting of plenipotentiaries of member States on the future of the two institutes,

Conscious of the urgent need to bring about the regionalization of the two institutes,

^{92/} See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

^{93/} E/1980/27.

1. Requests the Secretary-General to ensure that the new statutes of the institutes annexed to the present resolution are submitted to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;
2. Recommends that the General Assembly should approve the two statutes at its thirty-six session;
3. Invites all African member States to participate fully in the meetings of plenipotentiaries on the future of the two institutes and to discharge their financial obligations which will be determined by these meetings in order that the regionalization might become effective as soon as possible;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Governments of the host countries of the institutes, to make all the necessary arrangements to ensure that the regionalization become effective by January 1982 at the latest and to submit a progress report to the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa at its next meeting.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

Annex

A. Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies

ARTICLE I

Establishment and Objectives

1. The Regional Institute for Population Studies (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Accra pursuant to the agreement signed on 3 December 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the Republic of Ghana shall be continued in existence under the terms of these statutes.
2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of persons particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, specialized in population studies, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.
3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall:
 - (a) Provide training courses on population and related fields;
 - (b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;
 - (c) Organize in cooperation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;
 - (d) Provide at the request of the Governments of the countries set out in appendix to these Statutes such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;
 - (e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and,
 - (f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Accra in the Republic of Ghana.
2. The Government of the Republic of Ghana shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and Organization of the Institute

1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.
2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.
3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.
4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council

Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex officio Chairman of the Governing Council;
 - (b) A representative of the Government of the Republic of Ghana;
 - (c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");
 - (d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. The Director of the Institute shall act as Secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.
3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for re-elections provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that one half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall:

(a) Prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(b) Give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(c) Prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;

(d) Prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(e) Examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(f) Review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute;

(g) Examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;

(h) Present through its Chairman, to the Conference, annual reports on the work of the Institute;

(i) Determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute, the other offices of the Institute.

7. The Governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its chairman or one third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall:

(a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;

(b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall:

(a) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the Director of the Institute;

(b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. He shall in particular:

(a) Be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;

(b) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(c) Be responsible for the carrying out of the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;

(d) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of existing vacancies in the professional posts of the Institute for dissemination within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(e) Transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment to the other professional posts of the Institute;

(f) Subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute;

(g) Make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;

(h) Establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;

(i) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII

Advisory Board on Studies and Research Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of:

(a) Six persons who are citizens of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;

(b) Two senior lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;

(c) The Director of the Institute;

(d) A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(e) The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;

(f) A representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(g) A representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population;

(h) A representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(i) A representative of the Ministry responsible for demographic questions of the Government of Ghana;

(j) The President of the Association of former students of the Institute;

(k) A representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.

2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to service on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.

3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.

4. The Board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.
5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.
6. The Board shall have the following powers and duties:
 - (a) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;
 - (b) To give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;
 - (c) To satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;
 - (d) To propose for adoption by the governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;
 - (e) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;
 - (f) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;
 - (g) To initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.
7. The Board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.
8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.
9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedure including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervising research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Cooperation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organizations in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the Financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by the Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the Institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

These Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Botswana, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

B. Statutes of the "Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques"

ARTICLE I

Establishment and objectives

1. The Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute") established in Yaounde pursuant to the agreement signed on 9 November 1971 between the United Nations and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall be continued in existence under the terms of these Statutes.
2. The primary purpose of the Institute shall be the training of demographers particularly those from the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, and the conduct and publication of the results of research in population and related fields in relation to such countries.

3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the Institute shall:

- (a) Provide training courses in population and related fields;
- (b) Organize and undertake research on all aspects of population and related fields both at its headquarters and in the countries served by the Institute;
- (c) Organize in cooperation with appropriate national services and specialized agencies concerned in other African countries, workshops, seminars and meetings on national, subregional and regional population problems;
- (d) Provide at the request of the Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, such advisory services as may be within its competence and resources;
- (e) Grant degrees, diplomas, certificates or other awards to persons in respect of courses of study provided by the Institute, and subject to the approval of the Governing Council, establish for this purpose such relationships with national universities or similar institutions as may be appropriate; and
- (f) Provide documentation in the various fields of population with respect to Africa to research workers and to national, subregional and regional organizations.

ARTICLE II

Headquarters of the Institute

- 1. The headquarters of the Institute shall be in Yaounde in the United Republic of Cameroon.
- 2. The Government of the United Republic of Cameroon shall, in an agreement to be entered into between the Government and the United Nations, provide and grant as the case may be, such adequate premises, facilities and services and privileges and immunities as may be required for the effective operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE III

Status and organization of the Institute

- 1. The Institute shall be a subsidiary body of the Economic Commission for Africa.
- 2. The Institute shall have its own Governing Council.
- 3. In addition, there shall be an Advisory Board on Studies and Research, a Director and other staff of the Institute.
- 4. The Institute shall, except as may be otherwise provided by the General Assembly, be subject to the Financial Regulations, the Financial Rules and the Staff Rules of the United Nations and all other administrative issuances of the Secretary-General.

ARTICLE IV

The Governing Council Composition, functions and meetings

- 1. The Governing Council shall be composed as follows:
 - (a) The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, who shall be ex officio Chairman of the governing Council;

(b) A representative of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;

(c) Twelve of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes selected by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference");

(d) A representative of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as Secretary of the Governing Council and shall signify the acts of the Governing Council.

3. In selecting the members of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, the Conference shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes.

4. The members of the Governing Council selected under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article shall hold office for a period of four years and may be eligible for re-election provided, however, that in making selections for the first time, the Conference shall direct that one half of the countries selected by them shall retire two years after they have been selected and shall be replaced by the same number of countries selected by the Conference for that purpose.

5. The meeting of the Governing Council referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall each designate to represent it on the Governing Council, a person who is competent and experienced in the activities of the Institute.

6. The Governing Council shall:

(a) Prescribe the general principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(b) Give directives of a general nature as to the implementation of the principles and policies governing the operations of the Institute;

(c) Prescribe conditions for the admission of persons to undergo courses of study provided by the Institute and for the award of degrees, diplomas or certificates or other awards granted by the Institute;

(d) Prescribe regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(e) Examine and approve the work programme of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(f) Review and approve the annual progress report of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute;

(g) Examine and approve the financial report and accounts of the Institute for the preceding year;

(h) Present through its Chairman, to the Conference, annual reports on the work of the Institute;

(i) Determine apart from the office of the Director of the Institute, the other offices of the Institute and the organizational chart of the Institute.

7. The governing Council may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes, the Director of the Institute or the Advisory Board on Studies and Research any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (c) and (d) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Governing Council shall meet in ordinary session once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or once third of its members.

9. Subject to the provisions of these Statutes, the Governing Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure.

ARTICLE V

The Chairman of the Governing Council

1. The Chairman of the governing Council shall:

(a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Council;

(b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Governing Council;

(c) With the approval of the Governing Council, solicit and receive on behalf of the Institute, financial and other resources from the specialized agencies of the United Nations or other intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other sources.

2. The Chairman of the Governing Council may delegate his functions as set out in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article to the Director of the Institute.

ARTICLE VI

Appointment of staff of the Institute

1. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall:

(a) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and upon the recommendation of the Governing Council, appoint the Director of the Institute;

(b) By delegation of authority from the Secretary-General of the United Nations appoint other professional staff of the Institute upon the recommendation of the Director of the Institute.

2. The Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa shall keep the Governing Council informed of all appointments made by him under this article.

ARTICLE VII

The Director

1. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed as provided for in these Statutes, for a period of two years subject to renewal for succeeding periods of two years each.

2. The Director of the Institute shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

3. Subject to such directions of a general nature that the Governing Council may give, the Director of the Institute shall have responsibility for the planning, organization and direction of training, research, advisory services and other activities of the Institute. He shall in particular:

- (a) Be responsible for the organization and administration of the Institute;
- (b) submit for the approval of the Governing Council the work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;
- (c) Be responsible for the carrying out the activities of the Institute in accordance with the approved work programmes and corresponding budgets of the Institute;
- (d) Disseminate within the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes including the particulars of all existing vacancies in the Institute;
- (e) Submit for the approval of the Governing Council annual reports on the activities and financial standing and the accounts of the Institute including the particulars of all existing vacancies in the Institute;
- (f) Transmit to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa the names of all applicants for appointment, to all posts of the Institute;
- (g) Subject to such directives as the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa may give, select and appoint persons to the General Service posts of the Institute.
- (h) Make necessary arrangements with national and international organizations for the use by such organizations of the services and facilities provided by the Institute, it being understood that in the case of national organizations no arrangements shall be made without the approval of the Governments concerned;
- (i) Establish and maintain such contacts with Governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute;
- (j) Undertake other assignments or activities as may be determined by the Governing Council.

ARTICLE VIII
Advisory Board on Studies and Research
Composition and functions

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research (hereinafter referred to as "the Board"), shall be composed of:

- (a) Six persons who are citizens of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes and who may be either university teachers or experts engaged in work in the field of population or related studies appointed by the Chairman of the Governing Council, having regard to the maintenance of a fair distribution of appointments among the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes;
- (b) Two lecturers of the Institute elected by the academic staff of the Institute from time to time;
- (c) The Director of the Institute;
- (d) A representative of the Economic Commission for Africa;
- (e) The Director of the Population Division of the United Nations Headquarters;

(f) A representative of the United Nations agencies actively engaged in giving assistance to the Institute as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(g) A representative of the International Union for the Scientific Study of population;

(h) A representative of the governmental or non-governmental organizations working in the field of population in one or more of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be designated by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa;

(i) A representative of the Ministry responsible for population matters of the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon;

(j) The President of the Association of former students of the Institute;

(k) A representative of the student body of the Institute selected for that purpose by the student body of the Institute.

2. The members of the Board appointed, designated or elected by the Chairman of the Governing Council and the academic staff of the Institute shall be appointed, designated or elected as the case may be, to serve on two successive meetings of the Board and may be eligible for reappointment, designation or election.

3. The member of the Board elected by the student body of the Institute shall be elected to serve on one meeting of the Board and may be eligible for re-election.

4. The Board shall at the beginning of each of its meetings, elect its Chairman from among its members specified in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this article.

5. The Director of the Institute shall provide secretarial services for the Board.

6. The Board shall have the following powers and duties:

(a) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the activities to be undertaken by the Institute;

(b) To give advice to the Director of the Institute on the design of courses of study and research programmes of the Institute;

(c) To satisfy itself regarding the context and academic standard of any course of study in respect of a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and examine any relationship entered into between the Institute with any university or similar institution in pursuance of the provisions of subparagraph (e) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes and to report its findings thereon to the Governing Council;

(d) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council conditions regarding the eligibility of persons for admission to courses of study for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute and for obtaining of any degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(e) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council the standard of proficiency to be attained in each examination for a degree, diploma, certificate or other award of the Institute;

(f) To propose for adoption by the Governing Council regulations governing the conduct of persons undergoing courses of study at the Institute;

(g) To initiate proposals relating to the conduct of the Institute generally, and to discuss any matter relating to the Institute and to make representations thereon to the Governing Council.

7. The Board may delegate to a national university or similar institution with which it has established relationship under subparagraph (c) of paragraph 3 of article I of these Statutes or the Director of the Institute any of its functions as set out in subparagraphs (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 6 of this article.

8. The Board shall meet at least once every two years upon its convocation by its Chairman or the Governing Council.

9. Subject to the provisions of this article, the Board shall determine its own rules of procedure including its quorum, the convening of its ordinary or extraordinary meetings, and the conduct of business thereat and at other times.

ARTICLE IX

Assistance by the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa

The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa shall assist the Institute in every possible way in order to facilitate its work. In particular, the Economic Commission for Africa shall at the request of the Institute make available to the Institute qualified staff to give lectures, to assist in supervision research and to participate in seminars of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Co-operation with organizations, etc.

The Institute shall establish such relationships with the United Nations and its specialized agencies and other organizations and with Governments, universities or similar institutions and research organizations in the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes, as may be necessary or desirable for the achievement of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XI

Financial resources and rules governing the financial management of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its finances from contributions made by Governments of the countries set out in the appendix to these Statutes as may be determined from time to time by the Conference and by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities.

2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies, other intergovernmental organizations, governments and non-governmental organizations and other sources. Acceptance by the Institute of offers of such further assistance shall, in every case, be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the Governing Council, in consultation with the Director of the institute and in accordance with the basic aims of the Institute and the relevant provisions of the rules governing the financial management of the Institute. The Chairman of the Governing Council shall report on the matter to the Governing Council at its next session.

ARTICLE XII

Amendments

These Statutes may, on the recommendation of the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, be amended by the Conference.

Appendix

Algeria, Benin, Burundi, the central African Republic, Chad, the Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, the Niger, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Cameroon, the Upper Volta and Zaire.

427 (XVI). Implications of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system for the regional commissions^{94/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system so as to make them more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic cooperation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner,

Recalling resolution 330 (XIV) of the conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa of 27 March 1979 on the restructuring of intergovernmental machinery for development and cooperation in Africa,

Grateful for all actions so far taken to implement the requirements of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202, particularly those relating to section IV of the annex to resolution 31/297, on structures for regional and interregional cooperation,

Recalling resolutions 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 and 398 (XV) of 2 April 1980 of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa on the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade and the Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for African Development respectively, both of which led to the adoption by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity of the Lagos Plan of Action^{95/} for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa,

Recalling also the resolution of the Organization of African Unity on the participation of Africa in international negotiations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980 which proclaimed the Third United Nations Development Decade and adopted the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, aimed at implementing the goals and objectives of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of which the Lagos Plan of Action should be considered an integral part,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 35/64 of 5 December 1980 on special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s adopted after consideration of the Lagos Plan of Action,

Conscious that the important part played by the Economic Commission for Africa in the preparation of the Monrovia Strategy and the Lagos Plan of Action reflects faithfully an important element of the role of the Commission as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region,

⁹⁴ See Chapter III paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁹⁵ See A/S - 11/14, annex I.

Taking note of General Assembly decision 35/440 of 16 December 1980, in which the General Assembly decided, *inter alia*, to invite the regional commissions to consider further at their plenary sessions in 1981 the implications for their role and functions of General Assembly resolutions 31/197 and 33/202, in the light, *inter alia*, of the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General⁹⁶ on development and international economic cooperation: Implications of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 39/202 for the regional commissions, particularly paragraphs 76 to 79 thereof, and to report thereon for action by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council in the context of its consideration of the report for the Secretary-General called for under General Assembly resolution 34/206 of 19 December 1979,

Having noted the afore-mentioned report of the Secretary-General and the note of the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa relating to it,⁹⁷ and having considered carefully those documents,

Taking account of the dimensions and characteristics of the challenge of socio-economic change which confronts African member States individually and collectively in the 1980s,

Firmly convinced of the role of economic cooperation in the process of bringing about structural change, self-reliance and self-sustainment,

Aware that the limited resources of the United Nations system require to be applied at the point of optimum effect within the African region and convinced of the catalytic as well as integrative role which the Economic Commission for Africa now plays in the promotion of self-reliance and self-sustainment,

Appreciative of the support provided by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for strengthening the role of the Economic Commission for Africa as an executing agency,

1. Endorses the analysis contained in the report of the Secretary-General which reflects generally the role of the regional commissions in the United Nations system;

2. Requests the General Assembly to make available to the Economic Commission for Africa the necessary resources so as to enable it fully to play its role under the authority of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as the main general economic and social development centre within the United Nations system for the African region;

3. Appeals to the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to decentralize the relevant activities and redeploy the associated manpower and financial resources to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa so as to strengthen the capacity of the secretariat to respond effectively to the growing requests from African member States particularly in relation to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations development Decade;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General to involve the regional commissions in all preparations for the meetings of the Second and Third committees of the General Assembly and in particular to arrange for the executive secretaries to address the Second Committee on the economic and social conditions of their respective regions as well as on the programmes of work and priorities of their commissions;

5. Also calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure the involvement of the executive secretaries of the regional commissions in the Administrative Committee on Coordination by making them full members of that Committee;

⁹⁶ A/35/546.

⁹⁷ E/CN.14/811.

6. Further calls upon the Secretary-General to ensure the involvement of the executive secretaries in such other machinery as might enable the regional commissions effectively to exercise their responsibilities for coordination at the regional level in accordance with the requirements of General Assembly resolutions 32/197 and 33/202;

7. While congratulating the United Nations Development Programme for its financial contributions to the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa for the implementation of development projects, calls on the Administrator of that Programme and the Executive Director for the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to intensify their efforts to provide more resources to the Economic Commission for Africa so as to enable it to carry out more effectively its task as an executing agency of projects of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in the African region;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to intensify his efforts to strengthen the relations between the Commission and United Nations Headquarters on the one hand, and between the Commission and the specialized agencies and other organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system on the other, so as to achieve the objective of effective leadership and coordination within the United Nations system in the African region;

9. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to strengthen the relationship between the Commission and the other regional commissions with a view not only to strengthening interregional cooperation at the United Nations Secretariat level but also to enabling the regional commissions to play a greater role in South-South economic and technical cooperation;

10. Appeals to the Secretary-General and the heads of the specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system as well as the other regional commissions to give the necessary support to the initiatives of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa so that the resources of the system may be properly coordinated so as to respond effectively to the development and economic growth needs of the African region.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

428 (XVI). Programmes of work and priorities of the Economic Commission for Africa for 1982-1983^{98/}

The Economic and Social Council,

Having examined and discussed the revised programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981^{99/} and the proposed programme for work and priorities for 1982-1983^{100/} approved by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind that the Commission's medium-term plan for 1980-1983^{101/} was considered and approved at the eighteenth meeting of its Executive Committee and that the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1980-1981 and 1982-1983 were based on it,

⁹⁸ See Chapter III, paragraphs 70 and 71 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting.

⁹⁹ E/CN.14/707/Rev.2.

¹⁰⁰ E/CN.14/790.

¹⁰¹ E/CN.14/TECO/40.

Taking into consideration the explanation given by the Commission's secretariat that:

(a) The programmes reflected a realistic appraisal of the prospects of obtaining funds in view of the decisions of the General Assembly to place restrictions on the growth of the programme budget,

(b) The programmes were based on a hard core of priority projects consistent with the International Development Strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade^{102/} and the Lagos Plan of Action^{103/} and which had been considered by numerous subsidiary bodies of the Commission and after taking into account projects which were considered to be of low priority, of marginal usefulness, obsolete or ineffective,

Taking note that the programmes are based on assessments of resources available or likely to be available and incorporated in a programme budget submitted for consideration by the General Assembly.

1. Notes that, in accordance with the manner in which the United Nations programme budget was determined after the preparation of the programme, the programmes of work and priorities had no quantitative targets or budget estimates;

2. Recommends that the two programme documents be updated on the basis of decisions reached in the latest round of meetings of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres of the Commission;

3. Approves the Commission's programme of work and priorities for 1982-1983;

4. Urges the Secretary-General to do all in his power to provide adequate resources for the Commission to enable it to implement fully its work programme in view of the growing economic and social problems of Africa.

217th meeting,
10 April 1981.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE SEVENTEENTH SESSION OF COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR EIGHTH MEETING**

429 (XVII). New Statutes of the Regional Institute for Population Studies, Accra, and the "Institut de Formation et de Recherche démographiques", Yaounde^{1/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 367 (XIV) of 27 March 1979, which requested the Executive Secretary of the Commission to initiate action to make the Regional Institute for Population Studies at Accra and the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques at Yaounde fully regional in character,

Recalling also its resolution 393 (XV) of 12 April 1980, which endorsed the new statutes of the two institutes and recommended that the statutes should be submitted through the Economic and Social Council for approval by the General Assembly,

^{102/} General Assembly resolution 35/56.

^{103/} See A/S-11/14, annex I.

¹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Further recalling its resolution 426 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the full regionalization of the regional training institutes for population studies in Africa, which submitted the new statutes to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council,

Noting with satisfaction the action taken by the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Governments of the host countries of the two institutes to bring about their regionalization, notably through the organization of sensitization missions within the countries served by each of the two institutes on the regionalization and activities of the institutes,

Noting decision 36/450 taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session in which the Conference of Ministers of the Commission was invited to revise the draft statutes so that they comply with the United Nations rules and procedures,

Having revised the new statutes in the light of the institutes' status as subsidiary bodies of the Commission,

Recommends that the revised statutes^{2/} be submitted for approval to the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session through the Economic and Social Council.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

430 (XVII). African Household Survey Capability Programme^{3/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of the report of the second session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers^{4/} and realizing the importance of national household survey capability in order to generate continuing data to plan socio-economic development and to assess the impact of such development on the quality of life of the population,

Recalling Executive Committee resolution ECO (XVIII) Res.9 of 4 May 1978 which, *inter alia*, endorsed the regional component of the African Household Survey Capability Programme and urged the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to mobilize resources in support of statistical training and household surveys in the African region,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolution 2055 (LXII) of 5 May 1977 which drew the attention of developing countries to the possibility of using additional United Nations Development Programme funds to support the establishment of upgrading of national household survey capabilities as an important component of development infrastructures and requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Development Programme, in cooperation with the World Bank and in consultation with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies, to consider the modalities for carrying out this development activity,

^{2/} E/ECA/CM.8/22/Corr.2.

^{3/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

^{4/} E/ECA/CM.8/22.

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 1979/5 of 9 May 1979 which strongly urged the developing countries to take maximum advantage of the Programme and to prepare long-term plans for survey data collection in a variety of areas in the context of their national and statistical development plans,

Realizing that the statistical information required for formulating, implementing and monitoring socio-economic plans in general and, in particular, the Lagos Plan of Action⁵ will be generated largely as an output of national household survey programmes,

Bearing in mind the substantial assistance African countries have received from the staff of the regional component of the African Household Survey Capability Programme based at the headquarters of the Commission in the field of project formulation, technical backstopping and standards implementation,

1. Reconfirms the importance it attaches to the African Household Survey Capability Programme which aims at building national household survey capabilities in African countries to enable them to collect, process and analyze on a continuing basis integrated demographic, social and economic data on households and household members;

2. Draws the attention of States members of the Commission to the need to give priority to statistical information and make adequate financial provision for their national household survey programme;

3. Urges the African representatives on the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to stress at the next Council meeting the importance that African countries attach to the National Household Survey Capability Programme and the need for the United Nations Development Programme, in cooperation with the World Bank and in consultation with multilateral and bilateral agencies, to mobilize resources for the implementation of country projects under this programme;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to seek the necessary resources from the United Nations Development Programme and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies for the continuation of the regional component of the programme beyond 1982.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

431 (XVII). Demographic data collection and analysis⁶

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966 which called upon the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned to assist, when requested, in further developing and strengthening national and regional facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population,

Recalling also Economic and Social Council resolutions 1279 (XLIII) of 4 August 1967, 1672 (LII) of 2 June 1972 and 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973,

⁵ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Recalling further paragraphs 72 to 77 of the World Population Plan of Action and the Lagos Plan of Action for the accelerated development of Africa and noting the need for reliable socio-economic and demographic data for its implementation,

Noting that in 1977 the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination defined eight major groups in its standard classification of population activities, two of which were basic data collection and population dynamics,

Recalling its resolutions 366 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 and 400 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on priority population programmes of the Commission,

Taking note of the report of the second session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers⁷ and, in particular, of the decreasing shares of assistance being made available by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to States members of the Commission and to the Commission itself for demographic data collection, processing, evaluation, analysis and dissemination,

1. Notes with great concern the recent unilateral decision of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to scale down dramatically its contribution to country and regional population programmes in Africa;
2. Draws the attention of the United Nations Fund for Population activities to the Priority which African nations accord to demographic data collection and analysis within their over-all population programmes;
3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to take the necessary measures in order to alleviate the current reduction in resources for the regional population programme;
4. Appeals to the General Assembly to allocate the necessary infrastructure posts to the Economic Commission for Africa to enable it to meet its increased responsibilities in the field of population;
5. Urges the African representatives on the Governing Council of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to bring to the attention of the Council the concern of African countries about the decrease in the proportion of funds made available for data collection and analysis;
6. Appeals to States Members of the United Nations to give generous support to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to enable the Fund to increase its assistance to countries in the African region in the areas of basic data collection, analysis and research in population dynamics;
7. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission in cooperation with the Fund and in consultation with other multilateral and bilateral donor agencies to consider as soon as possible means by which the recent improvement in the state of demographic knowledge can be sustained and continued.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

⁷ E/ECA/CM.8/22.

432 (XVII) Financing of the Institut de Formation et de Recherche Démographiques^{8/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 426 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the full regionalization of the regional training institutes for population studies in Africa,

Taking note of the report by the secretariat on the meeting of plenipotentiaries held at Yaounde in July 1981,^{9/}

Conscious of the urgent need to make available the necessary funds to allow the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques to continue to function beyond 30 June 1982,

Urges the Governments of member States served by the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques to take the necessary measures to pay as soon as practicable the advance of \$US 10,000 from their 1982 contributions, in accordance with the request sent by the Executive Secretary of the Commission to each member State in October 1981.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

433 (XVII) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning^{10/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 285 (XII) of 28 February 1975, 350 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 and 399 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Taking note of:

(a) The achievements of the Institute in its third phase of operation and its drive to develop an appropriate approach to the problems and needs of Africa's development planning and policy design through its training and research activities, as indicated in the institute's five-year plan, 1982-1986,

(b) The fact that the growing activities of the Institute and the effect of inflation require additional financial resources, while the African countries' stipulated contributions have remained unchanged since 1975,

(c) The fact that African countries which have gained independence since 1975 should be added to the list of contributors to the Institute's finances,

(d) The fact that the meeting of the United Nations development Programme Resident Representatives of the African region held in Mbabane, Swaziland, in January 1980 recommended that in order to facilitate training at the Institute, Governments should work together with the Resident Representatives to include fellowships for study at the Institute in their national programmes financed by the national Indicative Planning Figures,

⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁹ See document E/ECA/CM.8/11.

¹⁰ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Considering that, at its twenty-first meeting held in Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 March 1980, the Governing Council of the Institute took note of the recommendations of the above-mentioned meeting of the Resident Representatives of the African region and requested the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers to prepare a resolution for submission to the Conference of Ministers urging the States members of the Commission to include in their national indicative planning figures the financing of fellowships for their nationals to study at the Institute,

Convinced that the Institute should play an even more important role in the development planning of Africa in the years to come, and particularly in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{11/}

Conscious that there is a need for the United Nations Development Programme and African Governments to continue to contribute to the financing of the Institute during its coming five-year cycle,

1. Proposes to apply the indexation formulae agreed upon by States members of the Commission to the 1980 gross national product of all independent African countries in 1980;
2. Requests the African Governments concerned to pay their arrears to the Institute;
3. Invites African countries, which are in a position to do so, to make voluntary contributions to the Institute whenever possible;
4. Urges the United Nations Development Programme to continue its financial support to the Institute at least at the present level of \$US 1.3 million per annum;
5. Asks the Director of the Institute to intensify his efforts to raise funds from external sources whether in the form of voluntary contributions or technical assistance;
6. Requests member States to:
 - (a) supply fellowships for training at the Institute financed out of their national indicative planning figures or other sources;
 - (b) Utilize fully the Institute's training capacity by insisting whenever possible that the manpower training components of capital projects be undertaken at the Institute;
 - (c) Make use of the Institute's advisory services capacity as a substitute for external consultants whenever possible;
7. Urges the Director to prepare a medium-term plan encompassing the mobilization of external resources for the financing of fellowships at the Institute and to present it as soon as possible to the Governing Council of the Institute.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

¹¹ A/S-11/14, annex I.

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the virtual lack of effective institutional capabilities in African States for studying, analyzing, and evaluating strategic issues as a necessary pre-requisite to policy-making, particularly in the fields of national economic policy and international economic relations, and of the need for Africa to build up such capabilities,

Recalling the conclusions and recommendations of the fifteenth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Commission^{13/} held in Algiers in October 1976 to the effect that the proposal to establish a regional Centre for Public Analysis and Strategic Studies was of strategic importance and should be pursued,

Recalling further the endorsement by the Conference of Ministers at its fourth meeting held in Kinshasa^{14/} of the proposal that the Commission should undertake, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the necessary technical studies to serve as a basis for a decision on the establishment of the Institute,

Noting the recommendation of the Monrovia Symposium, organized jointly by the Organization of African Unity and the Commission with the cooperation of the United Nations Development Programme, on the Future Development Prospects to Africa towards the Year 2000,^{15/} to the effect that Africa should develop its own institutional capabilities, including the creation of a Pan-African Future Studies Association, for determining a self-sustained and self-reliant pattern of development for the region,

Appreciative of the initiative and concerted effort of the Commission, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Development Programme in undertaking feasibility studies for the establishment of a regional Institute for Future Studies and the follow-up action in convening an expert group meeting in Addis Ababa in January 1982 to consider the principal features of, and suggest guidelines for the design, establishment and operation of the Institute,

Convinced of the urgency of establishing the proposed Institute,

Further convinced also that the effectiveness of the proposed regional Institute depends to a great extent upon individual member States developing complementary national institutions and/or programmes in order to facilitate their participation in a network of African future studies institutions to be associated with the operations of the African Institute for Future Studies,

Expressing deep gratitude to the United Nations development Programme for the financial support it has given for the initial preparatory work related to the proposal to establish the Institute,

1. Endorses the conclusions and recommendations of the aforementioned Expert Group meeting on the establishment of an African Institute for Future Studies^{16/} and in particular the objectives and functions set for the Institute;

¹² See chapter III, Section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

¹³ E/CN.14/655 - E/CN.14/ECO/110.

¹⁴ E/5941 - E/CN.14/683.

¹⁵ E/CN.14/698/Add.2.

¹⁶ E/ECA/TPCW.3/2.

2. Resolves that an autonomous African Institute for Future Studies be speedily established; and that an endowment fund be also established to guarantee its effectiveness and independence;

3. Appeals in the spirit of the Lagos Plan of Action^{17/} to all African countries, as well as regional and national development and financial institutions, and to African private enterprises and individuals to contribute voluntarily and generously to the Institute's Endowment Fund;

4. Appeals further to the United Nations Development Programme to contribute substantially to the Endowment Fund;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to:

(a) Continue to collaborate with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Development Programme and other appropriate African regional institutions in taking the necessary measures for the early establishment and operation of the Institute;

(b) Submit for the consideration of the ninth meeting of the Conference and eighteenth session of the Commission a progress report on the establishment of the Institute;

6. Invites all member States that do not as yet have well established national institutions or programmes for future studies to take early action to establish such institutions or programmes, so that they can participate effectively in the network of institutions associated with the work of the African Institute for Future Studies.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

435 (XVII). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{18/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Further recalling its resolution 391 (XV) of 12 April 1980 in which it:

(a) Reiterated its appeal to member States to give the highest priority to the transport and communications projects adopted for the programme of the first phase of the Decade,

(b) Requested African States to take the initiative in submitting to the various sources of finance requests for the financing of the project adopted for the first phase,

(c) Also requested the Executive Secretary to organize with groups of donor countries and the financing institutions, consultative technical meetings for the purpose of finding the necessary additional financial resources,

¹⁷ A/S-11/14, annex I.

¹⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Noting with satisfaction resolution CM/Res.889 (XXXVII) adopted at Nairobi, Kenya, in June 1981, by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1980/46 and 1981/67 of 23 July 1980 and 24 July 1981 respectively on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/108 and 36/177 of 5 December 1980 and 19 December 1981 respectively on the organization of consultative technical meetings for the purpose of raising additional financial resources for the Decade programme,

Referring to its resolution 422 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which, in substance, stipulated that the Commission should:

- (a) Organize four consultative technical meetings,
- (b) Continue to monitor the progress of the programme of the first phase of the Transport and Communications Decade,
- (c) Update that programme,
- (d) Undertake the preparation of the programme of action for the second phase, 1984-1988,

Noting that none of these consultative technical meetings covers the countries of North and East Africa as well as the island countries of the Indian Ocean,

1. Notes with satisfaction the progress so far made concerning the implementation of the first phase of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade programme, 1980-1983, and in particular the holding of three of the four consultative technical meetings:

- (a) At Lome, from 8 to 11 June 1981, for the States members of the Economic Community of West African States on roads, air transport, telecommunications/broadcasting and postal services;
- (b) At Ouagadougou, from 20 to 23 January 1982, for the railway projects of the entire continent;
- (c) At Yaounde, from 15 to 17 March 1982, on roads and inland water transport for the 10 countries of central Africa; and their evaluation in figures;^{19/}

2. Expresses its appreciation:

- (a) To the General Assembly for the financial resources which it made available to the Commission for the organization of the consultative technical meetings with donors;
- (b) To the donor countries and financing institutions which participated in these three meetings and whose participants contributed to their success;
- (c) To the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for making available to the commission financial resources under the Programme's third programming cycle for financing the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

¹⁹ See document E/ECA/CM.8/7/part B.

3. Appeals once more to donor countries and financing institutions to participate fully and positively in the fourth meeting scheduled to be held at Abidjan from 3 to 5 May 1982;

4. Requests the executive Secretary to submit a report on the outcome of the fourth consultative technical meeting to the summer session of the Economic and Social Council in July 1982;

5. Recommends that a fifth consultative technical meeting be organized during the second half of 1983 on roads, maritime transport and ports for the countries of North Africa, East Africa and the islands of the Indian Ocean;

6. Calls upon the Secretary-General to provide the Commission with adequate resources to enable it to organize the fifth consultative technical meeting;

7. Requests the executive Secretary to monitor the follow-up of the first four consultative technical meetings by closely assisting the countries in their contacts with donors, and in formulating and presenting their requests for financing projects with a potential subregional or regional impact;

8. Reiterates its earlier request to the Executive Secretary to continue to intensify his efforts to assist member States in the full implementation of the first phase programme.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

436 (XVII). Appropriate telecommunications for the development of Africa^{20/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the progress report^{21/} on the efforts made by Africa, under the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa programme, to establish appropriate telecommunication systems, including the use of satellite communication technology, for the development of Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 278 (XII) and 281 (II) of 28 February 1975 and 310 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the study and establishment of a possible African Regional Satellite Communication System for telephone, telex and other common-carrier services and for radio and television broadcasting,

Recalling also resolutions ECA/UNCTAD/Res.81/17 of the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning^{22/} on the need to harmonize and integrate into one single project study all on-going studies related to the Decade project SAP-01 relating to the feasibility study on the African regional satellite system,

Recalling further resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.81/21 of the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning^{23/} urging the development of rural telecommunications and its own resolution 321 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on integrated rural development which, inter alia, invites the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to assist member countries in the planning and implementation of

²⁰ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

²¹ E/ECA/CM.8/7/part C.

²² E/CN.14/812 - E/CN.14/TRANS/169.

²³ Ibid.

integrated rural development programmes designed to increase gainful employment, incomes, conditions of living and quality of life of the rural population; and that Decade project No. TEP-05 on the rural telecommunication survey has been formulated with such goals in view,

Noting the recommendations from the Intergovernmental Experts Meeting^{24/} held in Addis Ababa from 22 to 26 March 1982 to examine the report on the prefeasibility study on appropriate modern telecommunication technology for integrated rural development in Africa,

Considering the commitment made by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity and by the General Assembly of the United Nations to implement the programme of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, which is now an integral part of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{25/}

1. Endorses the following recommendations of the intergovernmental Experts Meeting:

(a) On the harmonization and integration of all ongoing prefeasibility and preliminary studies such as those relating to appropriate modern telecommunication technology for integrated rural development in Africa, the African regional telecommunication satellite study and the regional satellite telecommunication system in Africa into a single regional project on appropriate telecommunications for the development of Africa;

(b) On the creation of the Inter-agency Coordination Committee to coordinate the implementation of a detailed feasibility study on appropriate telecommunications for the development of Africa composed of the Organization of African Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa, the African Development Bank, the Pan-African Telecommunications Union, the union Africaine des postes et telecommunications, the African National Television and Broadcasting Union, the International Telecommunications Union and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization which shall have the responsibilities indicated in paragraph 7 of document AMTT/IRD No. 20/E of the aforementioned meeting;

(c) That African Governments shall examine the feasibility study project proposal to be circulated by the Inter-agency Coordination Committee and express as soon as possible their interest in participation, indicating the priority action to be taken on the project for its rapid implementation within the Decade programme;

(d) The bilateral donors and multilateral financing institutions should be invited to provide their assistance in a harmonized and complementary manner so as to avoid duplication of effort and wastage of resources;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To give every assistance possible, within the framework of the Decade programme, to the Inter-agency Coordination Committee in its work so that the study can be completed within the first phase programme period; and

(b) To submit a progress report on the implementation of this project to the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting;

²⁴ See E/ECA/CM.8/7/part C.

²⁵ A/S-11/14, annex I.

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to submit the present resolution to the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government to be held in August 1982 in Tripoli, Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

437 (XVII). International Convention on Multimodal Transport of Goods^{26/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report on the activities in the context of the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and on the status of the first phase of the programme, 1980-1983,^{27/}

Recalling the United Nations Convention on the Multimodal Transport of Goods^{28/} adopted on 24 May 1980 under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind the tireless efforts of the African group during the seven-year period of negotiations on the United Nations Convention on the Multimodal Transport of Goods and specifically its recommendation that regional seminars on multimodal transport operations in Africa should be organized with the aim of examining the economic, legal, commercial and other implications of the Convention and its appropriate applicability and impact on African economies,

Noting with satisfaction the collective efforts of the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and the concrete steps taken to organize seminars on multimodal transport operations in Africa scheduled to be held in 1982 and 1983,

1. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to provide the requisite financial resources from the unprogrammed portion of the regional indicative planning figures during its third programming cycle, 1982-1986, for the organization of the joint project on seminars on multimodal transport operations in Africa of the Organization of Africa Unity, the Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Further requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to present a report on the implementation of this resolution at the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

222nd meting,
30 April 1982.

²⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

²⁷ E/ECA/Cm.8/7/part A.

²⁸ See TD/MT/CONF/16.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 359 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 concerning the general design of a pan-African numerical and non-numerical data bank,

Recalling also its resolution 377 (XV) of 12 April 1980 concerning the necessity for a sound documentation and information system for a self-sustaining and self-reliant pan-African development policy which has among its primary objectives self-sufficiency in food, development of natural and human resources, promotion of intra-African trade, intensification of industrial development, and improvement and creation of viable continental transport and communication links,

Further recalling its resolution 413 (XVI) of 4 May 1981 concerning the accelerated establishment of the national and subregional institutional and technical participating centres and requesting the international community to intensify its assistance to the project,

Noting that the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held in Monrovia, Liberia, in July 1979 and the second extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government devoted to economic matters, held in Lagos, Nigeria in April 1980, insisted on the necessity for a sound documentation and information system for a viable integrated development policy in Africa,

Taking into account the resolution adopted by the first Intergovernmental Meeting of African Documentation, Computer and Information Scientists held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, from 19 to 23 October 1981,

Taking into consideration the long-term goals of the project as set out in the Executive Secretary's report presented to the Conference of Ministers at its seventh meeting,^{30/}

Taking into consideration the Executive Secretary's report^{31/} on the progress made in implementing the Pan-African Documentation and Information System programme,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the successful implementation of phase I of the project, particularly on the progress made towards the creation of national and subregional participating centres;
2. Expresses its appreciation to those member States which have already taken action toward the creation of national and subregional information and documentation centres and urges the remaining member States to take prompt action in this regard;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to step up the mobilization of funds for the establishment of national and subregional centres and to identify and approach new sources of financial assistance;
4. Also requests the Executive Secretary to take due cognizance in the design and establishment of subregional centres of existing arrangements among member States for political, economic and technical cooperation;

²⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

³⁰ E/CN.14/789.

³¹ E/ECA/CM.8/6/Rev.1.

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to widen the Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers to comprise not only producers and users of statistical data but also those who process, retrieve and disseminate information and data, i.e. African documentation, information and computer scientists;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to ensure the speedy realization of the feasibility study on appropriate modern telecommunication project, including satellite communications, as recommended by the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Experts held in Addis Ababa in March 1982 and endorsed by Conference of Ministers resolution 436 (XVII) of 30 April 1982;

7. Requests the African Group of the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries in Brussels to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the project;

8. Urges the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on Satellite Communications to explore all possible sources of finance for the implementation of the single regional African satellite communications project;

9. Requests the industrialized countries to assist the project through the provision of efficient technologies, particularly software packages for the management of textual, statistical, factual and technological data bases;

10. Further requests the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, international organizations and all other agencies to make available to the Pan-African Documentation and Information System all information in their possession which may be useful for the social, economic and technological development of Africa;

11. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme, the International Development Research Centre and the African Development Bank for their financial contributions and calls for their continued support;

12. Recommends that African member States should make full use of the technical competence and advisory services available at the Central Coordination Office of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System;

13. Decides that the Executive Secretary should submit a progress report on the further implementation of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System to the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

439 (XVII). Worsening of the economic crisis and its adverse consequences for Africa^{32/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New international Economic Order, and resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

³² See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/180 of 17 December 1981 concerning the adoption of the special measures for the social and economic development of Africa in the 1980s,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/36 of 5 December 1980, containing the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade,

Recognizing the primary responsibility of the African countries for their development and the importance of the mobilization of their national resources for their socio-economic development,

Concerned at the worsening of the world economic crisis and its devastating consequences for the economies of African countries,

Believing that Africans have the right to exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources so that they can utilize the income derived from the exploitation of those resources to foster their economic growth,

1. Affirms the right of African countries to exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources and to utilize them for the benefit of their peoples;

2. Condemns the economic and social pressures exerted by the imperialist Powers and their transnational corporations which exploit the resources of African countries to the detriment of the economic and social interests of the peoples of the continent;

3. Urges all African countries to do everything possible to intensify their efforts, create a spirit of cooperation, and work towards the achievement of the goals and objectives of the integrated development of African countries in accordance with the Monrovia Strategy,^{33/} the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos.^{34/}

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

440 (XVII). External indebtedness of African countries^{35/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with great concern the increasing trends in the industrialized countries towards more constrained and restrictive lending procedures and the prevailing very high interest rates which have resulted in severe balance-of-payments problems for African countries,

Mindful of the fact that, notwithstanding resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978 of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on trade and Development which called on the major creditor countries to cancel or reduce the debts of developing countries, there is marked reluctance on the part of the creditor countries to do so,

³³ Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI)/Rev.1.

³⁴ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

³⁵ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Mindful further of the need for African countries to harmonize their stands on the problem of external indebtedness and the alleviation of its impact on their economies,

Also mindful that the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action^{36/} may be adversely affected by the ever increasing burden of debt servicing if appropriate measures are not taken,

Calls upon the secretariat of the Commission, in collaboration with the general Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank to organize a meeting of government ministries responsible for finance and economic development and planning with a view to examining carefully the problems associated with the external debt of African countries.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

441 (XVII). Development of Intra-African Trade^{37/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the cardinal importance which the Lagos Plan of Action^{38/} attaches to the promotion of intra-African trade as a mainstay of the African strategy for socio-economic development,

Recalling the signing on 18 December 1981 by eleven Heads of State and Government of the Libreville Declaration on the establishment of an Economic Community of Central African States,

Recalling further the signing on 21 December 1981 at Lusaka, Zambia, by eleven countries of the Treaty on the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States,

Noting the on-going efforts of the secretariat to assist States members of the West African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre in the harmonization of the trade liberalization provisions of the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic Community and Mano River Union Treaties,

Noting further the recommendation made at the recent meeting of the Council of Plenipotentiaries of the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre to the effect that the secretariat should undertake comprehensive studies on the promotion of intra-subregional trade,

Aware of the recent holding in Addis Ababa of the First Symposium of Presidents and Secretaries-General of African Chambers of Commerce and of preparations being made for a meeting of Presidents and Secretaries-General of African Chambers of Commerce due to be held in Salisbury, Zimbabwe, from 26 to 31 May 1982, with a view to paving the way for the establishment of a Federation of African Chambers of Commerce, as provided for in the Lagos Plan of Action,

^{36/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

^{37/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

^{38/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

Bearing in mind the key contribution made by the project financed by the United Nations Development Programme on the development of intra-African trade and monetary and financial cooperation in the achievement of the above-mentioned results and the need for further assistance to be given to the project over the next United Nations Development Programme programming cycle to economic cooperation groupings in the various subregions including the Preferential Trade Area and the proposed Economic Community of Central African states,

1. Commends the eleven signatories of the Libreville Declaration for their firm determination to establish the Economic Community of Central African States and wishes them full success in the conduct of the negotiations for the creation of the said Community;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Executive Secretary for the efforts already made and requests him to intensify his assistance and advisory activities towards the promotion of intra-African trade at both the intra-subregional and the inter-subregional levels;

3. Further commends the eleven States of Eastern and Southern Africa which have already signed the Treaty on the establishment of the Preferential Trade Area and urges them to ratify it as soon as possible and also urges those countries of Eastern and Southern Africa, which have not yet signed the Treaty, to do so without delay;

4. Requests the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to earmark from the existing indicative planning figures resources for the newly established Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern African States to promote intercountry trade within the Preferential Trade Area;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the efforts being pursued by the States members of the West African and North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centres towards the promotion of intra-subregional trade in their respective subregions;

6. Urges all African Chambers of Commerce and subregional associations of Chambers of Commerce to attend the forthcoming Salisbury meeting and take appropriate steps for the establishment of the Federation of African Chambers of Commerce;

7. Notes with satisfaction the results achieved by the project on the development of intra-African trade and monetary and financial cooperation during the period 1979-1981 and expresses its gratitude to the United Nations Development Programme for having provided the Commission with financial resources for the implementation of this project;

8. Further takes note with satisfaction of the positive recommendation made by the evaluation team composed of representatives of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the Commission and the United Nations Development Programme for the continuation of this project, and urgently appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide financial assistance at the current or at an increased level for the duration of the Programme's programming cycle 1982-1986.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

442 (XVII). Formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa^{39/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on accelerated industrialization in Africa as contained in the Monrovia Declaration,^{40/} the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,^{41/}

Guided by and committed to the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action which stresses the importance of the industrialization of the African region in general and of each individual African country in particular as a fundamental option in the total range of activities aimed at freeing Africa from underdevelopment and economic dependence,

Recognizing that the effective implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action will, to a large extent, hinge on the accelerated development of the industrial sector, as a supplier of essential inputs both to itself as well as to the other priority sectors in the Lagos Plan, namely agriculture, transport and communications, energy, trade and finance, and as a user of the outputs from these sectors,

Convinced of the vital significance for African countries of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 35/66 B of 15 December 1980 proclaiming the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and 36/182 part II of 17 December 1981 stressing the importance of the Decade for Africa,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.888 (XXXVII) of June 1981 adopted by the Organization of African Unity which, inter alia,

(a) Welcomes the proclamation by the General Assembly of the 1980s as the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

(b) Requests all States members of the Organization of African Unity to take the necessary measures to draw up and implement specific programmes in the context of the Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels; and

(c) Urges all relevant international organizations, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to increase, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/66 B of 15 December 1980 their technical and financial assistance to African countries for the preparation and implementation of the Decade Programme,

Recalling further resolution 1 (vi) of 25 November 1981^{42/} of the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the adoption of proposals for the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa,

³⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁴⁰ Organization of african Unity resolution AHG/St.3 (XVI)/Rev.1.

⁴¹ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II

⁴² See E/ECA/CM.8/2.

1. Endorses resolution 1 (vi) of the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and the establishment of the Joint Inter-secretariat Committee on the Decade comprising the Commission, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization;

2. Calls upon all member countries individually and collectively to take steps as a matter of urgency, including the establishment of national coordinating committees and focal points and the organization of national workshops with the participation of all the relevant sectors and institutions, to examine and adjust their development plans, with a view to incorporating, as appropriate, the concepts, guiding principles and objectives of the Industrial Development Decade Programme in their national economic perspective and development plans;

3. Further calls upon each member country, as a matter of urgency, to identify the group of strategic and core industrial projects at both the national and the multinational levels which, by virtue of their interrelations, promote each other's growth and development and which, through technical and economic linkages and complementarities, especially with priority sectors set out in the Lagos Plan of Action, would accelerate industrial and general economic development and growth;

4. Urges member countries to identify, assess and determine their industrial capacities and capabilities *inter alia*, for:

- (a) The preparation and implementation of projects;
- (b) The preparation, evaluation and negotiation of specifications, bids and contracts;
- (c) The procurement of technology, plant, and management and consultancy services;
- (d) Research and development and training; and

(e) Production, marketing and distribution, which should be up-graded and integrated, to enable them individually and collectively gradually to meet their changing domestic needs for key consumer, intermediate and capital goods in accordance with the concepts, guiding principles and objectives of the industrial Development Decade for Africa;

5. Recommends the adoption of a multinational approach and intra-African cooperation, as the most viable option in the African context, in the development of strategic and basic industries, particularly the metallurgical, chemical and engineering industries, which by virtue of their requirements for large markets and their role in providing key inputs for all economic activities, are crucial for self-reliant and self-sustaining development and economic growth;

6. Calls upon member countries to strengthen consultations among themselves with a view to facilitating collective action including consultations and negotiations with third parties and to establishing eventually an African mechanisms for industrial consultations, negotiations and arbitration;

7. Calls upon member countries to provide information on arrangements for their national industrial workshops, as called for in paragraph 2 above to enable the secretariat of the Commission, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to programme their technical support/assistance in response to any request from countries;

8. Recommends that the closest relationship among appropriate organs of government, including those dealing with external relationships, should be established at the national level with a view to ensuring that international industrial negotiations and cooperation truly reflect the imperatives of the Decade as set out in the proposals for the Decade Programme;

9 Calls upon the Executive Secretary to take, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, vigorous steps to promote intra-African trade in industrial raw materials, intermediate and finished products in recognition of the crucial role of industrial trade in facilitating the implementation, at the national and multinational levels, of programmes and projects for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

10. Requests the Executive Secretary, the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the executive heads of other international and African organizations to adjust their work programmes with a view to providing greater support to the member countries in their efforts to implement the Industrial Development Decade programme and, in particular to:

(a) Assist member countries in undertaking appropriate realignment of their national development plans in the light of the Decade Programme, by providing guidelines, organizing national, subregional and regional workshops, assessing natural resources and national capacities and capabilities and identifying core projects as provided in paragraph 3 above, that can be implemented at the national and/or multinational level;

(b) Assist Governments in strengthening existing, and developing new, capacities and capabilities in areas including those identified in paragraph 4 above for self-reliant and self-sustaining industrialization;

11. Urges the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to increase, in accordance with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Organization of African Unity on the decade, the amount of funds allocated to the industrial sector in its national and regional programme for Africa with a view to expanding the scope and volume of its assistance in the programming and implementation of the Decade programme at the national, subregional and regional levels;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available, in accordance with the relevant resolutions on the Decade, the necessary resources required to strengthen the secretariats of the Commission and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and thus enable them to play their expected roles in assisting member countries to implement the Industrial Development Decade for Africa;

13. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to report regularly, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Executive Director of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to the meetings of the Commission through the Conference of African Ministers of Industry on the progress achieved in the implementation of the Industrial development Decade for Africa.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

443 (XVII). Development of industrial and technological manpower in the African countries^{43/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Guided by the Lagos Plan of Action^{44/} for the economic development of Africa which accords high priority, *inter alia*, to the development and utilization of African human resources,

⁴³ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁴⁴ A/S-11/14, annex I.

Noting the resolution adopted by the African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and utilization^{45/} at their conference held in Monrovia, Liberia, from 5 to 7 October 1981, which, among other things, calls upon African Governments to take a number of measures for the accelerated development of African human resources,

Taking into consideration the recommendations of the Conference of Vice-Chancellors, Presidents and/or Rectors of Institutes of Higher Learning in Africa^{46/} held in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 25 to 29 January 1982, which accord high priority to the rapid development of African technical manpower,

Recalling resolution 1 (vi) adopted by the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of industry^{47/} in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 25 November 1981, on the formulation and implementation of a programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa which accords high priority, inter alia, to urgent action for the development of industrial and technological manpower in the African countries,

Conscious of the region's chronic shortage of technical manpower not only in quantity but also in diversity and skill levels,

Strongly convinced that the successful implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in general, and the programme of the Industrial Development Decade for Africa in particular, depends predominantly on the success achieved by the African countries in rapidly developing the right type and quality of industrial and technological manpower and in sufficient quantity,

1. Reiterates the proposals adopted at various meetings in Africa, especially those of the sixth meeting of the conference of African Ministers of Industry relating to the development of industrial and technological manpower within the framework of programme for the Industrial Development decade for Africa;

2. Urges all African countries to accord special priority to industrial and technological manpower development;

3. Urges further all African countries and institutions of higher learning to adopt appropriate measures for the promotion of intra-African cooperation and to lend their full support to the regional institutions involved with industrial and technological manpower development;

4. Calls upon all member States to evolve, with the close participation in both private and public sector enterprises, programmes for the development of industrial and technological manpower, including the provision of adequate facilities for in-plant industrial training;

5. Appeals to the international community, especially the relevant United Nations organizations, organs and entities, to intensify and expand their programmes of technical and financial assistance to the African countries, institutions of higher learning and appropriate regional institutions in the development of industrial and technological manpower in Africa for the implementation of the Decade programme;

⁴⁵ E/ECA/CM.8/3.

⁴⁶ E/ECA/TPCW.3/7.

⁴⁷ E/ECA.CM.8/2.

6. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in consultation with member States, to initiate and operate, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the International Labour Office, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other appropriate organizations, a specific training and fellowship programme for industrial and technological manpower development in Africa within the framework of the Industrial Development Decade and to submit periodic progress reports to member States and to the Conference of Ministers.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

444 (XVII). Institutional machinery for the review and coordination of programmes and policies in human resources^{48/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the Monrovia Declaration of Commitment of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity^{49/} on guidelines and measures for national and collective self-reliance in economic and social development for the establishment of a new international economic order, and the importance given to human resources development and utilization in that commitment,

Recalling the Final Act of Lagos^{50/} of April 1980 which, *inter alia*, called for full commitment to the Plan of Action^{51/} adopted at the extraordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the economic development of Africa,

Conscious of region's chronic shortages of skilled technical and managerial personnel at all levels and the prevailing underemployment and unemployment in African States,

Noting the ongoing of African efforts to develop specialized national, regional and multinational training and research institutions, mobilize fellowships and scholarships for training in areas of critical manpower shortage, and to foster African cooperation in the development and use of training institutions,

Appreciating the assistance provided by bilateral and multilateral technical assistance agencies and donor Governments and organizations in support of African programmes and institutions for human resources development and utilization,

Bearing in mind the activities undertaken by the Organization of African Unity, the International Labour Office and the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs to develop human resources in Africa, as well as the technical cooperation programme in the areas of employment and human resources development adopted by the second Conference of Labour Ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries held at Baghdad in December 1981,

⁴⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁴⁹ Organization of African Unity resolution AHG/ST.3 (XVI)/Rev.1.

⁵⁰ A/S-11/14, annex II.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, annex I.

1. Adopts the report and recommendations of the first meeting of the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization;⁵²
2. Further adopts as an interim measure the terms of reference established for the Conference of African Ministers Responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization as an integral part of the Commission's institutional machinery in programme and policy formulation, evaluation and coordination, subject to a review in January 1984 of the operational relationship of the machinery vis-à-vis other subsectoral ministerial conferences dealing with specific aspects of human resource problems;
3. Accepts the following project proposals as a basis for national action and technical cooperation in human resources development and utilization:
 - (a) The development of manpower and employment planning capability;
 - (b) The re-orientation of education to facilitate development and effective exploitation of Africa's resource endowment;
 - (c) The development of training and employee career planning capacity and capability;
 - (d) The development of manpower capability in financial management; and
 - (e) Administration and management improvement in Africa;
4. Calls upon African Governments to:
 - (a) Accord high priority to planned development and use of human resources as an integral part of overall national economic and social development planning, and to set up machinery and institutional arrangements for coordinating human resources and employment planning, within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action;
 - (b) Adapt to their national situation the project proposals in support of human resources planning, development and utilization accepted in paragraph 3 above;
 - (c) Provide moral, political and regular financial support for, and make full use of national, regional and multinational training and research institutions in Africa;
 - (d) Provide material and financial support for the Expanded Training and Fellowship Programme for Africa coordinated by the Commission;
 - (e) Initiate appropriate national policies and programmes facilitating the return of qualified African personnel to their home countries, and to this end welcome the project proposal on the return of talents to Africa and invite the Commission secretariat, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration and other agencies to collaborate in initiating and operating related regional and bilateral programmes;
 - (f) Adopt comprehensive national training policies that adequately provide the means and mechanism for manpower training in both public and private sectors on a sustained basis;

⁵² E/ECA/CM.8/3.

5. Appeals to multinational, bilateral and intergovernmental technical cooperation organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to coordinate their efforts with the Economic Commission for Africa in assisting African Governments in the development of the region's human resources; and to provide financial and material support for the implementation of the regional projects in human resources planning, development and utilization, and of programmes for the return of talents to Africa;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, to:

(a) Convene the Conference of African Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization in January 1984 and as may thereafter be decided to enable it to review the state of Africa's human resources and related policies, programmes and priorities, and study the operational scope of this body and the relations between its activities and those of other regional conferences of ministers dealing with specific aspects of human resources;

(b) Promote the effective coordination of human resources planning, development and utilization activities in the region; in this regard, the Commission should hold full consultations not only with the Organization of African Unity, but also with the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other appropriate organizations operating in the region in this field in order to harmonize policies, consolidate programmes and maximize the effectiveness of their services to member States.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

445 (XVII). Science and technology development in Africa^{53/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 385 (XV) of 12 April 1980 by which membership in the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development was opened to all African States,

Also recalling that in the aforementioned resolution it was decided to establish working groups of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development to examine specific problems and issues in science and technology,

Taking note of the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development,^{54/}

1. Commends the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology Development for its work and for its prompt establishment of three working groups on science and technology development, basic needs and industry, including energy and transport and communications respectively;

2. Endorses the resolutions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development;

⁵³ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁵⁴ E/ECA/TPCW.3/3.

3. Urges, in particular, each member State to:

(a) Create new and/or strengthen existing central coordinating machinery for science and technology policy-making and implementation as outlined in programme element 1.1 of the science and technology chapter of the Lagos Plan of Action;^{55/}

(b) Ensure not only that national programmes are directly related to agricultural and industrial production but also that effective links are forged between research and development institutions and programmes; producers of equipment, materials and other supplies; and final users, both private and public, of the products of research and development;

(c) Support measures for financing science and technology activities within the United Nations system especially the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development;

(d) Ensure that at least 40 per cent of the anticipated permanent United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development is allocated to African national, multinational and regional programmes, especially those designed to establish and strengthen capabilities for the assessment, selection, acquisition and exploitation of indigenous and foreign technology and expertise and for the development of indigenous technology, and to the indigenous development of manpower resources, equipment, materials and infrastructures for science and technology;

3. Invites all member States to participate actively in the work of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Science and Technology Development and to make an effective contribution to its work.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

446 (XVII). Combating desertification in Africa^{56/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the relevant General Assembly resolutions, and in particular resolution 36/190 of 17 December 1981, on the implementation of the United Nations Conference on Desertification's Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Further recalling its resolutions 239 (XI) of 23 February 1973 on the Sahel drought, 264 (XII) of 28 February 1975 on solutions to the desertification problems in Africa, 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 containing Africa's strategy for development in the Third United Nations Development Decade and 398 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the control of drought and desertification as priority areas of concern for the continent in the Lagos Plan of Action,^{57/} and 412 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the need to review national environmental protection legislation for improved land use planning and for forest conservation and management, whereby the role of mismanagement of forests and land use in promoting the desertification process was recognized,

⁵⁵ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁵⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁵⁷ A/S-11/14, annex I

Aware of United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council decision 9/22 B of 26 May 1981 on the need to intensify desertification control measures in the Sudano-Sahelian region and on the seriousness of the desertification process for the peoples of the countries affected by it,^{58/}

Taking note of the review report^{59/} on the implementation of the Plan of Action to combat desertification in Africa, which covers the activities of the United Nations system, interested intergovernmental bodies and donor aid countries,

Recognizing the effort of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office for its planning and programming assistance to member States for the preparation of projects to combat desertification at the national and regional levels and also the efforts of that Office to seek financing from bilateral and multilateral sources for their implementation,

Taking note that the Inter-agency Working Group on Decertification, under the aegis of United Nations Environment Programme, is developing training programmes supported by teaching manuals for the improvement of indigenous manpower capabilities of member States to combat desertification, promoting research on the courses of desertification for a more effective means of control and also carrying out a short-term review (1977-1984) of the progress made so far on the implementation of the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification,

Deeply concerned that, inspite of the massive efforts made to combat desertification and the size of the financial commitments invested in programme activities, desertification in Africa continues to be a serious threat as the deserts encroach on arable land every year at an alarming pace,

1. Urges member States affected or threatened by desertification, i.e., those in the northern Saharan, Sudano-Sahelian, including the Horn of Africa, and Kalahari desert regions, to make a concerted effort to combat desertification by establishing a Regional Intergovernmental committee to Combat desertification in Africa with a view to harmonizing policies and activities in this area and promoting the exchange of information;

2. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to assist the member States affected by desertification in Africa, to set up a Regional Intergovernmental Committee to Combat Desertification in Africa and designates the Environment Coordination Office as the secretariat of the Committee;

3. Decides that the main functions of the Regional Intergovernmental Committee to Combat Desertification in Africa will be to:

(a) Provide a forum for member States to examine successful projects for combating desertification with a view to mounting demonstration activities in similarly affected client countries;

(b) Promote cooperation in the training of local experts and middle-level technicians;

(c) Facilitate the development of environmental education materials for combating desertification from successful research and field work; and

⁵⁸ See UNEP/CC.9/15 - Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environmental Programme on the work of its ninth session, decision 9/22 B, pages 153.

⁵⁹ E/ECA/CM.8/21.

(d) Reassess periodically the methodologies, strategies and programmes for combating desertification within the context of the recommendations in the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification;^{60/}

4. Appeals to the relevant United Nations organizations and entities (i.e. United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme, United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, Inter-agency Working Group on Desertification, Conference on Desertification, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Meteorological Organization, United Nations Educational, scientific and Cultural organization and World Health Organization) and appropriate intergovernmental organizations such as the Organization of African Unity and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel and non-governmental bodies such as the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and donor countries to support the activities of the Regional Intergovernmental committee to Combat Desertification in Africa, as well as to assist individual member States to develop their national capabilities to combat desertification;

5. Requests the Economic and Social Council to recommend to the General Assembly the establishment of an institutional machinery responsible for combating drought and desertification in the Eastern and southern African subregion.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

447 (XVII). Women and development: Action to the end of the Decade^{61/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the recommendations of the second Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development^{62/} held in Lusaka from 3 to 7 December 1979 and its programmes and strategies for 1980-1985 endorsed by Conference of Ministers in its resolution 375 (XV) of 12 April 1980 and incorporated in the Lagos Plan of Action,^{63/}

Noting its resolution 365 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 instructing the African Regional Coordinating Committee to convene a Regional Conference on Women and Development every three years,

Also recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/136 of 11 December 1980 endorsing the Programme of Action for the Second Half of the United Nations Decade for Women and deciding to convene a world conference in 1985 to mark the end of the Decade,

Having taken cognizance of the reports and recommendations of the third meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development^{64/} held in Douala, Cameroon from 15 to 17 March 1982,

Recalling its resolution 407 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of programmes for the integration of women in development,

⁶⁰ See Round-up, Plan of Action and Resolutions, United Nations Conference on Desertification, recommendations 12 and 13, 16 to 19 and 20 to 22, United Nations, New York, 1978.

⁶¹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁶² E/CN.14/744.

⁶³ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁶⁴ E/ECA/CM.8/23.

Commending the efforts that have been made in this respect by African States that have made donations to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development for the programme for the integration of women in development,

Noting with satisfaction the continued assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme to subregional programmes for women under the 1982-1986 cycle,

Commending the efforts made by the Executive Secretary to provide technical services to the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee to enable it to consider some of the critical issues facing African women, and to allocate part of the regular budget to the women's programme of the Commission,

1. Decides that the third Regional Conference on the Integration of Women in Development, which should cover preparations for the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women at the end of the Decade, will be held in 1984; and invites the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee to propose the date to the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers/eighteenth session of the Commission;

2. Decides that the third Regional Conference should discuss progress in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action with the special reference in particular to the role of women in alleviating the food crisis, refugee and displaced women, women's participation in the programme of the Industrial Development Decade, the legal status of women, women in rural areas, out-of-school girls and vocational training, the setting-up of national machineries and utilization of research;

3. Calls upon member States, subregional committee for women in development, institutions and women's organizations to take appropriate steps to promote studies and action programmes in these fields and to organize the dissemination of information on general programmes for women;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts to study the aforementioned topics in depth and organize an information network for the dissemination of all information concerning African women;

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary in collaboration with the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee to begin immediately to investigate the practical modalities for holding the third Regional Conference and to report to the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting/eighteenth session of the Commission the results of such consultations;

6. Urges the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to intensify his efforts to provide the North African subregional programme with resources similar to those made available to the other four subregional programmes for women;

7. Also requests the specialized agencies of the United Nations family and other donors to extend more substantial assistance to programmes for the integration of women in development;

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to examine the possibilities and the means of accelerating the implementation of the subregional programmes through the decentralization of resources.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on Aging, held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 1 to 5 March 1982,^{66/}

Recalling General Assembly resolution 33/52 of 14 December 1978 on the dignity and worth of the human being and the rights of the aged,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3137 (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973 on the question of the elderly and the recommendation therein on the need for well designed policies and programmes for the aging,

Conscious of the fact that, in absolute numbers, the aging population in most African countries is at the threshold of a substantial increase,

Observing that a number of African States have not yet developed specific policies for the aging in their socio-economic planning and that isolated action in this area often results in limited and ineffective programmes for the aging,

Observing further that there is a need for efforts to be made to strengthen the traditional extended family with a view to reinforcing its role of ensuring the economic and social security of the aging,

1. Endorses the report, findings and recommendations of the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on Aging;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary:

(a) To bring to the attention of Governments, individually and collectively, the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Meeting on Aging;

(b) To assist Governments of member States, on request, in the design of plans and programmes concerning the aging;

(c) To invite multilateral and, where feasible, bilateral aid agencies to consider assisting African Governments in developing or strengthening their programmes for the aging and the elderly;

3. Requests African Governments to review their policies and programmes for the aging with a view to implementing the recommendations of the Regional Intergovernmental Meeting on Aging;

4. Urges member Governments to participate in the forthcoming World Assembly on Aging to be held in Vienna, Austria, from 26 July to 6 August 1982, and to ensure recognition and implementation of the African Plan of Action for the Aging and the Elderly.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

⁶⁵ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁶⁶ E/ECA/CM.8/24.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New international Economic Order and 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974 containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) of 16 September 1975, by which, *inter alia*, the *Ad hoc* Committee on the Restructuring of the Economic and Social Sectors of the United Nations System was established for the purpose of preparing detailed action proposals with a view to initiating the process of restructuring the United Nations system so as to make it more fully capable of dealing with problems of international economic cooperation and development in a comprehensive and effective manner, and to make it more responsive to the requirements of the provisions of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as those of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States,

Recalling further General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 34/206 of 19 December 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, which process was affirmed as an integral part of the efforts required to ensure the equitable, full and effective participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions with the United Nations system in the field of development and international economic cooperation and which assigned specific, additional tasks to regional commissions including the task of being the main general economic and social development centres for their respective regions, providing team leadership and responsibility for coordination and cooperation at the regional level and acting as executing agencies,

Mindful of the Terms of Reference of the Economic Commission for Africa which state *inter alia* that the Commission shall 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 shall assist in the formulation and development of coordinated policies as a basis for practical action in promoting economic and technological development in the region,

Mindful in particular of the importance attached by the Commission to economic cooperation among member States, particularly at the subregional level, and the various resolutions adopted by the Conference, in this regard, culminating in the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,^{68/}

Having considered the Joint Inspection Unit report on the Economic Commission for Africa, regional programming, operations, restructuring and decentralization issues,^{69/}

1. Welcomes the report, expresses satisfaction with its findings and conclusions and fully endorses its recommendations;
2. Invites the Economic and Social Council to consider devoting a regular agenda item to United Nations system coordination problems and needs at the regional level;

^{67/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

^{68/} A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

^{69/} JIU/REP/82/1.

3. Calls upon the Secretary-General to institute arrangements to simplify and expedite technical assistance recruitment procedures with a view to decentralizing fully recruitment functions to the Commission;
4. Urges the Secretary-General to strengthen the status and functions of the Regional Commissions Liaison Office at United Nations Headquarters to better enable it to carry out its representation responsibilities;
5. Appeals to the Secretary-General to provide the necessary regular budget resources to ensure that the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres are suitably staffed and equipped to carry out their basic functions, *inter alia*, the overall direction and management of their programmes; the organization of annual meetings at both official and ministerial levels; the preparation of studies; the collection, synthesis and dissemination of information, and general research into development questions;
6. Invites the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation to investigate new approaches to regional and subregional programming and management of United Nations system intercountry projects, working closely with the organizations of the system;
7. Invites further the Director-General for development and International Economic Cooperation, in consultation with all concerned United Nations organizations, to examine the progress made in decentralization of United Nations activities and report thereon to the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Economic and Social Council with a view to determining what specific authorities, responsibilities and resources will be decentralized and the timing of such decentralization;
8. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to institute, under the aegis of the Commission, regional, subject-oriented, high-level inter-agency meetings to discuss common issues aimed at the development of firm guidelines for coordinated action towards the attainment of the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action;
9. Urges the Executive Secretary to undertake the necessary organizational and administrative arrangements as recommended by the Inspectors in their recommendations 6, 7 and 8 in order to ensure that the Commission functions at optimum efficiency and effectiveness;
10. Urges the executive secretaries of the regional commissions to increase their exchanges of staff in order to foster the broader scheme of interregional cooperation;
11. Requests organizations within the United Nations system to assist African Governments within the framework of their country programming process in incorporating the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action into their sectoral country programmes and projects, and adapting them to subregional and regional priorities;
12. Invites the Executive Secretary to report progress on the implementation of this resolution through the ninth meeting of the Conference and eighteenth session of the Commission, to the 1983 summer session of the Economic and Social Council and to the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

450 (XVII). Financing of the Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis^{70/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977, 33/202 of 29 January 1979 and 34/206 of 19 December 1979 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations,

Recalling also the various resolutions adopted by the Commission and the Conference of Ministers over the past two decades which aimed at strengthening economic relations among its member States in order to improve the standards of living of the African people,

Recalling in particular resolution 311 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 which, in reaffirming that sectoral and subregional integration constituted the foundation for the creation of an African Common Market, established the Multinational Programming and Operational centres, and resolution 418 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which addressed itself to their financial plight,

Conscious of the commitment made by African Heads of State and Government towards strengthening existing regional economic communities and establishing other economic groupings as enshrined in the Final Act of Lagos,^{71/}

Reaffirming its belief that the Centres, if provided with adequate resources, can serve as a key instrument for the promotion of multinational economic cooperation,

Keenly aware of the comments made by the Joint Inspection Unit in its report on the Economic Commission for Africa as regards the inadequacy of the human and financial resources available to the Centres as a result of which their very existence is threatened,^{72/}

Having considered the draft of the report by the Secretary-General on the financing of the Commission's Multinational Programming and Operational Centres on an established basis prepared pursuant to paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 36/178 of 17 December 1981,^{73/}

1. Endorses the following recommendations contained in the draft report by the Secretary-General:

(a) That in order to enable the Centres to continue playing an effective role in the implementation of their work programmes which include a substantial part of the traditional activities of the Commission, substantial support would be required from the regular budget of the United Nations, and for this purpose, 13 professional posts and six local-level posts, together with ancillary services, should be provided;

(b) That financial support from the United Nations Development Programme must be maintained, and if possible stepped up, but redirected to support equitably the operational activities of each of the Centres;

(c) That other possible source of extrabudgetary support for the Centres, in cash as well as in kind, need to be explored further with a view to increasing their contribution to the maximum extent possible;

^{70/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

^{71/} A/S-11/14, annex II.

^{72/} JIU/REP/82/1, paras. 83 to 96.

^{73/} E/ECA/CM.8/26.

2. Requests the Secretary-General to submit these proposals to the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly through the 1982 summer session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with General Assembly resolution 36/178 mentioned above;

3. Recommends to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, that the necessary regular budget resources should be provided to ensure the implementation, on a continuing basis, of the basic functions of these Centres, inter alia, the overall direction and management of its programme; the preparation of studies; the collection, synthesis and dissemination of information; and general research into development question;

4. Requests the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide continuous support to the Centres during the Programme's 1982-1986 programming cycle by financing operational activities which are from time to time identified and approved by the Centres' legislative organs;

5. Invites the African members of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to take necessary positive steps during the June 1982 session of the Council and at subsequent sessions to ensure the implementation of paragraph 4 above;

6. Appeals to African Governments concerned to strengthen their support to the Centres by enhancing the provisions of host government agreements;

7. Appeals further to all African Government to make financial contributions to the Centres through their contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development;

8. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts to secure additional financial resources for both operational activities as well as infrastructural support to the Centres from other United Nations organizations and organs as well as from multilateral and bilateral donors;

9. Invites the Executive Secretary to report on progress on the implementation of this resolution to the ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers and eighteenth session of the commission.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

451 (XVII). Consolidated biennial report of activities, 1980-1981, and approved programme of work and priorities, 1982-1983, of regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission, and the buffer fund^{74/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having Considered the report and recommendations of the second Conference of Chief Executives of Regional and Subregional Institutions sponsored by the Commission,^{75/}

⁷⁴ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁷⁵ E/ECA/CM.8/4.

Recalling its resolution 409 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which proposed steps aimed at strengthening the regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission,

Noting with satisfaction their consolidated biennial report of activities, 1980-1981,^{76/} and their approved programme of work and priorities, 1982-1983^{77/} and the fact that the latter had been prepared in keeping with the objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{78/}

Aware of the difficulties being experienced by these institutions as a result of the inadequate support extended to them by member Governments as evidenced by low membership and the delays in payment and non-payment of contributions,

Appreciative of the fact that, in the spirit of self-reliance they have established a buffer fund into which they shall make initial contributions, for the purpose of providing temporary financial assistance to their members which are facing financial difficulties and that the operation of such a fund would strengthen them and thereby promote the provision of greater support for them by African Governments,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Governing Councils or corresponding organs of these institutions for ensuring that the programmes of work and priorities of their institutions are consistent with the Lagos Plan of Action;

2. Notes with satisfaction the establishment of the Buffer Fund in the spirit of collective self-reliance;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to submit to it regularly a consolidated biennial report of activities and the approved work programmes and priorities of these institutions;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue to coordinate the activities of these institutions and submit to it regular reports thereon, and to publish reports on the institutions indicating the advantages that had accrued to member States;

5. Appeals again to member States which have not already joined such institutions to take all possible measures to do so as soon as possible and those in arrears to pay, as a matter of urgency, their current and past contributions due and to ensure that appropriate provisions are made in their national budgets to cover financial support to these institutions;

6. Appeals to all African Governments and institutions to make pledges during the fourth and subsequent Pledging Conferences of African Plenipotentiaries and Institutions for the purpose of augmenting the Buffer Fund.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

⁷⁶ E/ECA/TPCW.3/9.

⁷⁷ E/ECA/TPCW.3/8.

⁷⁸ A/S-11/14, annex I.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 34/206 of 19 December 1979 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system, which introduced the notion of collective involvement of the countries of each region in the identification of regional programme priorities,

Conscious of the commitment made by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its second extraordinary session held in Lagos in April 1980 by the adoption of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,^{80/} aimed at the pursuit of economic independence through cooperation and collective self-reliance,

Recalling its resolution 376 (XV) of 12 April 1980 by which it endorsed the strategy and priority areas of the United Nations Development Programme Regional Programme for Africa for the period 1982-1986,

Having examined the notes as well as the document on the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Programme for Africa for the period 1982-1986,^{81/}

1. Endorses the document on the United Nations Development Programme's Regional Programme for Africa for the period 1982-1986,
2. Expresses its gratitude to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the Programme's continuing financial support to regional cooperation activities in Africa in the spirit of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos;
3. Appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to release at the earliest possible opportunity the unprogrammed portion of the regional indicative planning figure in order to adequately meet the urgent needs of the region;
4. Further appeals to the United Nations Development Programme to continue to provide financing for all the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, including the Centre for North Africa, during the 1982-1986 programming cycle, in addition to the resources soon to be made available from the United Nations regular budget and to provide special assistance to the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa;
5. Requests the United Nations Development Programme to keep African Governments regularly informed of the implementation of the Regional Programmes covering the entire African continent, and in particular to present to the Conference of Ministers of the Commission progress reports at mid-term and at the end of the 1982-1986 programming cycle.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

⁷⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁸⁰ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

⁸¹ E/ECA/CM.8/18 and Add.1.

453 (XVII). United Nations Trust Fund for African Development^{82/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the progress report on pledges and payments by member States and institutions and on project implementation and expenditure for the period 1977-1981,^{83/}

Appreciative of the increasing number of member States contributing to the Fund and recognizing the efforts made by the secretariat to ensure the collection of pledged contributions,

Conscious of the increasingly important role that the Fund is likely to have to play in the design and implementation of projects intended to promote self-reliance and self-sustainment,

1. Appeals to member States which have not already participated in the Fund to do so;
2. Calls upon member States to make prompt payment of their unpaid contributions as soon as possible in order to ensure, without further delay, the implementation of the priority projects approved by the Commission;
3. Appeals further to all member States, African financial institutions and non-African Governments and institutions to pledge generously to the Fund at the fourth Pledging Conference in 1983.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

454 (XVII). Expansion of the conference facilities of the Commission at Addis Ababa^{84/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 2616 (XXIV) of 17 December 1969 and 2745 (XXV) of 17 December 1970 which recognized the inadequacy of the conference facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa and the responsibility of States Members of the United Nations for the solution of that problem,

Noting Economic and Social Council resolution 1981/65 of 24 July 1981 on the expansion of the conference facilities of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 36/176 of 17 December 1981 requesting the Secretary-General to undertake a study on the inadequacy of the existing conference facilities,

Recalling further that the land and the buildings that accommodate the headquarters of the Commission were donated in 1961 to the United Nations by the Government of Ethiopia,

Aware that, since then, the United Nations has built additional units to meet the growing requirements for office and related space but that the conference facilities have yet to be constructed,

⁸² See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁸³ E/ECA/CN.8/5.

⁸⁴ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Recognizing the need for adequate conference facilities at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa to service regional, subregional and interregional conferences, symposiums and seminars for the increasing number of participants from the enlarged membership of the Commission as well as participants from other regions and United Nations Bodies,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities entrusted to the Commission in the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action^{85/} and the coordination of development policies and activities in the African region,

Appreciating the report of the Executive Secretary^{86/} in which the inadequacy of the existing conference facilities was established,

Aware of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit^{87/} adopted by the General Assembly,

Noting with appreciation the generous offer by the Government of Ethiopia of a suitable plot of land for the construction of additional conference facilities,

1. Expresses its gratitude to the Government of Ethiopia for its expression of intent to grant the plot of land required for the construction of the conference building;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to arrange for an engineering and architectural design study to be made of the new conference facilities and allied services required, and for cost estimates to be prepared based on that study;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit the findings of that study, through the Secretary-General, to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session in 1982;
4. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council should take all necessary measures to ensure that the General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session approves the project and makes the necessary provision so that construction work can begin in 1983.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

455 (XVII). Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa^{88/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the historic General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957, which recommended that the Economic and Social Council should establish an Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling further Economic and Social Council resolution 671A (XXV) of 29 April 1958, which established the Economic Commission for Africa,

Proclaiming the year 1983 as the Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the establishment of the Commission,

⁸⁵ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁸⁶ E/ECA/CM.8/27.

⁸⁷ E/ECA/CM.8/9.

⁸⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 138 to 155 and 157 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Noting with immense satisfaction that, during the Commission's epoch-making 25 years of existence, which have witnessed the near total political emancipation of the region it has been accepted as a truly African institution dedicated to the task of promoting collective self-reliance in the economic and social development of Africa and the liberation of the continent from the shackles of the economic dependence inherited from the colonial period,

Determined, therefore, to commemorate the Silver Jubilee Anniversary of the Commission with most fitting celebrations in the member States and by the Commission itself, its secretariat and the regional and subregional institutions sponsored by the Commission,

Bearing in mind paragraph 20 of the Commission's terms of reference, which provides that the Commission shall at each session decide on the place where its next session should be held, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in different countries of Africa,

1. Decides to hold the Silver Jubilee Anniversary session of the Commission (eighteenth session of the Commission and ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers) at the headquarters of the Commission, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, during the month of April 1983;

2. Calls upon member States to support, organize and promote events in commemoration of the silver Jubilee Anniversary, such as:

(a) The issue of commemorative postage stamps and appropriate souvenirs;

(b) The organization by national committees on the United Nations or other suitable bodies of celebrations, in collaboration with offices of the United Nations Development Programme and with the offices of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, where they exist, and appropriate ministries of governments;

(c) Participation in exhibitions, film festivals and other social and cultural events organized at the headquarters of the Commission;

(d) Donation of trophies or other suitable prizes for competitions organized in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee Anniversary;

3. Appeals to the Government of Ethiopia which, since the establishment of the Commission, has amply demonstrated its dedication to and support for the Commission in diverse, practical and generous ways, to take all steps necessary to ensure that the Silver Jubilee Anniversary is celebrated in a manner befitting the importance of the occasion;

4. Requests the Government of Ethiopia to establish, in collaboration with the secretariat, a Joint Silver Jubilee Anniversary Committee for this purpose;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, as a matter of urgency, consultations as appropriate with the Government of Ethiopia, with a view to implementing this resolution and exploring what further measures can be taken to enhance the grandeur of the silver Jubilee Anniversary celebrations.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

456 (XVII). Implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries^{89/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the principles and guidelines of the Lagos Plan of Action^{90/} concerning the development of African countries and the least developed ones in particular,

Recalling resolution 353 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the least developed, land-locked, island and most seriously affected countries and resolution 397 (XV) of 12 April 1980 on the role of the Economic Commission for Africa in the development process of the African least developed countries,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries^{91/} held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981 and of the provisions of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries which was adopted by that Conference,

Recalling resolution CM/886 (XXXVII) adopted at the thirty-seventh ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity and endorsed at the eighteenth meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government which called for the effective monitoring of the implementation of Substantial New Programme of Action,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981 on the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries,

Noting once again that the economic performance of the African least developed countries over the past two years demonstrates the necessity of taking measures to offset the impact of the unfavourable international economic situation on the prices of these countries' exports and on resource flows available to them,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to His Excellency the Hon. Daniel Arap Moi, President of the Republic of Kenya and current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity; to His Excellency, the Hon. Aristides Pereira, President of the Republic of Cape Verde; and to His Excellency, Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic, for their distinguished and valuable contribution to the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris in September 1981 by highlighting the social and economic problems of African least developed countries, sensitizing the international community to the immense resource requirements of African countries, particularly the least developed ones, and expressing the need for international commitments for increased resource flows to African least developed countries to enable them to implement their various development programmes;

2. Stresses the pressing necessity to take practical steps to ensure the successful implementation of the Substantial New programme of Action on behalf of African least developed countries;

3. Calls upon African least developed countries which have not yet done so, to take immediate steps to establish a mechanism for the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Programme at the national level in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme;

⁸⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 131 to 135 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁹⁰ A/S-11/14, annex I.

⁹¹ A/CONF.104/22 and Add.1, part one, section A.

4. **Recommends** that, in order to facilitate the follow-up and monitoring of the Programme at the regional level and for purposes of information, each African least developed country should submit to the annual Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries a progress report on the implementation of the Programme at the national level;

5. **Recommends** that, in view of the mandate given to the Economic Commission for Africa as the agency responsible for the coordination of overall development activities in the African region,^{92/} the Commission should be closely associated with the lead agencies in the substantive preparations and organization of aid consultative groups (review meetings, round tables) that each least developed country is called upon to convene in accordance with paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Programme;

6. **Requests** the United Nations and the specialized agencies in their respective fields of competency to take all necessary measures to assist the African least developed countries in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action;

7. **Requests** United Nations bodies and organs, the Organization of African Unity and other intergovernmental organizations to coordinate their efforts at the regional level so as to provide African least developed countries with efficient assistance in the implementation of the Programme;

8. **Appeals** to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to provide resources over and above those earmarked for Governments to enable the Executive Secretary to carry out his responsibilities in respect of the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the Substantial New programme of Action in the African region.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

457 (XVII). Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action within the framework of national and collective self-reliance^{93/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the guiding principles and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action,^{94/}

Considering that the development of African least developed countries will result first of all from the internal transformation of their economies and from the corresponding actions to be taken as far as investment, entrepreneurial resources, skilled manpower and institutions are concerned,

1. Calls upon African least developed countries to:

(a) Initiate action in the light of the guidelines defined in the Lagos Plan of Action aimed at identifying national investment opportunities;

(b) Take necessary action to reorient their investment patterns so as to maximize the use of indigenous production factors and inputs and to promote the greater integration of their economies, the development of indigenous capabilities in research and development and the development of markets at the national, subregional and regional levels;

⁹² See General Assembly resolution 32/197 of 20 December 1977.

⁹³ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 131 to 135 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

⁹⁴ A/S-11/14, annex I.

2. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to undertake, upon request by Governments, studies which will assist African least developed countries in formulating plans and programmes on the basis of appropriate planning methodologies;

3. Calls upon the international community to review and implement assistance and aid programmes in conformity with the Substantial New Programme of Action^{95/} and in line with the Lagos Plan of Action, in terms of the needs, resources and potentialities of African least developed countries individually and within the framework of cooperation arrangements;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to assist African least developed countries in evaluating their potentialities so as to ensure that they derive maximum benefits from trade arrangements within the framework of collective self-reliance among developing countries as well as from exports to developed countries;

5. Further requests the organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations to provide assistance in their respective areas of competence to African least developed countries in the implementation of the Substantial New programme of Action and the Lagos Plan of Action;

6. Calls upon both land-locked least developed countries and coastal African States to intensify their common efforts to develop transport and communication infrastructures within the framework of the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

7. Urges coastal African States to ensure more transit facilities to land-locked least developed countries;

8. Invites the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and relevant United Nations agencies, to assist island and continental African States in identifying ways of exploiting the resources of adjacent seas,

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

458 (XVII). Financing of programmes for the least developed countries^{96/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering that the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme gives highest priority in allocating its resources during the 1982-1986 period to the least developed countries,

Considering that the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, because of the inadequacy of the resources mobilized to date, had authorized the programming of only 80 per cent of the indicative planning figure for that period,

⁹⁵ A/CONF.104/22 and Add.1, part one, section A.

⁹⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 131 to 135 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Noting with deep concern that this action by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme has the effect of decreasing by 20 per cent the amount of the resources available for the financing of the country programmes of the least developed countries during this period, contrary to the recommendations of the Paris Conference on the Least Developed Countries^{97/} that international assistance to those countries should be substantially increased,

Noting also that there is a Special Measures Fund for the least developed countries financed by voluntary contributions and administered by the United Nations Development Programme, but to which only a small number of countries are currently contributing,

1. Solemnly appeals to the international community to provide the United Nations Development Programme with the resources that will enable it to achieve the financial objectives of the 1982-1986 programming cycle;

2. urgently requests member States, particularly the most developed countries, to contribute generously to the financing of the Special Measures Fund for the least developed countries;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to bring the present resolution to the attention of all States members of the United Nations and to take all the measures necessary for its implementation.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

459 (XVII). Vote of thanks to the Leader of the El Fatah Revolution and to the Courageous and Militant People of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya^{98/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply grateful to H.E. Colonel Muammar Al Gadhafi, Leader of the Great and Glorious El Fatah Revolution of the Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and to the courageous and militant people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for their warm and fraternal reception and for their most generous hospitality in providing the Economic Commission for Africa with the superb facilities and the various kinds of services which enabled it to hold, with remarkable efficiency, within the last two weeks four major meetings in Tripoli, namely:

(a) The second meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries;

(b) The third meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole;

(c) The second meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries and, finally,

(d) The eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

⁹⁷ A/CONF.104/22 and Add.1.

⁹⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 159 and 160 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its eighth meeting.

Conscious of the fact that the superb facilities and the diverse and manifold services afforded by the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for holding the above-mentioned meetings at Tripoli have provided a momentous opportunity to the legislative organs of the Commission to consider various aspects of the economic and social conditions of Africa and to propose measures for accelerating the harmonious socio-economic development of the continent,

Noting with deep appreciation the eloquent and inspiring address of H.E. Major Abdelsalem Ahmed Jalloud, particularly his full awareness and judicious analysis of the economic and social problems which retard the accelerated development and economic growth of African countries and the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Lagos Plan of Action,

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to H.E. Colonel Muammar Al Gadhafi, Leader of the Great and Glorious El Fatah Revolution as well as to the valiant and militant people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for their warm and fraternal hospitality and for the physical and all other facilities generously provided for the meetings and their participants;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to transmit the present resolution to the Leader of the Great and Glorious El Fatah Revolution, a worthy son of Africa's struggle.

222nd meeting,
30 April 1982.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE EIGHTEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR NINTH MEETING**

460 (XVIII). Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa^{1/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 404 (XVI) of 10 April 1981,

Emphasizing once again the importance of the Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa for a continuous assessment of the economic and social situation of African countries and in assisting member States to identify appropriate policy measures to deal with their current and long-term development problems,

Congratulating the secretariat for preparing the document entitled "Economic and social survey of Africa, 1958-1983"^{2/} and the Survey of economic and social conditions in Africa, 1981-1982^{3/},

Noting with concern the difficulties that the secretariat continues to encounter in preparing the Survey,

1. Calls on each member State to provide the secretariat with the information required to prepare the Survey as called for in resolution 404 (XVI) of 10 April 1981;

2. Notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the secretariat to broaden the scope of the Survey by including short-term forecasts of the major macroeconomic variables for the region as a whole, for subregions and for country groupings;

¹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 239 to 287 and 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

² E/ECA/CM.9/20

³ E/ECA/CM.9/5

3. Requests the secretariat to improve the quality of the forecasting exercise in the Survey;
4. Further requests the secretariat to do everything in its power to ensure the realization of the Survey.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

461 (XVIII). Support to African land-locked and island countries^{4/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 35/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling the global strategy and programme of action^{5/} adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning as well as by the Economic and Social Council in May and July 1979 respectively,

Recalling the Monrovia Strategy for the African region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade adopted on 18 July 1979 by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity in resolution CM/Res.722 (XXXIII),

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy,^{6/} in particular the chapter on transport and communications, adopted by African Heads of State and Government on 29 April 1980,

Conscious of the need to reduce the adverse effects experienced by land-locked and island countries,

Noting with concern that the initiatives taken so far in favour of land-locked and island countries have not been very effective,

1. Makes an urgent appeal to all States members of the Commission and international organizations to take effective measures in order to mobilize financial and technical resources for the benefit of land-locked and island countries;
2. Requests that appropriations under the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries should be increased in order to expand their capability to respond positively to development needs;
3. Requests the Commission secretariat to cooperate with all relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system in implementing an appropriate programme of action in favour of land-locked countries.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

⁴ See chapter III, section C. paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁵ E/CN.14/726

⁶ A/S-11/14, annex I.

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolution 4/78 on the Regional Food Plan for Africa adopted by the FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, in September 1978,

Recalling also its resolution 351 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 in which it appealed to member States effectively to implement the Regional Food Plan for Africa,

Further recalling the decision taken, by the Heads of State and Government in April 1980 in the Lagos Plan of Action,^{8/} to the effect that African Governments, in their efforts to develop food, should focus their attention on most urgent programmes and activities, namely the reduction of post-harvest losses, establishment of food security programmes and increased production of food crops, livestock and fisheries and adopt policies and measures to increase investments,

Noting with deep concern the continued decline of the food self-sufficiency ratio and the shortfall in domestic inputs and external financial assistance,

1. Calls on the Governments of the region to intensify their efforts at the national, subregional and regional levels to adopt and implement policies and measures for expanding food production, reducing food losses and setting up food security systems;

2. Further calls on the Governments of member States to give special emphasis to price and other incentive measures and to adequate water and other resource utilization in their efforts to increase food crop, livestock and fisheries production;

3. Requests Governments of member States to accord priority to research, to the exchange of information on scientific research and to technological progress for food development;

4. Calls on international financial institutions and donor countries to increase substantially their investment in the agriculture sector in Africa;

5. Calls on the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to intensify efforts to assist member States in the implementation of the African Food Plan and the Lagos Plan of Action;

6. Calls on the Commission to update the document on the situation of food and agriculture in Africa in the light of the discussions and recommendations made at the fourth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole before submitting it to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session;

7. Requests the Commission, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization and other United Nations specialized agencies, to undertake an intensive study to ascertain the cause of the apparent discrepancy between the increasing resource allocation to food and agriculture and the declining performance of that sector;

8. Calls on the relevant United Nations agencies to assist the countries of the region to mount action-oriented programmes to improve the food situation in Africa and in bridging the technological gap;

⁷ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁸ A/S-11/14, annex I.

9. Requests the Food and Agriculture Organization to continue to strengthen its support to the Commission and, through the latter, to the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres, for implementing the Regional Food Plan for Africa and the Lagos Plan of Action at the regional and subregional levels.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

463 (XVIII). Assistance to the livestock sector in Africa^{9/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action^{10/} for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa of July 1979,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 35/69 of 5 December 1980, 36/186 of 17 December 1981 and 37/345 of 21 December 1982,

Convinced of the need for the rapid implementation of the Regional Food Plan for Africa and the Lagos Plan of Action,

Taking note of the report^{11/} by the Commission secretariat on the situation of food and agriculture,

Bearing in mind the need to develop the livestock sector as an essential component of food and a support for agriculture,

Aware of the worrying state of the livestock sector deriving from the destruction of herds by scourges such as drought, desertification and bovine diseases and taking into account the importance of the sector in the national economies of African States in terms of both food and trade,

1. Congratulates the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity and institutions within the United Nations system such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and other relevant organizations for their research work in the agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors with a view to increasing production of food crops and animal products;

2. Requests the secretariat of the Commission to conduct, in close collaboration with the Food and Agriculture, perspective studies in the livestock sector, evaluate progress and work out a specific approach to the development of this sector in order to increase the contribution of the livestock sector to food and agriculture development;

3. Calls on the States members of the Commission to pay special attention to this sector when drawing up national economic development programmes.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

¹⁰ A/S-1114, annex I.

¹¹ E/ECA/CM.9/15 and summary.

464 (XVIII). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa^{12/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also its resolution 435 (XVII) of 30 April 1982,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/54 of 29 July 1982 and General Assembly resolution 37/140 of 17 December 1982,

Considering that the programme of the Decade requires constant adjustment during the entire period of the Decade,

Having considered the progress report on the implementation of the programme of the first phase of the Decade (1980-1983) and the report on the draft programme of the second phase (1984-1988),^{13/}

Noting with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Executive Secretary in the preparation of the programme of the second phase and the timetable set up in this regard,

Appreciating the efforts made by the Executive Secretary in his quest for ways and means to finalize the programme of the second phase in a satisfactory way and to secure its financing,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme for the financial support which they have provided for the organization of the fifth consultative technical meeting and the preparation of the plan of action of the second phase of the Decade;

2. Appeals to donor countries and financial institutions to participate fully and positively in the fifth consultative technical meeting scheduled to be held from 11 to 14 October 1983;

3. Notes with satisfaction the progress so far made in implementing the programme of the first phase of the Decade and the efforts made towards the preparation of the programme for the second phase;

4. Endorses resolution ECA/UNTACDA/Res.83/23 of 11 March 1983 of the third Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning;^{14/}

5. Recommends that, in view of the success of the consultative technical meetings organized for the mobilization of resources for financing the programme of the first phase, other consultative technical meetings should be organized as soon as possible after the launching of the second phase of the Decade in 1984 and in any event not later than the middle of 1985 for the following subsectors of transport and communications:

(a) Broadcasting;

(b) Postal services;

^{12/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

^{13/} E/ECA/CM.9/7 and 8.

^{14/} E/ECA/CM.9/26

(c) Air transport;

(d) Railways and rail transport;

6. ~~Appeals once more~~ to donor countries and financial institutions to lend substantial financial support to the Decade projects and to accord particular attention to the programming, financing and implementation of transport and communications projects of the land-locked countries;

7. ~~Supports~~ the decision of the Executive Secretary to organize an informal round table to be held in Paris from 21 to 24 June 1983 on problems related to the implementation of the Decade programme;

8. ~~Requests~~ the Executive Secretary to ensure better coordination and harmonization among the various modes of transport and communications so as to avoid duplication and competition in drawing up subregional and regional master plans for each mode of transport and communications as well as an integrated master plan for all modes;

9. ~~Requests~~ the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available to the Economic Commission for Africa sufficient financial resources to enable it to:

(a) organize the four consultative technical meetings referred to in paragraph 5 above;

(b) Undertake studies on the harmonization and coordination of the various modes of transport and communications;

(c) prepare, in collaboration with the international labour Office, a study of manpower needs of all African countries for all modes of transport and communications;

(d) Draw up a priority programme in transport and communications for the land-locked countries;

(e) Organize in January 1984 the fourth Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning;

10. ~~Requests~~ the Executive Secretary to ensure the implementation of the present resolution and to submit regularly to the Conference a report on the implementation of the Decade programme.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

465 (XVIII). Problems of freedoms of the air in Africa^{15/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling resolutions ECA/UNTACDA/Res.79/6 adopted on 17 May 1979 and ECA/UNTACDA/Res.81/19 adopted on 18 March 1981 by the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,

Recalling resolution CM/Res.890 (XXXIII) on freedoms of the air adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Nairobi in 1981,

¹⁵ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

Noting that little progress has been made in the implementation of these resolutions by member States,

Convinced that non-implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions has constituted a major obstacle to the harmonization of air transport schedules in Africa and, hence, is impeding the development of air transport in Africa,

Having noted the report of the third Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,^{16/}

1. Urges African States to implement the above resolution of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity as well as the various recommendations approved by the Conference of Ministers within the framework of the Decade programme;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the African civil Aviation Commission and the Association of African Airlines, to convene in 1984 a conference of representatives of African Governments and African airline companies to examine ways and means of implementing the resolution on freedoms of the air;

3. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to make available to the Commission sufficient financial resources to enable it to organize this conference.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

466 (XVIII). Implementation of the Industrial Development Decade in Africa^{17/}

The Conference of Ministers,

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

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

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

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

1. Urgently calls upon member States to intensify their individual and collective efforts to mobilize resources for implementation of the Decade at the national, subregional and regional levels;

¹⁶ E/ECA/CM.9/26

¹⁷ See chapter III, section C, paragraph 288 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

2. Notes with appreciation the allocation of \$US 1 billion by the African Development Bank and the promise of future expansion beyond this initial amount to finance industrial projects in African countries during the period 1982-1986;

3. Urges African countries to participate actively in the meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme with a view to emphasizing the high priority accorded to industry by African countries in the Lagos Plan of Action.^{18/}

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

467 (XVIII). Establishment of an African Monetary Fund^{19/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Concerned at the fact that the world economic situation, especially the international financial and monetary crisis, has aggravated the problems faced by the African countries as reflected in the mounting external indebtedness, balance-of-payments deficits and the depletion of their external reserves,

Mindful of the fact that the contribution made by the International Monetary Fund in assisting African countries to overcome their financial and monetary problems and in particular their balance-of-payments problems has been very limited and inadequate to overcome such problems,

Aware that at present no effective mechanism exists in Africa for ensuring that sound and regional monetary and financial policies are adopted to protect African countries from the adverse effects of the world monetary crisis and to overcome the problems of the multiplicity and inconvertibility of African currencies as well as the absence or inadequacy of financial markets,

Recalling the decision of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity taken at the Economic Summit held in Lagos, Nigeria, in April 1980, to establish an African Monetary Fund by 1985 as a means of assisting member States in overcoming these problems,

Noting with satisfaction the progress so far achieved towards the establishment of the Fund as reflected in the outcome of the meeting of senior officials of ministries of finance and central banks held in Addis Ababa from 4 to 7 October 1982, and the preliminary technical work done by the cooperating secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Organization of African Unity, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the African Development Bank and the African Centre for Monetary Studies,

Noting further the delay in carrying out the studies on the establishment of the Fund, keeping in mind the difficulties experienced by the Executive Secretary in recruiting an African coordinator for such studies,

1. Appreciates the financial support provided by Algeria for carrying out the feasibility studies on the establishment of an African monetary Fund and for the convening of the meeting of senior officials of ministries of finance and central banks,

2. Appeals to the African Governments to lend their political and financial support for the establishment of the proposed Fund;

¹⁸ A/S-11/14, annex I.

¹⁹ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

3. Urges the African regional financial institutions, such as the African Development Bank and the African Development Fund, also to make financial contributions towards the realization of this objective;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the cooperating African regional institutions, to expedite the preparation of the feasibility studies and the convening of the related meetings, in line with the schedule of activities recommended by the above-mentioned meeting of Government officials and to report on the progress made on the establishment of the African Monetary Fund to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers to be held in 1984.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

468 (XVIII). Interregional economic and technical cooperation^{20/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind the recommendations of the Afro-Arab Summit Conference held in March 1977, in Cairo, Egypt,

Recalling its resolution 301 (XIII) of 28 February 1977 calling for cooperation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Western Asia,

Recalling further its request made in March 1981 in Freetown to the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa to invite the secretariat of the League of Arab States to attend as an observer, meetings organized by the Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the Amman Strategy for Arab States,

Recalling further the Arusha Declaration of February 1979^{21/} on collective self-reliance for relaunching South-South Dialogue and the Caracas programme on economic cooperation among developing countries^{22/} of May 1981,

Noting the efforts made by the North African Multinational Programming and Operational Centre concerning the development of Afro-Arab cooperation and calling upon the other Multinational Programming and Operational Centres to act in the same way,

Aware of the fact that the Executive Secretary should pursue his efforts to promote interregional cooperation with the Arab world within the framework of the memorandum of agreement between the Commission and the Economic Commission for Western Asia and in active collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States in the course of the meetings of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation and other Afro-Arab solidarity organizations such as the Arab Bank for the Economic Development of Africa,

²⁰ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

²¹ TD/236.

²² A/36/333.

Aware also of the current economic and technical cooperation activities between States members of the Economic Commission for Africa on the one hand and those of the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific on the other hand,

Recalling the report of the Joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on economic and Technical Cooperation,²³ held in Addis Ababa from 1 to 4 June 1982, and the action-oriented proposals in three priority fields, namely interregional trade, human resources development and utilization and science and technology for development which the Meeting agreed to implement jointly,

Recalling in particular, resolution II adopted by the meeting which, inter alia, urged the executive secretaries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, to take all necessary steps to ensure the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the Meeting and, to that end, to establish an appropriate mechanism for consultation at the interregional level and also to create or strengthen national focal points for economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Noting that the study tour of African specialists in mineral resources development to five Latin American countries in October 1982 to study the organization, financing and management of mineral resources development activities, and the visit by the African representatives are among the initial steps taken by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in cooperation with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America with a view to implementing the joint action-oriented proposals,

Appreciating the assistance given by the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of the Netherlands in financing economic and technical cooperation among developing countries activities and thereby promoting interregional cooperation,

Conscious of the limitations imposed on the development of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries, by the inadequacy of resources,

1. Congratulates the executive secretaries of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Economic Commission for Africa on having convened the first joint Meeting of Governmental Experts from Africa and Latin America on Economic and Technical Cooperation;

2. Recognizes the joint action-oriented proposals as contained in the report of the meeting, including those in resolution II annexed to the report, as constituting the basis for interregional cooperation between States members of the two Commissions and urges the two executive secretaries to assist the States members of their respective regions to implement them fully and speedily;

3. Commends States members of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Economic Commission for Latin America on the steps already taken to implement the action-oriented proposals in respect of mineral resources development and trade promotion, and requests the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, in collaboration with the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Latin America, to intensify the efforts in assisting member States in this regard;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to continue rendering assistance to member States in their cooperation with the Economic Commission for Western Asia and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific;

²³ ECO/ETC/1/5.

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to contribute effectively to the dynamic development of Afro-Arab cooperation by collaborating fully with the Organization of African Unity and the League of Arab States, and by participating in meetings of the Standing Commission for Afro-Arab Cooperation, and to assist specialist bodies dealing with Afro-Arab cooperation in implementing concrete projects and programmes for strengthening Afro-Arab cooperation;

6. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to continue to assist member States in conducting multilateral negotiations on the Global System of Trade Preferences and related economic matters within the framework of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries as agreed at meetings of the Group of 77 in Caracas and elsewhere;

7. Commends the United Nations Development Programme and the Government of the Netherlands for their support to the Commission's interregional technical and economic cooperation activities and appeals to them and to other funding agencies which have not yet done so, to render generous support to the Commission's interregional economic and technical cooperation programme;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the nineteenth session of the Commission on progress made in the implementation of this resolution.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

469 (XVIII). African statistical services^{24/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the urgent need to improve economic and social policy formulation planning, administration and analysis in the context of the Lagos Plan of Action^{25/} which aims to promote African development through collective self-reliance,

Recognizing that the effective organization of these activities requires adequate quantitative information at the national, subregional and regional levels,

Noting that many African statistical services are not yet able to supply this information in a satisfactory and timely manner because of significant interrelated constraints which include low data demand for non-technical planning, statistical brain drain, management weaknesses, data processing difficulties and failure to regard data applications as a principal guide in organizing data collection, processing and analysis,

Further noting that there is still a lack of coordination in external assistance to statistics and international recommendations in this field do not adequately cover data analysis and applications,

1. Urges Governments of the region to:

(a) Accord higher priority generally to the improvement and strengthening of their statistical services so as to provide data which will assist in assessing current economic and social problems and in accelerating development;

²⁴ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

²⁵ A/S-11/14, annex I.

(b) Identify data applications as a basis for determining priorities for data collection and analysis in each subject field;

(c) Utilize fully available training facilities to provide staff for statistical services and ensure that these services are efficiently managed;

(d) Take steps to overcome existing data processing difficulties through the provision of adequate equipment and by ensuring that statistical personnel play more direct and active role in computerized data processing;

(e) Make increasing use of national statistics coordinating organs for the planning and coordination of activities and for the preparation of realistic and integrated statistical development programmes, which should be incorporated in national development plans as recommended by the Lagos Plan of Action;

(f) Within the context of their development programmes, ensure that statistical services prepare annual work programmes for issuing regular publications and reports on surveys, etc. and for conducting other activities in a timely manner;

(g) Encourage both central planning agencies and those dealing with particular subject fields to adopt a more technical and analytical approach to plan preparation, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review;

2. Recommends that the United Nations and its specialized agencies should:

(a) Continue existing efforts to coordinate technical cooperation in all aspects of quantitative information;

(b) Extend international statistical recommendations to include guidelines on data analysis and applications;

3. Appeals to intergovernmental agencies, multilateral and bilateral organizations to:

(a) Continue to assist in strengthening the operation of statistical infrastructure in the region;

(b) Support activities designed to improve the utilization of statistical data for development;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to take all necessary steps to assist the improvement of African statistics along the lines indicated above.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

470 (XVIII). Perspective studies in African countries^{26/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Monrovia Strategy for the African Region in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade adopted in resolution CM/Res.722 (XXXIII) by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on 18 July 1979,

²⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 239 to 287 and 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action^{27/} for the implementation of the Monrovia Strategy, adopted by the second Extraordinary Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on 29 April 1980,

Bearing in mind the necessity for African countries to undertake periodic perspective studies with a view to devising and assessing alternative ways of implementing the Lagos Plan of Action,

Taking note of the secretariat's preliminary perspective study for the African region by the year 2008^{28/} which highlights the prospects of critical areas such as population and human resources, food, energy, industry, transport and external trade and finance,

Also taking note of the increasing number of African countries which have embarked on perspective studies with a view to laying the foundations of proper and efficient planning,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary of the Commission for having taken the initiative to prepare a comprehensive study on the perspectives of the region by 2008;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Circulate the study widely to African Governments, universities and research institutions with a view to stimulating initiative and actions for the efficient implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in African countries;

(b) Provide, on request, technical assistance to Governments in devising tools for perspective studies on their respective economies;

(c) Update the study every five years, to serve as a tool for assessing the degree of implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action in the African region;

(d) Include consideration of the study in the agenda of the third session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers;

3. Calls upon member States to examine the study critically with a view to identifying areas of interest to them and taking appropriate action for perspective studies on their economies.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

471 (XVIII). Africa and the on-going international economic negotiations^{29/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the resolution on the participation of Africa in international economic negotiations adopted by the African Heads of State and Government as contained in annex III to the Lagos Plan of Action,^{30/}

^{27/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

^{28/} E/ECA/CM.9/23.

^{29/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

^{30/} A/S-11/14, annex III.

Recognizing that the on-going and forthcoming international economic negotiations conducted within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the successor agreement to Lome II and the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations are likely to have a deep and far-reaching impact on Africa's socio-economic development prospects,

Aware that it is in Africa's own interest to participate fully and effectively in these and other on-going negotiations,

Noting with disappointment the results of the Meeting of the Ministers of External Trade of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade held in Geneva in November 1982 and the failure of such negotiations to take full cognizance of the development problems facing the African countries, the problems experienced in the implementation of the Lome II agreement, and in the negotiations on the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations,

1. **Takes note with satisfaction** of the adoption of a common African position on the issues to be discussed at the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, as reflected in the Libreville Memorandum³¹ and of the harmonization of positions of developing countries on these issues that was arrived at the fifth Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from 5 to 9 April 1983;

2. **Urges** the African Group members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to follow up effectively on the issues that were unresolved at the recent Meeting of Ministers of External Trade of the Agreement within the framework of the permanent machinery of the Agreement to safeguard their interest in these negotiations;

3. **Appeals** to all States members of the Commission to participate fully and effectively in all international economic negotiations and in particular the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to ensure that they harmonize their positions and that where possible there is continuity in the individuals representing African countries in each set of negotiations;

4. **Requests** the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to continue to provide technical, logistic and advisory support to the African Groups participating in such negotiations;

5. **Calls upon** the Ministerial Follow-up Committee on International Trade and Finance for African development to assess the outcome of the above-mentioned negotiations, on the basis of studies to be done by the secretariat of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity;

6. **Requests** the Executive Secretary to make available to the Conference of Ministers, at its tenth session, the results of such an assessment.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

³¹ E/ECA/OAU/Trade/1.

472 (XVIII). Women in development in Africa^{32/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 360 (XIV), 361 (XIV) and 362 (XIV) of 27 March 1979, 407 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 and 447 (XVIII) of 30 April 1982 on the implementation of programmes and mobilization of resources for the advancement of women in Africa,

Recalling also its resolution 332 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on the Development Strategy for Africa for the Third Development Decade,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 34/180 of 18 December 1979 and 35/136 of 11 December 1980,

Conscious that the Lagos Plan of Action^{33/} not only places importance on human resource development and utilization but also calls for special action to promote the technical, social, economic, cultural and political advancement of women,

Aware that women had been largely left out of the mainstream of development and suffered from an imbalance of opportunities for the development and application of their latent capabilities as well as social attitudes,

Aware also that progress in the integration of women in development at the national, subregional and regional levels had been hampered by serious constraints in human and financial resources,

Having considered the report of the fourth meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in development held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 11 to 13 April 1983,^{34/}

1. Endorses the report and recommendations of the fourth meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee;

2. Urges member States and national machineries for the integration of women in development to take the necessary steps to assess the contribution of women to national development and to meet their needs effectively through national policies, legislation and development programmes;

3. Calls upon member States to ensure greater and more effective participation of women in the decision-making process at the national, subregional and regional levels;

4. Calls upon African Governments, national machineries for the integration of women in development, the United Nations and other international development agencies to intensify their efforts to train women and girls in all socio-economic fields;

³² See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

³³ A/S-11/14, annex I.

³⁴ E/ECA/TPCW.4/8.

5. Calls upon the Executive Secretary of the Commission to submit the document^{35/} on the institutional framework governing relations between the various organs established to promote the integration of women in development to member States for their views and comments which should be incorporated in a revised version of the document to be submitted to the next meeting of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee;

6. Appeals to member States to contribute adequate human, material and financial resources for the strengthening of the national machineries for the integration of women in development to enable them to discharge their responsibilities effectively;

7. Appeals further to member States, African intergovernmental organizations and the international community to continue to contribute to the subregional and regional women's programmes and to accord special privilege to projects concerning women at the Silver Jubilee (fourth) Pledging Conference for the United Nations Trust Fund for the African development;

8. Calls upon the secretariats of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity, the Bureau of the Africa Regional Coordinating Committee and the Pan-African Women's Organization to collaborate closely in the preparation of the third Regional Conference for the Integration of Women in Development in 1984 which should define Africa's position at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace due to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1985;

9. Urges member States to give their fullest support to the above-mentioned third Regional Conference and to the world Conference.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

473 (XVIII). The climatic situation and drought in Africa^{36/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 239 (XI) of 23 February 1973 on the Sahelian drought,

Aware that drought which had affected the Sahel region in the 1970s is now seriously affecting 34 African countries, 24 of which are among the least developed and some of which are located outside the Sudano-Sahelian region and the Kalahari desert region,

Realizing that drought is now a chronic, natural phenomenon whose causes, frequency and trends are currently difficult to control and must be studied scientifically,

Conscious of the linear relationship between drought, desertification and underdevelopment,

Further recalling its resolution 446 (XVII) of 30 April 1982,

Deeply concerned about the worsening climatic situation and dire effects of recurring drought, erosion, cyclones and famine on the peoples of Africa and on the African economy in general,

³⁵ ATRCW/ARCC/83/WD.8.

³⁶ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

1. Urgently requests the Executive Secretary to organize a special scientific round table to which all States members of the Commission would be invited. The round table would consist of national experts from the invited countries as well as international experts on climate, land, water and soil resources, ecology and the environment, on the problems of the climatic situation in Africa with a view to examining the causes, periodicity, trends and effects of drought on the African economy and to proposing measures that can be taken in the short, medium and long terms to deal with the problem;

2. Appeals to the relevant United Nations organs, organizations and bodies such as the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Organization of African Unity and other relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to collaborate actively with the Commission in this urgent task;

3. Calls upon Governments to give high priority, through both financial and manpower allocation, to the problem of understanding climatic variability in their countries in order to facilitate advance planning for drought, erosion, cyclones, famine and their related effects;

4. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide additional resources to the Commission to enable it undertake this most important task;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the outcome of the scientific round table on the climatic situation in Africa to the nineteenth session of the Commission/tenth Conference of ministers;

6. Calls upon the international community and bilateral and multilateral aid donors to grant increased financial resources to the countries affected by drought and desertification and to the institutions engaged in combating these phenomena.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

474 (XVIII). Strengthening of African capabilities in environmental matters^{37/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 378 (XV) of 12 April 1978 and 408 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which decided to establish an intergovernmental regional committee on environmental matters jointly with human settlements,

Further recalling its resolution 498 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which established the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on human Settlements and Environment,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolutions 32/197 of 20 December 1977 and 33/202 of 29 January 1979,

³⁷ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

Aware that the Lagos Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Monrovia Strategy for the Economic Development of Africa^{38/} provides *inter alia* priority areas of environmental concern for the African region which has been supported by decision GC.9/12 of 26 May 1981 of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme, on priorities for serious environmental problems in developing countries,

Noting General Assembly resolutions 36/192 of 17 December 1981 and 37/217 of 20 December 1982 on international cooperation in the field of the environment,

Further noting the catalytic role and mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme in its decision GC.10/26 of 31 May 1982, for raising, *inter alia*, additional resources to the Environment Fund to assist developing countries in dealing with serious environmental problems and while recognizing the arrangements being made for the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme by its Governing Council decision GC.10.2 of 31 May 1982 to strengthen environmental capabilities, especially in the African region,

Having considered the report of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and the first meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment,^{39/}

1. Takes note of the report of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and first meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment and resolutions 1(1), 2(1) and 3(1) on the strengthening of environment coordination capabilities at the Economic Commission for Africa, in the African region and environmental education and training in Africa respectively;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to continue to strengthen the environmental capabilities of the Commission within the framework of the regional presence of the United Nations Environment Programme, for the planning, coordination and implementation of intergovernmental activities dealing with serious environmental problems such as drought, desertification and erosion in the continent when the present project ends after the 1982-1983 biennium;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to cooperate with the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to implement the latter's decision GC.10/25 A to promote environmental education and training in Africa for manpower development on environmental matters, taking into account the findings of the meeting of experts from Governments and the scientific community in Africa and existing national training institutions in the region offering environmental courses and to strengthen them where appropriate, and the activities of the International Labour Office and other United Nations organizations in environmental education and training in the region;

4. Calls upon Governments in the African region to:

(a) Strengthen their national environmental capabilities to cope with the assessment of natural resources exploitation and pollution control during rapid industrialization of the Industrial Development Decade by incorporating environmental considerations into national development planning, reviewing the terms of reference of various licensing boards and corporations for exploiting natural resources, setting up national standards boards for an industrial code as well as health criteria for industrial workers, establishing supporting analytical laboratory facilities and strengthening the legal and legislative machinery for implementing environmental policies into environmental laws and regulations with the infrastructural support for effective law enforcement;

³⁸ A/S-11/14, annex I.

³⁹ E/ECA/HUS/ENV.1.

(b) Organize intensive human resources development programmes to train the scientists, technicians, planners, policy makers, industrial managers in environmental assessment and management techniques, needed for the industrial Development Decade;

(c) Endeavour to plough back some of the profits of economic growth to provide national services for meeting basic human needs especially through programme for mass education, primary health care and nutrition, in order to improve the quality of life of mass of the African population and provide the work force needed for sustainable economic development;

5. Calls upon the international community and financial institutions as well as the competent United Nations organizations, organs and bodies to respond positively to the African initiative on environment and development by providing the necessary funds, trained manpower and technological expertise;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the second meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment on the matter.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

475 (XVIII). Human settlements^{40/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 316 (XIII) of 1 March 1977 on the establishment of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and 358 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 on institutional arrangements for human settlements,

Recalling also its resolution 408 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 which extended the mandate of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements to include environmental matters,

Further recalling resolution 8 (IV) of the fourth Conference of African Ministers of Industry of 26 November 1977,

Having examined the report^{41/} of the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and first meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment held at Addis Ababa from 28 June to 2 July 1982 and the resolutions adopted at that meeting,

Noting with concern that the support of the United Nations Development Programme to the building materials and construction industries development programme is to be terminated by the end of 1983, which would seriously affect the continuation of ongoing activities and the implementation of projects planned in the framework of the Programme with the result that the objective of self-sufficiency in this sector by the year 2000 would hardly be achieved,

⁴⁰ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁴¹ E/ECA/HUS/ENV.1.

1. Endorses the report and resolutions adopted at the third meeting of the Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and first meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment;

2. Approves the emphasis on physical planning, housing financing mechanisms and building materials policies and programmes as necessary priority issues for the development of a regional human settlements policy and programme in pursuance of the objectives and strategies of the Monrovia Declaration^{42/} and the Lagos Plan of Action,^{43/}

3. Urges member States to take steps to implement the specific actions defined in the resolutions adopted by the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment;

4. Calls upon the Commission on Human Settlements to assist the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment in the Implementation of the regional human settlements priorities decided by the said Committee;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps, in consultation with member States, the United Nations Development Programme, other United Nations and international organizations, to ensure the speedy and successful implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions, and particularly the continuation of the building materials and construction industries development programme far beyond its present termination date until the objective of self-sufficiency in building materials and construction industries enshrined in the Lagos Plan of Action is achieved;

6. Invites member States to take measures aimed at strengthening regional cooperation for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

476 (XVIII). Development of cartographic services in Africa^{44/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having considered the report of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa,^{45/} held at Cairo, Egypt, from 28 February to 7 March 1983 and the resolutions adopted by the Conference,

Conscious of the urgent need to strengthen cartographic institutions in the member States as the services required of them constitute the bedrock for the exploration and inventorying of their national resources,

^{42/} Organization of African Unity, Council of Ministers resolution CM/722 (XXXIII).

^{43/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

^{44/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

^{45/} E/ECA/TPCW.4/6.

Noting with satisfaction that the resolutions of the afore-mentioned Conference are consistent with the tenets of the Monrovia Strategy^{46/} for the Economic Development of Africa and the Lagos Plan of Action,^{47/}

Mindful of the crucial role which modern space geodesy plays in the accurate and rapid fixation of control points which are basic to the preparation of maps and charts and which in turn are the prerequisites for effective planning and execution of development projects,

Bearing in mind that United Nations regional cartographic conferences for Africa provide a forum for the transfer of the technology essential for the development of cartographic capabilities as well as for facilitating the exchange of experience including assisting the Economic Commission for Africa in the formulation of its programme of work,

1. Endorses the report of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and the resolutions contained therein;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1986 and requests the Economic and Social Council to establish systematic and effective collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa in order to provide budgetary backstopping in the organization of future regional cartographic conferences;

3. Invites member States which are yet to render their full support to the regional centres for cartography and remote sensing to do so, thereby justifying their faith in technical cooperation among African countries;

4. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Collaborate with the African Association of Cartography to undertake an assessment of the training requirements of each member State in the various fields in cartography as recommended in resolution 6 (V) of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa;

(b) Publish a directory of cartographic training centres in Africa which would form a basis for possible regionalization of certain national cartographic centres;

5. Urges member States to give moral, political and material support to the African Doppler Survey project and to make available all relevant data at their disposal for the establishment of regional and subregional African geodetic data banks;

6. Requests the Executive Secretary to encourage member States and interested bodies to give financial support to the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing for the execution of the African Doppler Survey project;

7. Endorses in particular resolution 13 (V) of the fifth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa on the declaration of a year for cartography in Africa, and accordingly declares 1986 as "The Year of Cartography in Africa",

^{46/} Organization of African Unity, Council of Ministers resolution CM/Res.722 (XXXIII).

^{47/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

8. Further requests the Executive Secretary to convene during 1983 a meeting of all regional and subregional organizations in Africa with responsibility for surveying, mapping and remote sensing matters with a view to harmonizing their structures so as to ensure their viability and effectiveness.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

477 (XVIII). Evaluation and harmonization of the activities of African multinational institutions sponsored by ECA and OAU^{48/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos^{49/} adopted by Heads of State and Government in April 1980 in Lagos, notably in chapter VIII,

Recalling also the importance which the Heads of State and Government attach to the role of African intergovernmental institutions in the implementation of the Plan and the Act,

Still believing that intergovernmental institutions constitute a conditio sine qua non for effective self-reliant development in the region,

Conscious that existing intergovernmental institutions face acute financial and other problems which constrain them from pursuing effectively the goals and objectives for which they were established,

Convinced that the harmonization and/or integration of these institutions could be more beneficial to African countries and better enable the Commission to lend to the institutions its effective support,

Having examined the document prepared by Nigeria on the subject^{50/} and the associated recommendations prepared by the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole at its fourth session,^{51/}

1. Thanks the Government of Nigeria for its initiative;

2. Decides to establish an ad hoc committee consisting of ten member States to be appointed by the Conference of Ministers on the principle of equitable geographical representation, assisted by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; to undertake an assessment of the objectives and operations of the various existing multinational institutions established under the aegis of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity with a view to making proposals as to their continued relevance and effectiveness and to advise on ways and means by which the activities may be better rationalized, coordinated, harmonized and/or integrated in accordance with paragraph 4 of its resolution 390 (XV) of 12 April 1980 and the instruction of the Heads of State and Government as contained in paragraph 264 (i) of the Lagos Plan of action;

⁴⁸ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁴⁹ A/S-11/14, annexes I and II.

⁵⁰ E/ECA/TPCW.4/7.

⁵¹ E/ECA/CM.9/28.

3. Requests the **Ad hoc** Committee to submit its report to the nineteenth session of the Commission and tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to give every technical support to the **Ad hoc** Committee;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity to ensure that no new multinational institutions should be created unless their creation has been thoroughly examined and after the possibilities offered by national institutions, or existing multinational ones, have first been fully considered.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

478 (XVIII). Development of resources of the sea⁵²

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 340 (XIV) of 27 March 1979,

Noting with satisfaction the resolution on the development of national marine science, technology and ocean services infrastructures adopted by the third Conference on the law of the Sea at its 181st meeting on 30 April 1982,

Aware of the need for member States, in the light of the recently adopted Convention on the Law of the sea, individually and collectively to move expeditiously in making provisions for the development, management and conservation of their resources of the sea,

Welcoming the preparation of a medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 and a programme budget for the bienniums 1982-1983 and 1984-1985 designed to undertake activities to assist member States in this regard,

1. Strongly urges member States to give high priority, individually and collectively, to the development, management and conservation of their resources of the sea;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system and other governmental and non-governmental organizations, to assist member States in this regard;

3. Further requests the Executive Secretary similarly to assist member States in the implementation of provisions of the Convention on the law of the sea relating to land-locked States;

4. Appeals to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide the Commission with all the financial and human resources needed with effect from January 1984 to enable the Commission to discharge fully its responsibilities as they relate to the resources of the sea programme during the medium-term plan period 1984-1989 and beyond.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

⁵² See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

479 (XVIII). Strengthening of the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres^{53/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolutions 335 (XIV) of 27 March 1979 and 418 (XVI) of 10 April 1981 on the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres,

Recalling further its resolution 450 (XVII) of 30 April 1982,

Noting with appreciation General Assembly resolution 37/138 of 17 December 1982,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the General Assembly for the support it has given to the Centres by allocating to them regular budget resources;
2. Appeals once more to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme to continue to render financial support to the operational activities of the Centres during the 1982-1986 programming cycle;
3. Urges member States to continue to pledge generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, earmarking part of their contributions for support to the Centres and to second staff at their own cost to the Centres on a short-term basis wherever feasible for the implementation of specific projects;
4. Urges the Executive Secretary to intensify his efforts to secure financial resources for operational activities of the Centres from other United Nations organizations and organs as well as from multinational and bilateral donors;
5. Further urges the Executive Secretary to speed up the implementation of resolution 335 (XIV) on the decentralization of the Commission staff from its headquarters to the Centres.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

480 (XVIII). Support to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development^{54/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the report on pledges and payments by member States and institutions and on project implementation and expenditure for the period 1981/1985,^{55/} as well as the report on resources required for the biennium 1984-1985,^{56/}

Recognizing the efforts made by the Executive Secretary in collection of pledged contributions,

⁵³ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁵⁴ See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 316 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁵⁵ E/ECA/CM.9/17 and summary.

⁵⁶ E/ECA/CM.9/16 and summary.

Taking note of the results of the fourth Biennial Pledging Conference,^{57/} and reaffirming its support for the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development,

Appreciative of the goodwill of member States and African financial institutions as well as non-African Governments in contributing to the Fund,

1. Thanks these member States, African financial institutions and non-African Governments for their generous contributions to the Fund;

2. Appeals to those member States, African financial institutions and non-African Governments and financial institutions which have not contributed to the Fund to do so as soon as possible in order to provide the full measure of resources needed for the implementation of the high-priority work programme adopted by the Commission within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action;^{58/}

3. Appeals further to all contributors to the Fund to make prompt payment of their unpaid pledged contributions in order to ensure the implementation of the priority projects of the Commission;

4. Urges the Executive Secretary to continue to keep member States informed of the utilization of the resources of the Fund.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

481 (XVIII). Measures for accelerating the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African Least Developed Countries^{59/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 397 (XV) of 12 April 1980 entrusting the Conference of Ministers of African least developed countries with the responsibility for ensuring the coordination of efforts, establishing priorities, monitoring and evaluating progress under the Comprehensive New Programme of Action in African least developed countries,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/194 of 17 December 1981 endorsing the Substantial New programme of Action for least developed countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries on 14 September 1981,

Taking note of the tremendous efforts made by the African least developed countries in the preparation of their respective country review meetings, especially in devising policies aimed at ensuring the successful implementation of their national programmes,

Expressing deep concern at the disappointing results of the second meeting of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance institutions with least developed countries held in October 1982 in Geneva,

^{57/} See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 296 to 316 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

^{58/} A/S-11/14, annex I.

^{59/} See chapter III, section C, paragraph 288 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

Noting that the review meetings so far organized have not totally met the expectations of the least developed countries, since the commitments made by donor countries, organizations and institutions have not fully matched the provisions of the Substantial New programme of Action,

Recalling to that effect General Assembly resolution 37/224 of 20 December 1982 which *inter alia* calls upon donor countries and institutions to implement their commitments, as contained in paragraphs 61 to 69 of the Substantial New Programme of Action, so as to achieve a substantial increase in resources for the development of least developed countries,

Taking note of the reports of the Commission and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development secretariats respectively on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in least developed countries, which underline the fact that there was no substantial increase in aid flows to African least developed countries in 1981-1982,

Further taking note of the Libreville Memorandum⁶⁰ of February 1983 by the African Ministers of Trade on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in least developed countries, further endorsed by the preparatory meeting of the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires in April 1983,

Bearing in mind its resolution 457 (XVII) of 30 April 1982 on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of action within the framework of national and collective self-reliance,

1. Reaffirms that the primary responsibility for development rests with the African least developed countries themselves and that external aid is only complementary to domestic efforts for the implementation of the Substantial New programme of Action and not a permanent source of support;
2. Calls upon African least developed countries to intensify their efforts in devising practical measures for mobilizing domestic resources for development and better economic management;
3. Strongly urges developed countries and those developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development and financing institutions, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to take immediate and concrete action to accelerate the implementation of the Substantial New programme of Action for 1980s for the least developed countries;
4. Calls particularly upon donor countries and institutions to implement their commitments with respect to aid flows especially the target of 0.15 per cent of the gross national product of donor countries for assistance to least developed countries and the doubling of resource flows to least developed countries by 1985;
5. Calls upon donor countries and institutions to take concrete actions to honour their respective commitments made during the country review meetings so far organized and those to be made in future review meetings in order to enable the countries concerned to implement their programmes in the most effective and expeditious ways;
6. Also calls upon donor countries and multilateral development and financial institutions urgently to improve the quality and effectiveness of aid to African least developed countries with a view to enabling them to use more effectively and expeditiously the resources made available to them;
7. Calls upon the Executive Secretary to continue to provide assistance to African least developed countries, in collaboration with the lead agencies, in all aspects of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action and in particular to assist (a) in undertaking, upon request by Governments, studies aimed at enabling the African least developed countries to mobilize domestic resources for development; (b) in establishing national follow-up mechanisms to the review meetings and monitoring of the implementation of

⁶⁰ E/ECA/OAU/Trade/1.

the Substantial New Programme of Action; and in general, to assist the least developed countries to attain a self-reliant and self-sustained economic growth and development;

8. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA to bring the contents of the present resolution to the attention of the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

482 (XVIII). First round of review meetings for the African least developed countries^{61/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling paragraphs 110 to 116 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and General Assembly resolution 37/224 of 20 December 1982 recommending strongly that the first round of review meetings at the country level on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action should be completed by 1983,

Considering the experience that has so far been obtained from the review meetings that have been completed by six African least developed countries,

Aware that, with the additional five African countries that were admitted to the group of least developed countries by the General Assembly in resolution 37/133 of 17 December 1983 there are still 20 African least developed countries that have to organize review meetings,

Further aware that the clustering of review meetings to comply with the 1983 deadline will negatively affect their final results,

Noting with concern that the present declining trend in official development assistance to least developed countries is incompatible with the commitments undertaken in the Substantial New Programme of Action,

Convinced that review meetings should serve as a mechanism for reaching concrete decisions between the recipient least developed countries and the donor countries and agencies and not merely a forum for exchanging views on the development needs of individual least developed countries, particularly because of the importance which the least developed countries attach to these review meetings and the cost incurred in holding them,

1. Calls upon all the African least developed countries that still have to organize review meetings urgently to hold high-level consultations among themselves and with the lead agencies with a view to rescheduling and appropriately spacing their individual review meetings if necessary up to the end of 1984 but in any case before the 1985 mid-term review;

2. Calls upon the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to recommend to the General Assembly the possibility of making special allowance for African least developed countries to organize their first round of review meetings beyond the time frame recommended in paragraph 114 of the Substantial New Programme of Action and in General Assembly resolution 37/224 of 20 December 1982 in the light of the outcome of the high level consultations;

⁶¹ See chapter III, section C, paragraph 288 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

3. Requests African least developed countries to ensure the establishment of an effective follow-up mechanisms to the review meetings;

4. Urges the United Nations system to effectively coordinate activities for assisting African least developed countries in preparing review meetings so as to utilize fully the available resources of the various organizations of the United Nations system;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the lead agencies, to undertake periodically an assessment of the results and effectiveness of review meetings sometimes after they have taken place, and to undertake an overall assessment upon completion of the first round of review meetings;

6. Calls upon member States to ensure during the organization of their individual country review meetings the availability of well-identified projects wherever possible, and to take into effective consideration the regional dimensions of their programmes as provided for in the Substantial New Programme of Action;

7. Further calls upon the donor countries, organizations and institutions to ensure effective representation at the country review meetings so that concrete commitments and final decisions could be made;

8. Appeals to other developing countries in a position to do so to participate at appropriate levels at the country review meetings in conformity with the principles and objectives of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to draw the attention of the sixth session of that Conference to the contents of the present resolution during the discussion of the Report and Recommendations of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

483 (XVIII). Activities of the secretariat^{62/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Welcoming the Commission's increasing involvement in efforts to solve the problems impeding the development of the African continent,

Noting with satisfaction the Executive Secretary's constant efforts to promote intra-African cooperation and economic integration and to Africanize the secretariat staff,

Considering the active role played by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and African delegations, who have encouraged the United Nations General Assembly to give all the necessary favourable consideration to requests for financial resources to implement the Commission's priority programmes,

⁶² See chapter III, section C, paragraphs 289 to 295 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

1. Takes the opportunity, on the occasion of the Commission's Silver Jubilee anniversary, to congratulate the Executive Secretary and his colleagues, to express its confidence in the dedicated work being undertaken and to urge them to continue their efforts in the service of Africa and the international community;
2. Thanks the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his continued support to the Executive Secretary and the Commission and urges him to strengthen that support;
3. Expresses its appreciation to the African Group and the Group of 77 at the United Nations for their support for the Commission during United Nations General Assembly sessions;
4. Requests the Chairman of the eighteenth session of the Commission and ninth meeting of the Conference to transmit the present resolution to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Representatives to the United Nations of States member of the Commission.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

484 (XVIII). Vote of thanks to the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia^{63/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Deeply appreciative of the generous and genuinely African hospitality offered by the Government and people of Socialist Ethiopia throughout the series of conferences held in the beautiful and historic city of Addis Ababa,

Deeply appreciative also of the facilities and services made available to the Economic Commission for Africa over the past 25 years, for all the meetings it has organized,

Aware of the fact that the services provided by the Government of socialist Ethiopia for the holding of all the meetings in Addis Ababa provide a unique opportunity for the representatives of States members of the Commission and other organizations to exchange views on various aspects of Africa's economic and social situation and proposed measures to expedite Africa's development within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

1. Expresses its deepest gratitude to the Government and people of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and for the facilities and services that they so generously made available to the meetings and those who participated in them;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary of the Commission to transmit the present resolution to the Government of Socialist Ethiopia.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

⁶³ See chapter III, section C, paragraph 322 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

485 (XVIII). Vote of thanks to the Heads of State and Government of Kenya, Zambia, Rwanda, Nigeria, Zaire, Botswana, Gabon, the Niger, and Swaziland and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations^{64/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with profound appreciation the presence of distinguished Heads of State and Government and the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the Silver Jubilee of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the inspiring addresses of the distinguished Heads of State and Government and of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and particularly their accurate analysis of the various factors which have impeded political, economic, social and cultural progress in Africa during the past 25 years,

Noting also with satisfaction their full awareness of past, present and future obstacles to the socio-economic development of the African continent and their reaffirmed commitment to concentered efforts to promote accelerated, self-reliant and self-sustaining growth in Africa within the framework of the Lagos Plan of Action and the Final Act of Lagos,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation to Their Excellencies the Rt. Hon. Daniel Arap Moi, M.P., President of the Republic of Kenya; Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia; General Juvenal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic and Founder-President of the Mouvement Revolutionnaire National pour le Développement; Dr. Alex Ekwueme, Vice-President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; Citoyen Nzondomyo a'Dokpe Lingo, President of the Legislative Council of Zaire, Member of the Central Committee; Peter Mmusi, Vice-President of the Republic of Botswana; Leon Mebiame, Prime Minister of the Gabonese Republic; Oumarou Mamane, Prime Minister of the Republic of the Niger; Ben Ndzibanze, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland; and Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, for gracing the Silver Jubilee Session of the Commission with their presence, for addressing the session and for participating in some of the major events in celebration of the Silver Jubilee;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution to the Heads of State and Government of Kenya, Zambia, Rwanda, Nigeria, Zaire, Botswana, Gabon, the Niger and Swaziland and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

486 (XVIII). Vote of thanks to all African Governments, non-African Governments and Organizations^{65/}

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 455 (XVII) on the Silver Jubilee anniversary of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the unprecedentedly large number of participants from African and non-African Governments as well as from organizations in the celebration of the Silver Jubilee and eighteenth session of the Commission and ninth meeting of the Conference of Ministers, their high level interventions and the generous contributions made by all towards the success of the Silver Jubilee and the session,

⁶⁴ See chapter III, section C, paragraph 323 of the report of the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

⁶⁵ See chapter III, section C, paragraph 324 of the report to the Conference of Ministers at its ninth meeting.

Noting with satisfaction the dedication of States members of the Commission to the total liberation of the continent as expressed to the Addis Ababa Declaration adopted on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee anniversary celebration of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Expresses its most sincere thanks to the Heads of State and Government who personally attended, addressed and participated in the Silver Jubilee session of the Commission;

2. Expresses also its most sincere thanks to all the other Heads of State, African and non-African and to the heads of all organizations who addressed messages of goodwill to the Economic Commission for Africa on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee session;

3. Desires to express to all member States its appreciation for the generous contributions that they have made at the national and at headquarters levels by issuing commemorative postage stamps, organizing events to celebrate the anniversary, placing at the disposal of the Commission their works of art, films and, in some cases sending their folk dance groups and football teams to Addis Ababa to enhance the events marking the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee anniversary;

4. Calls upon the international community to continue to extend its moral and financial support to the Economic Commission for Africa;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to transmit the present resolution and the Addis Ababa Declaration on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee anniversary celebration of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa to all States members of the Commission, to organizations and to the international community.

229th meeting,
2 May 1983.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION
BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT THEIR TENTH MEETING**

487 (XIX). United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling its resolution 291 (XIII) of 26 February 1977, Economic and Social Council resolution 2097 (LXIII) of 29 July 1977 and General Assembly resolution 32/160 of 19 December 1977 proclaiming the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa,

Recalling also its resolutions 435 (XVII) of 30 April 1982, and 464 (XVIII) of 2 May 1983,

Referring to Economic and Social Council resolution 1982/54 of 29 July 1982 and General Assembly resolutions 37/140 of 17 December 1982, and 38/150 of 19 December 1983,

Considering that the programme of the Decade requires regular adjustment during the entire period of the Decade,

Noting with satisfaction the efforts made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission in the preparation of the programme of the second phase and its approval by the Conference of Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning,



No.....

REQUEST FOR PROJECT DOCUMENTS

A number of project documents related to the implementation of the resolutions in this compendium, are available at ECA.

If you wish to obtain any of the project documents, address your request to the Executive Secretary of ECA for appropriate action by completing this request form for the purpose in the area of your interest to :

P.O.Box 3001, Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia.

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