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Item 10 of the provisional agenda*

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty-third session of the Commission/
fourteenth meeting of the Conference
of Ministers

Niamey, Niger
14-18 April 1988

Item 6 of the provisional agenda**

**FOLLOW-UP ACTION ON RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION AND THE
THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS**

* E/ECA/TPCW.9/1/Rev.1.

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1. The twenty-second session of the Commission/thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers was held at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 23 to 27 April 1987. The meeting adopted 34 resolutions embracing most sectors of socio-economic development in the African region. Among these resolutions, six were specifically addressed to the General Assembly of the United Nations through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The actions taken on those resolutions are reported in a separate document (E/ECA/CM.14/33) entitled "Resolutions adopted by ECOSOC at its second session of 1987 and by the General Assembly at its forty-second session in the economic and social sectors that are of interest to Africa". The majority of the other resolutions were addressed to member States, the ECA Executive Secretary, organs of the United Nations and other organizations. The purpose of the present document is therefore to provide the meeting with an account of actions taken by the ECA secretariat towards the implementation of some of these other resolutions.

Resolution 588 (XXII): Industrial development in Africa

2. This resolution includes the following six main sections:

(a) The implementation of the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA);

(b) The implementation of the OAU Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990;

(c) Activities for the implementation phase (1985-1990) of the programme for the Decade;

(d) UNIDO as a specialized agency;

(e) Publicity and promotion of the IDDA; and

(f) General recommendations.

As a follow-up to this resolution:

(a) The special meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry preparatory to the second regular session of the General Conference of UNIDO was held at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 16 and 17 October 1987 to adopt a common position on industrial development in Africa; and

(b) The secretariats of ECA, OAU and UNIDO prepared a project document on independent mid-term evaluation of the IDDA for UNDP approval.

Resolution 589 (XXII): Funding of the African Industrial Development Fund (AIDF)

3. The above resolution requested the African Development Bank to explore possibilities of mobilizing from multilateral and bilateral sources an initial

amount of \$US 15 million so as to enable the Fund to become operational. The adoption of the resolution was preceded by a mission undertaken by ECA to the African Development Bank from 9 to 11 March 1987 to assess steps taken by the Bank in mobilizing funds for AIDF.

4. In its memorandum for the second session of the General Conference of UNIDO on industrial development in Africa, the special meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry referred to above urged the international community to provide support to AIDF located in the African Development Bank (ADB).

Resolution 594 (XXII): Proposals on the development problems of African least developed countries for consideration by the seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; and

Resolution 595 (XXII): Measures for the effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the LDCs in the 1980s in African Least Developed Countries

5. A progress report on follow-up action to these resolutions will be reviewed by the eighth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries whose report is available to the present session of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

Resolution 596 (XXII): Role of the building construction sector in the development process

6. In the implementation of this resolution, a project document on the development of building industry in Africa was prepared by ECA and presented to UNDP for financing. UNDP has provided \$US 349,000 for a preparatory phase covering May 1987 to May 1988. This project will be implemented by ECA in collaboration with UNCHS (Habitat) and Shelter-Afrique.

7. Furthermore, the secretariat has requested additional financial resources from certain donor countries to finance the activities mentioned in the project. Thus Great Britain has given its agreement in principle to assist African countries develop their building industries.

8. As for training in the field of human settlements, the secretariat has prepared a technical publication aiming at improving and developing training programmes in Africa. The objective of the publication is to find out the number of essential training institutions in Africa in the field of human settlements and come up with the needs of African countries so as to be able to formulate recommendations for improving the means of training in which to satisfy these needs.

9. A series of training seminars on methodology and planning techniques in human settlements is planned in the 1988-1989 work programme.

Resolution 597 (XXII): Integration of women in development in Africa

10. Operative paragraph 1 and 2: With regard to the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, the ECA secretariat has stepped up the distribution of the Convention to member States as well as interested parties. This will promote deeper understanding of the Convention as well as enable member States to sign, ratify and implement the Convention.

11. Operative paragraph 4: As a follow up of this resolution on the women's programme in the MULPOCs and the work of the Africa Regional Co-ordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC), UNDP mounted a mission composed of UNDP/ARCC/ECA in July/August 1987 to review the programme and make appropriate recommendations. The report made an important suggestion on the future orientation of the women's programme in ECA and it will be fully considered by the ninth meeting of ARCC to be held in Niamey on 3 and 4 April 1988. ECA collaborated fully with UNDP in facilitating the work of the evaluation mission.

12. Operative paragraph 6: In the invitation sent to governments for the meeting of ARCC to be held in Niamey in April, the Executive Secretary of ECA has appealed to member States to include in their delegations to the meetings of the MULPOCs, the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW) and the ECA Conference of Ministers women members who at the same time can participate in the Subregional Committees for Women in Development as well as ARCC and subsequently follow up the recommendations at ministerial level. It is hoped that this method will ensure the continuation of the structures for women's programmes that have been set up for the advancement of women in Africa.

13. Operative paragraph 7: Progress has been made in the implementation of provisions related to gender issues in the context of Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD). Responding to an ECA survey on their implementation it was noted that four-fifths of the African countries indicated that they had taken measures in line with the Programme of Action on the enhancement of the role of women in agricultural production and other development processes.

14. Operative paragraph 8: This resolution has been duly considered by the United Nations Secretary-General. Exceptions to the freeze on United Nations recruitment have been made with regard to several women experts in ECA.

15. Operative paragraph 9: A summary of a four-year project proposal on women in development at subregional level, to be submitted to UNDP, was presented to the meeting of the Bureau of ARCC (16-17 November 1987). Other projects on women in development will be tabled for discussion at the ARCC meeting in April 1988.

Resolution 599 (XXII): Convening of a meeting of African experts prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the United Nations Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences

16. This resolution requested ECA, in collaboration with UNCTAD, OAU, the Inter-governmental Standing Committee on Shipping (ISCOS), the Ministerial Conference of West and Central African States on Maritime Transport (MINCONMAR) and other intergovernmental organizations to organize, early in 1988, an intergovernmental meeting of experts, prior to the Diplomatic Conference to review the Code scheduled for 1989. In this respect, a draft project document has been submitted to UNDP with a view to raising the necessary funds required to convene the experts' meeting; but so far UNDP has not yet reacted. Meanwhile a draft provisional agenda for the meeting has been prepared. Further steps will depend on the availability of funds requested from UNDP.

Resolution 600 (XXII): Information systems development in Africa

17. Operative paragraph 2: The Government of the Niger and the ECA secretariat were invited to proceed as rapidly as possible to start the operations of the West African Documentation and Information System (WADIS). The secretariat has worked closely with the Government of the Niger and the ECA MULPOC office in Niamey to prepare the site for the installation of equipment for the WADIS centre. A contract has been approved for a local company to undertake the necessary site preparation work. The equipment is already in Niamey. It is hoped that the centre will be operational in time for demonstration visits during the fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

18. Operative paragraph 3: Shortly after the conclusion of the thirteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers, UNDP approved a project in the amount of \$US 3,076,500 for the third phase of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System. Another project, which includes PADIS activities for North Africa in co-operation with the Arab League Documentation Centre in collaboration with UNESCO, is awaiting approval.

19. Operative paragraph 5: In December 1987 the secretariat undertook a mission to Zaire to work out the details for the establishment of the Central African Documentation and Information System (CADIS) with the Government of Zaire. Joint training is expected to take place in the first quarter of 1988. The secretariat also undertook a mission in June 1987 to Lusaka to effect the installation of equipment for the East and Southern African Documentation and Information System (ESADIS). Due to technical difficulties, an additional mission is foreseen in the first quarter of 1988 to complete the installation to make ESADIS technically operational.

20. Operative paragraph 6: Thanks to contributions of member States to the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development, a project has been realized to provide PADIS with the services of an expert in computer systems management. The project will continue to the end of 1988.

21. Operative paragraph 7: The secretariat has pursued its activities in the development of its information system and network, established a programme of technical assistance in national information policies and developed innovative user services in several ways. Since the adoption of the resolution, five additional countries have named focal points for participation in the PADIS network. Missions have taken place to Malawi, the Gambia, Seychelles and Cape Verde to plan and deliver assistance programmes for their participation in the PADIS system and network. New data bases are being developed for African research and development institutions, as well as ongoing research and projects. The statistical data base has been installed in Benin and methods are under study to supply online access to several government institutions in Ethiopia. A brochure describing PADIS' user services has been printed and disseminated. Among the new services to users are the development of a "user-friendly" menu system, called MENUDIS, for online users. For those who do not have direct access, a question/answer service has been established utilizing all PADIS data bases; subsumed under this service is a service for the production of retrospective bibliographic searches. Work is ongoing on ways to make the material in the bibliographic, statistical and numerical data bases more readily accessible to users.

22. Operative paragraph 8: New complementary data base files were added from the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) on aspects of livestock and animal husbandry in Africa; new entries for the ILO data base were obtained on magnetic tape.

23. Operative paragraphs 9 and 10: At the time of writing, the Medium-Term Plan revision to cover the years 1988-1989 was being prepared. It is anticipated that this revision may make possible the inclusion of information and user services within the regular budget of the United Nations for these years. Already heartening in this regard is the agreement by the ECA Division of Administration to cover the maintenance costs for 1988-1989 for the ECA computer housed at PADIS.

Resolution 601 (XXII): The African social situation

24. At its thirteenth meeting in April 1987, the Conference of Ministers voiced its concern over the deteriorating social situation in the continent, especially as a result of the recent economic crisis. It also expressed concern over the fact that many social development and social welfare programmes have not received the necessary high priority and resources in national development plans. Therefore, the Conference called mainly upon member States (in operative paragraphs 1 to 4) to take urgent corrective measures.

25. Operative paragraph 5 urged member States to bolster up their actions at the regional level by honouring their commitments to the African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development (ACARTSOD) by becoming members of ACARTSOD, if they had not yet done so.

26. Two requests were made to the secretariat. Operative paragraph 6 requested the Executive Secretary "to provide member States with the necessary support in the formulation of their programmes for the social development of Africa". Pursuant to this, the secretariat offered technical advisory services to the Government of Ghana from 16 to 29 December 1987. It assisted the Government in reviewing its current social policies and programmes especially in health, education and employment, provided comments to facilitate the implementation of the newly designed Programme of Actions to Mitigate the Social Costs of Adjustment and made recommendations for developing or strengthening capabilities for the formulation and implementation of effective social development policies and programmes within an integrated socio-economic development process. Similar assistance has been discussed with the Government of Sierra Leone and it is hoped that the services will be rendered in 1988. Similar advisory services will also be extended to other member States, at their request, in the coming biennium.

27. Operative paragraph 7 calls for an annual report to the Conference of Ministers on the African social situation and the support rendered by ECA to member States as per operative paragraph 6. This year's report is submitted to the Conference as "Report on the African social situation, 1982-1987" (document E/ECA/CM.14/16).

Resolution 602 (XXII): Development of cartography and remote sensing services in Africa

28. Operative paragraph 3 requested the Executive Secretary to take appropriate measures towards the establishment of the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS) in accordance with recommendations of the joint meeting of the African Association of Cartography and the African Remote Sensing Council Conference of Plenipotentiaries on 14 March 1987 in Kinshasa, Zaire. The resolution requested the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report to this meeting.

29. After the said Conference, the secretariat edited the initialled African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing Constitution into legal language without changing the substance of the articles. The copy of the original text of the Constitution together with the edited version were sent to the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for translation into Arabic and Portuguese as recommended in Kinshasa. In the meantime, the English and French texts of the Constitution were forwarded to all ECA member States requesting them to sign and also announcing that the Constitution was open for signature at the office of the Executive Secretary. Also sent to governments were the job description for the post of Secretary-General of the new Organization and the draft host country agreement concerning the headquarters of the Organization.

30. The meeting of the Conference of Plenipotentiaries was held on 15 and 16 February 1988, having been preceded by the preparatory meeting of officials.

31. The Organization was effectively established, thus implementing Conference of Ministers resolutions 550 (XX), 569 (XXI) and 602 (XXII) particularly operative paragraph 3 of that resolution regarding the merger of the African Association of Cartography and the African Remote Sensing Council.

32. With regard to operative paragraph 4 (a) of the same resolution, the secretariat, together with the African Association of Cartography and in co-operation with the Government of Morocco, prepared the drawing instructions for the preparation of topographical maps based on the Standardized Specifications for Africa which were recommended for application by the sixth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. The Government of Morocco published a model map employing the recommended symbols. The map was distributed to all countries in Africa and to external publishers of African maps. Work is in hand to implement the remaining aspects of standardization as recommended.

33. Concerning the promotion of cartography and remote sensing in Africa, a successful seminar and study tour was organized by the secretariat in co-operation with the Government of the Soviet Union and financed by the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Co-operation on the role of cartography and remote sensing for socio-economic development in Africa. At the end of the seminar, African participants unanimously urged ECA and Governments of member States to take steps towards centralization of cartographic and remote sensing into single national units for better management and utilization of material and equipment.

Resolution 603 (XXII): Monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 and Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990

34. The follow-up actions taken so far are:

(a) A questionnaire to obtain data for the mid-term review was circulated to member States in December 1987 after consultation with interested United Nations specialized agencies;

(b) A joint UNDP/IBRD/ECA project on data related to development programmes and aid flows is being implemented. This project will make recommendations for assisting member States to improve the flow of information for monitoring their development plans;

(c) The background document on the mid-term review contains more qualitative and quantitative information than the previous report and includes an assessment of the contribution of the international community as requested by the last session of the Conference of Ministers;

(d) The UNDP/IBRD/ECA project referred to above will strengthen ECA's capacity to monitor the UN-PAAERD. Funds for this project were made available by UNDP;

(e) Additional funds will be required to implement the more comprehensive project on information flows on the follow-up process to African economic recovery and development.

Resolution 604 (XXII): United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa

35. This resolution is multifaceted in that it relates to:

- (a) The establishment of a Trans-African Highways Bureau at ECA;
- (b) UNDP financial assistance for the establishment and operation of the Bureau; and
- (c) Implementation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade.

36. As regards (a) and (b), a project document to be submitted to UNDP is under preparation. Concerning the implementation of the Decade programme, a progress report is being prepared with inputs from the relevant international and African intergovernmental organizations. A consolidated report which will have been finalized at the next Inter-agency Co-ordinating Committee meeting in February 1988 will be submitted to the sixth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning for approval in March 1988, before it is made available to the ECA Conference of Ministers.

37. With regard to submitting a report on the implementation of the programme for the second phase of the Decade, the draft progress report for 1987 is now ready. However, in accordance with the established procedure, the report will have to be reviewed first by the Inter-Agency Co-ordinating Committee for the Decade in February 1988 and then by the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning at its sixth meeting in March 1988, before it is available for submission to the ECA Conference of Ministers.

Resolution 605 (XXII): Data needs in the context of the assessment of social impact of structural adjustment programmes in Africa

38. The following actions are expected to be taken by the time of the twenty-third meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers:

(a) The fifth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (21-28 March 1988) will discuss the African Household Survey Capability Programme (AHSCP) and examine their data needs for assessing the social implications of structural adjustment programmes. The ECA secretariat will also urge international agencies to make use of the AHSCP framework in meeting their data needs for monitoring and evaluation of their development activities;

(b) The proposal to convene a regional meeting of African experts to discuss an overall plan for meeting the data needs of the African countries in the context of the assessment of the social dimensions of structural

adjustment was informally discussed with UNDP. UNDP has indicated that if ECA wants to convene such a meeting, UNDP has already made available to it enough resources from which such a meeting can be financed.

Resolution 609 (XXII): The United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI)

39. Pursuant to this resolution, and under the direction of ECA as the temporary secretariat of the Institute, a number of activities were implemented during the initial phase of the project, as follows:

- (a) Assessment of the needs, requirements and resources of African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice

40. A preliminary assessment of the needs, requirements and resources of African countries was undertaken on the basis of available information. It is recognized that the findings of this exercise will need constant updating as new data is obtained and as UNAFRI refines and puts to use its data collection methodology.

- (b) Elaboration of the details of the Institute's long-term work programme

41. The detailed long-term work programme of the Institute, covering the period 1988-1991, was drawn up on the basis of the Institute's mandates, objectives, functions, priority needs and the requirements of member States. The work programmes fall primarily into four major categories of activities:

- (a) Training/human resources development;
 - (b) Research;
 - (c) Information/documentation;
 - (d) Advisory services; and
 - (e) Promotion of joint activities and strategies.
- (c) Training seminars

42. Two training seminars were organized, one on planning for crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development for English-speaking countries and the second on the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency for French-speaking countries.

- (d) Working document on the adaptation of the United Nations Manual for the development of crime statistics in African countries

43. A working document entitled "Adaptation of the United Nations manual for the development of criminal justice statistics in African countries" was prepared for use by an expert group meeting on the subject proposed for 1988.

(e) Criminal justice statistics systems

44. A preliminary survey conducted by the Institute, using a questionnaire administered to seminar participants, revealed that the criminal justice statistics systems in the countries surveyed were weak in many respects. On the basis of these findings, the Institute decided to initiate preparatory work towards the development of criminal justice statistics systems in African countries.

(f) Research proposals

45. In addition to research activities proposed in the long-term work programme, two very specific proposals were designed, namely:

(a) Action-oriented research project on the various issues of socio-economic development and criminogenic processes with special relevance to the African situation as basis for policy formulation and development;

(b) Research project on the harmful impact of new forms and dimensions of international criminality.

46. In addition, the Institute designed guidelines and strategies for the formulation of appropriate, effective and more humane national policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and for the treatment of offenders as integral parts of development planning.

(g) Establishment of a framework for the Institute's Information/Documentation Network

47. Preliminary work was initiated in this respect. An inventory of relevant sources of information was made. Steps were taken towards the development of the crime prevention and criminal justice information system for the African region, in the context of the proposed global United Nations network in the field.

(h) Identification of possible sources of funding and assistance from within and outside the region, and possible collaborative initiatives

48. Extensive consultations were carried out to identify and pursue additional sources of funding, in addition to UNDP's and the expected contributions from member States. A number of activities implemented during the initial phase were carried out with the assistance and co-operation of other United Nations bodies and institutions at no cost to the Institute.

(i) Identification of the host country and preparation of the host country agreement

49. Operative paragraph 4 of the resolution "urgently calls upon governments of member States interested in offering host facilities for the Institute to indicate their interest soonest to enable the Institute to move to its permanent site". Accordingly, extensive contacts and consultations with member States took place during the initial phase. Five countries made definite offers, namely Djibouti, Morocco, the United Republic of Tanzania,

Uganda and Zambia. Later, the United Republic of Tanzania withdrew its offer. Missions were undertaken to Uganda and Zambia at the invitation of the two respective countries to discuss with government authorities and to appraise the proposed host facilities. A draft host country agreement was prepared which will be finalized following the selection of a host country.

(j) Preparation of a draft Statute of the Institute

50. The draft Statute establishing the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders has been prepared for the consideration of the Conference of Ministers. The Conference will need to pronounce itself on the following issues which are being submitted for their consideration and approval:

(a) Consideration and approval of the draft Statute establishing the Institute, which is attached to this report as annex I;

(b) Selection of the host country from among the four candidates: Djibouti, Morocco, Uganda and Zambia. The host country obligations are spelled out in detail in the draft which appears as annex II to this report;

(c) The attention of the Conference is also drawn to the proposed membership of the Governing Board. It will be recalled that the thirteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers elected Botswana, the Central African Republic, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana and Uganda. 1/ In accordance with article V, item 1, sub-item (b) of the draft Statute, member States' representation on the Governing Board should consist of one representative each of two member States, from each of the five subregions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

51. Should the Conference approve this sub-item of the Statute, it will be necessary to elect additional members of the Governing Board as follows:

<u>Subregion</u>	<u>Members elected by the thirteenth meeting</u>	<u>Additional members required</u>
West (Niamey MULPOC)	Ghana	One
Central (Yaounde MULPOC)	Central African Republic Equatorial Guinea	None
Eastern Africa (Lusaka MULPOC)	Uganda 1/ Botswana	None
Great Lakes (Gisenyi MULPOC)	None	Two

1/ It was agreed at the thirteenth meeting that should Uganda be selected to host the Institute, the United Republic of Tanzania would replace it on the Governing Board.

Resolution 610 (XXII): Development of telecommunications

52. In this resolution, ECA was requested to intensify its assistance for accelerated implementation of telecommunications and broadcasting in the form of studies, technical support and advisory services.

53. Telecommunications: Technical advisory services were provided to Liberia in November 1986 on the integration of urban and rural telecommunications; to Zaire in November 1987 on a strategy for digitalization of the National Telecommunications Network; to the Gambia in December 1987 on a plan for the development of rural telecommunications; and to Uganda in December 1987 on manpower planning, training and development and the establishment of a planning unit. Three technical publications were prepared and issued: Joint ECA/ITU Manpower and Training Needs Survey for the ECOWAS Countries (document E/ECA/CMU/3, May 1987). The aim of the survey was to determine the overall telecommunications training needs of the subregion over a 10-year period, as requested by ECA Conference of Ministers resolution 540 (XX); a study on improving meteorological telecommunications in Africa for the purpose of improving the African section of the Global Telecommunications System (GTS) in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization and the Federal Republic of Germany (E/ECA/CMU/12, December 1987); and the economic impact of technology changes on African telecommunications systems and services (E/ECA/CMU/14, December 1987).

54. Under the bilateral technical co-operation arrangements with the Federal Republic of Germany, the secretariat organized the second seminar on planning of rural telecommunications for English-speaking African countries, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union. The primary objective of the seminar was to provide a forum where planners from African national telecommunications organizations shared their experience on specific issues related to the planning, development and expansion of telecommunications to the rural communities with their colleagues and those of the industrialized countries. The seminar was also designed to assist planners in discovering the best way to use existing and anticipated telecommunications systems to support development efforts. The seminar was attended by 32 participants from 22 African countries, as well as representatives of international organizations and equipment manufacturers.

55. The secretariat, being one of the founding members of the PANAFTEL network, has continued to provide technical support in reviewing progress and formulating implementation strategies for completing the missing links of the network and policy for utilization of the available services, and promoting the awareness of the role of telecommunications in overall development of a nation. The secretariat, in collaboration with the PANAFTEL Co-ordinating Committee, 2/ convened the African Telecommunications Development Conference in Tunis, Tunisia, in January 1987. The secretariat

2/ Other members of the Committee: OAU, ADB, PATU, ITU.

also prepared a chapter on the importance of the PANAFTTEL network in African economic development for inclusion in a booklet on the PANAFTTEL network and co-financed the PANAFTTEL stand at the fifth World Telecommunications Exhibition (TELCOM 87).

56. The secretariat presented several papers at these conferences, meeting and seminars: African Telecommunications Development Conference, Africa TELECOM 86, the twentieth and twenty-first annual Regional Telecommunications Conference for East and Southern African countries, meeting of African Traffic Managers, the second International Telecommunications Users Conference, and the second Seminar on planning of rural telecommunications for English-speaking countries.

57. The papers presented were: Development of telecommunications in Africa - The experiences and results during the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (ATDC/87/No.309); The economic dimension and its relation in particular with the UNTACDA programme (ATDC/87/Nov.102); Report on the United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (E/ECA/TRANS/39, October 1986); Human resources development and utilization; Telecommunications development in Eastern and Southern African subregion; The application of telecommunications as facilitator for development programmes (E/ECA/CMU/13, September 1987); and The UNTACDA: How vital are telecommunications networks for Africa's economic development.

58. Satellite communications: As one of the supervising agencies 3/ for the feasibility study for the proposed regional African satellite communications system (RASCOM), the secretariat continued to provide technical support.

59. In order to ensure successful joint implementation of the RASCOM study, the secretariat has assigned a technical officer from its regular staff responsible for undertaking supervisory activities in the 11 countries under its supervision, assisted in the establishment of the project office, contributed to the preparation of the guidelines for conducting the national level feasibility studies and continues to participate in all meetings related to the implementation of the project.

60. Broadcasting (radio and television): Apart from the activities directly related to the Transport and Communications Decade, work on broadcasting (radio and television) during the 1986-1987 biennium covered a Manpower and Training Needs Survey for the Economic Community of the Great Lakes countries (E/ECA/CMU/6, December 1986) in collaboration with UNESCO and ITU. The aim of the survey was to determine the overall broadcasting training needs of these countries for the next 10 years.

3/ Other members of the supervising agencies are International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Pan-African Telecommunications Union (PATU), Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) and African Posts and Telecommunications Union (UAPT).

61. As regards operational paragraph 7 of resolution 610 (XXII) relating to the activities arising from the recommendations of the African Telecommunications Development Conference held in Tunis in January 1987, a report is due to be prepared by ITU which organized the said Conference.

Resolution 613 (XXII): Substaining Africa's initiative and international support for economic recovery and development, including the deepening of understanding of the challenge for long-term development

62. Operative paragraph 9 requests the Executive Secretary to submit reports on the Abuja and Libreville Conferences as well as the Niamey symposium.

63. The International Conference on "Africa: The Challenge of Economic Recovery and Accelerated Development" was held in Abuja, Nigeria, from 15 to 19 June 1987, jointly by ECA and the Federal Government of Nigeria and in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity and the African Development Bank, as one of the major follow-up actions to the United Nations General Assembly's Special Session on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, May to June 1986.

64. The basic objective was to undertake a preliminary assessment of the recovery process and prospects for long-term development in Africa, one year after the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990, and two years after African Heads of State and Government adopted Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery, 1986-1990. It was necessary to critically evaluate actions taken so far by African Governments and the international community to implement both programmes and to identify problems and constraints experienced in fully exploiting the opportunities afforded in the two programmes. Given the continuing gravity of the economic situation confronting Africa it was timely to also review the extent to which commitments entered into at the special session were being honoured.

65. Participation in the Conference was at the highest levels. The Heads of State of Nigeria and the Congo personally addressed the opening ceremonies as did the Minister of External Relations of Canada. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by the Director-General for International Economic Co-operation and Development. Among the 200 participants were government ministers and high-ranking officials from 36 countries, executive heads and senior officials of 24 United Nations agencies and other international bodies, and from 28 African and non-African intergovernmental and non-governmental regional and subregional development and financial organizations and institutions as well as donor organizations. African and non-African scholars were also well-represented.

66. To assist the Conference in its task, 74 papers were prepared by African countries, regional and international institutions and by individual participants. In view of the large number of papers and the need to maximize exchange of experiences, ideas and perspectives, and to ensure that the discussions were issue- and policy-oriented there were no formal presentations of papers. Instead, they were submitted as background documentation to the discussions in both the plenary and group encounters.

67. As regards its organization, the first part, covering the first two days, was devoted to a review and appraisal of the responses of African countries and the international community to the African economic crisis and Africa's Priority Programme and the United Nations Programme of Action. The second part was devoted to deliberations on the prospects for Africa's accelerated and long-term development. The proceedings were organized in seven plenary sessions and four group discussion encounters.

68. The initial output of the Conference was the Abuja Statement on Economic Recovery and Long-term Development in Africa which was unanimously adopted. The Abuja Statement is a synthesis of the deliberations and summarizes the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference. The first section assesses the overall situation (specifically in relation to the progress, problems and prospects in the recovery process), Africa and the international community, and long-term development prospects. The second part, conclusions and recommendations, first discusses measures for accelerating the recovery process before making concrete proposals on the following: debt and debt-service payments; development assistance; commodities, trade and price stabilization; political and economic destabilization; longterm development; economic co-operation in Africa and between Africa and the international community. Follow-up actions related to steps to be taken to bring the conclusions and recommendations of the Conference to the attention of the Heads of State and Government, to scheduled major international conferences and the United Nations General Assembly are also spelt out.

69. The International Conference on "the Human Dimension of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development" was supposed to have been held in Libreville, in October 1987. Due to some difficulties relating to the hosting of the Conference, it has now been rescheduled to take place in Khartoum, Republic of the Sudan, from 5 to 8 March 1988. The report of the Conference will be submitted to the fourteenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers in compliance with operative paragraph 9 of Conference of Ministers resolution 613 (XXII).

70. The Niamey symposium on grass-root development was organized from 8 to 13 June 1987 in Niamey and its objective was to make an evaluation of development in grass-root experiences in Africa, to come up with perspectives in grass-root development, to promote exchange of views between those who deal with development issues and researches and to draw global outlines of an African approach towards grass-root development taking into account the African common will for national and continental economic recovery.

71. The ECA secretariat assisted the Government of the Niger in the organization and preparation of the symposium by preparing a basic document and in the recruitment of interpreters and translation of documents, etc. The ECA document underlined the real problems confronting Africa and particularly the West African subregion; it stressed the progress achieved in the initiatives of grass-root development in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, Mali and the Niger and proposed a decentralized planning approach.

72. The participants adopted the report, general recommendations of the symposium and the "Niamey Declaration on Grass-root Development".

Resolution 621 (XXII): African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)

73. Resolution 621 (XXII) requested the Executive Secretary of ECA, in collaboration with the Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), to:

(a) Finalize hosting arrangements with the host country in order to make the Centre operational as soon as possible;

(b) Mobilize financial, technical and other support from bilateral and multilateral donors as well as from the United Nations system in order to facilitate the implementation and functioning of ACMAD;

(c) Take appropriate measures for the speedy implementation of the resolution and report to the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

74. Since the adoption of the above resolution, ECA sent out the resolution and its annex, the Constitution of the Centre, to all member States for ratification as requested in its article 17. Replies have been received from some member States, but the majority have not yet replied. Letters were also sent to those countries that are members of the Board of Governors and replies have been received from the majority of them.

75. In order to mobilize financial and technical support for the Centre, the following meetings were arranged with the financial support of UNDP:

(a) Ad hoc Interagency/Expert Group meeting on making ACMAD operational, Niamey, 16-22 November 1987;

(b) Meeting of the Board of Governors, Niamey, 22-24 February 1988; and

(c) Donors meeting, Niamey, 25-26 February 1988.

Unfortunately, these meetings had to be postponed due to the untimely death of the Head of State of the Niger on 10 November 1987. The new dates were set for:

(a) Ad hoc Interagency/Expert Group Meeting, Niamey, 22-24 February 1988;

(b) Meeting with donors at the technical level, 25-26 February 1988;

(c) Meeting of the Board of Governors, 12-14 April 1988; and

(d) Donors meeting, 14 April 1988.

76. The reports of these meetings are being submitted for consideration by the ECA Conference of Ministers.

ANNEX I

DRAFT STATUTE OF THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF
CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

The Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling resolution 1979/20 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish an institute for Africa in crime prevention and the treatment of offenders,

Recalling its own resolution 392 (XV) of April 1980, requesting the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, in consultation with the 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,

Noting resolution 19 of the sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders recommending that the Secretary-General should view favourably the establishment in Africa, of a regional body for social defence studies, along the lines of those already set up in the other regions of the world,

Mindful of resolution 4 of the seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, later endorsed by resolution 40/32 of the United Nations General Assembly urgently requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish, as a matter of the highest priority, in close collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, and with the participation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, an African Regional Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders,

Recalling further its own resolution 609 (XXII) of April 1987 reaffirming the importance and the role the Institute is called upon to play in assisting member States in assessing criminality trends in the region and their impact on national development; in the formulation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders; in the promotion of criminal justice reforms in the context of development; and in encouraging technical co-operation among African countries in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice,

Convinced that the establishment of an African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders would serve these purposes,

NOW THEREFORE and on behalf of the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, HEREBY AGREES AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE I

Establishment and membership of the Institute

1. The African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (hereinafter referred to as "the Institute"), is hereby established.

2. The member States of the Institute shall be the member States of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and of the Organization of African Unity (hereinafter referred to as the "member States").

ARTICLE II

Objectives of the Institute

1. The objectives of the Institute shall be to:

(a) Assist in the formulation of policies and programmes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders in the context of overall national development planning;

(b) Design and conduct training programmes for different categories and levels of criminal justice and related personnel including policy makers, administrators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, police and correctional officials, teachers, social workers, researchers, etc., with a focus on the training of trainers, through special inter-disciplinary courses, workshops, seminars, fellowships, internships, study tours, in order to uprage this public service sector as well as impart new knowledge and skills;

(c) Undertake policy-oriented studies and research on priority problems in the region including the collection of information on crime trends and their impact on development and on crime prevention and criminal justice policies and programmes in the region, in order to provide an impirical basis for policy formulation and decision-making;

(d) Assist in the development of effective policies and programmes for the prevention and control of juvenile crime and delinquency and for the treatment of juvenile offenders;

(e) Establish a framework for a data bank and to promote the exchange and transfer of knowledge, expertise and experience and dissemination of information to governments, scholars, practitioners, researchers and organizations involved in the field;

(f) Assist in the promotion of innovative approaches to crime prevention and criminal justice reforms in accordance with United Nations norms and guidelines, drawing upon African traditions and orientations as well as on new developments in the field;

(g) Promote collaboration among the governments of the region in formulating common policies and undertaking joint action on matters of mutual concern in crime prevention and control, including appropriate legal agreements and practical arrangements, at the regional and subregional levels.

ARTICLE III

Headquarters of the Institute

1. The Headquarters of the Institute shall be determined by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as the "Conference of Ministers").

2. The Executive Secretary of United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) shall, as soon as practicable, enter, on behalf of the Conference of Ministers and the Institute, into an agreement with the government of the member State where the headquarters of the Institute shall be established, concerning the provision and grant, as the case may be, of such adequate premises, facilities, services, privileges and immunities as may be required for the efficient operation of the Institute.

ARTICLE IV

Organs of the Institute

The Institute shall have the following organs:

(a) The Governing Board;

(b) The Secretariat; and

(c) Such other organs as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of its functions and as may be established by the Conference of Ministers.

ARTICLE V

Governing Board: Composition, functions and meetings

1. The Governing Board shall consist of:

(a) The Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Executive Secretary"), or his representative, who shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Governing Board;

(b) A representative each of two member States, from each of the five subregions of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, selected by the Conference of Ministers; each such representative shall be selected on the basis of his or her expertise and experience in crime prevention and criminal justice, to serve as full member;

(c) A representative of the host country as a full member;

(d) A representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) without the right to vote;

(e) A representative of the United Nations Development Programme without the right to vote;

(f) Representatives of other United Nations Institutes for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, by invitation of the Governing Board, as observers without the right to vote;

(g) Representatives of international organizations or institutions interested in the activities of the Institute, as well as donor agencies and eminent experts may also attend the meetings of the Governing Board at the invitation of the Board, as observers without the right to vote.

2. The Director of the Institute, who shall be the Secretary of the Governing Board, shall attend the meetings of the Board in a consultative capacity.

3. All members of the Governing Board referred to in subparagraph (c) of paragraph 1 of this article, shall be elected by the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, which shall have regard to the necessity of maintaining a fair geographical distribution of selection among the member States.

4. The members of the Governing Board 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 of Ministers shall direct that one-half of the member States selected by them shall retire two years after serving and shall be replaced by the same number of member States selected by the Conference of Ministers for the purpose.

5. Only full members of the Governing Board shall have voting rights.

6. When the office of a member of the Governing Board becomes vacant during the term of the member appointed thereto because of retirement, death, incapacity or any other cause, or when the term expires, the Conference of Ministers may appoint a person for the remainder of the term or for further term in accordance with subparagraph (c) of paragraph (1) of this article.

7. The Governing Board shall:

(a) Prescribe the general principles, policies and guidelines governing the operation of the Institute and provide directives of a general nature as to the implementation of such principle, policies and guidelines;

(b) Propose for the consideration and approval of the Conference of Ministers, the work programmes of the Institute and their corresponding budgets;

(c) Review and approval the annual reports of the Director of the Institute on the activities of the Institute, and submit them to the Conference of Ministers for their consideration and approval;

(d) Appoint professionally qualified auditors to audit the accounts of the Institute;

(e) Examine and approve the financial reports and accounts of the Institute;

(f) Prescribe the administrative, financial, staff, and other rules and regulations governing the operation and administration of the Institute;

(g) Propose for the consideration and approval of the Conference of Ministers, the contributions to be paid by member States and by the host country to the Institute;

(h) Appoint the Director and senior staff of the Institute;

(i) Establish such technical, financial, and administrative committees as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Institute;

(j) Convene periodically, meetings of donors to consider the funding of the activities of the Institute;

(k) Perform any other functions as may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the functions of the Institute.

8. The Governing Board shall meet in ordinary sessions once a year and may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of its Chairman or one-third of its members. The first meeting of the Governing Board shall be initiated by the Secretariat.

9. The Governing Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including procedures for the convening of special or extraordinary sessions.

ARTICLE VI

The Chairman of the Governing Board

1. The Chairman shall:

(a) Cause to be prepared the draft agenda of the meetings of the Governing Board;

(b) Convene and preside over the meetings of the Board;

(c) With the approval of the Governing Board, solicit financial and other assistance from donors, including individual governments outside the region, the United Nations and its specialized agencies or other interested intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations and other sources.

ARTICLE VII

The Director and Secretariat of the Institute

1. The Secretariat of the Institute shall be headed by the Director who shall be the chief executive and administrative officer of the Institute, under the direction of the Governing Board.

2. The Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Governing Board as provided for in subparagraph (h) paragraph 7 of Article V of this Statute. The Director shall initially be appointed for a period of three years and shall be eligible for renewals for such periods as the Governing Board may decide.

3. The Director shall act as the legal representative of the Institute.

4. Subject to the policy directive and guidance of the Governing Board, the Director shall, in particular:

(a) Plan, direct, co-ordinate and manage all the technical and administrative activities of the Institute;

(b) Prepare and submit for the consideration of the Governing Board the programme of work, budget, annual reports and audited accounts of the Institute;

(c) Prepare and submit for the consideration of the Governing Board the annual contributions and other special fees to be paid by member States;

(d) Administer the property and assets of the Institute and cause proper accounts to be kept and ensure their timely auditing and presentation to the Governing Board;

(e) Collect and receive contribution and fees and debts due to the Institute;

(f) Subject to the staff and administrative rules and regulations of the Institute, and to such direction as the Governing Board may give, recruit and appoint staff other than those provided for under subparagraph (h) of paragraph 7 of Article V of this Statute;

(g) Establish and maintain close contact and collaborative ties with governments, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, institutions, professional associations, individuals and other bodies, and represent the Institute in its external and public relations at national, regional and international levels;

(h) Maintain ongoing relations with the host Government and ensure that the provisions of the host Agreement are observed;

(i) Promote fund-raising by exploring ways and means of ensuring and strengthening the financial base of the Institute;

(j) Prepare and submit for the consideration of the Governing Board, draft rules and regulations governing the financial, administrative and other activities of the Institute;

(k) Prepare, in consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Board, the agenda for the meetings of the Governing Board and attend the meetings as an ex-officio;

(l) Keep abreast of mandates by the relevant legislative bodies and new developments in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and promote their implementation in accordance with the objectives of the Institute;

(m) Undertake such other assignments and activities as may be mandated by the Governing Board.

4. The Director and other staff of the Institute shall neither seek nor accept any instructions, personal remunerations, or gifts from any government or authority or from any sources external to the Institute and shall refrain from any other action which might reflect on their position as international officials.

5. The member States undertake to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director and other staff of the Institute and not to seek to influence any of their nationals and other staff in the discharge of such responsibilities, provided that this shall not preclude the secondment to the Institute of staff by governments, organizations or institutions.

ARTICLE VIII

Status, capacity, privileges and immunities

1. To enable it to fulfill its objectives and the functions with which it is entrusted, the Institute shall possess, in the territory of each member State of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, juridical personality independent of such States and shall not be considered as forming part of any government. To these ends, the status, privileges, immunities and exemptions set forth in paragraphs 2 to 16 of this Article, shall be accorded to the Institute in the territory of each member State.

2. The Institute shall have the capacity to:

(a) Enter into contract;

(b) Acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property; and

(c) Sue and be sued.

3. The Institute shall enjoy the autonomy and freedom required for the achievement of its objectives and functions, with particular reference to choice of subjects and methods of teaching and research, the selection of persons and institutions to share in its tasks and freedom of expression.

4. The Institute, its property and assests shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except, as in any particular case, it has expressly waived its immunity, provided however that no measure of execution shall be taken against the property and assets of the Institute without the consent of the Director of the Institute.

5. The headquarters of the Institute shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the Institute shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation, and any other form of interference whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

6. The archives of the Institute, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable.

7. The Institute, its assets, income and other property shall be exempt from all forms of direct taxes, provided however that such tax exemption shall not extend to the owner or lessor of any property rented by the Institute.

8. Articles imported by the Institute for official purposes shall be exempt from customs duties and other levies and from prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports, it being understood that customs duty may be payable at the appropriate rate on all or any of the articles imported in accordance with this subparagraph, if such articles are sold or disposed of locally, unless they are sold to persons or bodies entitled to purchase such goods without the payment of duty. The Institute however shall not be exempt from the payment of charges for services rendered.

9. The Institute shall, in respect of any transaction to which it is a party, be exempt from taxes, recording fees, and documentary taxes.

10. Members of the Governing Board of the Institute, who are not otherwise officials of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies of the United Nations, attending meetings of, or convened by the Institute, shall, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the territories of the member States of the Institute, enjoy the following privileges and immunities:

(a) Immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal and official baggage;

(b) Immunity from legal process of any kind and in respect of words, spoken or written and of acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(c) Inviolability of all papers and documents;

(d) The right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

(e) Exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, alien registration or national service obligations;

(f) The same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official mission; and

(g) The same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

11. The staff of the Institute who are not otherwise officials of the United Nations or the specialized agencies of the United Nations, shall:

(a) Be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(b) Be exempt from taxation on salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Institute;

(c) Be immune from national service obligations;

(d) Be immune, together with their spouses and dependent children, from immigration and alien registration;

(e) Be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions;

(f) Be given, together with their spouses and dependent children and relatives, the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic envoys;

(g) Have the right to import for their personal use free of duty and other levies, prohibitions and restrictions on imports, within the first twelve months of arrival:

(i) Their furniture, household and personal effects;

(ii) One motor vehicle purchased before customs clearance or from bonded warehouse.

12. Officials of the United Nations or specialized agencies of the United Nations performing functions in connection with the Institute, shall enjoy appropriate privileges and immunities provided under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, and the convention on the privileges and immunities of the specialized agencies as the case may be.

13. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the member States undertake to accord to all representatives of the member States, all the staff of the Institute and experts providing advice or assistance to the Institute, such facilities and courtesies as are necessary for the exercise of their functions in connection with the Institute.

14. The Director of the Institute shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any staff of the Institute who is not an official of the United Nations or of a specialized agency of the United Nations, in cases where in his opinion the immunity would impede the cause of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Institute.

15. All persons undergoing training or taking part in a scheme for the exchange of personnel at the Institute in pursuance of the provisions of this Statute and who are not nationals of the member States concerned, shall have the right of entry into, sojourn in, transit through and exit from the territory of each member State when such entry, sojourn, transit or exit is necessary for their assignment. They shall be granted facilities for speedy travel; visas, where required, shall be granted promptly and free of charge.

16. The Institute shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of the member States to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of national laws and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE IX

Financial resources of the Institute

1. The Institute shall derive its financial resources from annual contributions made by member States as determined by the Conference of Ministers and from voluntary contributions by donors.

2. The Institute may derive further resources in cash or in kind from the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

3. Member States may be required to make special contributions in kind or in cash in respect of programmes or projects carried out in their territories. The nature and extent of such contributions shall be determined and provided for in agreements entered into by the parties concerned.

4. The Director of the Institute shall, after consultation with the Governing Board, have the power to accept gifts, legacies, grants, loans, and other contributions in cash or in kind from governments, organizations, institutions, and from other sources, provided that such gifts, legacies, grants, loans or other contributions are intended for the furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

5. The Director of the Institute shall submit to the Governing Board at each annual meeting, a report on contributions made and due under paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article.

6. The funds of the Institute shall be held and administered solely for the purpose of the Institute and in accordance with financial rules and regulations governing the operations of the Institute or directives issued by the Governing Board.

7. Funds administered by and for the Institute shall be subject to audit by an auditor appointed by the Governing Board.

ARTICLE X

Expenses

1. The Director of the Institute may incur expenses for its administrative and operational purposes in accordance with an approved programme of work and within the limits of the budget of the Institute and in accordance with the financial rules and regulations promulgated from time to time by the Governing Board.

2. Expenses incurred by representatives of member States or co-operating States and organizations and by their alternates and advisers as well as expenses incurred by observers for the purpose of attending meetings of the Governing Board, or other organs of the Institute, shall normally be borne by the respective governments or organizations.

ARTICLE XI

Obligations of member States

The member States shall co-operate in every way so as to assist the Institute in achieving its objectives. They shall in particular:

(a) Facilitate the timely collection, exchange and dissemination of data and information on crime prevention and the treatment of offenders;

(b) Make available to the Institute training and research facilities, on such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed with the appropriate organ of the Institute;

(c) Make available to the Institute national personnel on such conditions as may be agreed upon with the appropriate organs of the Institute;

(d) Accord such facilities, privileges and immunities as may be required under the provisions of article VIII of this Statute.

ARTICLE XII

Assistance by the secretariats of the United Nations

1. The Institute shall seek and maintain close working relationships with the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the United Nations Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, which shall, within the limits of their resources, assist the Institute in the achievement of its objectives.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Statute, the secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa shall, as appropriate, be entrusted by the Conference of Ministers with the responsibility of seeking assistance from co-operating States and organizations for the implementation of the approved work programme of the Institute, and acting as the executing agency in respect of which it has been able to obtain assistance.

ARTICLE XIII

Relationship with other States, institutions and organizations

1. The Institute shall seek and maintain active co-operation with States not member States which are desirous of assisting the Institute in achieving its objectives.

2. The Institute shall collaborate closely with the general secretariat of the Organization of African Unity in furtherance of its objectives.

3. The Institute shall maintain close working relationships with other regional and interregional institutes with similar objectives, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, academic institutions as well as non-governmental organizations involved in the field of crime prevention and the treatment of offenders.

ARTICLE XIV

Publications and rights to intellectual property

1. The Institute shall freely publish any results of its research, training and other activities.

2. All rights, including title and copyright in any work or publications shall be vested in the Institute.

3. The Institute shall use its copyright and other rights and any financial or other benefits derived therewith, in furtherance of the objectives of the Institute.

ARTICLE XV

Settlement of disputes

1. Any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of any of the provisions of this Statute which cannot be settled by the parties to the dispute shall be submitted to the Conference.

2. If the Conference cannot reach a decision on the dispute, or if the decision of the Conference is not accepted by the parties to the dispute concerned, either party to the dispute may request that the matter be submitted to arbitration by an Arbitral Tribunal composed of three members who shall be nominated as follows:

(a) Each party shall nominate one arbitrator;

(b) The third arbitrator who shall be the Chairman of the Arbitral Tribunal, shall be chosen by agreement between the arbitrators nominated by the parties.

3. If the Arbitral Tribunal is not constituted within a period of three months from the date of the request for arbitration, anyone of the parties to the dispute may request the Chairman of the Conference to make the necessary nominations, except that in cases where the Institute is a party to a dispute, the nominations shall be made by the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

4. The decision of the Arbitral Tribunal shall be binding on the parties of the dispute.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article shall be without prejudice to the choice of any other mode of settlement that the parties concerned may decide upon.

ARTICLE XVI

Dissolution

1. The Institute may be dissolved by agreement of two thirds of the members of the Conference of Ministers.

2. In the case of dissolution of the Institute in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, the Governing Board shall make provisions for the orderly liquidation of the Institute.

ARTICLE XVII

Final and transitional provisions

1. This Statute, of which the English, French and Arabic texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

2. This Statute shall enter into force upon its adoption by the Conference of Ministers.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Statute and until the establishment of the permanent Secretariat of the Institute, the functions of the Secretariat shall be performed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being accredited representatives of their respective Governments at the meeting of the Conference of Ministers, have this day 1988 initialled/signed this Statute.

ANNEX II

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS
AND
(host country)
REGARDING THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE INSTITUTE

THE AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT
OF OFFENDERS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF (host country)

CONSIDERING that it is desirable to conclude an agreement, complementary to the Statute of the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, to regulate questions arising as a result of the establishment of the Institute in (host country);

HAVE AGREED as follows:

ARTICLE I

Definitions

Section 1

In this Agreement,

(a) The expression "the Institute" means the African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders;

(b) The expression "the Government" means the Government of the (host country);

(c) The expression "Director" means the Director of the Institute or any officer designated to act on his behalf;

(d) The expression "appropriate authorities" means such state, municipal or other authorities in (host country) as may be appropriate in the context and in accordance with the laws and customs applicable in the (host country) (hereinafter referred to as "host country");

(e) The expression "headquarters seat" means:

(i) the headquarters area with building or buildings upon it, as may from time to time be defined in the supplemental agreements referred to in section 3 of this Agreement; and

(ii) any other land or building which may from time to time be included, temporarily or permanently, therein in accordance with this Agreement or by supplemental agreement with the Government;

(f) The expression "member government" means a government which is in accordance with the Statute of the Institute, the government of a member State of the Institute;

(g) The expression "officials of the Institute" means the Director and all members of the staff of the Institute except those who are locally recruited on hourly or daily rates.

ARTICLE II

The headquarters seat

Section 2

(a) The permanent headquarters of the Institute shall be in the headquarters seat, and shall not be removed therefrom unless the Conference of Ministers of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (hereinafter referred to as "the Conference of Ministers") should so decide. Any transfer of the headquarters temporarily to another place shall not constitute a removal of the permanent headquarters unless there is an express decision by the Conference of Ministers to that effect;

(b) Any building in or outside of (host country) which may be used with the concurrence of the Government for courses, seminars or other purposes of the Institute shall be temporarily included in the headquarters seat;

(c) The appropriate (host country) authorities shall take whatever action may be necessary to ensure that the Institute shall not be dispossessed of all or any part of the headquarters seat without the express consent of the Institute.

Section 3

The Government grants to the Institute, and the Institute accepts from the government, the permanent use and occupation of a headquarters seat as may from time to time be defined in supplemental agreements to be concluded between the Institute and the Government.

Section 4

The Institute may establish and operate research, training, documentation and other technical facilities of any type. These facilities shall be subject to appropriate safeguards which, in the case of facilities which might create hazards to health or safety or interfere with property, shall be agreed with the appropriate (host country) authorities.

Section 5

The facilities provided for in section 4 may, to the extent necessary for efficient operation, be established and operated outside the headquarters area. The appropriate (host country) authorities shall, at the request of the Institute make arrangements on such terms and in such manner as may be agreed upon by supplemental agreement for the acquisition or use of the Institute, of appropriate premises for such purposes and for the inclusion of such premises in the headquarters seat.

ARTICLE III

Control and protection of headquarters

Section 6

The headquarters shall be inviolable and shall be under the control and authority of the Institute as provided for in this agreement.

Section 7

(a) Officers or officials of (host country) whether administrative, judicial, military or police, shall not enter the headquarters to perform any official duties therein except with the consent of and under conditions agreed by the Director;

(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of the Statute of the Institute, the Institute shall prevent the headquarters from becoming a refuge for persons who are avoiding arrest under any law of (host country) or who are required by the Government for extradition to another country or who are endeavouring to avoid service or legal process.

Section 8

(a) The appropriate (host country) authorities shall exercise due diligence to ensure that the tranquility of the headquarters is not disturbed by the unauthorized entry of group of persons from outside or by disturbance in its immediate vicinity, and shall cause to be provided on the boundaries of the headquarters such police protection as is required for these purposes;

(b) If so requested by the Director, the appropriate (host country) authorities shall provide a sufficient number of police for the preservation of law and order in the headquarters, and for the removal therefrom of persons as requested under the authority of the Director.

ARTICLE IV

Status of the Institute

Section 9

(a) The Institute, as an intergovernmental body operated under the aegis of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa shall have in (host country), the capacity to contract, to acquire and dispose of immovable or movable property and to institute legal proceedings;

(b) The Institute, its property and assets, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process, except insofar as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is however understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution;

(c) The property and assets of the Institute shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation, expropriation and any other form of interference whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action;

(d) The archives of the Institute, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, wherever located, shall be inviolable;

(e) The Institute, its property, assets, income and transactions shall be exempt from all taxation and from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the Institute for its official use. The Institute shall also be exempt from any obligation relating to payment, withholding or collection of any tax or duty.

Section 10

(a) The Government undertakes to guarantee for the Institute the enjoyment of autonomy and freedom required for the achievement of its objectives, with particular reference to the choice of subjects and methods of teaching and research, the selection of persons and institutions to share in its tasks and the freedom of expression;

(b) The Government shall allow the Institute the freedom and right to decide freely on the use of financial resources allocated for the execution of its functions, without prejudice to the laws of (host country).

ARTICLE V

Communications

Section 11

The Institute shall enjoy, for its official communications, treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government to another government or to any other intergovernmental organization, including foreign diplomatic missions in (host country).

Section 12

(a) No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence or other communications of the Institute. Such immunity shall extend without limitation by reason of this enumeration, to publications, documents, maps, still and moving pictures, films, sound recordings, and other scientific recordings for the work of the Institute;

(b) The Institute shall have the right to use codes and to dispatch and receive official correspondence and without limitation by reason of this enumeration, publications, documents, maps, still and moving pictures, sound recordings and other scientific recordings either by courier or in sealed bags which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic courriers and bags.

ARTICLE VI

Access and residence

Section 13

(a) The competent (host country) authorities shall grant to the following persons the right of entry, sojourn in, transit through and exit from the territory of (host country) when such entry, sojourn, transit or exit is necessary for the proper performance of their functions;

- (i) Members of the Governing Board of the Institute and their spouses;
- (ii) Officials of the Institute and their families;
- (iii) Persons other than officials of the Institute performing missions for the Institute and their spouses;
- (iv) Other persons invited to the headquarters on official business; the Director shall communicate the names of such persons to the government;
- (v) Participants in training programmes, seminars and meetings, and exchange schemes organized by the Institute, and
- (vi) Trainees, fellows, interns and exchange personnel who are not nationals of (host country);

They shall be granted facilities for speedy travel; visas where required shall be granted promptly and free of charge;

(b) This section shall not apply to general interruption of transport and shall not impair the effectiveness of general applicable law and regulations as to the operation or means of transportation;

(c) This section shall not imply exemption from the obligation to produce reasonable evidence to establish that persons claiming the rights granted under this section are included in categories specified in paragraph (a) of this section nor from the reasonable application of quarantine and health regulations.

ARTICLE VII

Members of the Governing Board

Section 14

Those members of the Governing Board of the Institute who are representatives of their member States shall be entitled in the territory of (host country), while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the headquarters, to the same privileges and immunities as are provided for mutatis mutandis by Article IV of the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VIII

Officials of the Institute

Section 15

Officials of the Institute shall enjoy in the territory of (host country) the following privileges and immunities:

(a) Immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity, such immunity to continue notwithstanding that the persons concerned may have ceased to be officials of the Institute;

(b) Immunity from personal arrest or detention;

(c) Immunity from seizure of their personal and official baggage;

(d) Exemption from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the Institute provided that this shall not apply to any (host country) national;

(e) Immunity from national service obligations;

(f) Immunity, together with members of their families and their personal employees, from immigration restrictions and alien registration;

(g) The same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the Government; provided that this shall not apply to any (host country) nationals;

(h) The same repatriation facilities in the time of international crisis, together with members of their families and their personal employees, as diplomatic envoys;

(i) Exemption from officials, other than (host country) nationals and permanent foreign residents of (host country) from any form of direct taxation on income derived from sources outside (host country) and the freedom to maintain within (host country), or elsewhere, foreign securities, and other movable and immovable property, and whilst employed by the Institute in (host country) and at the time of termination of such employment, the right to take out of (host country) funds in (non-host country) currencies without and restrictions or limitations, provided that the said officials can show good cause for their lawful possession of such funds; and

(j) The right to import, free of duty and other levies, prohibitions and restrictions on imports, their furniture and effects within twelve months after taking up their post in (host country); the same regulations shall apply for other than (host country) nationals and permanent foreign residents of (host country) in the case of importation, transfer and replacement of automobiles, as are in force for the resident members of diplomatic missions of comparable rank;

(k) The Government shall accord to the Director and to such of his immediate assistant, as may be agreed upon by the Institute and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of (host country) such further privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Institute;

(1) For this purpose, the Director and his immediate assistants referred to in paragraph (k) above shall be incorporated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, into the appropriate diplomatic categories and shall enjoy the customs exemptions granted to such diplomatic categories in (host country).

Section 16

Officials of the United Nations or specialized agencies of the United Nations performing functions in connection with the Institute shall respectively enjoy the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the specialized agencies.

Section 17

All officials of the Institute shall be provided with a special identity card certifying that they are officials of the Institute enjoying the privileges and immunities specified in this Agreement.

Section 18

The privileges and immunities accorded by Section 15 are granted in the interest of the Institute and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Director shall have the right and duty to waive the immunity of any member of staff of the Institute who is not an official of the United Nations or of a specialized agency in cases where, in his opinion, such immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interest of the Institute.

Section 19

The Institute shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of (host country) to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges and immunities and facilities mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE IX

Premises, public services, facilities and housing

Section 20

(a) The Government shall provide adequate premises for the functioning of the Institute, including adequate offices, classrooms, appropriate places for the library, equipment, as well as storage facilities for supplies. For these purposes the government shall undertake to make the necessary alterations, modifications and fittings to meet the specific requirements of the Institute;

(b) The Government shall provide adequate furniture for the Institute;

(c) The Government shall provide adequate housing accommodation for the fellows and trainees at the Institute;

(d) The appropriate (host country) authorities shall exercise, to the extent requested by the Director, the powers which they possess with respect to the supply of public services to ensure that the headquarters shall be supplied on equitable terms with the necessary public services including electricity, water, gas, post, telephone, telegraph, transportation, drainage, collection of refuse, fire protection, et cetera. In case of any interruption or threatened interruption of such services, the appropriate (host country) authorities shall consider the needs of the Institute as being of equal importance with the similar needs of essential agencies of the Government, and will take steps accordingly to ensure that the work of the Institute is not prejudiced;

(e) The Government undertakes to underwrite the capital and other costs necessary for the establishment and operation of the Institute;

(f) The Government shall pledge a gross financial contribution to the Institute, to be determined by the governing board; and

(g) The Government shall make available suitable housing accommodation at reasonable rental to the international staff of the Institute.

ARTICLE X

Professional services

Section 21

(a) The Government shall arrange for its technical and research institutions, universities and other higher educational institutions to extend their full co-operation and facilities to the Institute including the organization of field studies, special lectures, research, use of computer, et cetera for trainees, fellows, experts, and officials of the Institute;

(b) The Government undertakes to provide, in the initial period, the duration of which to be agreed upon between the parties concerned, the services of a limited number of staff selected from the national experts and professionals.

ARTICLE XI

Interpretation and application

Section 22

The provisions of the Statute of the Institute and of this Agreement shall, where they relate to the same subject matter, be treated wherever possible as complementary, so that the provisions of both shall be applicable

and neither shall narrow the effect of the other; but in any case of absolute conflict, the provisions of this Agreement shall prevail.

Section 23

The Government and the Institute may enter into such supplemental agreements as may be necessary to fulfil the purposes of this Agreement. Wherever this Agreement imposes obligations on the appropriate (host country) authorities, the ultimate responsibility for the fulfilment of such obligations shall rest with the Government.

Section 24

This Agreement shall be interpreted in the light of its primary purpose to enable the Institute fully and efficiently to discharge its responsibilities and to fulfil its objectives.

ARTICLE XII

Modification of agreement

Section 25

This Agreement may be modified by agreement between the two contracting parties and each party shall give full and sympathetic consideration to any request for such modification.

ARTICLE XIII

Settlement of disputes

Section 26

Any dispute between the Institute and Government concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement or of any supplemental agreement which is not settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement shall be referred for final decision to the Conference of Ministers.

ARTICLE XIV

Final provision

Section 27

This Agreement and any supplemental agreement entered into between the Government and the Institute within the scope of its terms of reference, shall cease to be in force two years after either of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice in writing to the other of its decision to terminate this Agreement, except as regards those provisions which may apply to normal cessation of the activities of the Institute in (host country) and the disposal of its property.

Section 28

This Agreement shall come into force upon signature.

DONE in the English/French language in duplicate
at.....on.....

For the Government of the
(Host country)

For the African Institute for the
Prevention of Crime and the Treatment
of Offenders

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