



# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

(15 February 1970 – 13 February 1971)

### **VOLUME I**

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL  
OFFICIAL RECORDS: FIFTY-FIRST SESSION**

## **SUPPLEMENT No. 5**

**UNITED NATIONS**



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**New York, 1971**



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Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

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## A B B R E V I A T I O N S

ADB	African Development Bank
AFRASEC	Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation
CAFRAD	African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
EADB	East African Development Bank
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EEC	European Economic Community
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
HCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDA	International Development Association
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITDG	Intermediate Technology Development Group
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OCAM	African, Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OERS	Organization of Senegal River States
OTC	Office of Technical Co-operation
SIFIDA	SIFIDA Investment Company
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UDEAO	West African Customs Union
UNACAST	United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

UNDAT	United Nations Development Advisory Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

## INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa, which covers the period 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 163rd meeting on 13 February 1971, which was also the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers. It is submitted for the consideration of the Economic and Social Council at its fifty-first session, in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission's terms of reference. 1/

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1/ For the preceding report, covering the period 15 February 1969 to 14 February 1970, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4824).

## PART I

### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE 15 FEBRUARY 1970

#### A. ACTIVITIES OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES

2. During the period 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971, the Executive Committee held its third and fourth meetings; the Technical Committee of Experts held its second meeting; and the Conference of African Planners held its third session. Details on the dates and venue of these meetings and on their report are contained in annex III below on meetings of subsidiary bodies.

#### B. OTHER ACTIVITIES

3. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the Commission at its ninth session <sup>2/</sup> and under the programme of work and the order of priorities established for the two-year period 1969-1971, the secretariat carried out, during the period under review, the work described in the following paragraphs.

##### Associate membership for Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia

4. In accordance with resolution 194 (IX) entitled "Associate membership for Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, called Portuguese Guinea, and Namibia (South West Africa)", the Organization of African Unity proposed names for the representation of the peoples of those countries on the Commission. These proposals were laid before the Conference of Ministers at its first meeting, and the issue concerning Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique will be submitted at the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The United Nations Council for Namibia at its ninety-eighth meeting, held on 22 January 1971, approved the proposal for the representation of Namibia.

##### Economic research and planning

5. A new Division of Economic Research and Planning was established with effect from 14 September 1970. The object is to provide the secretariat with more effective machinery for studying and understanding the factors which account for the relative failure of the economic development multiplier in the region, to determine how these factors could be influenced or changed and to propose how planning techniques could more effectively be related to socio-economic realities

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<sup>2/</sup> For the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its ninth session, see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, vol. I (E/4651), part III.



in Africa. Work on socio-economic research and on planning was expected to lead to improvements in the annual economic survey of the region.

6. During the period under review the third session of the Conference of African Planners was held in Addis Ababa from 20 to 29 May. The discussions focused on the activities of the United Nations relating to the Second United Nations Development Decade, on planning problems and methods in Africa and on the work carried out by the secretariat. The proposed outline of the work programme for economic research and planning was also discussed and approved. The Conference discussed the future of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) and elected the members of its Governing Council for the two-year period 1970-1972.

7. The secretariat continued its work on the drawing up of a draft strategy of development for Africa in the 1970s. In this connexion special attention was given, *inter alia*, to the prospects of reliance on extra-African trade, aid and investment for the necessary resources for accelerated development and economic growth. The work also concerned a shift in policies and plans in favour of the development of national and multinational markets within the region, and some of the factors which have to be taken into account in the adoption of such a strategy.

8. A seminar on data required for projections, organized in co-operation with the United Nations Statistical Office and the New York Centre for Development Planning, Projects and Policies was held at Addis Ababa from 9-13 November (see E/CN.14/501). The main object was to enable planners and statisticians to meet to relate the data needs of planning services to the capacities of statistical agencies. In particular, the meeting examined the suitability of the United Nations revised System of National Accounts for meeting those needs. Other fundamental issues affecting data requirements examined by the seminar were regional planning, market expansion and the monetization of subsistence activities, consumption and income distribution patterns, industrial programming, labour productivity, social indicators, and the valuation of the public sector output.

9. Parts I and II of the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1969 <sup>3/</sup> were completed and published. In connexion with the preparation of part II, a survey of a number of countries in the region was undertaken by a team of secretariat staff members. The Summaries of Economic Data, for which there is a heavy demand, were revised, updated and published for all African countries. The seventh issue of the Planning Newsletter and the first and second numbers of volume X of the Economic Bulletin for Africa are now being printed.

10. In the field of advisory services, the secretariat provided assistance to Zambia in cartographic aspects of regional planning.

#### Economic co-operation

11. As in previous years, the secretariat continued to devote most of its activities to strengthening the institutional framework and intergovernmental organizations at the sub-regional level. It was, however, realized that in order

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<sup>3/</sup> United Nations publications, Sales Nos.: E.71.II.K.5 and E.71.II.K.6, respectively.



to give new impetus to the efforts towards economic co-operation, a method had to be found for the effective co-ordination of the activities of ECA and intergovernmental organizations in this field. Accordingly, at its second meeting, the Executive Committee specifically requested the ECA secretariat to undertake consultations with the Governments to determine (a) the criteria for economic co-operation in the subregions, and (b) ways in which the existing intergovernmental organizations could be expanded and strengthened to foster economic development in the subregions.

12. Following this recommendation the secretariat sent two missions, one to the West African subregion and another to the Central African subregion. The objective of these missions was in general to discover new areas of economic co-operation in these subregions, and in particular to determine: (a) the assistance that the secretariat could give to individual countries wishing to set up economic co-operation groupings designed to enable them to carry out a consistent programme of economic development as well as the aid it could give to the already existing groupings; (b) the reactions of the member States to the proposals adopted at the second meeting of the Executive Committee for the creation of new subregions; and (c) the reactions of the Governments to the proposal for the establishment of United Nations Development Advisory Teams (UNDATs) to assist in the realization of subregional development programmes.

13. The mission to the West African subregion was undertaken from 4 April to 9 May with a view to studying the possibilities for strengthening the economic co-operation movement in the area (E/CN.14/478). The mission's report was considered at the third meeting of the Executive Committee, which noted that a flexible approach to economic co-operation was the best policy in the present circumstances in the subregion where the political factor and the strength of pre-independence ties and alliances prevented the rapid emergence of large multipurpose intergovernmental organizations. The Committee also recognized that there was at the same time no desire on the part of the countries visited to see the subregion split into two, although everyone agreed that a second ECA office was necessary.

14. The second mission, which visited Central Africa from 16 June to 12 July, reached almost the same conclusions. In particular it found that the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams (UNDATs) were welcomed as an additional source of technical assistance, and that the countries in the subregion viewed that innovation as a further challenge to ECA to strengthen the subregional offices and increase its aid to Governments as it had in fact resolved to do.

15. One direct outcome of the two economic co-operation missions was the strengthening of the secretariat's contacts with the various intergovernmental groupings. In that way, it had been possible rapidly to comply with the Executive Committee's recommendation calling for increased collaboration between the groupings and ECA. Arrangements were also finalized for convening a meeting of all the multinational groupings by mid-1971 to examine ways of harmonizing their work programmes, and generally to exchange views and experiences, and concert measures for accelerating the development of their partner States. It is intended to assist the groupings to formulate their programmes of work and priorities within the framework of Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s, and thus to ensure rapid harmonization of the various programmes of work and priorities with those of ECA.



16. The secretariat undertook extensive discussions with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Headquarters, on the composition, terms of reference and modus operandi of the UNDATs, and completed negotiations with the UDEAC countries, Chad and Equatorial Guinea on the establishment of the first UNDAT in Africa to serve them. Similar negotiations were also commenced for the location of UNDATs for the East African Community and the countries of the western half of West Africa (i.e., Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Gambia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia). Simultaneously, plans were put forward for strengthening the ECA sub-regional offices and effecting a rational distribution of functions between those offices and the UNDATs.

17. Besides the direct assistance rendered to Governments and multinational co-operative groupings from the sub-regional offices, the secretariat mobilized a considerable volume of assistance from headquarters for many of those groupings. Assistance took various forms, including several advisory missions to the East African Community, examination of fresh opportunities for concerted action with ADB, OERS and OCAM, participation of ECA in conferences, meetings or seminars of OCAM, the standing consultative Committee of the Maghreb, UDEAC, Niger and Chad Basin Commissions and ADB. On account of its inadequate secretariat resources the Conference of East and Central African States made the heaviest demands on ECA resources not only as regards the preparation of documents for the meetings of the five sectoral committees and the subsidiary organs in which the secretariat participated, but also for arranging the meetings, including full administrative arrangements.

18. Two missions to the Eastern African sub-region were undertaken to appraise Swaziland's application to join the East African Community as an associate member. The two reports dealing with the legal and economic aspects of the subject had been prepared. Another mission visited West Africa to discuss the progress of co-operative schemes and collect materials for studying what types of institutional machinery were suitable for different forms of economic co-operation. Special emphasis was placed on finding ways for strengthening the already existing intergovernmental groupings in the sub-region, such as the Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), the Niger Basin Commission and the Conseil de l'Entente.

19. The secretariat was represented at the African Development Bank (ADB) meeting which was convened to study the prospects of increased co-operation between Ghana and the Entente countries (19-24 October). Outside Africa, the secretariat participated in the Dag Hammarskjold Seminar on Legal Aspects of Regional Economic Integration held in Sweden from 6 June to 2 July, and the Intergovernmental Group on Trade Expansion, Economic Co-operation and Regional Integration convened by UNCTAD from 2 to 18 November. Other activities included studies and the preparation of papers on the problems of land-locked countries, African investment laws, African laws on copyright, patents and trade marks, and the drafting of constitutions for multinational organizations in tourism, and railway transport.

#### Sub-regional offices

20. The sub-regional offices have been active in establishing and maintaining contacts with the member States in their areas, especially in the collection and analysis of relevant data which constituted the basis for new policies for enhancing sub-regional economic co-operation. New contacts were also made between the



sub-regional offices and the intergovernmental organizations in the respective areas. The resource constraints of the offices, however, prevented a significant expansion of activities beyond those of the preceding year. The Executive Committee addressed itself energetically to that question and plans for increasing office strength were repeatedly revised and discussed. Proposals for the decentralization of ECA operations to the sub-regions with corresponding resource requirements were then finalized for presentation to the Conference of Ministers. With due regard to that objective a start was made by the sub-regional offices to collect detailed information on programmes of work and priorities of multinational groupings, which the sub-regional offices hope soon to provide with more substantial assistance from their staff resources.

21. The East African sub-regional office followed closely the activities of the member States in economic co-operation, especially in respect of the negotiations for the application of Burundi, Ethiopia, Somalia, Swaziland and Zambia to join the East African Community. Pursuant to the recommendations of the Executive Committee, the Director of the sub-regional office visited Swaziland, Botswana, Madagascar and Mauritius to assess the reaction of those countries to the proposals for establishing a new sub-region for southern Africa. The sub-regional office, together with UNICEF, FAO and the ECA secretariat, participated in a study for assessing the possibilities of concerted action in the field of education, community development, water supply, agriculture, health and nutrition. It prepared two brief papers on some aspects of the economic situation in the area, with the following titles: "Downward dip in the price of copper - Implications for Zambia" and "Movement of labour and capital in the East African Community - Current issues."

22. In the Central African sub-region, after a period of apparent inactivity caused by the prolonged vacancy in the post of Director, the office tried hard to renew contacts with the countries and intergovernmental groupings in the sub-region by way of visits. The Director attended meetings of OCAM, UDEAC, the sub-regional Committee of the Association of African Central Banks, and several other intergovernmental organizations in the area. The office also participated in the activities of the two missions that were sent to the Central African sub-region, to explore ways of strengthening economic co-operation there and establishing an UNDAT. In view of the assignment of part of the sub-region to the proposed UNDAT for technical assistance purposes, the sub-regional office's technical assistance responsibilities were extended to Rwanda and Burundi, which happened also to be strengthening their links with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As agreed with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs the liaison responsibilities of the sub-regional office in the entire sub-region should remain unaffected by the presence of the UNDAT.

23. In the West African sub-region, the promotion of industrial development featured prominently in the work of the sub-regional office. The office participated in a UNDP project for setting up an industrial information centre for the Government of Senegal to which assistance was also given to set up small-scale and medium-scale industries. The Organization of Senegal River States was given assistance in drawing up a list of multinational industries as a basis for intergovernmental negotiations. The office also participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Development of Rural Life and Institutions, held in Accra in July 1970. The Director of the sub-regional office was a member of the ECA Economic Co-operation Mission to West Africa. The office was kept busy with consultations



arising from the efforts at rationalizing the existing intergovernmental groupings in the sub-region, in particular the Conseil de l'Entente and its relations with Ghana, and the conversion of the West Africa Customs Union (UDEAO) to an economic community (CEAO). It also followed closely the meeting between Ministers of Finance of OCAM and representatives of Air Afrique to examine the fiscal policies of the company.

24. In North Africa, the sub-regional office, in conjunction with the Maghreb standing Consultative Committee, UNDP, UNCTAD and the Centre for Industrial Research, participated in the preparation of the work programme of the Maghreb for 1970-1971. The office took an active part in the preparation of various studies in the sub-region such as: (a) co-operation in the tourist industry in the Maghreb; (b) the co-ordination of the various national infrastructures within the Maghreb; (c) the plan for co-ordinating a transport network in the region; (d) comparison of the legal positions regarding labour mobility in the sub-region to establish the possibility of labour mobility in the countries of the region, and defining the prospects of inter-State mobility; (e) possibilities of devising a common policy for exporting certain products like citrus fruits, wines and palm oil which have to compete with other products in the world market; (f) the relationship between the European Economic Community and the Maghreb as regards associate membership; and (g) comparison of the development plans of the countries in the sub-region. The office also assisted the six countries in the sub-region in finalizing a detailed study on the harmonization of the industrial sector.

25. The office also took part in a meeting of experts on industrial co-operation in the Maghreb countries. The meeting analysed and summarized the studies of each sector to try to reach an accepted formula for the harmonization of industrial development. In addition, the office participated in drawing up a United Nations technical assistance programme for Algeria (1970-1973), and was represented at discussions on a macro-economic model for Morocco. Another meeting was convened for the Maghreb statisticians to harmonize the different statistical methods and coverage for the various countries. The office held various other meetings with the member States to explain the ECA work programme and also took part in the sixth Conference of the Maghreb Economic Ministers and the third session of the Council of the Industrial Development Centre for Arab States.

#### Trade

26. The secretariat's activities in the field of trade fell into three broad categories: namely, development of intra-African trade, expansion of trade with other regions, and training, conferences, and advisory services. The main objectives of these activities was the exploration of ways and means of developing intra-African trade and evolving a system for a rational and fair share of African trade in the world system.

27. In co-operation with GATT, the secretariat organized and conducted courses in English and in French in commercial policy and trade promotion. The French course was held in Lomé (5 October-6 November) and the English course in Monrovia (16 November-18 December).

28. Fundamental changes in methodology, content, coverage and emphasis were introduced to suit the specific requirements of African countries. The participants



held more seminars, and intra-African trade received more emphasis than had been the case in the previous courses.

29. The secretariat participated in the second Ghana International Trade Fair Symposium on Business Development in West Africa (1-14 February 1971) and prepared papers for discussion by the Symposium.

30. The fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development took place in Geneva (13-24 August) prior to the tenth session of the Trade and Development Board. As in the previous meetings, the main purpose of this meeting was to assist African Governments in harmonizing their views in order to adopt common positions on various trade and development issues including those for discussion at the Trade and Development Board. The secretariat prepared a number of studies for submission to the meeting, which at the end of its deliberations adopted a report (E/CN.14/490).

31. In the commodity field, a detailed study on consultations among producing countries in respect of commodities of export interest to African countries (E/CN.14/WP.1/27) was prepared with the help of a consultant from UNCTAD. The study examined a number of selected commodities of immediate interest to a large number of African countries. Another study on the proposed scheme of general preference and African countries (E/CN.14/WP.1/28) tried to assess the benefits that could accrue to African countries if the scheme of preferences as proposed by the OECD countries were implemented.

#### African Trade Centre

32. The African Trade Centre became operational in March with a skeleton staff of three professionals. A plan of operations (E/CN.14/WP.1/25) and an introductory leaflet were sent to Governments with the official announcement. Officers of the Centre have visited about twenty African countries on brief introductory, fact-finding and contact missions.

33. In order to be of practical service to the countries of the region a nucleus of travelling experts in trade promotion is being developed, partly on a bilateral basis. The experts will travel in African countries to advise on and support measures for the promotion of intra-African and other trade opportunities, on trade promotion programming and organization, and on training matters to define the requirements and priorities of individual countries. They will also carry out field market research and analyse the demand for and the sources of and distribution of commercial information, especially on intra-African trade.

34. Work on establishing a documentation unit, essential to make the Africa Trade Centre a clearing house on African trade, has started. Material has been coming in from African countries and other sources. Market intelligence requests are being treated, and special research items investigated for possible UNDP finance. A handbook with trade information on African countries is being processed.

35. The English- and French-speaking ECA/ITC courses on international marketing for 1970 were successfully organized in Addis Ababa and Geneva during the first half of the year. Nearly forty executives from seven countries participated. The programme was geared to the specific requirements of the countries of the region.



## Industry

### Industrial projects

36. In accordance with resolution 203 (IX) adopted by the Commission at its ninth session, the secretariat continued to intensify its activities for the implementation of projects, and in this connexion increased its activities on project description and evaluation.

37. The secretariat completed formulations and evaluated the commercial profitability for a number of projects including proposals for establishment of enamel factories and knitwear factories in the Upper Volta, Dahomey, the Niger, and Togo; a proposal for the setting up of three brickworks in Libya; a proposal for the organization of an enterprise for production of agricultural handtools in Ghana; proposals for the establishment of ceramics factories in the Ivory Coast and Cameroon, a scrap metal foundry and a rolling mill for the production of light bars and sections in Senegal. The Italian Government provided assistance for that project.

38. The secretariat elaborated several projects. These included for the Government of Kenya, a fibreboard mill and a veneer and plywood industry; for the Somali Development Bank, a project for the modernizing of a particle board plant using bagasse. Other activities included advice to the Government of Uganda for establishing a surface finishing line (particle board) and for establishing a new plywood mill; advice to the Government of Togo on the utilization of tropical woods in construction and housing; advice to the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on the establishment of a fibreboard mill and a veneer and plywood plant; and advice to the Government of Nigeria on the establishment of a wood-wool board plant and on pencil manufacture.

39. At the request of the Government of Swaziland, the secretariat organized a mission to investigate forest resources and wood processing industries, and recommended industrial utilization of thinnings and sawmill waste for further processing. In addition, the Tropical Products Institute in London at the request of the secretariat completed research for a plant manufacturing particle board from groundnut shells in West Africa. This might lead to United Kingdom assistance in establishing a pilot plant.

40. The Nuffield College, Oxford University, provided assistance to the secretariat on the OECD method of social profitability analysis. An expert visited the secretariat in March for discussions on project evaluation from a national economy viewpoint and on methods by which the secretariat could co-ordinate its evaluation activities with those of Government agencies. He also held discussions with Government officials in Addis Ababa, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam. He further worked with the secretariat for nine weeks beginning in June. He prepared a cost benefit analysis of a proposal for an enterprise producing agricultural tools, a study of a preliminary project description of an ammonia plant to be situated in Mombasa (Kenya) to supply Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. He undertook a study for the Ethiopian Government of a coffee processing project. In Kenya he held seminars to discuss ways and means of integrating the OECD methodology into the information system to be used in the planning process in Kenya; he also arranged to undertake a study of a sugar



plantation scheme for the Government. In Tanzania he held seminars to discuss the OECD methodology in terms of a case study which had been prepared by the Government.

41. The secretariat collaborated with UNIDO in organizing the Second African Meeting to Promote Specific Industrial Projects, held in Nairobi, Kenya, 29 November to 4 December.

#### Industrial financing

42. Under the programme of bilateral assistance, the United States Government provided support for a consultant on investment promotion. He undertook a mission to Europe to study successful investment promotion machinery established by non-African countries. He also held initial discussions with FAO and UNIDO officials on the preparation of industrial promotion programmes. He visited eastern and southern Africa for discussion and planning with Government officials on the strengthening of national industrial promotion centres and the setting up of suitable multinational promotional machinery, using proven promotional techniques. The purpose of the centres will be to enable an increased proportion of domestic savings to be channelled to industrial development and to accelerate the flow of foreign investment and technical assistance. Following discussions between the consultant and officials of the East African Development Bank, the East Africa Community and other officials, at the request of the East African Development Bank the secretariat prepared a draft project description and initial operating plan for an East African Investment Promotion Centre. The draft would be revised and completed in co-operation with EADB and presented for review by officials of the Governments of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Uganda, officials of international organizations such as UNIDO and IBRD, representatives of bilateral aid agencies; the staffs of the East African Community organs and the East African Common Market secretariat, and public and private investment organizations.

43. Several studies related to industrial financing were completed by the secretariat with the assistance of consultants, including studies on mobilization of domestic resources for industrial development, mobilization of external resources for industrial development, investment climate and incentives, multinational co-operation in Africa, and the role of private investment.

#### Small-scale industries

44. In the field of small-scale industry development, the secretariat prepared four model schemes for small-scale manufacture of selected products. They were being implemented; for example, Upper Volta approached UNIDO with a request for technical assistance in establishing an enamelware factory. Twenty-two requests for such schemes were received from several African Governments. The secretariat will be intensifying its efforts at mobilizing bilateral assistance in order to meet their requests.

45. The secretariat obtained assistance from UNIDO for support of projects undertaken by the Intermediate Technology Development Group, London, at the request of the secretariat. ITDG experts advised on the expansion of the voluntary service of advice and assistance to local businesses established by the Kumasi



Technology Group at Kumasi University in Ghana. In Togo the experts collaborated with the Small Industries Adviser to UNIDO in drawing up feasibility studies and detailed project reports and identifying the most effective means of initiating the establishment of small industrial units in fields such as sheet metal fabrication, textiles and printing of fabrics, food processing, wire-making, car batteries, engine maintenance and repair. The aim was to arrive at the introduction of the lowest-cost, labour-intensive technologies consistent with viable units of production. In Nigeria the experts advised on the expansion of the production of locally manufactured hospital equipment using local materials to meet the needs of the Northern States of Nigeria.

46. The secretariat collaborated with UNIDO in the preparation of the UNIDO-sponsored training workshop for managers of small-scale industries held in Dakar, Senegal in June. It also attended the symposium on Promotion of African Enterprises, sponsored by OCAM and held in Bangui, Central African Republic, and held preliminary conversations to prepare a joint ECA/OCAM project for small-scale industry.

47. The Government of the Netherlands agreed in principle to provide funds for the consultative services of experts from the Research Institute for Management Science (RVB) at Delft, in support of an ECA project. That project included the identification of technical, economic, financial and administrative requirements for establishing low-cost and relatively labour-intensive small-scale industries in Swaziland, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Zambia. The second phase of the project called for the establishment of a small-scale industry management institute to service eastern and southern Africa. In connexion with that project, officials from RVB visited eastern and southern Africa in November and December for discussions with Government officials in the countries concerned.

#### Industrial development

48. Work on industrial harmonization studies for Central and North Africa proceeded up to the final stages. The secretariat was represented at the second meeting of the Maghreb Standing Consultative Committee (CPCM), held in Tangier in June, at which a preliminary report on industrial development harmonization in North Africa - Maghreb was presented. The Central and North African studies would be discussed at a meeting of experts when recommendations would be made regarding implementation.

49. In connexion with the completion of the North African harmonization study, a representative of the secretariat visited the Petrochemical Institute in Paris to advise on the studies being undertaken by the Institute. The secretariat organized missions for the evaluation of projects for the chemical industry in Senegal, Ghana, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon. Advice was provided to Governments in the region on the development of the iron and steel industries, and especially on the use of the direct reduction process.

50. At the request of the Government of Ethiopia the secretariat provided as assistance to the Planning Commission on the development of the chemicals and fertilizers industry. The secretariat also assisted the East African Development Bank in connexion with studies on the cost structure of industry in Kenya, Uganda, and the United Republic of Tanzania and the establishment of a macro-economic framework for industrial planning. FAO provided the secretariat



with the services of a forest industries adviser and an associate expert in forest industries who with the Regional Adviser in forest industries comprise the ECA/FAO Forest Industries Advisory Group. Through that Group the secretariat provided advice and assistance to Governments and to industries in the region on existing operations, and the feasibility of proposed new undertakings in forest industries and on national market prospects and possibilities for expanding forest industries; carried out studies to facilitate appropriate co-ordination between countries and expansion of forest industries, especially the manufacture of pulp and paper and wood-based panels; and advised on the securing of financing and additional assistance for industrial projects. In that connexion the secretariat investigated forest industries projects in Zambia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Kenya and reviewed forest industries possibilities in Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and the People's Republic of the Congo.

51. The secretariat assisted UNIDO by providing documents for presentation at the Regional Workshop on Clay Building Materials held in Tunisia in December and the Interregional Seminar on Industrial Development for Information Officers from Asia and Africa held in Teheran in September. The secretariat participated in the UNIDO/ECA/AFRASEC Regional Workshop for Managerial Staff of Chambers of Industry in Africa held in Addis Ababa in December. Assistance was also given to a UNIDO project in Kenya for the utilization of timber for low-cost housing. A representative of the secretariat visited UNIDO headquarters to assist in the formulation of a development strategy for the textiles industry.

#### Development of natural resources

##### Energy

52. The secretariat provided advisory services to help develop the energy resources of some member States and strengthen the existing energy infrastructure in many countries of the region. The secretariat continued its activities to secure effective and fruitful multinational co-operation.

53. In accordance with the recommendations made by the Co-ordination Committee, which consists of representatives of IBRD, UNDP, the African Development Bank and ECA, the secretariat at its second meeting at Abidjan, in collaboration with an expert from the African Development Bank, prepared questionnaires to be sent to the member countries of the Bank and ECA to help in the preparation of an African energy study.

54. The secretariat also submitted four energy co-operation projects for the African Development Bank's attention. Preliminary studies were prepared on:

(a) The industrial development of the energy resources of the Lake Kivu area in Central Africa (This project might be of interest to five countries - Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the United Republic of Tanzania.);

(b) Increasing the installed capacity of the Mururu hydro-electric plant for the benefit of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi;



(c) Co-operation between the Federal Republics of Cameroon and Nigeria with a view to improved navigation on the Bénoué and the generation of electric energy to supply north-eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, south-western Chad and the city of Fort Lamy;

(d) Joint development, by Ghana and the Upper Volta, of hydro-electric sites on the White Volta and the Black Volta to supply northern Ghana and the major consumption centres of Upper Volta with electric energy.

55. The secretariat organized missions to East Africa and Central Africa to study, in the light of the recommendations of the Sixth Summit Conference of East and Central African States, the opportunities for multinational co-operation in energy and industry.

56. Following a mission to Chad, the secretariat prepared draft statutes for Chad's future national electricity and water supply company.

57. The secretariat completed its preparation of an electric power map of Africa. This map shows the existing and planned electric power stations and transmission lines in the countries of the region.

#### Water resources

58. A representative of the secretariat attended the first preparatory meeting of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment; and also the second preparatory meeting held in New York in November 1970.

59. A preparatory meeting for the conference on hydrology and hydrometeorology in the economic development of Africa was held at Addis Ababa from 10 to 12 June.

60. A meeting of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning was held at the secretariat from 15 to 25 June 1970 (E/CN.14/483). The discussions of the group, which consisted of highly experienced experts from countries of the region as well as from specialized agencies, were most helpful in the preparation of the new work programme. Work on one of the recommendations, a publication on water development planning in African conditions has begun.

61. During the period under review, the secretariat followed the activities of river basin commissions and attended meetings of the Niger River Commission and the Lake Chad Commission.

#### Mineral resources

62. The secretariat continued to compile data on African mineral exploration, development, production, processing and trade, and brought them up to date. Information on scientific and technological developments and legislation problems was also collected.

63. Concise notes on African mineral resources, on a country basis, were prepared. Other notes were prepared for the Encyclopaedia Britannica on the mining industry in Africa and on African mineral resources on a commodity basis.



64. At the request of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, the secretariat completed a reconnaissance survey of the mineral resources of the four countries of the basin and identified areas of possible future development of these resources. There was a follow-up of the recommendations given in a report on the survey.

65. The long-standing views of the secretariat on manpower and research facilities for mineral resources development and follow-up action to strengthen existing national institutions to serve multinational purposes were discussed with some West and Central African member States.

66. During the period under review, the secretariat attended an UNCTAD meeting on iron ore and an IAEA meeting on uranium exploration geology. It also took part in a conference on African geology organized by the University of Ibadan.

#### Cartography

67. The secretariat maintained its efforts to get regional centres for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys established. The Governments of Nigeria and Cameroon (in the latter case with the support of OCAM) have taken steps towards concrete implementation of the project. It is expected that firm decisions taken by these two Governments will lead to the initiation of a programme for the establishment of two centres in West and Central Africa in 1971 so that training activities may start towards the end of the year.

68. A regional seminar on cadastre was organized by the secretariat and held at Addis Ababa from 25 November to 9 December (E/CN.14/500). The seminar enabled participants to exchange experience gained and consider ways and means of improving land registration systems in member States.

69. On the occasion of the third session of the Conference of African Planners, an exhibition of maps and charts for economic planning was organized in May at the headquarters of the Commission.

70. At the request of WMO, the secretariat again assisted in the evaluation and determination of bids received for the survey of the flat lake shore area around Lake Victoria, at the mouth of the Kagera river, and for the hydrographic survey of Lake Kioga. The secretariat also helped to draw up a contract to be signed by the two parties concerned.

71. The secretariat was represented at a two-day seminar on surveying education in Africa held at Nairobi, Kenya, in January 1971. In that connexion a paper was prepared on facilities which will be made available in the centre for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and aerogeophysics.

72. During the period under review, the Map Documentation and Reference Centre of the secretariat received some 800 maps and charts, and prepared about fifty to meet secretariat needs. Addenda 13 and 14 to the catalogue of maps and charts received by the Centre have been published and issued to member States and other correspondents with the Centre.



## Transport and communications

### Transport development

73. The secretariat had prepared four working papers for the meeting of transport experts, which was scheduled to be held in Libreville in May 1970, to study the transport links between the countries of the subregion, the manpower problems and the setting up of machinery for the co-ordination of transport policies and planning in the Central African sub-region. The Government of Gabon was, however, unable to "host" the meeting in Libreville and the attempt by the secretariat to convene it in one of the countries of the subregion did not materialize. The secretariat, therefore, tried to hold the meeting in Addis Ababa, but it did not take place because of the poor response from the countries concerned. The meeting was scheduled to be held early in 1971 after receipt of the report of the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory team (UNDAT) which had been to Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the People's Republic of the Congo and Gabon.

74. Two major studies (one by the Economics Intelligence Unit and the other by USAID) were carried out for transport development in East Africa. Those studies had not yet been made available to ECA and therefore, no action had been taken to convene a meeting of transport experts. It was planned to hold the meeting in 1972.

75. Past events in the West African subregion did not make it possible to convene a meeting on transport in that subregion. Contacts were now being made and it was possible that a meeting of the subregional transport experts could be arranged for 1972.

76. The secretariat completed the first phase of a survey of an integrated transport system for the Maghreb countries and was awaiting the Box Report on industrialization in the subregion to complete the second phase.

77. In November/December 1970, the secretariat prepared three working papers and serviced the meeting of East and Central African States on transport.

78. In the field of air transport, the secretariat continued to give assistance to the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) and the Association of African Airlines (AAFRA).

79. The secretariat, in co-operation with UNCTAD and through bilateral assistance, intended to set up a mission to study the port, sea and inland transport of selected countries in West Africa.

80. The chapter on transportation was written for the report of the UN/OTC Technical Assistance Mission to the Planning Commission of the Imperial Ethiopian Government.

81. The secretariat continued collecting data on the status of road research in Africa with a view of making a more detailed field study in 1971.

82. The secretariat, in co-operation with the German Foundation for Developing Countries, organized a seminar on modern railway operation and traction which was



held in Germany in May 1970. Work had begun on the preparation of a constitution, terms of reference, and rules of procedure for the formation of the union of African railways recommended by the delegates attending the seminar.

#### Telecommunications

83. Representatives of six African countries attended an ITU meeting in Nairobi in July 1970 to review the preliminary work of the ITU Mission and discussed plans for the co-ordination of the second phase of the development of telecommunications in Africa. The countries concerned have supported the presentation of a request of the UNDP (Special Fund) for the financing of the pre-investment Survey for the East African Sector of the Pan-African Telecommunication Network.

84. A revised request for detailed studies of the network, i.e. the international telecommunication routes and switching centres, in West and Central Africa had been prepared and presented to UNDP.

#### Tourism

85. A study of the possibilities of developing tourism in the Central African subregion had been completed and the draft report circulated to the Governments concerned.

86. At the request of the secretariat of the East African Community, an ECA tourism officer visited Arusha in March 1970 and prepared an outline for a programme of work for East African States for the development of tourism. In October 1970, the same officer spent three weeks in Arusha advising on the follow-up work needed for the development of tourism in the East African States.

87. In accordance with the recommendation of the sixth summit meeting of the Eastern and Central African States, the secretariat was assembling information on tourist training. At the request of the People's Republic of the Congo, a detailed report on the possibilities of the development of tourism had been completed and submitted to the Government. At the request of the Somali Government, the secretariat completed a study of tourism potentials in Somalia and presented a detailed report to the Government.

88. The secretariat co-sponsored the Dag Hammarskjold Foundation Seminar held in Uppsala, Sweden, in August 1970, and the representative delivered a number of lectures on the development of tourism.

#### Fiscal and monetary issues

##### Fiscal issues

89. The secretariat conducted an intensive practical training course in budget-plan harmonization for English-speaking countries; it was held at Addis Ababa from 16 February to 20 March. This course, the first of its kind in Africa to give practical orientation, was attended by fifteen middle and senior level budget and planning officers from ten English-speaking countries. The



participants were awarded certificates of satisfactory and full participation by ECA at the end of the course.

90. During the course, attention was devoted to varied problems in budgetary and fiscal management areas requiring continuous attention at regional and national levels in order to achieve budget-plan harmonization in African developing countries. Current problems were pinpointed and practical solutions suggested throughout the course. The sessions of the course included lectures, practical exercises, study and research covering various areas of budget-plan harmonization (E/CN.14/476). The interest taken by the member States was evident from the fact that all travel costs and per diem allowances of the participants were borne by the Governments concerned.

91. The secretariat continued to carry out detailed country studies on the role of fiscal policy and budgetary management in economic growth in order to focus attention on the need for increased mobilization of domestic resources and budgetary improvements to realize plan targets. During the period the secretariat continued to carry out studies on Libya and on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

92. The secretariat also produced a study on "Progress reporting and evaluation of development budgets" in order to focus attention on the need for establishing proper machinery for keeping track of the implementation of development programmes and removing any bottlenecks that might be noticed during the course of implementation. The study will be used as background material in the courses and seminars in budget-plan harmonization to be held in future.

93. At the request of the Imperial Ethiopian Government assistance was rendered to solve the problems of tariff protection for infant industries and loss of revenue through the setting up of import-substitution industries.

94. Studies on machinery for harmonizing the plan with the annual budget and machinery for project appraisal and implementation were submitted at the Seminar on Administrative Framework for Development.

95. The secretariat also participated in the meeting of the Expert Group on Tax Reform Planning convened in New York by the Division of Public Finance and Financial Institutions of Headquarters and stressed, inter alia, the need for increased training facilities for African tax administration.

#### Monetary issues

96. The secretariat assisted the Association of African Central Banks in convening meetings of its subregional committees and attended the meeting of the East African Sub-regional Committee in Nairobi in May. ECA was also a co-sponsor of the first Central Banks Training course organized under the auspices of the Association by the Central Bank of Nigeria in Lagos from 5 October to 13 November. The secretariat assisted the Central Bank of Nigeria in the preparation of lectures and in the organization of secretarial and conference services. The course was bilingual and provided a good opportunity for senior financial and bank officers to exchange views on a number of financial and monetary issues of mutual interest to African Central Banks.



97. The study of investment legislation in African countries was continued. A comparative draft study of the investment laws in the member States of the Conseil de l'Entente was prepared and an expanded and updated analysis of the investment laws and regulations in English-speaking countries is being finalized.

98. In implementation of ECA resolution 169 (VIII), a meeting was held in ECA headquarters in June 1970 between ADB, IBRD and ECA to discuss follow-up action. The participants had before them a study on "Aid to Africa" (E/CN.14/WP.1/30), which later was submitted at the fifth ECA/OAU Joint-Meeting on Trade and Development. At the meeting it was agreed that an African development fund financed by contributions from developed countries should be created as a soft-loan window of the African Development Bank. The secretariat maintained close contacts with the African Development Bank on other financial problems, and participated in a meeting of national development banks held at Abidjan from 12 to 15 May as well as in the meeting of the Enlarged Committee on Insurance and Reinsurance of African countries held at Abidjan from 15 to 19 June, both of which were organized by the African Development Bank. The secretariat also took part in the sixth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the African Development Bank held at Fort Lamy from 24 to 28 August.

99. Pursuant to ECA resolution 207 (IX) the secretariat has prepared a draft study on the savings role of insurance companies in some African countries.

100. The secretariat also assisted African countries in the harmonization of their positions in the African Group at the annual meeting of IMF/IBRD.

101. Work continued on a study on the relationship between African currencies and those of developed market economy countries, which was undertaken in accordance with a recommendation of the fourth Joint Meeting of ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development.

### Agriculture

#### Intra-regional co-operation and trade

102. In the period under review, the main part of the Phase I study on intra-subregional co-operation and trade in the field of agriculture was undertaken. This involved analysis of intra-subregional trade flows in agricultural products and of prospective trade opportunities for 1975 and 1980 based on projected supply of and demand for agricultural products. It also included preliminary study of barriers to trade and of the agricultural processing industry.

103. The studies for the Central and West African subregions were completed, cleared with FAO, revised and distributed to the respective Governments for their consideration. The study for the North African subregion had also been cleared with FAO and revised and will soon be distributed to the Governments, while that for the East African subregion is nearing completion.

104. The Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Algiers, from 25 September to 3 October considered a progress report on these studies and agreed that the finding provided a sufficient basis for discussion among countries as a first step towards co-operation in the promotion of intra-regional trade. The Conference also



endorsed the proposals for a more detailed Phase II study which should involve field investigation and detailed assessment of ecological potentialities and complementarities as well as detailed study of barriers to trade. These studies will be undertaken in close co-operation with FAO and OAU. Consideration is being given to hold a symposium in West Africa in 1971 to discuss the findings and the methodology of the Phase I study and the terms of reference for a follow-up Phase II study. The outcome of this symposium will determine whether similar symposia will be held in the other subregions.

#### Marketing of agricultural products

105. Except for a preliminary review of the economics of livestock transport, the studies begun on the various aspects of the West African livestock and meat industry were held in abeyance, owing to the resignation of the Marketing Economist. Efforts to fill the post have not been successful, and implementation of Commission resolution 201 (IX) has been delayed in consequence.

106. A joint FAO/ECA project, however, is under preparation, following on the second FAO regional Conference on Animal Production and Health in Africa held at Kinshasa Democratic Republic of the Congo in November 1969. The project will review and consolidate all studies undertaken on livestock development in Africa, with the object of identifying action programmes based on a detailed appraisal of the African animal production potential, the livestock industry's capacity to satisfy current and future demand, and the technical and institutional resources for attaining production objectives. It is envisaged that the study would embrace all classes of meat and other animal products, including milk, poultry, eggs and animal byproducts, and will help Governments to formulate their national plans, facilitate regional agreements, and at the same time, co-ordinate and concentrate efforts aimed at improving livestock production, processing and marketing. The project will be undertaken with the full co-operation of FAO/OAU and other interested multinational organizations.

#### Studies and research

107. The collection and distribution of information on agriculture in African countries, are partially met by the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, the twelfth issue of which was published by the secretariat during the period under review. Work on the publication of the thirteenth issue is in progress.

108. The survey of agricultural extension in eight countries of the East African subregion mentioned in the last report had been forwarded to the Governments concerned, and preparations are being made for a study of extension services in certain selected countries of the West African subregion.

109. The secretariat also made a quantitative analysis of agricultural research workers in Africa, both nationals and expatriates, in order to determine the basis for future manpower requirements, and the general orientation of agricultural research. In addition, the secretariat worked very closely with the Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Science in Africa, and helped in drawing up the work programme for the general conference on agricultural research in Africa to be held in or about September 1971.



110. Assistance continued to be given to the sectoral Committees on Agriculture of the East and Central African States, set up by the Heads of these States to further co-operation in various fields of agricultural development. The secretariat submitted several documents on subjects such as agricultural research, wheat, forestry, animal husbandry and fisheries for consideration by the various subject matter committees.

111. The secretariat as in previous years, prepared and reviewed the drafts of various sections on Africa of the 1970 issue of the annual survey on the State of Food and Agriculture published by FAO. Also the draft of the Medium-term Food Outlook Review for Ethiopia for 1970/1973 was prepared for FAO. Data continued to be gathered for the work of the annual Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, as well as material for the study on regional grain stocks for OAU.

#### Advisory services

112. A member of the staff acted in a consultative and advisory capacity to the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on an integrated approach to the organization of agricultural services in certain selected States of the Federation. Further discussions were held with officials of the Ministry of Agriculture of Ghana, on possible approaches to integrated agricultural development in that country.

113. Consultative and advisory services in the organization and administration of agricultural services were given to the Imperial Ethiopian Government, in addition to a study of land tenure and settlement problems in the nomadic areas of Ethiopia, and of alternative organizational systems for the implementation of a national settlement policy. The secretariat further collaborated in the work of the FAO Committee on Agrarian Reform.

114. In November-December the secretariat participated in an FAO advisory mission on agricultural development planning to five countries of the Central African sub-region following a request made by those countries to FAO.

#### Attendance at meetings

115. The secretariat was represented at a number of meetings during the year, including the World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training held in Copenhagen, Denmark, from 28 July to 8 August, and the fifteenth session of the Council of Ministers of OAU held at Addis Ababa from 24 to 28 August.

116. The secretariat also participated in the Meeting of Experts on the Development of Rural Life and Institutions in West Africa and the FAO/WHO Joint Project 15 Meeting on rinderpest control organized by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of OAU, and also gave lectures at the Danish Development College, Holte, Denmark.



### Developing rice production

117. Several missions were carried out in the West African subregion as part of the programme for developing rice production in the area. A Conference of plenipotentiaries was held at Dakar, Senegal, from 1 to 4 September under the auspices of ECA, FAO and UNDP and the joint effort of bilateral donors. The conference established a West African Rice Development Association and a rice research centre.

### Human resources

#### Social development

118. The period under review saw further expansion of the secretariat's activities in the field of social development, particularly in rural development. The staff strength, especially that of Regional Advisers, was not up to the approved requirement, with the result that the number of advisory missions to member States was restricted. The position, however, improved towards the end of the year and enabled the long-term work programme to be reorganized.

119. Pursuant to resolution 117 (VI), adopted by the Commission at its sixth session, the secretariat, in co-operation with the Inter-agency Committee on Rural Development held at Accra, Ghana, from 22 to 31 July, a West African Meeting of Experts on the Development of Rural Life and Institutions (E/CN.14/494). The purpose of the seminar was to identify and examine critically the problems encountered by member States in the West African subregion in their respective efforts to promote the development of active rural life and institutions. It also enabled participants to exchange ideas on the planning, organization, administration, financing and execution of rural development programmes and to secure the co-operation and agreement of Governments in the subregion in the adoption of the philosophy of a strategy of integrated approach to their rural development programmes.

120. The secretariat, with the Inter-agency Committee on Rural Development, continued to meet and consider the best ways of strengthening interagency collaboration in the field of rural development in Africa.

121. Under the joint auspices of ECA and the Danish Board of Technical Co-operation, a group training course in Rural and Community Development was held at the Holte Rural Development College, in Denmark, from April to June, for African senior officials responsible for aspects of their national rural development programmes.

122. The secretariat continued to attach great importance to its activities for promoting family, child and youth services in Africa; and particularly women's participation in national development. In pursuance of the recommendation of the Meeting on the Role of Women in National Development, held in Addis Ababa in March 1969, the secretariat, in co-operation with the German Foundation for Developing Countries, convened a Planning Committee, in Berlin, from 6 to 10 July, to review and follow-up the recommendations of the Addis Ababa meeting and to plan for the Pan-African Women's Conference proposed for May 1971. The theme of the Conference will be "Education, vocational training and work opportunities for girls and women in African countries".



123. Under the joint auspices of ECA, the ILO and the Danish Board of Technical Co-operation, a Regional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes was held in Addis Ababa from 23 November to 4 December. The purpose of the seminar was to examine recent development in the national youth service programmes, particularly in relation to the development of skills and job opportunities and to recommend further measures which might be taken by Governments to increase the contribution of programmes to national economic and social development.

124. The secretariat continued to co-operate with other organizations, especially the ILO, UNICEF, FAO and OAU in implementing its social development programmes. Consultations are continuing with the ILO on the best way to achieve co-operation in the field of national youth programmes.

125. With the aid and participation of the German National Committee of the International Council of Social Welfare, the secretariat organized a Regional Seminar on Social Welfare Services, which was held at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, from 27 December 1970 to 7 January 1971. The objective of the seminar was to examine the past contribution and the nature and extent of the future role of social welfare services, both governmental and non-governmental, in the economic and social organization and development of East African countries. It also sought to consider priorities in services required and the relationships to be established between social welfare services and other governmental and non-governmental services and organizations.

126. As a follow-up to the meeting of the Expert Working Group of Social Work Educators, held in Addis Ababa in March/April 1969, the secretariat has completed arrangements for convening an Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Training and Administration to be held in Addis Ababa in March 1971. The meeting is to consider the question of indigenous teaching materials and suggest ways and means of promoting their production, distribution and utilization by schools of social work. It will also afford an opportunity for social work educators to follow up the recommendations of previous seminars held in Africa on social work education.

127. At the request of member States, the secretariat continued to organize advisory missions to a number of countries. Missions were undertaken to advise Governments on social welfare policy and training in Libya, Somalia, Nigeria, Ghana, Uganda, Mauritius, the United Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania, Sierra Leone, the Gambia and Liberia. Missions were also organized for the purpose of rendering advice on formulating rural development programmes in Mali, Dahomey, and Gabon.

128. At the invitation of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, a mission was undertaken to that country from 1 to 22 October to exchange ideas with senior officials of the Federal Government and of non-governmental organizations engaged in various activities of technical assistance to African countries, and to observe, at first hand, the administration and operation of various German institutions engaged in town and country planning, manpower development and employment schemes, vocational training, apprenticeship systems and vocational guidance systems, community and social welfare services for the mother and child, youth, the aged and the handicapped, and the promotion of cultural activities.



### Publications and studies

129. The secretariat prepared pamphlets, in the form of simple guidelines, on:

- (a) Job opportunities in agriculture;
- (b) Rural organizations (suitable for African conditions); and
- (c) Agricultural services in rural areas.

The general idea was to suggest, in the light of the African situation, concrete activities which Governments could undertake in that field.

130. The secretariat undertook further studies in popular participation in national development, the modernization process in Africa and social aspects of industrialization and urbanization.

### Manpower and training

131. During the year under review there was a further expansion in the secretariat's activities, particularly in the fields of training and of studies in development-oriented education. Staff resources improved towards the end of the year although staff strength was still not commensurate with task requirements. Following rationalization of the long-term work programme in the field of manpower and training, the secretariat structure at present consists of four interdependent units, namely: Manpower, Training, Education and Fellowship Administration.

### Manpower planning and assessment of training needs

132. In pursuance of Commission resolution 195 (IX), a three-man team of African experts visited seven countries in East, Central and West Africa during July and August to ascertain country manpower and training needs and what the United Nations organizations, particularly ECA, could do to meet identified requirements and evaluate the relevance of ECA's training programmes. The evaluation study was executed with financial assistance from the United Nations Office of Technical Co-operation. The "Report of the Expert Team on the Evaluation of ECA's Training Programme Policy and Priorities in Relation to Africa's Manpower Needs" will be presented for consideration by ECA organs with a view to implementing its recommendations.

### Techniques and methods for manpower planning and training

133. The feasibility study on regional and/or subregional centres for human resources research and training development, called for under Commission resolution 195 (IX), was not undertaken largely because requirements were fairly well known. The training courses in manpower planning and in training methods held during the year, as well as the aforementioned Report of the Expert Team on the evaluation of training gave sufficient directives for action.



134. The secretariat's training effort during the year was concentrated on organizing a six-week advanced course in manpower planning and training programming, and a ten-day seminar on training methods and teaching aids. The former was designed to improve the competence of African manpower planners and the latter to improve the capability and effectiveness of African training institutes. The United Kingdom Government, USAID, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, and the Ford Foundation assisted with the implementation of those projects. Nineteen trainees from twelve countries participated in the manpower planning course, and eighteen participants from seventeen countries attended the seminar on training methods and teaching aids. The recommendations of the latter Seminar on Training Methods, strongly favouring national trainers' workshops, made it unnecessary to organize immediately the subregional workshop planned for Central Africa.

135. An Expert Group Meeting on Education and Training for Development in Africa was held from 7 to 12 December as ECA's contribution to priority areas for external assistance and the International Education Year. The Seminar focused attention on structural and programme modifications, necessary to orient education and training more closely to the requirements of accelerated industrialization and the modernization of rural economies. Eleven experienced African educationists from nine countries, four consultants, experts representing UNIDO, UNICEF, the ILO, FAO and UNESCO and the representatives of several bilateral and non-governmental organizations including the Association of African Universities participated in the seminar.

#### Studies

136. The secretariat has undertaken studies in educational development, manpower requirements and training facilities. A new study has been initiated on the educational needs connected with rural development. Apart from specific documents and working papers prepared for meetings and training courses organized by the secretariat or international organizations, the following publications were issued:

- Directory of post-secondary training facilities in Africa, Part I.
- Monograph Nos. 3 and 4: Human resources planning in Africa.
- Training Information Notice (quarterly).

#### Fellowships

137. The secretariat continued to administer the co-ordinated programme of scholarships and fellowships awarded through it under bilateral agreements. New donors participating in the programme during 1970 were Finland, Ghana, Morocco, the Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Kingdom. By November some 150 offers had been received and 83 awards made. Priority in the administration of the programme continued to be given to training in the areas of critical manpower requirements, including tailored-to-need training in industries and establishments. A new dimension in the programme is the utilization of the technical assistance extended to ECA by the United Kingdom and United States Governments for the training of ECA officials. Two staff members of the secretariat received such training in 1970.



## Advisory services

138. Because of the temporary withdrawal since March, of the services of the Regional Adviser in Manpower Planning, the secretariat did not render any advisory services to member States in this field. However, on request, four man-months of consultancy service were provided to the University of Ife, Nigeria, to help organize a management training course, in line with the policy of assisting African institutions to develop capability in organizing specialized training courses.

139. The implementation of the "Study tour on manpower planning and training programming" (project 46 (b)(ii)) was cancelled and the "Evaluation of enrolment and output in primary and secondary schools" (project 45 (e)) was deferred till 1972 for lack of resources. Similarly, a study of the feasibility of establishing an "African Scholarship and Fellowship Fund" was deferred till 1971 and, on the recommendation of the Executive Committee, the third meeting of the Working Party on Manpower and Training (project 45 (c)(i)) was cancelled although it is hoped to reconstitute it as an Expert Group Meeting, as recommended by the Expert Team on Training.

## Co-operation with other organizations

140. The secretariat continued to co-operate with other organizations, especially UNESCO, the ILO, FAO and OAU. A joint meeting with UNESCO and OAU was held to plan studies for the possible revision of the Addis Ababa Plan education targets. There were also consultations with the ILO and UNESCO headquarters on ways of achieving effective co-operation and concerted action through joint programming and implementation in areas of common concern.

141. The secretariat also prepared working papers for, and assisted in organizing, the second meeting of the East and Central African Committee on Human Resources, which was held in November. In addition, in 1970 ECA participated in the following meetings of other organizations:

- Commonwealth Conference on Education in the Rural Areas, 21 March-3 April, Accra.
- UNESCO Workshop on Functional Literacy, 29 April-12 May, Addis Ababa.
- Seminar for National Correspondents of the Bureau of the Placement and Education of African Refugees, 27 April-2 May, Addis Ababa.
- The Prospects of International Education: The Dutch Experience, 20-22 May, Rotterdam.
- FAO/UNESCO/ILO World Conference on Agricultural Education and Training, 28 July-8 August, Copenhagen.
- First World Congress of Comparative Education Societies, 17-21 August, Ottawa.
- UNESCO International Expert Meeting on Correspondence Courses for In-Service Teachers' Training at Primary Level in Developing Countries, 21-26 September, Hamburg.



## Public administration

142. The secretariat continued the study which is aimed at the improvement of the administrative organization and procedures of government and its agencies (including local authorities) to make them suitable for development.

143. The services of a consultant were made available for four months to the Government of Sierra Leone in connexion with an inquiry into local government structure in that country. Advisory services were provided to Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Dahomey, Rwanda, the People's Republic of the Congo, Mali, the Central African Republic and Chad with a view to establishing Management Services (O and M Units). A programme was launched in a number of countries to promote and foster the creation of management services as well as to back-stop or support existing ones.

144. Closely related to this programme, preparations are under way for a meeting of heads of management services and their experts with heads of schools and institutes of public administration, which is planned for the second quarter of 1971.

145. A seminar on the Administrative Framework for Development was held for English-speaking countries from 7 to 18 December. A monograph on the administrative obstacles to development, entitled "Administration for Development" was prepared and submitted to the seminar for discussion and amendment. It will be revised accordingly and distributed to management services, schools and institutes of administration and the appropriate ministries of member States.

146. Studies were conducted and assistance provided with a view to facilitating the preparation of requests for UNDP Special Fund Technical Assistance for the benefit of CAFRAD (Tangiers) and the Institute of Development Management (IDM) at Dar es Salaam, and for the services of accountancy experts for the Kenya Institute of Administration (KIA).

147. By way of follow-up to the work done in East and West African countries, the secretariat continued to promote the establishment of local examination boards to help in the recruitment and training of accountants and secretaries. Kenya established its national board and launched a programme to that end. Uganda set up an Institute of Registered Accountants which will be responsible for determining professional qualifications in accountancy. The Tanzanian Institute of Development Management is planning to train professional accountants under the auspices of the proposed National Examinations Board.

148. A Seminar on Training Methods and Programmes for Directors of Training Institutes and Civil Service Training Centres was held at the Kenya Institute of Administration from 4 to 15 August. A representative of the secretariat acted as consultant to the third National Management Conference of the Sierra Leone Institute of Management (SLIM) and participated in the Interregional Seminar on the Administration of Management Improvement Services organized by the Public Administration Division of United Nations Headquarters in co-operation with the Danish Government, and held at Holte, Denmark. The secretariat was also represented at the Conference of Institutes of Public Administration of Commonwealth Countries at Nairobi, and at the Intra-African Public Administration Seminar at Gaborone, Botswana, at which a secretariat paper on the headship of the Civil Service was presented.



149. An official of the secretariat gave a course on organization and management (O and M) in the Imperial Ethiopian Institute of Public Administration (IEIPA), Addis Ababa, mainly for senior staff and O and M Officers of the Customs Department of Ethiopia.

150. The third edition of the Manual on Organization and Management (O and M) (formerly Organization and Methods (O and M) Training Manual) is being reproduced and will soon be circulated to management services, schools and institutes of public administration and the appropriate ministries of member States.

#### Study of African postal systems

151. The UPU regional postal adviser, attached to the secretariat, has started the study of African postal systems. The aim of the study is to collect information on present routings and the actual time which it takes between posting and delivery to the addressee, by means of control letters and trial forms and to suggest ways and means of improving the existing surface and air postal services. The adviser made visits to Mauritius, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zambia, Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the People's Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the Central African Republic, Chad and East Africa to make on-the-spot studies and suggest improvements. He will visit the other countries as soon as possible.

#### Population Programmes

152. With the thrust and direction given by the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts and the finances provided by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities during the period, the secretariat expanded its activities as follows:

(a) Assisting Governments in understanding the population situation in the region and in giving due recognition to the interrelationship between population dynamics and economic and social growth;

(b) Helping Governments, at their request, to set up population programme services;

(c) Ensuring the training of personnel by supporting national institutions and establishing regional training and research centres; and

(d) Co-ordinating the regional activities of the United Nations organs in the field of population.

In these activities the secretariat has worked in close collaboration with the United Nations Population Division and the Office of Technical Co-operation.

#### Demographic development

153. The second meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the African Population Conference was held at Addis Ababa, from 3 to 5 June, under the auspices of ECA and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population and in co-operation



with the International Planned Parenthood Federation (see E/CN.14/489). The Government of Ghana has proposed that both the African Population Conference and the first session of the Conference of African Demographers be held in Accra, Ghana, from 9 to 18 December 1971 and from 20 to 22 December 1971 respectively. Preparatory arrangements, both scientific and organizational, are now under way and the secretariat is working in active collaboration with the national committee set up for this purpose. The Expert Group on Population meeting at Addis Ababa in June 1970, reviewed the population programmes of the secretariat and provided technical guidelines in the fields of studies, information services, training activities, regional advisory services and technical meetings (see E/CN.14/488).

154. At the request of the respective Governments, the secretariat organized missions to Botswana, Burundi and Swaziland to assist them in appraising the population situation and formulating requests to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in the population field. It also formed a part of the United Nations interagency population mission to Mauritius, requested by the Government. The secretariat also undertook a study of the extent, organization and implementation of population programmes in a number of countries.

#### Establishment of demographic norms for Africa

155. As a follow-up to the Working Group on Fertility Studies and Evaluation of Population Programmes, which met at Addis Ababa from 26 to 30 January 1970, the secretariat organized a Technical Group on Pilot Studies on Fertility, Infant Mortality and Evaluation of Population Programmes with a view to evolving guidelines for African countries which are undertaking studies in these fields or propose to undertake them in the future (E/CN.14/473).

#### Demographic studies

156. The secretariat undertook a study of census post-enumeration data, supplemented by visits to a number of countries in North and West Africa, a study of census and vital statistics data relating to towns and cities in Africa, and a study of age patterns of fertility in African countries and sub-national population groups. Projections of the total and urban populations of the African countries have also been revised. Other studies are either under way or will be taken up as soon as the number of staff dealing with population programmes is increased.

#### Collection, exchange and distribution of information

157. As part of its information service and clearinghouse activities, the secretariat issued the first three numbers of the African Population Newsletter, a publication reviewing the demographic situation in the region, selected population topics and the activities and programmes of the African Governments and institutions in this field. The Newsletter contained the revised population estimates and projections for use by African Governments. The first number of the African Population Studies series is under preparation. The secretariat also distributed to government departments, institutions and individuals several publications of special interest to the region.



### Advisory services

158. Regional advisory services on different aspects of population were provided at the request of a number of Governments. Secretariat officials also assisted at interregional meetings on population and took part in several meetings on African demography organized by other bodies.

### Research and training

159. As a result of negotiations, supplemented by missions organized by the secretariat, offers of host facilities for the establishment of demographic training and research centres were received from the Governments of Cameroon and Ghana for the French- and English-speaking countries south of the Sahara respectively, the former being supported by a resolution of the OCAM Heads of State and Government. Draft agreements are to be completed without delay and the centres will start operating early in 1971. The secretariat also provided assistance in demographic training and research to the Haile Selassie I University at Addis Ababa and the East African Statistical Training Centre in Dar es Salaam and is co-operating with a number of national universities and institutions in this field.

### Co-ordination of activities

160. As a part of the regional co-ordination of programmes on population, the secretariat has organized the first United Nations Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population and a meeting of non-United Nations organizations interested in African population programmes, held at Addis Ababa, from 11 to 13 January and from 14 to 15 January respectively. The aim of these meetings is to facilitate co-ordination of the activities of various bodies, thus permitting a more rational distribution of scarce resources.

## Housing

### Housing finance

161. The East African Sub-regional Meeting on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance sponsored by ECA and UNDP was held in Kampala from 29 June to 4 July, (E/CN.14/485). Its purpose was to examine specific aspects of housing finance, measures to increase the inflow of capital to housing from the public and private sectors, and the resources, financing mechanisms and training programmes of credit institutions involved in providing more effective development in housing finance. A number of documents were prepared for the meeting and in particular, the attention of the participants was drawn to "Review of sources and methods of financing for housing and urban development in Africa" (E/CN.14/HOU/64) and "Establishment and development of housing banks and their role in African countries" (E/CN.14/HOU/70).

### House-building costs

162. In March 1970 the secretariat invited West African Governments to appoint members of a West African Working Group of Experts on House-building Costs. The



members of the group met in Kimasi, Ghana, from 31 August to 11 September, to examine in detail the specific factors which contributed to house-building costs and to devise ways and means for reviewing and reducing costs on a permanent rational basis (E/CN.14/496).

#### Improvement of housing

163. The Regional Working Group on Improvements in Rural Housing and Community Facilities, sponsored jointly by ECA and UNDP in conjunction with WHO, met in Addis Ababa from 19 to 24 October (E/CN.14/495). It was planned to follow the Seminars on Rural Housing and Community Facilities held at Maracay, Venezuela in April 1967 and at Caracas in 1969, which were sponsored by the United Nations through the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, and the Office of Technical Co-operation, with the co-operation of the Venezuelan Government and WHO. The Regional Working Group was attended by nine African representatives, and considered methods of improving the standard of rural housing, both in design and construction, the provision of water supply and sanitary facilities and methods of financing.

164. In 1968 the secretariat initiated the practice of holding mobile training courses for building contractors. The first was held in East Africa (1968) and the second in West Africa (1969). From 14 September to 7 October the course was given in the Central African subregion in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, the People's Republic of the Congo, Chad, the Central African Republic, and Cameroon. There were approximately two hundred participants in the programme this year. The participants expressed the desire to have these courses held on a continuing basis and for longer periods of time. In Kinshasa and in Yaoundé the contractors took the opportunity to organize themselves into associations.

#### Advisory services

165. From 9 February to 6 March 1970, the secretariat organized missions to the Sudan, the United Arab Republic, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco to discuss the progress of follow-up activities to the recommendations made by the North African Working Group of Experts on House-building Costs which met in Tangier, Morocco, from 1 to 12 September 1969.

166. As the result of an agreement between the Government of Botswana, the Headquarters Office of Technical Co-operation, and the secretariat, a mission visited Botswana from 6 to 28 March to advise the Ministries of Development Planning, and of Local Government and Lands on measures which the Government and its agencies could take to promote a low-cost housing programme.

167. From 5 to 9 June, at the request of the Kenya Government, the secretariat undertook a mission to Kenya to follow up the mission of September-October 1969 to study existing facilities and future measures to provide for adequate housing mortgage development.

168. From 24 June to 1 July an expert from the secretariat carried out a mission to Dar es Salaam to survey the slum and squatter areas there and to determine progress on the ECA/ICHDA Co-operative Housing Site and Service Project. From 1 to 21 July he visited Lusaka, Zambia; Blantyre and Zomba, Malawi; Nairobi and Mombasa, Kenya; as part of a joint ECA/UN Headquarters fact-finding mission on slum and squatter



settlements. As a result of the mission, the expert recommended that the secretariat should sponsor research on slums and uncontrolled settlements in order to increase public awareness and to assist Governments in formulating policy and actions for resettlement and rehabilitation.

169. The Gambian Government was provided with advisory services from 5 to 14 August in respect of the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the 1969 secretariat mission on steps to be taken to establish a housing credit agency.

170. The secretariat in collaboration with the Government of the Netherlands and the Headquarters Office of Technical Co-operation took part in a combined ECA/Netherlands mission to the Ghanaian Ministry of Housing and the Ghana Housing Corporation at Accra, Ghana, from 21 February to 24 March to advise and assist in the reorganization of the Accounting Department of the Ghana Housing Corporation and its methods and procedures. In particular advice was given on the system and physical collection of rents; calculation of rents; build-up of capital assets; and training of accounting staff.

#### Statistical services

171. Work on the statistical programme was maintained in the light of its two basic objectives which are: (a) assistance in the development and co-ordination of national statistical services; and (b) establishment of a centralized statistical service for the African region. The Conference of African Statisticians, which is responsible for the formulation of the programme, met in October 1969 and its next biennial session will be convened in October 1971.

172. Assistance in developing national statistical services - and those of multinational groupings - involves three interrelated programmes: training of African statisticians, provision of statistical advisory services, and application on standard methodology appropriate to the conditions of the region.

#### Training of African statisticians

173. Efforts to develop professional-level statistical training in the region continued to be concentrated on the two Institutes of Statistics and Applied Economics at Rabat, Morocco, and Kampala, Uganda, which are assisted by UNDP (Special Fund). There were 198 enrolments for professional courses in these two Institutes during the 1968/1969 academic year. A further important contribution to professional training was made by national centres, including the School of Statistics at Abidjan, which provides an international service.

174. Middle-level training was maintained, and it is notable that two of the centres originally co-sponsored by the United Nations continued to meet heavy demands. These were the Statistics Training Institute at Yaoundé, Cameroon, which is now assisted by UNDP (Special Fund), and the East African Statistical Training Centre at Dar es Salaam, which has been transferred to the technical assistance programme of the East African Community.



### Advisory services and other country assignments

175. The secretariat continued to provide statistical advisory services to countries in the region. During 1970/1971 four advisers undertook forty-seven missions in the fields of national accounts, demographic statistics and sample surveys.

176. The work of the statistical advisers was supplemented by staff members who undertook additional country visits in connexion with general economic statistics, industrial statistics, price comparison studies and national accounts. Current demand indicates that there is an urgent need to strengthen the advisory service in national accounts and to provide an expert in data processing.

### Application of standard methodology

177. In the application of standard methodology within the region, national accounts continued to be one of the primary considerations, particularly in view of the revised international recommendations in this field. A Seminar on the Revised United Nations System of National Accounts, organized in co-operation with the Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics, was held at Kampala from 13 September to 4 October. It was attended by nineteen participants from fifteen countries and proved an effective means of initiating statisticians in the intricacies of the system. The seminar was for English-speaking participants only, and a similar project will be organized for the French-language group at the Rabat Institute during the second quarter of 1971.

178. A Seminar on Data Required for Projections was held at Addis Ababa from 9 to 13 November. Its objects were to clarify data needs and uses in national planning and in analysing the regional economic situation, particularly with respect to the applications of national accounts for these purposes. The meeting was organized as a joint statistics and economic research project and was attended by both national statisticians and planners. It was followed by a Working Group on Public Sector Statistics, which met in Addis Ababa from 16 to 20 November. One of the main objects of this project was to promote the standization of government accounts within the national accounting framework.

179. In addition to the routine work of compiling national accounts and other statistical material, some progress was made in establishing complete annual series for a number of basic variables for each country in the region. This work, which involves the use of estimation procedures, was undertaken because reasonably comprehensive data proved necessary for various ECA projects, particularly the annual economic surveys. Further series are now being prepared and figures are being deflated to a constant price basis so as to provide a more comprehensive system of data for analytical purposes.

180. During the earlier part of 1970, some of the secretariat's work on demographic and social statistics was suspended as a result of staff transfers to the new Population Programme Centre. Activities were resumed in October when temporary staff arrangements were made, and efforts to recruit more permanent demographic statisticians are continuing.



## Publications and studies

181. The compilation of a Manual on Demographic Sample Surveys has made good progress and the draft is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 1971; it will be considered by the Conference of African Statisticians at its seventh session, which is scheduled for October 1971. Work has also continued on a Manual on Household Economic Surveys, which is due for completion later in 1971. These manuals will incorporate the essential aspects of African survey experience during recent years.

182. The following regular publications have been maintained:

### Quarterly

Statistical Newsletter

Statistical Bulletin for Africa

Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, Series A: Direction of trade.

### Half-yearly

Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, Series B: Trade by commodity and by country.

183. The first issue of the African Statistical Yearbook was published at the end of 1970. It incorporates the previous document entitled "Yearly Statistics of Industrial Production" and a national accounts publication proposed some time ago, together with available data on agriculture, trade etc. The Yearbook is regarded as a project of special importance because, at the regional level, interest lies mainly in annual figures. Efforts to improve this publication will continue and it is likely that there will be changes in its content and presentation in the course of the next few years.

184. Included in the work programme are a number of statistical studies, each of which is intended to improve the information in a specific field by making use of data from all available sources. During 1970 attention was given to a study of the purchasing power parity of African currencies which is linked with a similar project at world level. Two other projects scheduled for the period under review were studies of the pattern of private consumption expenditure and of the structure and importance of non-monetary activities. In both cases progress has been made in compiling basic material. A preliminary report on the structure of the public sector in African countries was presented to the Working Group on Public Sector Statistics in November.

185. The installation of a larger computer, which was referred to in the previous annual report, has not yet been approved and the secretariat's capacity for data processing and analysis therefore remains limited. Efforts are being made to reduce the effects of this difficulty by introducing more systematic input procedures, but the amount of data that can be handled will be somewhat restricted, and the transfer of data between the ECA computer and other installations will remain difficult so long as the secretariat does not have the necessary tape facilities.



## Science and technology

### Application of science and technology to development

186. The secretariat continued to apply General Assembly resolution 2318 (XXII) on science and technology. It took part in the thirteenth session of the United Nations Advisory Committee on the Application of Science and Technology to Development (UNACAST), which was held in New York from 1 to 10 April. General considerations concerning scientific development and specific proposals by ECA relating to industrial programmes were submitted for the attention of members of the Committee as well as an important document on scientific development which contained suggestions concerning, inter alia, the African Regional Plan.

187. An ECA/UNESCO Regional Symposium on the Utilization of Science and Technology for Development in Africa was held at Addis Ababa from 5 to 16 October. The Symposium concentrated on several problems, the most important of which were: policy-making and planning in science and technology; human resources for scientific and technological development; the creation of infrastructures for development; natural resources survey, research and development; industrial research and development; regional co-operation in science and technology.

188. The African Regional Group of UNACAST held its fifth meeting at Addis Ababa from 19 to 22 October and discussed regional proposals for the World Plan of Action. The Group reviewed the activities of ECA since its fourth meeting and considered information on the activities of the OAU Scientific Council of Africa, with a view to improving co-ordination of science and technology programmes in the region.

189. The secretariat attended the fourteenth session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination Sub-committee on Science and Technology and the meeting of the UNACAST Working Party on the World Plan of Action in New York from 2 to 14 December.

### Creation of institutions

190. The first meeting of the ECA Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology in Africa was held at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, United Kingdom, from 10 to 14 August. The Panel consisted of two experts from Africa, one from the United Kingdom and a representative of the secretariat. A number of observers, including a representative of OAU, participated in the panel discussions. The meeting formulated some ideas on the need for and possible forms and functions of such institutes. These ideas will facilitate the preparation of projects for institutes in a number of countries.

191. So as to give effect to the idea put forward in 1968 concerning the establishment of a regional institute of fuel science and technology, the secretariat undertook a mission from 31 October to 10 November to the Federal Government of Nigeria. The main discussions concerned the institute's statutes, aims, activities and relations with the University of Ibadan. The institute will provide training and research and development facilities in the technology of petroleum exploration and production and will assist the Government in the formulation of policies and plans for the rational utilization of petroleum resources.



192. During the same period the secretariat took part in a meeting of the Development Committee at the University of Ibadan concerning the establishment of an institute for applied science and technology. It should be recalled that ECA is assisting the University of Ibadan in the planning of the institute, which is also to receive aid from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). As it became apparent during the meeting that there were differences of approach between ECA and CIDA, it was agreed that representatives of CIDA, the University of Ibadan and the secretariat should meet in order to enable the approaches of ECA and CIDA to this project to be harmonized in line with the plans of the University of Ibadan.

193. From 11 to 16 November a representative of the secretariat visited Zambia for consultations with government representatives and to collect preliminary information on the advisability of setting up an institute of metallurgical research and development in Zambia. The Government is very interested in playing host to such an institute, which could serve Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

#### Science and mass media

194. During the November mission to Nigeria, the representative of the secretariat followed the progress of the pilot project for the establishment of a science editorial section in the Daily Times of Nigeria. This project, which is in its implementation phase, is the outcome of a resolution adopted by the International Seminar on Science and Mass Media, held in 1968 under the joint auspices of ECA and the German Foundation for Developing Countries. The selection of trainee science editors has already been completed.

195. In accordance with the arrangements made at this Seminar, a Country Seminar on Science and Mass Media for East Africa was held at Kampala, from 23 to 27 November under the auspices of the secretariat and the Foundation.

#### Standardization

196. A UNIDO/ECA/ISO Regional Workshop for Personnel Engaged in Standardization was held at Addis Ababa from 17 to 24 November for the English-speaking African countries. The main topics which the Workshop dealt with were: standardization in the African region; organization and operation of a national standardization body; adoption of the metric system (SI); training of manpower for standardization at national and regional level. With a view to co-ordinating regional standardization activities, the workshop recommended the establishment of a central co-ordinating body in the form of a standards advisory committee within the ECA secretariat. Such a body would serve purely as a "clearing-house", and one of its first tasks would be to study the existing situation with a view to determining the region's requirements regarding standardization. Recognizing the need for a change-over to the metric system, the workshop recommended that the developing countries of Africa should adopt the International System of Units (IS).

#### Participation in meetings

197. The secretariat attended the seventh Biennial Conference of the West African Science Association (WASA), held at the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, from



30 March to 4 April. During the conference the secretariat presented a paper on "National structure for policy-making and planning in science and technology", and a collection of papers on "Some issues in science and technology for development". ECA's participation was welcomed by the Conference and served as a good introduction for the secretariat to the West African scientific community.

198. At the invitation of the Committee for Engineering Education in Middle Africa, the secretariat took part in the second Conference on Engineering Education in Middle Africa, held at Nairobi, Kenya, from 6 to 11 July. ECA was asked to provide a framework for expansion of the work of the Committee to enable it to cover more countries in the region.

#### Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

199. Examination of the question of the least developed of the developing countries, as recommended by the fourth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development, was continued. The secretariat also followed developments in this area in other parts of the United Nations system, especially the work of the UNCTAD Group of Experts and the Working Group of the Committee for Development Planning. The African Group at the Trade and Development Board in consultation with other developing countries, submitted a draft resolution at the tenth session of the Board requesting the establishment of an ad hoc group of experts to assist the Board and its permanent organs until the eleventh session in all matters concerning the least developed of the developing countries. The resolution was adopted.

#### Information service

200. The secretariat continued to publicize the activities of the United Nations in general and those of ECA in particular, so as to help create both inside and outside the African region, the best possible atmosphere for realization of the objectives of the United Nations.

201. Conventional means of mass media, namely the press, radio and television were used. Films were distributed and other information material displayed.

#### The press

202. Press releases were issued on conferences and seminars organized by the secretariat. Feature articles were written for the magazine African Target, ECA's quarterly publication. A number of features in the current series ECA Priorities in the 1970's were also widely distributed to press agencies inside and outside the African region.

#### Radio and television

203. Interviews with leading personalities and various experts and round-table discussions were recorded throughout the period under review. The previous year the secretariat tried to circulate to all member States copies of broadcasts recorded in Addis Ababa; users were requested to return the tapes when they had finished with them. As very few tapes were returned to the secretariat the



experiment had to be discontinued. However, a few tape recordings are sent from time to time to radio stations in the countries of origin of those interviewed during meetings organized by the secretariat.

204. Before such interviews can be broadcast more regularly to the countries of the region, the secretariat will need to have more extensive equipment including, among other items, basic recording and editing equipment.

205. Documentary films sent to the service by various United Nations agencies are supplied to the Ethiopian Television Service, whilst some of these films are distributed to non-governmental organizations, on request, for private viewing to limited groups.

#### C. AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

206. In accordance with resolution 193 (IX), which was adopted by the Commission at its ninth session, a number of Governments of member States supported the request to the Governing Council of UNDP concerning the financing of the second phase of the Institute's project. The second phase began as of November 1970.

207. As the activities of the Institute in its first seven years have been almost exclusively devoted to training, to the neglect of research and advisory services, it is proposed to reorientate its action programmes and intensify research during the second phase. The Institute's new Director, who was appointed in September 1970, has had consultations in this connexion with regional institutions.

208. At its tenth meeting, which was held in January 1970, the Governing Council nominated the members of the Academic Advisory Board. The work of the Board should make for better co-ordination of the activities of the Institute and those of universities and research institutions in the region.

209. With the co-operation and participation of universities and research institutions, the Institute organized national and subregional courses and seminars in the region.

210. At the third session of the Conference of African Planners, held at Addis Ababa, in May 1970, another seven non-permanent members of the Institute's Governing Council were elected. During the election, participants stated that the Conference of Ministers should review the number of non-permanent members of the Council and the method of election.

#### D. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

211. During the period under review the secretariat continued to co-operate closely with the specialized agencies and other organizations in the following fields: consultation and exchange of information; participation in meetings of common interest; joint project planning and implementation; and joint participation in technical assistance activities related to UNDP Special Fund projects.

212. With the co-operation of the Divisions at Headquarters, the secretariat implemented several projects and, among other things, organized conferences, seminars and working groups.



213. In co-operation with GATT and the International Trade Centre, the secretariat organized courses on international trade, trade policy and trade promotion.

214. The secretariat organized, in conjunction with UNIDO, a number of meetings and training courses and implemented a few regional projects.

215. During the period under review, the Inter-agency Committee for Rural Development made up of UNICEF, UNDP, HCR, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and ECA continued its activities and organized, inter alia, an expert meeting on the development of rural life and institutions in West Africa.

216. In conjunction with the ILO and the Danish Council for Technical Co-operation, the secretariat organized a regional seminar on national youth service programmes. Talks are at present proceeding with the ILO in an attempt to devise the best possible method of co-operation in national youth programmes.

217. In agriculture, the secretariat continued to study intra-subregional co-operation and external trade with the co-operation of FAO and participated in meetings and studies organized by FAO.

218. The secretariat undertook joint projects with UNESCO in training and science and technology. These projects dealt with the use of science and technology to promote development in Africa and also with the possible revision, if need be, of the objectives of the Addis Ababa Plan.

219. ECA and OAU continued to strengthen the bonds of existing co-operation. The Secretariat participated in the organization of the fourth and fifth joint meetings of the ECA Working Group on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee for Trade and Development.

220. ECA also helped the secretariat of the Conference of East and Central African States in organizing its sectoral committee meetings and in preparing working papers for these committees.



PART II

TENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

FIRST MEETING

OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening meeting

221. The tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers) was convened at Tunis, Tunisia, from 8 to 13 February 1971. At the opening session of the Conference at the Bourse du travail, H.E. Mr. Hedi Nouira, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, made a statement. A message from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, was read on his behalf by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs. Other statements were made by Mr. de Seynes himself, the Hon. Q.K.J. Masire, outgoing Chairman of the Commission, who declared the Conference open, and finally by the newly appointed President of the Economic and Social Council and the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations, H.E. Ambassador Rachid Driss.

Membership and attendance

222. Representatives from the following member States of the Commission were present at the Conference: Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and United Arab Republic.

223. The following associate members were represented: France, Namibia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

224. Observers of Member States of the United Nations which, though not members of the Commission, attended the Conference, included: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

225. Observers from Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique, as well as the Federal Republic of Germany, were present.

226. Representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and of the following United Nations bodies participated in the work of the Commission: United



Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Food Programme (WFP).

227. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the Conference: the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Universal Postal Union (UPU), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) were also represented.

228. Also under the provisions of paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, the following intergovernmental organizations had sent observers: OCAM Sugar Agreement, African Development Bank (ADB), Central Bank of Equatorial African States and Cameroon, Central Bank of West African States, African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD), Centre for Industrial Studies of the Maghreb, Sene Gambian Inter-State Ministerial Committee, Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb (CPCM), Commonwealth Secretariat, European Economic Community, African Groundnut Council, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP), League of Arab States, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), African, Malagasy and Mauritian Common Organization (OCAM), Organization of Senegal River States (OERS), Organization of African Unity (OAU), Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC), Union of Central African States (UEAC).

229. In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of the terms of reference of the Commission, the following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Organization of Employers, World Confederation of Labour, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, Friends World Committee for Consultation, Union of International Fairs, Battelle Memorial Institute.

#### Credentials

230. In accordance with the provision of rule 13 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials were examined by the officers, and the President reported to the Conference at its 159th meeting.

#### Election of officers

231. In accordance with the requirements of rule 14 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the Conference elected its officers at its 156th meeting on 9 February 1971. It unanimously elected: H.E. Mr. Tijani Chelly (Tunisia) as Chairman, H.E. Mr. J.H. Mensah (Ghana) as First Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. H.P. Boundio (Central African Republic) as Second Vice-Chairman and H.E. Mr. Belai Abbai (Ethiopia) as Rapporteur.



232. During the meeting, the heads of delegations met privately to consider certain aspects of agenda items 5, 6, and 9.

#### B. AGENDA

233. The revised provisional agenda, prepared by the Secretariat (E/CN.14/491/Rev.2), was examined and unanimously adopted at the 156th meeting, including a proposal by Tunisia, supported by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to include for discussion under item 9 a point concerning an extraordinary conference of UNIDO. The following agenda was adopted:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.
4. Membership and associate membership of the Commission.
5. Report of the Executive Committee (E/CN.14/456, E/CN.14/462, E/CN.14/479 and E/CN.14/498).
  - (a) Report by the Chairman on the work of the Committee;
  - (b) Report by the Executive Secretary based on answers to the Secretary-General's questionnaire for the study on regional structures.
6. Report of the Technical Committee of Experts (E/CN.14/512).
7. Annual survey of economic conditions in Africa (E/CN.14/480/Rev.1 - Parts I and II).
8. Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s (E/CN.14/493/Rev.3).
9. Relations with international organizations and report on their activities relevant to economic and social development in Africa.
10. Any other business.
11. Date and place of the next Conference.
12. Report of the Conference to the Economic and Social Council.

#### C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

234. The Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Hedi Nouira, welcomed the participants to the Conference of Ministers, the first to be held as a result of the structural changes of the Commission.

235. In its long journey to freedom, Africa had encountered a number of obstacles, and there were still pockets of colonial domination and racialism to be removed before it could enjoy real freedom and peace.

236. It was up to the free and sovereign African countries to mobilize their resources and make up for the lost ground in their economic development. Through its programme of work and priorities and associated studies, the Commission had given considerable assistance to African States in their task of economic and social development.



237. The diverse economies of African countries, and the various approaches to economic problems rendered the task of economic co-operation even more difficult. For Africa to win the battle of economic development, there must be mutual understanding among African countries, as well as the will to succeed. The content of African education should be modified to ensure that equal emphasis was placed on manual and academic work. There must also be a correct appraisal of African conditions, to induce qualified Africans to remain in Africa to help in the work of economic transformation, rather than their seeking better-paid jobs abroad as expatriates.

238. As a result of studies conducted with the utmost care and patience, the Commission had identified the economic and social problems of Africa and emphasized the steps to be taken towards their solution under the auspices of the United Nations.

239. In drawing up their development strategy, African States should take into account the experience gained elsewhere. The harmonization and co-ordination of their economic efforts would lead to the creation of complementary and viable economic units, which offered the continent the best chance of overcoming its economic backwardness. The Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia drew attention to the experiment carried out in that direction by the Maghreb countries.

240. He appealed to the Conference to endeavour to make all countries realize that the principles and objectives of the United Nations Charter were to promote peace and understanding among nations, so that fruitful co-operation could be established among them and all men would live in peace.

241. In his address, the Hon. Q.K.J. Masire, Vice-President of Botswana, outgoing Chairman, noted that the Commission was an institution which had survived and prospered in spite of changes of Government and the divergent policies of its members. The strength of the Commission lay in the fact that its members were committed to the economic and social advancement of their peoples, and thus had a vital role to play through co-operation and sharing of knowledge and experience.

242. He noted that considerable progress had been achieved during the past two years, when no less than ninety-four projects had been undertaken. These consisted mainly of conferences, seminars, and training courses, organized on the initiative of the Commission and other establishments in collaboration with United Nations bodies and individual donor countries.

243. He referred to the administrative structural organization of the Commission in 1970, within which a Centre for Economic Co-operation and an African Trade Centre had been established, and observed that the Executive Committee and the meetings of the Technical Committee of Experts were themselves creations decided at the ninth session.

244. In a reference to General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI), calling upon regional economic commissions and other bodies to develop and strengthen regional and national facilities for training, research, information and advisory services in the field of population, he said that the Secretariat had set up a Population Programme Centre in January 1970.



245. In connexion with General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) concerning the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, he urged the Conference to produce a clear and mutually agreed plan of action for regional co-operation. He also appealed to African countries to devote themselves during the Second Development Decade to the creation of an environment which would respond to the changes in the attitudes of some of the developed countries.

246. In his message, U. Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, recalled that the Commission had reorganized its structure to make it a more effective instrument for the promotion of economic and social development in the African region.

247. As Africa was in ferment for improving the living conditions of its peoples, it was necessary for the international community to provide as much assistance as possible to the African nations. The Commission had been an indispensable driving force in Africa's quest for rapid development. The Secretary-General believed there was still need for greater efforts to achieve the objectives set for the Second Development Decade. He therefore urged the Conference of Ministers to seek the best ways and means of putting to greater and more effective use the facilities available through ECA.

248. The launching by the General Assembly of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was an achievement of no mean order. It was obviously essential for individual nations to work together in close harmony with the international community in the implementation of development programmes and projects, to preserve peace and prosperity in the world.

249. Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, observed that after ten years or more of independence, Africa remained the poorest of continents, the one with the lowest growth rate, and the most seriously handicapped by its original fragmentation. The average growth rate approached 5 per cent, but was lifted by a few spectacular and fortuitous performances, while in many countries growth remained substantially lower than in other regions. However, this was not an absolutely fair comparison. There were other factors for judging real progress, such as the development of physical and human infrastructure, the expansion of education and health services, the emergence of a minimum administrative structure, and the sense of a certain national cohesion. In this connexion, the results achieved by Africa were more encouraging.

250. With regard to the international strategy, the international community needed to find an additional lever to mobilize political wills and to define new orientations which would attain set objectives more efficiently. As to the nations themselves, this should inspire them to new efforts and encourage them to harmonize their activities in the light of their chosen goals. This was only possible to the extent that the Commission was in a position to play the role assigned to it in the text adopted by the General Assembly.

251. Recognized similarities among groups of nations and possibilities of joint action were an integral and essential part of the strategy. At its present stage of development, Africa needed all the forms and means of international co-operation provided for in the strategy and it had an even greater need to work out its own economic and social policies.



252. Africa's strategy implied a series of concerted and interdependent actions, designed to pursue successive objectives, and defined within a social and economic context marked by constraints. Conventional plans had limited value in African societies which were characterized by a relatively extensive subsistence structure with a primitive market economy, based on a certain degree of specialization, and the spreading of institutions which facilitated the co-operation of the factors of production. In these two types of economies there existed high unemployment rates, the exodus of rural workers, lack of agrarian initiative, stationary productivity, urban-rural disparities in development, etc., all of which led to the conclusion that a systematic policy of creating jobs in the towns needed to be accompanied by no less systematic endeavours to curb the exodus of rural workers. In the wake of the "green revolution", it should be more tempting for public authorities to channel a larger amount of national resources to the agricultural sector, backed up by such elements as public works programmes and investments in activities to promote better living standards; at the same time, education and training were fundamental.

253. Mr. de Seynes concluded by suggesting that Africa needed to fashion the conceptual structure of its own development, its own system of values. The promotion of research into specific problems in many ways peculiar to African societies was an urgent task which might well yield infinitely more valuable dividends than activities which promised a more immediate and tangible return, and therefore benefited more readily from available national and international resources.

254. H.E. Ambassador Rachid Driss, President of the Economic and Social Council and the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations said that most African countries were barely emerging from the colonial era and in some cases were still dependent on foreign systems; their societies were characterized by a lag in educational systems and deficiencies in their economies. Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Rhodesia were still colonies and, apart from that, the policy of apartheid in South Africa was a handicap to the stability and development of independent African countries and also a source of frequent difficulties and of differing approaches as far as the solution of economic and social problems was concerned.

255. ECA had achieved encouraging results since its establishment in 1958, such as the establishment of the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, regional and sub-regional centres to train middle-level statistical and demographic specialists, the study of the multilateral utilization of electric power and related negotiations, the establishment of a centre for the development of rice growing in West Africa and the proposal for the introduction of a regional programme to improve livestock.

256. ECA was increasingly aware of the immense scope of its task, of the inadequacy of its resources and of the need to decentralize its activities to the sub-region with the full support of United Nations bodies. It was the duty of African members serving on these bodies and of the members of OAU to ensure co-operation with ECA.

257. He urged the Conference to give some thought to the question of regional structures scheduled for discussion at a meeting of the Economic and Social Council in July.



258. The Commission was urged to study in the greatest detail the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. Even the hesitations and reservations noted during the General Assembly discussions of the issue and in the course of its adoption, called for cool reflection. To secure a greater degree of co-operation between the developed and developing countries, involving the transfer of 1 per cent of the gross national product of the wealthy countries to the poorer countries, a special effort would be necessary side by side with coherent political action and readjustments in planning and international relations.

259. Finally, he turned to the importance of strengthening the United Nations, and appealed to all the Governments represented at the Conference, and to all the countries of the world, to devote more attention to the United Nations and its activities.

#### Tribute to the memory of Mr. Tom Mboya

260. On the proposal of the outgoing Chairman, the Conference observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Tom Mboya, Minister of Economic Planning and Development of Kenya and Chairman of the seventh session of the Commission.

#### MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

##### (Agenda item 4)

261. The Conference was informed by the Secretariat that the participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the activities of the Commission was provided for in resolution 194 (IX). The representation of Namibia had been established and although the approval of the General Assembly was still awaited in respect of the other three territories, they had, on instructions from the Secretary-General of the United Nations, been allowed to attend the tenth session and first meeting of the Conference of Ministers as observers. (For the list of proposed representatives, see annex II below.)

262. To facilitate the full participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique in the activities of the Commission, the Conference appealed to the Executive Secretary to speed up the process of their representation at meetings of ECA and its subsidiary bodies. It was thought that the Executive Committee should speed up matters for the next session of the General Assembly through the African group at the United Nations. In 1972, the Executive Committee should also submit the names of the representatives of those territories for approval and final consideration, to enable them to participate as associate members in the Commission's session in 1973. The Secretariat indicated that the representatives of the territories concerned were already present at the session, but could not participate as members of committees until the submission in 1971 of a recommendation from the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly.

263. The observer from Guinea (Bissau) expressed his gratitude to the member States and to the Secretariat for the opportunity they had afforded him to speak on behalf of his country and people who were now in the throes of the deadly struggle to rid themselves of colonial domination. Already two-thirds of Guinea (Bissau) was under



the control of the nationalists, and Portugal was in desperate straits. This partly accounted for the clumsy aggression mounted against the Republic of Guinea. He invited the Conference to condemn in no uncertain terms such attempts to subvert the sovereign independence of African States. Guinea (Bissau) expected ECA and OAU to continue to support their struggle and hoped the United Nations as a whole would assist them in the great task of national reconstruction which was beginning.

264. The observer from Mozambique also expressed his gratitude to the Conference and to Tunisia. He was particularly grateful for the opportunity to explain the struggles and achievements of his country to fellow African States and to the observer countries present at the Conference. Mozambique was caught in a desperate effort by white racists to turn southern Africa into a racist enclave. Physical and economic links between Rhodesia and southern Africa and the territories to which Portugal made dubious claims had been forged and strengthened. He invited the Conference to bring pressure to bear on the countries which persisted in investing their capital in the Cabora Bassa dam project to desist from such action. He was happy that the OAU Mission, led by President Kaunda, and the efforts of African countries had succeeded in dissuading several European countries from lending financial support to the project. Special pressure was urgently needed to prevent institutions in France and the Federal Republic of Germany from participating in the project. The people of Mozambique were not against foreign investment, but they feared that the Cabora Bassa project, in particular, constituted a glaring example of development which would reinforce racist colonial domination in some parts of Africa.

265. The observer from Namibia recalled the fact that by virtue of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) the United Nations was directly responsible for Namibia. The South African Government had refused to abide by that decision and had illegally occupied the country by force. Because of certain measures taken by that Government, the outside world knew relatively little about the economic situation in Namibia. The monetary sector was confined to the region inhabited by Whites, known as the "police zone", and the African population lived for the most part outside that zone in a traditional subsistence economy. Nevertheless, Namibia was among the richest countries in Africa, being one of the world's largest producers of diamonds. It was also rich in lead, copper, zinc, silver, uranium, fish and wool. The ECA member States were urged to give material and moral support to the liberation movements struggling for the emancipation of their countries.

266. A resolution calling upon the Executive Secretary, in particular, to assist the liberation movements of countries still under colonial rule, by supplying them with the necessary resources to train competent personnel, and by associating their representatives with all the multinational economic projects of ECA was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 233 (X)).



## REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

### (Agenda item 5 (a))

#### Report by the Chairman on the work of the Committee

267. In his report to the Conference of Ministers, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, H.E. Mr. Youssouf Sylla, Ambassador of Senegal to Ethiopia, described the steps leading to the endorsement by the Economic and Social Council of the proposals for the reorganization of the Commission as set out in resolutions 188 (IX) and 189 (IX). That endorsement carried a recommendation that regional economic commissions should play a more active role in the implementation of operational programmes for economic and social action. It also recommended that regional economic commissions should participate effectively in the operation of any arrangements that might be established for the formulation of policies and the preparation and evaluation of development plans under the Second United Nations Development Decade.

268. The adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 2563 (XXIV) and the subsequent implementation of that resolution led to the establishment of interdisciplinary development advisory teams. In July 1970 several African members of the Economic and Social Council submitted a draft resolution<sup>1/</sup> to the Council requesting that paragraph 3 (b) (i) of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII) should be applied to members of the Executive Committee of ECA. The question was later deferred for consideration at the fifty-first session of the Council to be held in Geneva in July 1971.

269. At its first meeting the Executive Committee recommended that reports of the Technical Committee of Experts should be transmitted through it to the Conference of Ministers. That explained the draft resolution in annex V to the report on the Committee's fourth meeting (E/CN.14/498).

270. The Executive Committee had examined the possibility of reviewing the structure and composition of sub-regional groups and had agreed to maintain the four sub-regions as at present constituted. It had also requested that more assistance be provided by the Secretariat to sub-regional groups to strengthen economic co-operation and integration in the region.

271. At its fourth meeting in November 1970, the Executive Committee examined the Secretary-General's questionnaire for the study on regional structures. It recommended that member States should seize the opportunity to reaffirm the determination expressed at the ninth session to assign a more dynamic and important role to the Commission and its secretariat. The Chairman of the Executive Committee said that the discussions of that Committee on preparations for the Second United Nations Development Decade had served as the starting point of Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s.

272. After paying tribute to the Executive Secretary and his staff for their contribution to the strategy, he gave a general appraisal of economic conditions

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<sup>1/</sup> E/L.1335 and Corr.1.



in Africa. This was illustrated with statistics of annual growth rates of GDP, growth rates in agriculture, industrial production, the mining and manufacturing industries, and comparisons with Asia and Latin America.

273. The net result was that in the 1960s, economic growth in the region was rarely due to balanced general development in all sectors of the economy. On the whole, the economic situation was characterized by quite substantial growth in the mining sector, above average growth in the manufacturing sector and a small increase and rather low output in agriculture. The region still revealed the predominance of an agricultural sector with a low output rate, considerable population growth and steadily rising unemployment. In some countries total output in the past decade barely managed to keep pace with population growth; in others output increased more slowly than population. The gap between levels of living in African countries and in the developed economy countries had continued to widen, and living conditions for millions of Africans had deteriorated.

274. That situation could not continue without endangering international peace and security. There was concern as to whether after twenty-five years of international co-operation characterized by technical and financial assistance, the resources made available to the developing countries really corresponded to their requirements. There were doubts also as to whether the multinational assistance granted had been used efficiently. This concern and these doubts had led to a review of the objectives and methods of the technical and financial assistance bodies of the United Nations system in the region and inspired the Pearson Commission's work. They also accounted for the report entitled A Study of the Capacity of the United Nations Development System, 5/ generally referred to as the Jackson Report, which tried to identify the difficulties impairing the capacity of the UNDP programme and the effectiveness of the United Nations system.

275. The global strategy reflected the sound recommendations of the Pearson Commission report. 6/ While the scale of international co-operation in the past twenty years was unprecedented, assistance programmes had been carried out without being based on any precise development policy. International support for development had flagged and there were doubts whether developed countries would continue to provide assistance to the countries of the third world. The developing countries too were disillusioned about the nature of the aid relationship.

276. In short, the Pearson Report recommended the creation of a framework for free and equitable international trade; the promotion of mutually beneficial flows of foreign private investment; the establishment of a better partnership, a clearer purpose, and a greater coherence in development aid; an increase in the volume of aid; meeting the problem of mounting debts; making aid administration more effective; redirecting technical assistance; slowing down population growth; revitalizing aid to education and research; and generally strengthening the multinational aid system.

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5/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.I.10.

6/ Commission on Industrial Development. Partners in Development (New York, Praeger Publishers Inc., 1969).



277. The problems raised by international economic co-operation had led to the Jackson Report. That Report recommended the reorganization of UNDP and the strengthening of its resources to make it an independent organization fully responsible for all aspects of development aid. After studying the Jackson proposals in detail the Executive Committee reached the conclusion that the implementation of some of its recommendations would restrict the Commission's activities and role in member States and sub-regions, and as a result efforts at regional economic co-operation might be seriously hampered.

278. The Executive Committee did not question the importance of country programmes, but was convinced that if such programmes were to attain their objectives and contribute effectively to the development of the region, they should be integrated into sub-regional programmes and into the over-all development strategy for the region.

279. The recommendation that UNDP country programmes should be based not only on national development plans but also on information on all the available financial resources, did not take full account of the political considerations implicit in the development planning process.

280. The Chairman of the Executive Committee after stating that neither the hopes of recipient nor those of donor countries had been fully realized, went on to review and discuss the history of the international development strategy, in which UNCTAD had been a pioneer. Its efforts had been somewhat hampered by the disappointing results of its second session at New Delhi. However, a pledge had been given by United Nations Member States in General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV), adopted in October 1970 that they would pursue policies designed to create a more just and rational world economic and social order.

281. Thus the Second United Nations Development Decade came into existence by virtue of resolution 2626 (XXV), its first objective being the attainment of an average annual GDP growth rate of not less than 6 per cent.

282. A whole series of steps involved in the effort to achieve that target were described. These involved a continuous review of the results of the Decade, and proposal of appropriate action relating to international trade, the narrowing of the technological gap between developed countries and the third world, the diversification of production and improvement of productivity, the promotion of social justice and the expansion and modernization of the economies of the developing countries. African countries would have to mobilize national and external development resources effectively; secure the participation of all segments of the population in activities designed to ensure the integration of the traditional sector (at present, the least productive) with the more dynamic modern sector; promote structural changes so as to stimulate processes of transformation and development and ultimately reduce excessive dependence on external factors.

283. The steps to be taken in foreign trade should bring about structural changes, leading to the transformation of the commodity production oriented economies into a more dynamic combination of agriculture and manufacturing industries. Efforts must also be made to obtain foreign exchange for development financing.

284. The restructuring of the Commission and secretariat and the new roles assigned to them would require additional financial resources from the United Nations.



The secretariat should be restructured to ensure that the work of the sub-regional offices complements the activities of member States and is linked to those of UNDP and other organizations working in each sub-region. As co-ordinators in their sub-region and working in close liaison with Resident Representatives, sub-regional offices should be in a position to introduce a greater degree of nationalization, and achieve a considerable saving of resources in the operation of the United Nations system.

285. The opinions expressed by the Joint Inspection Unit to the effect that African Governments wished the Commission to become a more efficient and more practical mechanism reinforced the recommendations of the Committee of Seven (Committee on the Reorganization of the Secretariat) on decentralization. Detailed recommendations were made for reinforcing the regional economic commissions and the United Nations Economic and Social Office in Beirut among other things, through the delegation of authority for implementing on behalf of the United Nations certain UNDP multi-country projects; a better definition of their role in the co-ordination, at the regional level, of the activities of the organizations of the United Nations system in the economic and social fields through joint administrative arrangements; their more effective consultation regarding the appraisal of UNDP and other projects mainly of multinational interest requested by Governments; the provision to the regional economic commissions of adequate information on the progress of implementation of projects, as well as participation in the various task forces and evaluation teams; closer contacts and better continuing liaison between the secretariats of the regional economic commissions, on the one hand, and UNDP representatives, inter-regional advisers and other key technical co-operation personnel on the other.

286. At its twenty-fourth session, the General Assembly in resolution 2563 (XXIV) requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Executive Secretaries of the regional economic commissions to intensify their efforts in order to satisfy the requirements of Member States in development planning, plan implementation, public administration and management, especially by organizing continuing advisory services in these fields with a view to action to facilitate the achievement of the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The General Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to examine at the earliest opportunity the various means of organizing and financing such services, which should begin to operate as soon as possible.

287. Since the inter-disciplinary teams were being created as part of a certain strengthening of the resources of the regional economic commissions, their operations should not tax the already limited resources of the Commission. Direction and control of the activities of the teams in Africa should be vested entirely in the secretariat of the Commission, as the sole institution in the region capable of having an over-all picture of the development processes, and of ensuring an effective co-ordination of efforts for economic co-operation and integration in the region.

288. The questionnaire prepared by the Secretary-General for the study of regional structures in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX), provided the Commission with an opportunity of re-emphasizing the resolutions adopted at the ninth session, and of reaffirming the determination of African States to have the Commission and its secretariat play a more dynamic role in the context of the region's economic and social development efforts.



289. Following the General Assembly's proclamation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the adoption of its resolution 2687 (XXV) on the role of the regional economic commissions in the Second United Nations Development Decade, African States should urge that the Commission be provided with the facilities and resources required to pursue and further intensify its efforts to help promote the expansion of regional, subregional and interregional trade wherever possible, through the medium of economic co-operation schemes.

290. It was most desirable that African States should prepare a report on their past activities so that a frank and clear diagnosis could be made of the difficulties encountered in their economic development efforts.

291. The importance of this tenth session lay primarily in a more precise definition of the Commission's role during the 1970s and the formulation of an African development strategy for which the secretariat would be the primary executing agent. It also provided an opportunity for African States to reaffirm their will already clearly expressed at the ninth session, to assume their responsibilities as active members of the Commission. The renewal of that moral contract between the Commission and the African States must be Africa's first act at the beginning of the Second United Nations Development Decade.

292. The Chairman of the Executive Committee informed the Conference that members of the Committee had agreed to recommend for the consideration of the Conference of Ministers a draft resolution dealing with the amendment of Commission resolution 188 (IX) as follows:

(a) Paragraph B (a) of the annex to the resolution should be amended to provide for the submission of the reports of the ECA Technical Committee of Experts to the Conference of Ministers, through the Executive Committee;

(b) Paragraph C (b) of the annex to the resolution should be amended so as to exclude the provision that each of the office-bearers of the Conference of Ministers should also serve as one of the two representatives of the subregion in which his country is situated;

(c) The last sentence under paragraph C (d) of the annex to the resolution should be deleted and replaced by a provision requiring the Executive Committee to elect its own office-bearers.

293. He explained that the submission of reports of the Technical Committee of Experts, through the Executive Committee, to the Conference of Ministers would facilitate the task of the Executive Committee in undertaking a general review of the activities of the Commission's secretariat. He also mentioned the difficulties which had been experienced in obtaining the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for the payment of travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Executive Committee who were representatives of their Governments. If members elected to represent the subregions served in their personal capacity and not as representatives of their Governments, less difficulty would be encountered in obtaining the approval of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for the travel and subsistence expenses of such members to be met by the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 1798 (XVII), which dealt with the system of travel and



subsistence allowances to members of organs and subsidiary bodies of the United Nations.

294. He drew attention to the inconvenience experienced after the ninth session of the Commission in getting the office-bearers of the Conference of Ministers to attend meetings of the Executive Committee. He informed the Conference that the Committee had therefore decided to bring the matter to the notice of the Conference of Ministers so that paragraph C (d) of the annex to resolution 188 (IX) could be amended to permit the Executive Committee to elect its own office-bearers.

295. Following consideration of the draft resolution concerning the institutional machinery of the Commission, the Conference decided:

(a) That the working parties established under resolution 128 (VII) should be abolished, but that the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers should be retained;

(b) That sub-committees of the Technical Committee of Experts should be established on which member States would be represented in the various fields, so as to enable the Committee to deal effectively with the questions coming within its competence;

(c) That as far as the reports of the Technical Committee of Experts to the Conference of Ministers were concerned, the Executive Committee should meet in time to give its views on those reports to the Conference;

(d) That the membership of the Executive Committee should be increased to sixteen;

(e) That the right of the Executive Committee to elect its own officers should be recognized, inasmuch as the only restriction imposed by resolution 188 (IX) on this right relates to the chairmanship, which must be held by the Chairman of the Conference of Ministers;

(f) That the member States should, as far as possible, be represented at meetings of the Executive Committee by ministers.

296. The Chairman suggested the following guidelines in order to facilitate examination of the other issues under consideration:

(a) A distinction should be made between the larger role envisaged for ECA during the Second United Nations Development Decade and the resources required to perform that role;

(b) The expansion of the Commission's work programme and the increasing responsibilities assumed by it in recent years had demonstrated the need for some measure of decentralization within the United Nations system, which would improve managerial efficiency;

(c) Reference should be made to resolution 211 (IX) in which the Commission had urged that the secretariat should be entrusted with carrying out certain assignments within the region;



(d) Some consideration should be given to the question of the allocation and control of financial resources required by the secretariat of the Commission, to accomplish its tasks;

(e) The mandates of the various United Nations agencies vis-à-vis the Commission would need to be taken into account particularly in relation to the question of rationalizing the regional structures within the United Nations system and the role envisaged for the Commission;

(f) Since African States were members of the governing bodies of various United Nations agencies, as well as members of ECA and OAU, it was essential to ensure that a uniform position was adopted by member States on issues considered in the various international forums in which they expressed their views.

297. In reply to requests for clarification by some delegations on the origin of the different geographical boundaries of the regional structures, within the United Nations, the Executive Secretary explained that the geographical demarcation of the regional structures was the result of constitutional organization, legislative decision or administrative arrangements. These different processes were involved in the establishment of the United Nations agencies operating within the Africa region in the various sectors of development activities. However, it was the responsibility of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to ensure that effective arrangements were made to avoid duplication or overlapping in the operations of the various United Nations agencies.

298. Some delegations suggested that, since the existing regional structures affected consideration of the question of decentralization of operational activity to the secretariat of the Commission, certain areas of activities not fully covered by other United Nations agencies as well as those activities which could be dealt with effectively by the Commission should be assigned to the secretariat of the Commission by the United Nations and UNDP. It was also suggested that the resources of the Commission's secretariat should be increased to make it possible for it to execute programmes decentralized from Headquarters as well as to enable it to strengthen its subregional offices to which some of the work of the Commission's secretariat should in turn be decentralized. A separate budget should be submitted by the United Nations in respect of the programme of work of each of the regional economic commissions, so that adequate resources could be provided to meet the size of the programme to be undertaken both at their headquarters and the subregional levels. The establishment of the United Nations Inter-disciplinary Development Advisory Teams should not be considered as a substitute for the activities of the regional economic commissions at the subregional level, but as complementing those activities, and the commissions should therefore not be deprived of additional resources in favour of the inter-disciplinary advisory teams.

299. A number of delegations were of the opinion that ECA's role should be conceived at the over-all regional and subregional levels where the Commission would make a more significant contribution to development activities within the region, particularly since activities at the country level were adequately covered by UNDP. However, in the recent country and inter-country programming procedures formulated by UNDP, the role of the regional economic commissions and UNDP in the over-all regional and inter-country programming operations had not been clearly defined. It was therefore necessary to establish a strong link between UNDP headquarters and the secretariats of the regional economic commissions by assigning



a senior UNDP official to these secretariats or by establishing in them a joint division made up of personnel of UNDP and the commissions. In addition, it was emphasized that regional and sub-regional projects required additional resources so that they would not endanger the resources available for national programmes.

300. A suggestion was made that an inter-agency consultative group composed of United Nations specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies and international organizations in Africa, be set up under the chairmanship of the Executive Secretary of ECA to discuss problems relating to African development, and consult among themselves as to how best they could pool resources for effective implementation of their programmes within the framework of Africa's strategy for development.

301. In connexion with the strengthening of the staff resources of the secretariat, the United Nations Director of Personnel was invited to explain the personnel problems involved. He stressed the importance of human resources in fulfilling the task of the Organization. Almost 72 per cent of the funds contributed by member States to the ordinary budget were used for the remuneration of staff, and all the efforts of the Secretariat in the recruiting, training and administration of staff were directed towards ensuring quality. In accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendations, the General Assembly had introduced a certain amount of flexibility in the rule governing the equitable distribution of posts among the nationals of all Member States. That decision should be regarded as only a temporary measure until it was possible to form a truly representative team. Nevertheless, it was hoped that the principle of recruiting the bulk of the secretariat staff from the region would remain in force in the years to come, for it embodied one of the fundamental elements of the Charter, under which the regional institutions had been trying to adapt the general policy of international co-operation to their special situation.

302. The latest General Assembly resolution on the composition of the Secretariat also laid down a principle concerning the length of staff appointments. The Assembly recognized that in certain sectors there was a direct link between length of service and efficiency. It had therefore laid down that in recruiting personnel, preference should be given to candidates willing to accept a career or a fixed-term appointment of not less than five years (resolution 2736 B (XXV)).

303. Another good measure for the development of the Secretariat was the allocation in 1971 of funds to finance leave for study purposes. In addition, a system of advanced training designed to enable a small number of professional staff members to pursue studies in their professional speciality, was under study. A large-scale review of some of the basic policies of staff administration was also being carried out with a view to improving and perfecting the system. The work already started would be actively pursued in order to ensure that the United Nations Secretariat would continue to be adapted to the tasks it would have to assume during the coming decade.

304. In reply to a number of questions on problems of personnel for the secretariat, the Director of Personnel of the United Nations explained the spirit and purpose of the principles adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session in resolution 2736 (XXV).



305. The application of the principle of linguistic balance, had not hampered the Secretary-General's search for suitable staff, as sufficient numbers of qualified personnel were available in Africa. On the other hand, the easing of the principle of equitable distribution of posts among nationals of all Member States decided on by the General Assembly would further facilitate recruitment. The question of increasing the ECA staff depended on the number of posts approved by the General Assembly. It was hoped that the recently established Special Committee for the Review of the United Nations Salary System would study the problem of the grading of technical posts and make proposals for its solution.

306. The Director of Personnel pointed out that it was the Secretary-General's view that a ratio of 75 per cent of the secretariat staff from within the region represented the optimum balance for regional economic commissions. The immediate aim in the case of ECA was to recruit more Africans, but it was impossible at the present time to give a date by which the desirable degree of Africanization would be achieved, since that would largely depend on the attitude and co-operation of member States. The recruitment policies of the specialized agencies were determined by their own governing bodies. The region as a whole was providing the various organizations of the United Nations system in general and ECA in particular with more and more talented staff.

307. The Conference noted that questions of administration, recruitment and promotion were the exclusive responsibilities of the Secretary-General, although he was of course open to constructive suggestions and recommendations. A question was raised on the discontinuation of the ECA Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training. It was pointed out that this Committee had been set up to advise the Executive Secretary on ways of finding suitable personnel; however, in view of the difficulties experienced by certain States in sending representatives to its meetings, the question of the Committee's possible encroachment on the Secretary-General's prerogatives, and the fact that the Executive Committee itself was called upon to consider personnel matters, the Executive Committee at its third meeting had recommended that the functions of the Committee on Staff Recruitment and Training be transferred to the Executive Committee.

REPORT BY THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY BASED ON ANSWERS  
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE  
STUDY ON REGIONAL STRUCTURES

(Agenda item 5 (b))

308. The Assistant-Secretary-General for Inter-Agency Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat informed the Conference that serious consideration had been given by the United Nations to maximizing the role of regional economic commissions within the United Nations system; his attendance at the tenth session, which was the first such participation in the deliberations on the work of the regional economic commissions, was an indication of the important role which has been accorded to the commissions within the United Nations system. He drew attention to the measures being taken by the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly to review the existing regional structures of the United Nations, as well as the steps being taken to obtain the views of member States of the various regional economic commissions on the issue. The United Nations Secretary-General had undertaken to ensure that all the necessary stages had been followed before his report on the views of the commissions on the United Nations regional structures were submitted to the Economic and Social Council.



309. He recalled the fact that the following stages had been provided in the Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX) to assist the Secretary-General in obtaining the views of the regional economic commissions:

(a) The Secretary-General should prepare a questionnaire on regional structures, in consultation with other organizations of the United Nations system;

(b) The questionnaire should be sent to the Governments of Member States, requesting them to forward their answers to the respective regional economic commissions;

(c) The executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions should prepare reports based on the answers to the questionnaire for submission to the next session of the commissions in order to obtain the comments of Governments;

(d) The executive secretaries should submit their reports, together with the comments of Governments to the Secretary-General;

(e) The Secretary-General should report the results to the Economic and Social Council as early as possible and in any case not later than its fifty-second session, with his recommendations as to concrete lines of action.

310. During consideration of the questionnaire, some delegations felt that more detailed information was required on the complex system of United Nations regional structures and that, in the absence of such additional information, it would be difficult for the delegations at the Conference to provide answers based on a comprehensive analysis of the issues involved. Proposals were made by various delegations for the establishment of a team of experts to study the subject and advise member States accordingly.

311. Some delegations stated that the questionnaire had not been received in time to be considered adequately. Following discussions of the proposals put forward, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the answers to the questionnaire were to be forwarded by member States to him in good time to enable him to submit a report to the United Nations Secretary-General, who would present the views of African Governments to the next meeting of the Economic and Social Council in July 1971. He explained that the questionnaire had been given to representatives of African Governments in New York on 30 November 1970 for early transmission to their Governments, so that their replies could be forwarded to him for consideration at the tenth session of the Commission. A letter was sent by him to member States on 5 January, and a cable on 15 January 1971, reminding them to submit their answers to the secretariat or through their delegations attending the tenth session. So far, he had received only four replies from the forty-one member States to which the questionnaire had been sent. In view of the limited time available for complying with the various stages required for transmission to the Secretary-General of his report on the replies to the questionnaire, and for the views of African Governments to be considered by the Economic and Social Council in July 1971, he proposed the following arrangements in order to expedite the matter:

(a) A panel of ECA officials would be established to advise member States on problems which they had encountered in examining the issues raised in the questionnaire;



(b) The panel of officials would be made available to travel to any African country, at the request of the Government concerned, to render any advisory services requested in connexion with the questionnaire;

(c) Member States which could complete the questionnaire without assistance from the ECA secretariat should forward their replies without further delay;

(d) All replies from member States should reach the ECA secretariat not later than mid-April 1971;

(e) The Executive Committee should be authorized by the Commission to examine the report of the Executive Secretary on the replies to the questionnaire, on behalf of the Conference of Ministers, at its next meeting in April or May 1971;

(f) The Executive Secretary would prepare a synthesis of the replies with the assistance of the Executive Committee and transmit this synthesis, with the replies of member States, to the Secretary-General.

312. In reply to a question from a delegation, the Executive Secretary assured the Conference that ECA officials visiting member States in connexion with the questionnaire, would not provide any advice on behalf of any other United Nations agency, but would be concerned only with explaining points which needed clarification, in order to assist a particular Government in examining the issues raised in the wording of the questions. Concern was expressed by some delegations about the financial implications of the proposal. The Executive Secretary assured the Conference that the secretariat would take care of the financial commitments which would arise from the implementation of the decision regarding the travel of ECA officials.

313. The Conference accepted the Executive Secretary's proposals for providing assistance to any Government which might so desire. It was further stressed that African Governments which had missions in Addis Ababa could obtain such assistance from the ECA secretariat on behalf of their countries, to avoid travel expenses by the ECA panel. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 217 (X).)

#### REPORT OF THE TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS

##### (Agenda item 6)

314. The Executive Secretary introduced the report of the Second Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts (E/CN.14/512, E/CN.14/TECO/13). He stated that the Committee had reviewed the work of the Commission for the biennium 1969-1971; examined the draft work programme, made corrections and amendments and finally recommended draft resolutions for consideration by the Conference of Ministers.

315. The one item the Committee had not discussed was the proposed United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, scheduled for 1972 in Stockholm, but there was a representative of the Secretary-General of the Conference who would introduce the topic.



316. The Secretary-General's representative stated that the human environment, defined as everything that surrounded man, was faced with serious problems which had arisen as a result of poorly planned concentration of populations; the indiscriminate use of chemicals in agricultural production; the setting up of plants and factories without concern for their effects on air and water; and the poorly planned and controlled exploitation of natural resources. Some of the harmful effects on the quality of life arising therefrom were the proliferation of sub-standard housing in cities and suburbs; soil erosion and pollution; disappearance of some plant and animal species, etc.

317. It was time to put a stop to these environmental deteriorations by a concerted effort at the national, regional and international levels. The United Nations, therefore, had decided that a Conference on the Human Environment should be convened in Stockholm in 1972 with the fullest participation of developing countries which would be assisted financially in their preparatory activities for the Conference.

318. At the two preparatory committee meetings convened earlier, it had been recommended that consideration of environmental problems should include the application of scientific and technological advances to the preservation and improvement of the human environment; erosion, soil deterioration and pollution; population increase and urban growth; and the physical, mental and social well-being of man.

319. These topics would be dealt with at three levels: the intellectual-conceptual level, the "Action Plan" level and the "Action Completed" level. There would be six committees to discuss the following topics:

(a) The planning and management of human settlements for environmental quality;

(b) The environmental aspects of natural resource management;

(c) The control of pollutants and nuisances of broad international significance;

(d) The educational, social and cultural aspects of environment;

(e) The economic and financial aspects of environment;

(f) The international institutional implications of action proposals.

320. The secretariat would soon send a mission to visit a certain number of member countries for discussions which would lay the groundwork for holding a seminar in Addis Ababa in September at which position papers on the human environment in Africa would be prepared for the Stockholm Conference. A resolution calling on member States to participate in the Conference and in the preliminary activities was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 224 (X).)

321. After the report of the Technical Committee of Experts had been introduced a number of delegations felt that considering its mandate and resources, ECA had done well in concentrating on the collection of economic data and statistics on the performance of African economies during the first twelve years of its existence.



The time had now come for ECA to be operational, at least, in certain areas of its activities. It was felt that since its resources were limited, ECA should try to restrict its activities and not attempt over-ambitious programmes.

322. ECA's view that agriculture was a key sector in the development of African economies was generally endorsed and it was agreed that more determined efforts should be made to transform the rural areas. Donor countries were urged to increase their aid to agricultural development. It was recognized, however, that a correct balance should be maintained between agricultural and industrial development. There was also a general consensus that ECA was moving in the right direction in its efforts to promote intra-African trade, though it was thought that more progress could be made in this field if Governments gave the scheme their support.

323. It was generally believed that transport and communications were also receiving the attention they deserved. The projected Trans-Continental Highway from East to West Africa was cited as an excellent illustration of ECA's concern about road links in Africa, and many countries expressed support for such road links. In this connexion, the Gabonese delegation informed the Conference that its Government was now ready to play host to the meeting of experts on transport at a date to be shortly communicated to the secretariat.

324. Economic co-operation was considered by many delegations as lagging behind. What was needed was political will, and the hope was expressed that projected economic units like the West African Regional Group would make greater progress than it had done so far.

325. The view was expressed that until many African countries had reached the stage of self-sustaining growth, they would not be in a position to generate enough savings for an orderly and steady growth through their own resources. This did not mean that the philosophy of self-reliance in the race for social and economic transformation was being under-rated. There was a limit to the taxable capacity of every nation and foreign financial aid to Africa was shrinking instead of increasing. It was felt that if an appropriate link could be established between the Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance, the quantum of total investment finance reaching the African countries could be increased.

326. Some support was given to the view expressed by UNCTAD that the carriage of sea-borne trade between Africa and other regions should not depend solely on the merchant marine of the developed countries, and some delegations requested the ECA secretariat to help African countries to establish shipping lines on an individual or collective basis.

327. On the subject of the transfer of technology and skills, many delegations were of the view that school curricula and syllabus content should have local orientation. Skills acquired should be relevant to local needs and Governments should grant scholarships and provide incentives in areas which would promote economic development, notably in science and technology. The importance of upgrading research in African countries was also stressed, and African Governments were urged to give serious thought to the establishment of national research councils and to the general co-ordination of applied science.



328. It was agreed that the statements and comments made during the discussion should be taken into account when finalizing the report of the Technical Committee of Experts; in this regard, it was further agreed that the statement made by the Nigerian delegation should be circulated.

329. It was agreed that the above report should be accepted as a basis for discussion of the various draft resolutions annexed to it. The heads of delegation proceeded to examine the report and the resolutions were unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolutions 220 (X) on economic research and planning, 221 (X) on economic co-operation, 222 (X) on international and intra-African trade, 223 (X) on natural resources, 226 (X) on the Trans-African highway, 227 (X) on the African Development Fund, 228 (X) on monetary and financial co-operation, 229 (X) on the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and 231 (X) on statistics.)

330. Resolutions on ECA's role in programmes of technical co-operation, energy, population and the least developed among the developing countries were also unanimously adopted (See part III below, resolutions 219 (X), 225 (X), 230 (X) and 232 (X), respectively.)

#### SURVEY OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN AFRICA, 1969

##### (Agenda item 7)

331. A representative of the secretariat introduced the Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1969, Parts I and II (E/CN.14/480/Rev.1). He then indicated that the Survey was an annual project, the aim of which was the review of the manner and direction of the processes of growth in Africa.

332. The findings of the Survey indicated that most of the developing African countries were at very low levels of economic activity during the 1960s, and had long been experiencing slow growth rates. On the whole, developing Africa's gross domestic product grew at an average annual rate of 4 per cent in the period 1960-1969, a rate below the target set for the First United Nations Development Decade.

333. Manufacturing was based mainly on import-substitution and the growth varied from sub-region to sub-region, being concentrated in narrow geographical (mainly urban) areas. While mining had been the fastest-growing sector, its success had only further underscored the perils of basing economic growth on the production and export of a narrow range of commodities. The region was rich in energy reserves, which were yet to be developed. Transport services declined in the period 1965-1969, as compared with 1960-1965.

334. Although exports increased in value terms at an average annual rate of 10.2 per cent, the performance was due to the rise in prices rather than the rise in export quantities. On the whole many countries incurred deficits in their balance of payments, and the movement of public funds played a greater part than private capital flows in financing the deficits.

335. Most of the countries of the region had adopted planning as an instrument for deliberately effecting changes in socio-economic conditions. Unfortunately, however, the results fell short of planned targets and the 1960s could be regarded as a period of acquiring essential experience.



336. The over-all impression given by the examination of the facts obtained on the thirty countries for which information was available was that conditions in 1970 were not likely to be better than in 1969. At best, they might be the same.

337. The Conference took note of part II of the Survey which was a typology study that paid special attention to the problems of the "agriculturally biased" economies.

338. In taking note of the Survey, the Conference expressed appreciation, but drew attention to certain errors it contained as well as some ambiguities as regards certain judgements. It was pointed out that the study was very important to the Commission and should have been examined by the Technical Committee of Experts to avoid such errors and ambiguities. However, it was agreed that notification of any mistakes would be communicated to the secretariat in writing so that the necessary corrections could be made.

339. It was also agreed that the ideas represented as powerful factors of economic growth in the agriculturally-biased economies, i.e. the "green revolution" and international enterprises, should have been further developed and given the place they deserved.

340. A question was put regarding a note by the Executive Secretary affirming that the secretariat was solely responsible for the Survey and that the views expressed therein should not be attributed to the Commission or its member States. It was stated in reply that it had been necessary to do so in order that the Commission or its member States might be absolved, since certain data published in ICA documents represented estimates made by the secretariat pending the receipt of the relevant official information from the Governments concerned.

341. Another question which arose related to the use of source material. Some delegations complained that while in the Survey much reference was made to economic texts written by world authors, there was no reference whatever to African authors; also that the data used was often drawn from international rather than national sources. It was, however, explained that the secretariat had exercised the greatest care in the preparation of the Survey. An effort had been made both to find African sources and to achieve a high standard of scholarship in carrying out the task. Moreover maximum use was being made of Africans at the secretariat, including African university lecturers, for the preparation of the Survey.

#### AFRICA'S STRATEGY FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1970s

##### (Agenda item 8)

342. The Conference of Ministers had before it a draft on "Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s" which had been recommended by the Technical Committee of Experts at its second meeting for consideration by the Conference.

343. All delegations which participated in the discussion stressed the fact that if an over-all development strategy was to succeed in the 1970s in Africa, its component elements should be designed, and its programming and implementation co-ordinated within the region. A number of suggestions were made to ensure



greater effectiveness in the operations of ECA, by defining the methods of co-operation between ECA and other parts of the United Nations system, and by increasing the contacts between the Commission and its member States. In this connexion, it was recommended that ECA should become more deeply involved in operational activities and for that purpose the secretariat would require more resources, a measure of decentralization and reinforcement.

344. It was emphasized that the African strategy was part of the global strategy adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2626 (XXV). Within the framework of the African strategy, African Governments had to formulate their own strategies bearing in mind the level of economic, social and institutional development of their respective countries. The implementation of the strategy was envisaged at the national, multinational, subregional and regional levels. In the final analysis it was national planning that would define the objectives of development and identify means and obstacles.

345. During the discussion a number of references were made to the past performance of African economies, the present situation and the role African countries could expect the international community to play. The over-all target of growth set for the First United Nations Development Decade had not been attained by the African region as a whole. The growth of African countries during the decade had also fluctuated more than the growth of the other developing regions. It was pointed out that acceptance of the targets set in the global strategy for the 1970s and, in particular, a rate of growth of 4 per cent in agriculture and 8 per cent in industry, should be reassessed as far as Africa was concerned. The emphasis of any strategy for African development should be on accelerated growth. To project the past performance into the future would not lead to the attainment of the global target. It was recognized, on the other hand, that the African strategy document stipulated what was minimally acceptable.

346. The present African economic picture showed that Africa was at a low level of development in spite of its rich natural endowment; its economic development was dependent upon an inhospitable international environment; the structure of its production was out of step with the demand for its products; the foundations of its economies were weak, the African region could not even feed itself; and economic power was to a great extent in the hands of non-nationals.

347. It was recognized that external trade and aid would have to play an important role in the implementation of an African strategy. However, it was stressed that aid was often determined by the economic and political interests of donor countries and did not therefore always take cognizance of the development programmes drawn up by African Governments, with the result that local resources were often tied down for the implementation of projects of lower priority. The need for ~~general~~ rather than project assistance was emphasized, and it was suggested that countries should initiate discussions with donors to achieve this objective.

348. The following objectives in the global strategy for development were emphasized: supplementary financing; a link between the Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance; the untying of aid, and a softening of the terms and conditions of aid tailored to the debt servicing capacities of African countries. The aid policies pursued during the 1960s had worsened the problem of debt servicing by member States.



349. The need now was to ensure attainment of the various targets set in the global strategy. The efforts made by a number of developed market economy countries in that respect were welcomed, and hopes were expressed that other major developed market economy countries as well as the centrally planned economy countries would show the same statesmanship.

350. The international community had failed to do anything significant for primary commodities. Progress had not even begun to be made on the easiest category of commodities - those that are primarily of export interest to developing countries, and do not compete directly with commodities produced by farmers in the developed countries.

351. Efforts to promote co-operation among producing countries should be intensified. The general system of preferences was almost irrelevant for most African countries, since they did not produce the products included in the system. The preference system had also a built-in discriminatory bias against a number of African countries which were contractually bound to give preferences to some developed countries. The developed countries concerned were urged to find a formula among themselves to eliminate this discrimination within the system. An appeal was made to the OECD countries to review their preference offer.

352. African countries were reminded of the advisability of making serious preparations for the third session of UNCTAD, which would deal with fundamental problems affecting their external trade and development. There was every need to evolve a coherent position which could be strongly advocated at the Conference. The emphasis in the approach of African countries should be to ensure the early implementation of those decisions which had been taken at the second session of UNCTAD, and those which were part of the global strategy adopted by the General Assembly, rather than seek radical new definitions of objectives and targets.

353. Recognition of the significant part external trade and aid would play in African development in the 1970s did not preclude the need to emphasize the supreme importance of further efforts to mobilize and utilize domestic resources. An effective mobilization of domestic resources was the surest indication of a country's commitment to development. The Executive Secretary was requested to increase the technical assistance to African Governments in this field. Various elements of domestic resource mobilization for development were referred to, such as the creation of unit trusts, and the need to keep recurrent government expenditure down to the barest minimum.

354. Great emphasis was placed on the need to develop multinational economic co-operation in the region. The legacies left by colonialism in Africa should not be permitted to hamper brotherly African co-operation. A number of delegations referred to progress in this field. It was pointed out that co-operation, particularly in the field of intra-African trade, would be meaningless without an adequate intra-African transport network; progress in the development of such a network was therefore welcome. The Conference expressed the hope that African countries would receive maximum assistance from the international community in their efforts to develop further intra-African co-operation.

355. Other elements of the African strategy which were stressed included the need to adapt modern technology to African conditions; the need for integrated rural development, income distribution, agriculture, shipping, human resources development



and the overriding need to promote industrialization, on which a draft declaration on co-operation between ECA and UNIDO was introduced the main elements stemming from agenda item 9 (see para. 417-421 below).

356. A number of delegations considered that priority should be given to measures for solving the problems of the least developed among the developing countries.

357. In connexion with the proposal that the strategy for African development in the 1970s should be adopted by the Conference of Ministers, some delegations pointed out that the Conference should at the same time define an adequate instrument for its implementation. A resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted (See part III below, resolution 218 (X).)

#### RELATIONS WITH INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND REPORT ON THEIR ACTIVITIES RELEVANT TO ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA

##### (Agenda item 9)

358. A representative of the secretariat stated that close working relationships with United Nations specialized agencies, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and with OAU on matters relating to economic and social development, as well as negotiations with Governments in advanced countries for bilateral technical assistance, had enabled the secretariat to undertake a number of activities which it could not have carried through with its own resources.

359. Co-operation between the secretariats of ECA and FAO had produced an agreement for the formulation and implementation of a single United Nations programme for agricultural development in Africa.

360. Close working relations had been maintained with all the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies as indicated in part I of the present report. Technical assistance had been provided by the Governments of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the International Cooperative Rural Housing Association of Venezuela and the International Cooperative Housing Development Association. The Governments of Czechoslovakia, Finland, India, the Netherlands, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, among others, had also participated in a wide variety of projects, and help was received from the Ford Foundation, the Commonwealth Foundation, the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development, the International Union of Local Authorities, and the East African Staff College, among others.

361. As a result of visits by special missions to the sub-regions, the secretariat was able to establish contact with a large number of multinational organizations for economic co-operation. Besides, close contacts with institutions for economic co-operation within the region were maintained through documentation, advisory services participation in meetings and the procurement of United Nations technical assistance.



362. An exchange of publications with a wide range of international and regional organizations engaged in research on socio-economic development problems had been maintained by the Library Service. The Service had also acted as correspondent of the OECD Development Enquiry Service and of the UNIDO Industrial Enquiry Service. It had extended its reference and loan services to research personnel of international organizations throughout the region.

363. Representatives and observers of associate member States, States Members of the United Nations but not of the Commission, States not Members of the United Nations, specialized agencies, other United Nations bodies, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations were invited to speak under this item of the agenda.

364. The representative of Spain stated that his Government had supported the United Nations resolution on the international development strategy and was anxious to contribute towards the development of Africa, with which it had firm geographical and historical links. Although Spain was busy trying to improve its own economy, it would participate with the international community in programmes designed for general development.

365. The Spanish Government had provided a number of African countries with funds for development programmes, and had increased trade flows with Africa. This could be seen from the increase in imports from Africa to Spain, from organized trade missions and trade fairs.

366. The Spanish Government believed that developing countries had every right to receive good and stable prices for their primary products.

367. Spain was willing to support Africa in technical co-operation and looked forward to closer co-operation with ECA and other bodies in their endeavour to carry through a successful programme for the mobilization of Africa's resources.

368. The representative of France thought Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s was the central theme of the Conference, since it was bound up with the international strategy. In implementing its strategy, Africa should display self-reliance. France was ready to give aid to the African continent by an amount equivalent to 1 per cent of her GNP.

369. France was ready to support ECA in its activities, but it was important that these activities should be co-ordinated. The various Governments should not shirk their national responsibilities but should display a willingness to work.

370. French efforts in development aid had been directed mainly to Africa on a bilateral and multilateral basis and a committee called the "brains trust" (comité des sages) had been established by France to evolve a policy for long-term co-operation.

371. France appreciated the importance of sub-regional development as a means of coping with geographical differences in the vast continent of Africa. It also had plans to establish a school for training computer technicians and was assisting with the provision of staff for OCAM, the Conseil de l'Entente, UDEAC and development activities in the North African subregion.



372. France also assisted Africa in providing guarantees for private investors as she believed that public investment needed the support of private investment.
373. It was important that co-operation between the rich and the poor countries should take the form of assistance for development projects to meet genuine needs. Expensive prestige projects should be avoided.
374. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland stressed the important role played by ECA in the economic and social development of Africa, and said his Government was ready to provide further support for the region, on a bilateral as well as a multinational basis.
375. The United Kingdom would provide aid to the region in the field of transport development. Research at its Tropical Products Institute was important in discovering new processes and new uses for primary products of interest to Africa. There was an Intermediate Technology Group which was equipped to assist in the establishment of small-scale industries. The Government of the United Kingdom was also active in projects aimed at the development and promotion of tourism in East and Central Africa.
376. In 1969 Africa received 35.3 per cent of the over-all aid provided by the United Kingdom and a similar amount practically in 1970. Of this aid approximately one third was provided in the form of grants for technical assistance. A large portion of aid was devoted to educational activities, and the United Kingdom was now engaged in reappraising its educational aid programmes in the light of conclusions reached by the Conference of Education Ministers held in Nairobi in 1968.
377. The United Kingdom Government contributed towards the language programmes of the region, through the establishment of English training centres in French-speaking African countries. Additional aid was channelled towards rural development, communications, the encouragement of private investment, and technological transfer.
378. SIFIDA was a new financing instrument which had a role of considerable importance to play in the development of African industry.
379. The representative of the United States of America stated that his Government had been associated with the Commission's earliest efforts to deal with African development problems. Like the Commission, it was encouraging greater economic co-operation among African countries. The aim was to permit better resource allocation and provide economies of scale which were essential for effective development and modernization.
380. The United States Government supported the West African Rice Development Association and hoped it would serve as a model for co-operation between African countries and external donors in tackling the problem of self-sufficiency in food within the African continent.
381. It was only through national economic and social development that a strong, stable and peaceful community of independent African nations could be attained. That was why the United States was helping the African Development Bank with project preparation and engineering studies for capital development, and it hoped



to participate in the Bank's special development fund. In transport, it had financed a number of studies and surveys to help develop intra-African highway network systems.

382. The United States Government had provided the Commission with experts, scholarships and funds. It would continue to make available the services of experts on a short-term basis to assist the secretariat in special conferences, meetings and workshops.

383. Continued assistance would be given to African nations in other ways such as by contributions to the United Nations budget (38 per cent at present) and economic aid to Africa, now over \$300 million per annum.

384. President Nixon's proposals for the reorganization of United States foreign assistance had given the Commission added importance in the eyes of the United States Government. The greatest challenges to the realization of the goals of the strategy for development in the Second Development Decade could be expected not in the 1980s but in the 1970s, and in meeting them ECA had a vital role to play.

385. The representative of India noted the progress made by ECA during the past year. He mentioned in particular the setting up of the Africa Trade Centre and indicated in that connexion that the Indian Government was arranging to provide the secretariat with two experts to assist in a study of Africa's trade with the developing countries of East Asia. He observed that the African development strategy included many important aspects of the global strategy, such as the need for the expansion of foreign trade, economic co-operation and regional integration among developing countries and for the elaboration of trade arrangements.

386. The development of transport, the adoption of technology suitable for developing countries, the production of manufactures and semi-manufactures for export and the establishment of small-scale industries were also extremely important fields in which India had acquired much experience.

387. At both the bilateral and multilateral level, India had been trying to increase and diversify its trade with other developing countries and desired to co-operate with Africa in working out preferential arrangements. The efforts of the developing countries were, unfortunately, being prejudiced by the protectionist tendencies of some developed countries, but the general system of preferences offered hope for an improvement in the situation.

388. Within the limits of its possibilities, the Indian Government was providing training facilities, particularly in the fields of industry and foreign trade. It was, moreover, discussing with the ECA secretariat a standing arrangement for the supply of experts to member States.

389. The representative of the Netherlands referred to the unique position ECA occupied in all efforts to assist member States in fulfilling the targets of the Second United Nations Development Decade through the formulation of sound development plans at the various spatial levels and in their implementation, as well as through the review of member States' performance. He stressed the importance of the secretariat's document "Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s", and remarked that the Netherlands, true to its policy of attaching considerable importance to the role of external aid in development, would bring its



official aid volume to the level of 1 per cent of its national income in the current year's budget, thus exceeding the target for the Second Development Decade. Actually the target of one per cent of national income for official and private aid, had been attained by the Netherlands several years ago. Specific assistance to ECA covered such fields as the Niger River Commission, the African Telecommunications Network, housing and building, fiscal administration, photogrammetry, photo interpretation, airborne geophysical surveys, and industrial perspective planning.

390. ECA member States also stood to benefit from the establishment in the Netherlands on January this year of a Centre for the Promotion of Imports from developing countries. The Centre would devote its energies to tackling the problem of expansion of markets in Europe for exports from Africa and other developing countries, and would work closely with the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre as well as the Africa Trade Centre.

391. He assured the Conference that the Netherlands was prepared to offer continued assistance to the Commission.

392. The representative of Poland recalled that his country was really a developing country which had got off to a difficult start. Its per capita national income was less than Ghana's and the country had succeeded in developing economically through the expansion of trade among the socialist countries. Poland was making a great effort to develop trade with African countries.

393. As far as technical assistance was concerned, Poland laid stress on professional and vocational training; its universities and technical schools had an annual intake of 2,000 students from the developing countries. Poland hoped to increase its contribution to development and give other countries the benefit of its experience.

394. The representative of Czechoslovakia said that his country took a great interest in following the progress of African countries through the activities of ECA, especially in the field of industrialization. Czechoslovakia was very much interested in bilateral trade with African countries, which in the past fifteen years had increased by over 100 per cent, to \$166 million in 1970.

395. In addition, Czechoslovakia provided short and long-term credits for the importation of entire factories and equipment, on the basis of the development plans of the countries concerned. Technical assistance was continued after the installation of the plant, to ensure the training of managerial staff and the application of modern operational techniques.

396. Experts in the fields of medicine and teaching were being sent out to Africa under bilateral technical and scientific co-operation arrangements, and the Government of Czechoslovakia was always ready to assist African countries in economic development planning.

397. The representative of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was pleased to note the success recorded by African countries in economic and social development in spite of the worsening terms of trade and the heavy burden of debt servicing. Experience had taught the Soviet Union that accelerated growth was possible only if it rested on sound foundations and on planning which took account of all interests and invoked the rational use of all available resources.



398. The high degree of importance which was rightly attached to domestic resources did not imply any renunciation of external sources of financing. As regards the latter, external trade had a preponderant part to play, and the USSR was ready to contribute to the rationalization and expansion of trade with African countries on the basis of mutual advantage. It had increased its volume of trade with Africa and was energetically assisting in securing for African countries a reasonable degree of stability in export earnings by extending the system of trade stabilization agreements as applied to raw materials.

399. The USSR had signed economic and technical agreements with twenty African countries, and the volume of long-term credits granted them exceeded 1.6 billion roubles. The Soviet Union also provided substantial aid in the field of education and training, through the intake of African students into its establishments of higher learning. Added to this was the fact that over 75,000 skilled workers and technicians had been given field training by Soviet specialists.

400. The Soviet Union was ready to participate in the establishment of a professional and technical training centre through its contribution to UNDP, and Soviet organizations would be prepared to undertake studies on the development problems of African countries and provide experts for some of the ECA projects. It was also ready, if ECA so desired, to send out metallurgical specialists to examine the possibilities for the establishment of an East African metallurgical research institute and organize study tours to the USSR and seminars on a range of technical subjects.

401. While laying stress on the crucial role of agriculture in African development in the 1970s, the representative of the Federal Republic of Germany drew attention to the need to relate the development of this sector to manufacturing, trade and employment. In this respect, his Government regarded the document "Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s" as a well-considered analysis and diagnosis of the continent's development problems. The Federal Republic of Germany also intended to bring its own development policy in line with the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and would relate such a policy more closely to the development needs of the low-income countries.

402. The assistance provided by the Federal Republic of Germany to Africa had expanded rapidly in recent years, representing 43-47 per cent of its total bilateral assistance to developing countries. Through such multinational aid organizations as the European Economic Community (to whose Development Fund it contributed over a third) and certain United Nations agencies it provided further assistance to the African region. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany hoped its efforts to assist Africa would not be impaired by any difficulties such as it had recently encountered in one country in the region. It was determined to strengthen its economic relations with Africa through such measures as trade, which had increased almost threefold in the past decade, assistance towards participation in trade fairs organized in Germany, and investments. Recalling the fact that through the maintenance of a trade balance with the African region adverse to itself, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany had helped ease Africa's balance of payments problems, the representative urged the need also to expand intra-African trade, and expressed his Government's desire to assist African countries in deriving the maximum benefit from the general scheme of preferences.



403. The Secretary-General of UNCTAD drew attention to the close co-operation that existed between his organization and ECA. He welcomed ECA's strategy for Africa's development in the 1970s and expressed the hope that it would be within the over-all international development strategy.

404. An important achievement in international trade was the recent agreement reached on the General Scheme of Preferences at the last session of the UNCTAD Trade and Development Board. These arrangements were an important initiative and all countries should be in a position to make use of the advantages accruing from such a scheme.

405. African countries should expand their trade with the socialist countries of Eastern Europe no less than with other developed countries, and UNCTAD was already dealing with these problems. It was also interested in trade expansion among developing countries.

406. The carriage of sea-borne trade between Africa and other regions, as well as the problem of the transfer of technology, should engage the serious attention of African States. It was mainly to the transfer of technology adapted to the needs of the region, that member States should look for significant changes in the pattern of world trade.

407. Most of the least developed of the developing countries were to be found in Africa. Their problems admitted of no easy solution but with determination and goodwill they could be solved. The UNCTAD Working Group on the subject would be meeting shortly with Professor Tinbergen as its chairman and Africa would be well represented on this committee.

408. The third session of UNCTAD would be taking place in April/May 1972. It was important that Governments should attend the meeting with concrete proposals and guidelines. This would assist UNCTAD in carrying out its work.

409. The representative of UNICEF pointed out that his organization had moved some way from the original concepts that had guided its early development and programmes, and had extended its operations to embrace a wider range of practical assistance schemes to countries in the national economic and social development. While emphasis was laid on national programmes, due attention was also paid to those of multinational interest.

410. It was estimated that during the Second Development Decade the number of children under 15 in the developing countries would reach a total of well over a billion, and that over 90 per cent of this increase would take place in those countries.

411. The humanitarian impulse to help children and youth to lead decent and useful lives was an important motivation for UNICEF activities but its aid programmes had longer-term objectives. The entire development process started with the child at its earliest stage of growth and UNICEF's policy was therefore planned from that viewpoint. Experience had shown that the most effective use of UNICEF's resources could be achieved by directing them towards youth programmes of recognized priorities within the context of the development effort of each country.



412. UNICEF encouraged Governments to establish programmes and priorities directed towards the welfare of children and youth, and endeavoured to channel an increasing volume of public and private aid to programmes benefiting children in developing countries. With regard to its own action, it served as a catalytic agent by aiding programmes, especially those included within national development plans.

413. The Executive Director of UNIDO dwelt on two main points. The first related to the co-operation that existed between his organization and ECA as well as other regional economic commissions. The second was the Special International Conference for UNIDO scheduled to take place in Vienna from 1 to 8 June 1971.

414. Since 1968 UNIDO had been co-operating with ECA in an attempt to draw up a unified programme of industrial development in Africa under the auspices of the United Nations. That task was far from complete but some progress has been made. Already UNIDO had financed the services of five industrial Regional Advisers who were working closely with ECA and had appointed seven industrial field advisers in Dakar, Abidjan, Lagos, Kinshasa, Lusaka, Addis Ababa and Cairo to serve neighbouring groups of countries. UNIDO had also been particularly happy to co-operate with OAU directly or through joint ECA/OAU activities.

415. A period of just under four years of activities had revealed many of UNIDO's problems in assisting the developing countries in the complex field of industry. The variety of projects attempted by UNIDO had substantially promoted the search for solutions to those problems. The Special International Conference for UNIDO aimed at identifying these problems and finding solutions to them. All member States of UNIDO had been invited to this Conference and had been requested to transmit to UNIDO headquarters their views about the future of UNIDO, its programmes, finances and structure.

416. Since only one week had been allocated to the Conference, it would be necessary for preparations for that Conference to start as early as possible, probably from 10 May 1971, when the Industrial Development Board was due to meet. Delegations were urged to draw the attention of their respective Governments to the Conference to secure a good representation.

417. The Conference of Ministers noted with satisfaction the statement of the UNIDO representative, as well as the report presented by the secretariat on co-operation between ECA and UNIDO (E/CN.14/L.387) and United Nations General Assembly resolution 2638 (XXV) by virtue of which it was decided to convene the Special International Conference.

418. In this connexion, the Conference invited the Executive Secretary to continue and intensify co-operation with UNIDO, particularly through co-ordinated programmes, and to prepare, develop and carry out any activities likely to speed up the industrial development of African countries.

419. In the context of the Second United Nations Development Decade, the Executive Secretary should, from time to time, submit to the Conference as detailed a report as possible on co-operation between the two organizations.

420. The Conference expressed the hope that during the Second Development Decade, at the request of the countries concerned and in consultation with them, UNIDO's activities would assume a more operational and promotional character. In



particular, the programmes should, in co-operation with the regional economic commissions, be designed and implemented in such a manner as to ensure the maximum impact on the economies of the countries concerned.

421. The Conference also recommended that all African States should participate actively in the discussions and in preparing the conclusions of the Special International Conference of UNIDO at the highest possible governmental level. For that purpose, ECA and OAU should take the necessary steps to harmonize points of view and achieve consensus among African countries concerning the Conference agenda.

422. The representative of the World Food Programme drew attention to annex IV of the report (E/CN.14/L.386) submitted by his organization which disclosed that it was engaged in 177 projects in the African region compared with 478 global projects. The WFP programmes were directed towards the development of human resources and included the provision of food for children, expectant mothers, patients, etc. There were important projects for agricultural development and for improving socio-economic structures. WFP co-operated with United Nations agencies in conducting and implementing their field programmes and hoped to enjoy greater collaboration with ECA in accelerating social and economic development in the African region.

423. WFP attached great importance to the concept of country programming, and was prepared to assist Governments in the region in identifying such projects as might qualify for food aid, within the context of national development plans.

424. The representative of UNDP stated that the Consensus which was approved by the UNDP Governing Council was still the most comprehensive policy statement on the conclusions of the Jackson report.

425. It was pointed out in the first part of the Consensus that the onus for country training programmes as well as project preparation lay with Governments. It was laid down that no assistance would be provided except at the request of at least two Governments, as far as the establishment of multinational programmes was concerned.

426. In the past twelve months, the Governing Council was interested primarily in evaluating the financial resources available for planning and reorganization. It was still difficult to say what resources would be available to Africa and what percentage of funds would be administered by regional economic commissions. It was thought that a reserve fund should be set up to meet the special needs of the least developed among the developing countries.

427. The Consensus had made provision for the establishment of regional bureaux and Ambassador Rouamba of the Upper Volta had been named as the Director of the African Regional Bureau. The new administrative provisions would become effective as of 1 May 1971.

428. The representative of the ILO said that his organization had endeavoured to co-operate with ECA since its establishment. ECA's presence in Addis Ababa as well as that of OAU had determined the siting of the ILO's regional headquarters, which co-ordinated the work of the area offices situated in the various sub-regions. Because of decentralization in practice, the ILO hoped to satisfy the



needs of member States in keeping with its ultimate objective of maintaining peace through the promotion of social justice and, thereby, improving the living standards of mankind as a whole. In order to achieve that aim, direct and vigorous action was required to increase the production capacities of the developing countries and help them exploit their human and natural resources. As in other regions, the ILO had undertaken technical co-operation activities in the following fields: management development, vocational training, small-scale enterprises, manpower inventories and organization, co-operatives, rural development, management/labour relations, etc. For that purpose, the ILO had over 400 experts, including Africans, assigned to thirty-eight African countries.

429. In 1969, the ILO had launched its World Employment Programme, whose African component, namely, the programme of employment and technological skills, had been approved at the Third Regional Labour Conference for Africa. It was the ardent hope of the Director-General that ECA would participate in the planning and implementation of that Programme, whose primary objective was to solve problems of unemployment and employment in developing countries. He also hoped that co-operation between the ILO and ECA would be extended to cover other activities relating to manpower and training.

430. The representative of FAO said that the co-operation between FAO and ECA, instituted by the Fifth FAO Regional Conference for Africa, had been strengthened over the past two years. He mentioned the principles governing the co-ordination of the activities of the two organizations: ECA's agricultural development policy was merged with that of FAO; ECA recognized FAO as the primary instrument for the implementation of the United Nations agricultural development programme in Africa; there should be permanent consultation between the two organizations and continuous contact should exist through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, whose activities had the strong support of the FAO Regional Office at Accra. Those arrangements had led to the satisfactory implementation of the joint programme established in 1968, and known as the single programme for agricultural development in Africa. Adherence to the principles governing that joint action would contribute significantly towards a realistic approach to the problems of the agricultural sector in Africa and, more generally, of Africa's rural economy.

431. FAO welcomed the fact that ECA had put forward an African strategy for development based, so far as agriculture was concerned, on the five areas of concentration selected by the Director-General, in particular the mobilization of human resources for rural development, self-sufficiency in food production, rural employment and earning and conservation of scarce foreign exchange. There was also the problem of assistance to countries in planning, and FAO shared both ECA's concern regarding integrated rural development and its faith in regional and sub-regional co-operation. It was within the framework of the latter that it had proved possible, in co-operation with UNDP and donor countries, to establish the West African Agricultural Development Association.

432. The Director-General attached great importance to co-operation with ECA, and FAO wished to make its contribution to the formulation of plans for the balanced growth and accelerated development of the African economies.

433. The UNESCO representative stated that his organization had constantly co-operated with ECA in the field of education and the application of science and



technology to development. He referred to the report 3/ on the meetings of the executive secretaries of the regional economic commissions held in 1969, which had provided the basis of co-operation with ECE and could serve as a model for co-operation also between UNESCO and other regional economic commissions.

434. On the strength of that document, co-operation between UNESCO and the regional economic commissions should be a two-way endeavour, UNESCO studying the scientific and technological aspects of the programmes which could contribute to the economic and social development of the region, the regional economic commissions helping UNESCO to draw up and execute those programmes. In other words, the specialized agencies and the regional economic commissions should pool their resources to meet the needs of member States on the clear understanding that each organization would keep strictly to its field of competence.

435. It could not be said that regional economic commissions were in a better position than the specialized agencies to deal with the problem of the regions. As the specialized agencies had regional offices as well as subregional offices in the various regions, they were in a position to get to know the problems of member States. The idea of competition should be ruled out and an attitude of complementary effort adopted. It was for that reason the Director-General of UNESCO had appointed a special representative to establish contact with ECA and OAU. It was to be hoped that ECA would be able to re-define its relations with specialized agencies in such a way as to avoid duplication and unnecessary waste.

436. The IBRD representative stressed the Bank's concern to have closer relations with Africa and remarked that Africa occupied a place of special importance in the Bank Group's programme of activities. This was shown by the fact that while the Group's lending round the world was to double in the five years from 1969 to 1973, the African total would triple. The Bank's loans were given in the sectors which would contribute most effectively to the economic and social development of African countries.

437. There was a good deal that the Bank agreed with in ECA's strategy paper on development during the 1970s, but there were slight differences of emphasis. In the Bank's view agriculture should be an area of concentrated development during the period under review. For this reason the Bank, in co-operation with UNDP and FAO, was sponsoring the formation of a consultative group for international agricultural research.

438. Like ECA, the Bank attached importance to industrial development, and believed that larger markets were a necessary prerequisite for any large-scale industrial projects. That was why it co-operated with ECA and ADB in creating conditions for the development of such larger markets.

439. Education was another field of high priority in the Bank's programme for Africa and during the past few years over 45 per cent of its total credits and loans had been allocated to that sector in Africa.

440. Transport, power and telecommunications continued to receive the Bank's attention, as did other sectors which ECA had mentioned in its strategy paper. The Bank believed that technical assistance should be co-ordinated. While recognizing the need for external aid for development, African countries should be careful to tailor the aid they received as carefully as possible to their needs and repayment possibilities.



441. The Bank felt that the rate of population growth should have received greater attention in the ECA strategy paper. Unless African countries became fully aware of the problem and agreed to do something about it, population growth could severely impede their economic efforts. The Bank's concern about the problem was shown in the loan it had made to Jamaica, and it was now considering evolving a similar project for Tunisia.

442. The representative of IMF noted the close working relationships that existed between his organization and ECA, as well as other international institutions, and reaffirmed its readiness to play its full part in development projects.

443. The activities of IMF included, among other things, the provision of funds for sixteen African countries in 1969/1970; the organization of courses each year for officials of member States; consultants services and missions to African countries; assistance in the implementation of Special Drawing Rights to assure international monetary liquidity. In 1970, nineteen African countries had made use of those rights. In addition, IMF had raised total fund quotas by 36 per cent; provided facilities for minimizing the effects of price fluctuations on primary producers; introduced financing for export shortfalls; given buffer stock finance; and was prepared to examine and assist in concluding international agreements, as in the case of the International Tin Agreement.

444. The representative of UPU explained that his organization had extended the normative activities it had carried out since its establishment to include those of an operational nature. These had been considerably intensified in recent years, and during the Second United Nations Development Decade, UPU would endeavour to increase its efforts within the framework of a general policy based on planning and the maximization of the role of postal services as a factor for economic and social development.

445. UPU was stepping up its activities as regards studies, on-the-spot surveys and training programmes. It was anxious to co-operate closely with regional economic commissions, because of the special structural characteristics it derived from the existence of regional and subregional postal unions. In any case, it hoped the views expressed in the work programmes of regional economic commissions would be the subject of prior discussion by them and UPU.

446. The WHO representative stated that his organization's objective for the Second Development Decade was to assist member States in attaining a higher level of health. In carrying out its duties WHO had been guided by the United Nations Charter with its emphasis on United Nations inter-agency co-operation, and by its constitution, which stressed the idea of the co-ordination of international health work.

447. In the period under review WHO had actively co-operated with ECA in the health aspects of its activities. Close working relationships had been established between the Commission, WHO headquarters and WHO regional offices. Shortage of manpower and infrastructure constituted the major constraint on the effectiveness of WHO, and this had been reflected in various resolutions.

448. Health service installations in the region were inadequate. The level of environmental sanitation was low and there was a general inadequacy of safe water supply, especially in the rural areas.



449. WHO had been particularly interested in this problem during the First United Nations Development Decade and would be happy to co-operate with the Commission in water resources programmes. It would continue to participate in programmes involving integrated rural and urban development in housing, building and physical planning as well as the health aspects of population dynamics. It would assist member States on request in the development of planning activities as part of their organized health services.

450. One major field of co-operative action in agriculture had been the work of the Protein Advisory Group sponsored by WHO, FAO and UNICEF, in advising on the safety and suitability of new products made from locally available food materials intended for use in feeding infants and children.

451. Every support would be given by WHO to the objectives of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The close interdependence of health and other aspects of development was a fundamental principle underlying the work of the organization, and the solution of many health problems called for parallel advances in other socio-economic sectors.

452. The representative of ITU stated that African Governments were interested in telecommunications because of this sector's close relations with economic development. ITU maintained close relations with ECA, OAU and African subregional organizations, and based its activities on the recommendations of these bodies. Among these were the establishment of subregional training centres in East and West Africa, and an extensive seminar programme. It intended to continue the study and implementation of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network and would proceed with its programme of technical assistance within the framework of UNDP. Regional telecommunications advisers had been posted to Yaoundé, Dakar and Addis Ababa to maintain close contact with the subregions of Africa, and a team of four highly qualified consultants was available on request by African countries.

453. The representative of WMO referred to the close co-operation between ECA and his organization which had been considered by the ACC Sub-Committee on Water Resources as a good example of United Nations inter-agency co-operation. He stated that WMO supported Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s as well as the ECA Programme of Work and Priorities, and it would co-operate in the implementation of the projects involved. For this purpose WMO intended to recruit and second to the ECA secretariat a hydrometeorologist, one of whose main duties would be to assist the African countries in planning and developing their hydrological networks and in formulating the corresponding requests for assistance from the United Nations and other sources.

454. He also stated that WMO would assist the African countries in achieving the aims and objectives of Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s. It would do so by ensuring the full implementation of WMO programmes, since meteorological information was a prerequisite of sound short-term and long-term planning for the development of the national economy and the effective exploitation of natural resources, as emphasized by ECA resolution 196 (IX). Special mention was made of the World Weather Watch plan whose primary purpose was to place at the disposal of each country the information required to make meteorological services as efficient and effective as possible, especially as far as the application of meteorology to development was concerned.



455. He further drew attention to the interest of his organization in ECA project 11C:3 "Manpower training and research in the field of water development", and to ECA activities in the programme of "Human Environment". The interest of WMO in the first project was due to its activities in the field of water resources in general and its involvement in the other ECA water resources projects in particular, as well as the extensive efforts of WMO in training meteorological and hydrometeorological personnel in Africa. The interest of WMO in the second project was due to the fact that whatever definition may be given to the term "human environment", it was axiomatic that the atmosphere represented an essential if not the primary element and all WMO's activities were environmental in nature. He therefore proposed that WMO should be associated with ECA activities in these two projects.

456. The GATT representative outlined recent activities in the field of trade and development of the Contracting Parties to GATT. The adoption of the strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and the recent upsurge of protectionist and inward-looking tendencies in a number of developed countries had underlined the importance of maintaining an external trade environment in which exports from developing countries could expand. This gave relevance to GATT's efforts to preserve the momentum towards greater freedom of trade.

457. GATT's activities in 1968 and 1969 had resulted, among other things, in the establishment of an inventory of some 800 barriers to trade, notified by Governments. The examination the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products had carried out on the possibilities for practical action to reduce or remove such barriers had now been largely completed. The present stage of examination enabled the identification of a wide range of possible solutions, such as the improvement of GATT rules, their re-interpretation and the introduction of new guidelines or codes of conduct.

458. In the Agriculture Committee, proposals had been made by developing countries for the moderation of protection against imports by developed countries of such products as vegetable oils and oilseeds. The success of efforts to open up markets for agricultural exports by developed countries could do much to increase the earnings of agricultural raw materials in African countries.

459. The work carried out in the Committee on Trade in Industrial Products and in the Agriculture Committee had prepared the ground for the Contracting Parties to move towards the negotiation of specific solutions; but it could well be that some of the major problems of developing countries identified by the two Committees could be satisfactorily dealt with only within the framework of global solutions.

460. GATT's assistance to developing countries in export promotion had now been extended to the International Trade Centre run jointly by UNCTAD and GATT. The International Trade Centre was engaged in a number of joint activities with ECA's Africa Trade Centre and it was hoped that they would establish increasingly close relations. GATT looked forward to a greater degree of co-operation with the African countries through ECA.

461. The representative of the African Development Bank (ADB) stressed the close co-operation that existed between ECA and ADB. Both institutions co-operated in a number of projects. They were currently examining the possibility of convening in



Abidjan a meeting of multinational organizations concerned primarily with economic affairs to facilitate the co-operation and harmonization of the activities and programmes of the various organizations.

462. ADB was also co-operating closely with ECA in helping African economic co-operation. An example of this policy could be seen in the current attempt to encourage Ghana and the five Entente countries - Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo and Upper Volta - to embark on co-operation in several sectors.

463. ADB was also co-operating closely with ECA in helping African countries to overcome the constraint of the shortage of capital in the economic development of the continent. The establishment of the African Development Fund, which would be the soft-loan agency of ADB, as IDA was to IBRD, was an example of efforts in this direction. ECA had also co-operated with ADB in making arrangements leading to the establishment of SIFIDA in 1970. SIFIDA was a multinational private-owned development company (with an authorized capital of \$US50 million and a paid-up capital of \$US12.5 million) whose prime object was to promote economic growth by investing in viable and productive enterprises in African countries.

464. With its limited resources ADB had sixteen loans totalling \$US30.5 million; consideration was being given to about twenty other projects in fourteen countries, the total financing of which would amount to \$US36 million. If the financial constraints on ADB's operations were removed, it would be able to double the volume of its activities.

465. ADB co-operated not only with ECA, but also with other international organizations, including IBRD, the ILO, FAO, UNIDO and WHO.

466. The representative of the African Training and Research Centre in Administration for Development (CAFRAD) explained the functions of the Centre which included the actual undertaking, promotion and co-ordination of studies and research on administrative problems; organizing scientific meetings and in-service training courses; compiling analyses and distributing documentation on the structure, organization and administrative methods of African countries.

467. He expressed satisfaction at the enhanced co-operation with ECA, UNESCO and UNDP, and expressed the hope that more States would become members.

468. The representative of the Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb (CPCM) pointed out that, within the framework of the economic integration of the Maghreb, a number of activities had already produced positive results, notably in the fields of transport and communications, and posts and telecommunications. Similarly, a large number of studies had been prepared with the assistance of ECA. CPCM was preparing a draft intergovernmental agreement on economic co-operation and, in this regard, was proceeding with studies on the development of trade within the Maghreb area and on co-operation in the fields of agriculture, industry, finance, transport, development plans of the Maghreb countries, export products statistics and national accounting. Working relations between CPCM and the ECA subregional office for North Africa were extremely fruitful.

469. The representative of the European Economic Community (EEC) stressed the financial and technical co-operation existing between the eighteen African and Malagasy States and EEC under the Yaoundé Convention. The total volume of



Community aid had increased from \$580 million in the period 1958-1963 to \$800 million in the period 1964-1969, and was expected to increase to \$1,000 million at the beginning of 1975. Over 40 per cent of such aid in the past five years had been largely absorbed in agriculture.

470. He also drew attention to the recurrent nature and liberal terms of EEC aid to associate member States: 80 per cent of aid disbursements was in the form of subsidies and grants. Moreover, a special fund had been set up to help meet emergencies arising mainly from a fall in world commodity prices.

471. Regional co-operation had become a major field of activity under the Yaoundé Convention. The multinational framework within which EEC provided aid necessitated a regional approach especially by associate member States which had found it necessary to set up regional co-operation structures in several fields.

472. The representative of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance said that trade between members of the Council and the African countries had almost quadrupled from 1960 to 1970, and that economic and technical assistance had been channelled to more than twenty-seven African developing countries in the form of over 1,000 industrial and other projects, 50 per cent of which were still under way. He expressed the hope and conviction that relations between the Council and ECA would become even closer in the future.

473. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (Economic and Social Affairs) said that ECA should play a vital, if not decisive role in the economic and social development of Africa. It should be in a position to use its studies and knowledge of the African situation in promoting economic and social development and should become the first true technical adviser to African Governments both in planning and in the implementation of the development plans of African countries. It must therefore strengthen its subregional offices and expand its research study and project preparation activities. Similarly, ECA should be in a position, in co-operation with the African Development Bank, to serve as a link between various external sources of development finance and the Governments of member countries.

474. The political support which OAU had given to ECA was exemplified in the drawing up of the Addis Ababa Memorandum on OAU's responsibilities in economic and social matters. The memorandum advocated among other things, within the development machinery of each member State and within the subregional organizations, the establishment of a system of direct and permanent liaison with the ECA and OAU secretariats. Such an arrangement would enable the member States and the subregional offices to have a clearer idea of ECA's activities, its resources, potentialities and problems.

475. The Secretary-General of the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC) stressed the fact that economic development was a long-term process whose success was promoted by wisely composed groupings based on geopolitical, historical, economic and cultural factors. UDEAC was a striking confirmation of that principle. Comprising the Federal Republic of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the People's Republic of the Congo and Gabon, its aim was to enlarge domestic markets, to promote the harmonious development of the economies of the member States and to ensure the gradual establishment of a Central African common market. In this connexion the members of UDEAC had decided to co-ordinate



their industrialization policies, their planning and transport systems with a view to promoting the development and diversification of their respective economies. UDEAC had also instituted customs and fiscal arrangements and had adopted a joint convention aimed at harmonizing the advantages to be accorded to private investors. Further efforts were being directed towards the establishment of sub-regional industries of greatest interest to member States. The objectives of UDEAC and ECA were similar and there was no doubt that the two organizations could only gain from closer co-operation.

476. The representative of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) expressed his appreciation of the degree of international co-operation that existed within ICC and said that since 1969 a special committee of the United Nations, GATT and ICC had been formed, bringing together business leaders and members of international organizations dealing with economic matters. At its most recent session, that committee had made a special study of the problems of international trade policy and the policy of public aid and private investments in developing countries. As far as international trade was concerned, it was important to avoid a return to protectionism in the industrialized countries and, for this reason, it was necessary to negotiate in the framework of GATT for customs tariff reductions on manufactured products and the removal of non-tariff barriers on such products.

477. The representative of the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) commended the emphasis which Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s laid on research, rural development and industrialization. These were decisive elements in the search for a solution to the problem of unemployment, and in the effort to improve the living standards of the African peoples. He ended with an appeal to African States to increase their aid to freedom-fighters.

#### ANY OTHER BUSINESS

##### (Agenda item 10)

478. After statements by participants on the activities of their Governments or organizations regarding the economic and social development of Africa, a representative of the Secretariat drew the attention of the Conference to recent resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council of special interest to the Commission.

479. The General Assembly, by its resolution 2686 (XXV) on regional economic commissions recommended that the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General and with due regard to the views expressed by regional economic commissions, should rename the commissions. According to the resolution in question it was proposed that the Economic Commission for Africa should be renamed, the Economic and Social Commission for Africa.

480. Little enthusiasm had been expressed by the Conference for this proposed change of name. There were reservations about the expediency of changing the name of the Commission at a time when its initials were well known throughout the region. However, if the General Assembly adopted the new name proposed, the Commission would follow the example of UNICEF which had changed its name though it still used the old initials.



481. By resolutions 1440 (XLVII) and 1525 (XLIX), the Economic and Social Council had taken note of the Commission's annual reports covering the 1968-1970 biennium.

482. By resolution 1393 (XLVI), the Economic and Social Council had recommended that the regional economic commissions should change their rules of procedure to bring them into line with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) on consultations with non-governmental organizations. As the result of a decision taken at its 1596th meeting, the Council had also requested the regional economic commissions to change their rules of procedure relating to summary records.

483. When the recommendations were put to the Conference, it adopted the amendment of the Commission's rules of procedure as set out in document E/CN.14/L.384.

484. The Conference was also informed of the request of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting countries (CIPEC) to establish official contact with the Commission.

485. Since members of CIPEC, i.e. the Governments of Chile, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Peru and Zambia were not all members of the Commission, the Conference decided to recommend to the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its own resolution 1267 (XLI) that the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries should be allowed to attend Commission sessions and meetings of its subsidiary bodies concerned with issues of interest to CIPEC and participate in an observer capacity.

#### Election of the new members of the Executive Committee

486. In accordance with the decision adopted by the Conference to raise the numerical strength of the Executive Committee from twelve to sixteen, and with due regard to resolution 188 (IX) on the institutional machinery of the Commission, in annex C of which the composition of the Executive Committee is set out, twelve members were elected who, together with the office bearers of the Conference, would constitute the sixteen new members of the Executive Committee.

487. The composition of the Executive Committee for the 1971-1973 biennium would be as follows: for the Central African subregion - Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad and the Democratic Republic of the Congo; for the East African subregion - Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia and Uganda; for the North African subregion - Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic; and for the West African subregion - Ghana, the Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.

488. The representative of the Sudan pointed out that his delegation had not been consulted about the members proposed for the North African subregion and wished to have his objection to that procedure recorded. The representative of the United Arab Republic explained that the delegations had been informed that the Sudan had retired from the Executive Committee, and had therefore proposed a replacement for it.

#### Channelling communications to Governments

489. Some delegations thought that communications from the ECA secretariat did not reach the officials concerned early enough to enable them to prepare for the



activities ECA had in mind. They proposed that a copy of the communications addressed to Ministries of Foreign Affairs should be sent direct to the ministries concerned in order to speed up the exchange of correspondence.

490. The Executive Secretary pointed out that as far as the channelling of communications was concerned, the secretariat had received strict instructions from Governments, and most of them preferred to have communications channelled through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The secretariat earnestly hoped that its correspondence reached those directly concerned as rapidly as possible but could not change the actual procedure unless it was expressly authorized to do so by the Governments concerned.

491. After some discussion it was proposed that all communications from the ECA secretariat should still be forwarded to the person specifically named by the Government concerned and, unless that Government deliberately forbade it, a copy of such communications should be forwarded at the same time to the competent ministry, if possible through the UNDP Resident Representative. The Executive Secretary should also write to all Governments, except those which deliberately opposed the proposal, seeking their approval for the suggested new procedure.

#### DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT CONFERENCE

##### (Agenda item 11)

492. Pursuant to the provisions of its resolution 130 (VII) of 22 February 1965, the Commission will hold its eleventh session (second meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in 1973. The invitation of the Government of the Republic of Ghana to hold that session at Accra was accepted and a resolution to that effect was unanimously adopted. (See part III below, resolution 234 (X).)

493. The Executive Secretary will fix the dates of the second meeting of the Conference after duly consulting the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Chairman of the first meeting of the Conference, bearing in mind the fact that the Moslem festivities of Eid Kabir and Ramadhan are celebrated early in February.

#### ADOPTION OF REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

##### (Agenda item 12)

494. At the 163rd meeting of the Commission, the Conference adopted its report to the Economic and Social Council on issues dealt with in plenary meetings and at meetings of heads of delegations. It also unanimously adopted three resolutions. In the first, it expressed its gratitude to H.E. Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic and to the Government and people of Tunisia. In the second, it congratulated the officers of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), the members of the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts and in the third, it thanked the Executive Secretary and the secretariat staff. (See part III below, resolutions 235 (X) to 237 (X).)

495. The Chairman then declared the tenth session of the Commission (the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers) closed.



# PART III

## RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS AT ITS FIRST MEETING

### RESOLUTIONS

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## RESOLUTIONS

### 217 (X). Regional structures within the United Nations system

#### The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1553(XLIX) of 30 July 1970, requesting the Secretary-General of the United Nations to report to the Council, not later than at its fifty-second session, the results of the preliminary inquiry on regional structures within the United Nations system, and to recommend concrete measures,

Recalling its Executive Committee's Memorandum for Consideration by the Economic and Social Council 8/ and the reports of the Executive Committee's first 9/, second 10/ and third 11/ meetings, as well as the Questionnaire for the Study on Regional Structures 12/, submitted to member States to secure their co-operation in facilitating the work of the Secretary-General,

Recalling further paragraphs 84 to 92 and annex IV of the report of the Executive Committee's fourth meeting 13/, setting out the reactions of the Executive Committee to the draft questionnaire transmitted by the Secretary-General to member States on 30 November 1970,

Bearing in mind the fact that the problems of regional co-operation vary from one region to another and that the African regional structures within the United Nations system must necessarily reflect the peculiar problems as well as the collective aspirations of the member States of the Economic Commission for Africa,

1. Notes the steps taken by the Executive Committee to secure the co-operation of member States in the matter;
2. Requests member States which have not submitted replies to the Secretary-General's questionnaire to submit them direct to the Executive Secretary not later than 30 April 1971;
3. Requests the Executive Secretary to render such advisory services to member States as may be requested by any of them in connexion with the questionnaire; for this purpose, member States requiring such assistance may wish to authorize their respective embassies in Addis Ababa to consult with the Executive Secretary;

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8/ E/CN.14/ECO/10.

9/ E/CN.14/456.

10/ E/CN.14/462.

11/ E/CN.14/479.

12/ E/CN.14/ECO/24.

13/ E/CN.14/498.



4. Urges the Executive Secretary to prepare, with the help of the Executive Committee, a report on the regional structures, in the light of the views and recommendations submitted by individual member States, and to transmit the report, together with the replies of Governments, to the Secretary-General.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

218 (X). Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s

The representatives of African countries,

Assembled in Tunis in February 1971 at the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa,

United by their common aspirations and determined to pursue their efforts towards Africa's economic and social development,

Fully aware that, having adopted the principle of self-reliance as their theme, the primary responsibility for the development of the countries concerned rests on them,

Convinced that the central objective of all their efforts is the establishment of self-sustaining economic growth and welfare,

Bearing in mind resolution 187(IX) of 10 February 1969 on commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the Commission and resolution 189(IX) of 10 February 1969 on the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat of the Commission,

Convinced that the international community has an obligation to create conditions under which African countries will have the means and the opportunity to develop their respective resources to enable their peoples to lead a life free from want and fear,

Further convinced that the direct participation of the African peoples in formulating and appraising development plans will greatly facilitate their implementation,

Noting that the seventh Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity held in Addis Ababa in September 1970 established a programme of priorities for economic and social development of Africa during the Second United Nations Development Decade,

1. State unequivocally that their countries are determined to contribute to one another's development;

2. Decide to chart a strategy for Africa's economic and social development in the 1970s as part of the global International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 2626(XXV) of 24 October 1970;



3. Recommend that the strategy for individual member States should be concentrated on a limited number of key areas and activities and suggest in this document a series of issues and measures which may require special attention within the context of the economic, social and institutional development of each individual African State during the 1970s;

4. Recognize that in the Economic Commission for Africa the United Nations has provided an instrument for assisting African Governments, and set out the policies required to make full use of this instrument;

5. Consider that for the implementation of the African strategy it will be necessary to make appropriate arrangements to keep under systematic scrutiny the progress towards achieving its goal and objectives;

6. Call attention to paragraph 81 of General Assembly resolution 2626(XXV) which confers upon the regional economic commissions, in co-operation with regional development banks and subregional groupings, and with the assistance of other organizations of the United Nations system, the main responsibility for appraisal at the regional level;

7. Request the Executive Secretary to initiate consultations with regional bodies and other United Nations organizations with a view to the establishment of an appraisal and evaluation machinery;

8. Invite the Executive Secretary to take resolution 187(IX) as a basis for the implementation of the following Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s:

#### Africa's Strategy for Development in the 1970s

##### Planning for development

(1) The pluralistic structure of almost all African countries, consisting of a traditional subsistence sector, an indigenous monetized sector and a foreign enclave, poses three main challenges:

- (i) A small number of people in each country, generally found in urban centres, constitute the forces for modernization but they are surrounded by vast areas of rural backwardness where the consequences of extremely low productivity are holding back development. The overwhelming proportion of the population in developing Africa still lives in the predominantly subsistence sector with low living standards. There is a comparatively small but growing proportion of the indigenous population living almost completely within the monetized sector where living standards are higher but generally unsatisfactory.
- (ii) Foreign enclaves which Governments have had difficulty in controlling and integrating into national economies play an important economic role in many countries. These enclaves (comprising externally controlled companies and expatriate personnel) account for a considerable portion of the total gross income in the countries concerned. Because they are some of the principal generators of income they are important contributors to government revenues.



- (iii) The fact that the participation of the indigenous population in the private sector of the economy is insignificant.

(2) The integration of national economies is therefore of high priority. This integration has physical, organization, economic and socio-psychological aspects. It requires an effectively co-ordinated programme concentrating on regional physical planning, integrated rural development, reform of local government, income policies, transport and communications, building and construction, etc.

(3) Two other characteristics call for attention. The first is the extreme dependence of agricultural exports on a limited number of markets in developed countries. The second is the limited relevance of the development of science and technology in the developed world to the problems facing African countries, in particular problems bearing upon the transformation of the socio-economic structures in Africa.

(4) African Governments have in the past attempted to formulate and implement economic development plans within this social, economic, technological and organizational framework. However, their efforts at implementation have in general not been particularly successful. A study of the machinery for formulating and administering development plans in Africa also discloses a singular lack of a system of follow-up and operational control of a plan once it has been launched. It has furthermore become increasingly clear that some of the models adopted were either over-elaborate or otherwise unsuitable.

(5) In order to achieve better results and to approach the targets set for the Second Development Decade, African countries should specify and quantify as accurately as the available data will permit, the objectives of national and regional development. These may be briefly stated:

- (i) Effective marshalling of national and external development resources;
- (ii) Mobilization of all sectors of population for participation in activities which should lead to the integration of the traditional sector, at present the less productive sector, with the modern dynamic sector;
- (iii) Promotion of structural changes to reduce the almost exclusive dependence on external factors for the initiation of the processes of transformation and development.

(6) In broad terms, the planning strategy should be to identify points of potential leverage in African socio-economic systems and to apply pressure simultaneously to these points. In practice this should imply establishing, in a physical, economic and social sense, backward and forward linkages and promoting spread effects between rural and urban communities as a matter of deliberate policy.

#### Trade

(7) An appropriate strategy for the trade of African countries during the 1970s should have two basic objectives:



- (i) To generate structural changes by being a vehicle for transforming African economies from a traditional, almost exclusively primary-producing basis, to a dynamic combination of agriculture and manufacturing industries.

- (ii) To provide foreign exchange earnings for the financing of development.

(8) The over-all trade balance of Africa has moved steadily from heavy deficit at the beginning of the 1960s to the achievement of small surpluses at the end of the decade. The annual rate of growth of exports during the First United Nations Development Decade has been more than twice the annual rate of increase during the 1950s. However, this vigour in the export trade of Africa as a whole has been largely confined to petroleum and other minerals; the traditional items that bulk large in its export trade have expanded at a much slower rate.

(9) The basic commodity composition of African exports has not altered significantly. Exports of primary commodities continue to constitute between 80 and 90 per cent of total exports. This heavy weight of primary commodities can partly be explained by the predominance of the developed market economy countries in African trade. Although exports to the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, predominantly of primary commodities, developed relatively fast during the 1960s, they still account for no more than about 5 per cent of total African exports. Only about one-tenth of African trade is carried on with other developing countries, one-half of which is with other African countries.

(10) A determined effort will have to be made to remove those rigidities which are inherent in the economic and institutional links between African countries and developed economies and to change the production structure of African economies. In order to maintain and increase the revenue earning capacity of African countries while action is being taken to change the structure of African trade, the following steps should form part of the international strategy for the 1970s, within the larger framework of broader or global co-operation, as appropriate:

- (i) An international commodity policy to secure remunerative, equitable and stable prices for primary commodities, including the conclusion of a general agreement on commodity arrangements so that there might be uniform principles and models on which all commodity agreements could be based;
- (ii) Improved access to the markets of the developed countries for primary commodities in their natural and processed form;
- (iii) Establishment of associations and groupings of African primary producing countries, in co-operation with other developing countries, to enable commodity producers to take action on their own initiative to protect their interests in commodity markets, as appropriate, without prejudice to wider forms of co-operation between producing and consuming countries;
- (iv) International action to facilitate the diversification and expansion of trade in manufactures and semi-manufactures by African countries;



- (v) Improving the competitiveness of natural products through research and development efforts designed to reduce the cost of production of natural products, to improve the quality or characteristics of such products and to find new end-uses;
- (vi) African countries should harmonize their views in order to arrive at truly joint African positions in all international bodies in which problems affecting their trade and development are being discussed.

(11) The prospects for transforming a country's economy through the growth of the export sector depend to a great extent on the linkages of the export industries with other industries in the economy. The stronger these linkages are, the greater is the effect of a rise in exports on production in other sectors of the economy. Exports of primary commodities in general develop only fairly weak industrial linkages, while exports of manufactures on the other hand have strong industrial linkages. Increasingly, in addition to the export of primary commodities, it is a growing export trade in manufactures that the African countries have to seek. The full potential of this can only be exploited through effective industrial programming and efficient policy implementation.

(12) The dominant position of the developed countries as customers of African products points to a continuing need to pay attention to these markets as sources of revenue in the short run. On the other hand, in the 1970s a determined effort should be made to diversify the commodity composition of Africa's trade as well as its direction, and in particular, to increase trade in manufactures among African countries. Strategies formulated at the international level can only supplement Africa's own strategies and priorities. With this in view, the following measures should form part of the strategy of the 1970s:

- (i) African countries should continue to devise, negotiate and put into effect their own practical trade and payments agreements to achieve a better utilization of resources through selective diversification of production;
- (ii) They should in particular speed up the current bilateral and multilateral negotiations or prepare for new ones designed to elaborate mutually beneficial preferential trade arrangements and to create better trade channels between African markets;
- (iii) They should establish machinery for collaboration, for identification of projects and products suitable for intra-African trade expansion;
- (iv) They should envisage, as a matter of priority, sectoral negotiations with a view to entering into contractually binding agreements to purchase certain products from each other, thus creating a nucleus for further growth in intra-African trade.

(13) The objectives and measures outlined above are designed to create the permissive conditions for a development-oriented expansion of African trade: experience has shown that the opportunities created are sometimes not used to advantage. There is therefore the need for promotional activity to stimulate the expansion of existing or new lines of trade. With this in view, the following measures should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:



- (i) African countries should develop better and more co-ordinated trade promotion organizations and programmes;
- (ii) African countries should identify trade incentives and disincentives and streamline their trade promotion policies and procedures.

(14) Action should be taken to reduce or eliminate the concentration of economic power in the hands of non-nationals. In the modern sector this concentration is reflected in the pre-emption of large areas of commerce and finance by a few expatriate business houses. Through an appropriate combination of measures, including the setting up of national trading corporations, national corporate bodies for the promotion of industry, a national system of banking and finance and accelerated training of nationals, trade and industry can be turned into effective instruments for social and economic development.

#### External financial and technical co-operation

(15) An appropriate strategy for external financial and technical co-operation to Africa during the 1970s should have three basic objectives:

- (i) Increasing the flow of external assistance commensurate with the special requirements of African countries;
- (ii) Facilitating the transfer of foreign technology appropriate to the needs of African countries;
- (iii) Generating structural transformation and changes in African countries by enabling them to utilize their own natural resources, accumulate their own capital and operate their own economies with a view to achieving not only an accelerated growth of average income, but also more equitable income distribution and more jobs for the rapidly growing labour force.

(16) Africa's share of total assistance to developing countries fell from 35 per cent in 1960 to about 23 per cent in 1967. In addition to the declining share, aid to Africa fluctuated more than for other developing regions. The volume of aid to Africa reached its peak in 1962, when it stood at \$1,777 million. By 1967 it had declined to \$1,610 million. If the 1967 volume is adjusted for changes in prices of manufactures entering into international trade, the amount in 1960 prices is reduced to \$1,490 million. During the same period the net flow of investment income out of Africa more than tripled, from 12 per cent of net official inflow to about 42 per cent.

(17) The total of reported external debt of Africa increased from \$3.3 billion in 1960 to \$8.7 billion in 1968. Africa's service payments on external public debt amounted to \$625.4 million in 1968, or 6.4 per cent of total commodity exports. Service payments on external public debt are now as high as 24 per cent of total exports of goods and services for one African country, while the percentage is between 10 and 20 for many others. Since heavy borrowing is a relatively recent phenomenon in Africa, the growth of debt servicing is expected to be faster for the continent than for any other developing region in the Second Development Decade and the years immediately following. The United Nations Conference on Trade



and Development had projected that debt service as a percentage of exports will rise to 22 per cent in 1975.\*

(18) The present low level of income and development in most African countries has important implications for aid policy. If the target of 6 per cent annual growth postulated for the first half of the Second United Nations Development Decade is applied to Africa, it has been estimated that the volume of aid will have to be doubled by 1975. To meet the need for development finance for accelerated economic growth in Africa, the following elements should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:

- (i) Within the one per cent target for financial resources transfers from developed to developing countries, measures should be taken to ensure a more equitable distribution so that the region as a whole, and in particular the least developed among African countries, will obtain an adequate share of these transfers;
- (ii) An appropriate link should be established between the Special Drawing Rights and the provision of additional development finance;
- (iii) Assistance should ideally be provided as grants and/or interest-free public loans, but it should at least be tailored as realistically as possible to the needs and repayment capabilities of individual African countries with a view to reducing the increasing burden of debt servicing on their balance of payments;
- (iv) In keeping with the principle of self-reliance, African countries with persistent surpluses of saving should provide financial resources for profitable investment in other African countries through the African Development Bank or SIFIDA;
- (v) Efforts should be made to ensure that financial and technical co-operation contribute to a fuller mobilization of indigenous resources, through, inter alia, larger financial contributions towards local costs, technical assistance aimed at using indigenous facilities and a realistic programme for training local counterparts and a shift in emphasis from project to programme support.

(19) While an effective aid package must combine capital and technical assistance, one overriding priority can be singled out for African countries, namely, technical assistance of the kind which enables recipients to make the fullest use of their own local resources and of whatever other forms of assistance are offered. It will be necessary also to provide for:

- (i) The speedy and efficient negotiation and disbursement of grants and loans;
- (ii) More effective execution and management of projects;
- (iii) Strengthening of research and development activities in African countries as a basis for adapting foreign, and at the same time promoting  
\_\_\_\_\_ indigenous, technology.

\*The projected figure of 22 per cent is of course based on certain specific assumptions which are set out in the relevant United Nations Conference on Trade and Development study (TD/7/Supp.5).



(20) A primary role of assistance to Africa should be to encourage the formation of wider markets, a rational investment policy based on sub-regional or regional co-operation and greater mobility of skills and private investment.

(21) Africa, more than most regions, is in need of a multinationally planned and executed programme of financial and technical co-operation. The aid effort so far has in many cases reinforced the historical, geographical and political fragmentation of the region, thus aggravating the already difficult problems of co-operation and integration. A strategy for financial and technical assistance during the 1970s should therefore include:

- (i) Assistance to facilitate the building up of the necessary institutions within the framework of African multinational co-operation and integration;
- (ii) Assistance to the development of the necessary infrastructure for the expansion of intra-African trade, including adjustments to the present network of communications, transport, banking and trade institutions;
- (iii) Assistance to compensate the least developed African countries for handicaps they may have and losses they are likely to sustain in co-operative partnership schemes with more industrialized neighbours;
- (iv) Assistance to support the creation of regional payments arrangements by financing of credit balances in such arrangements.

(22) A greater co-ordination, between different donors, on the one hand, and between donors and recipients on the other, is required. The main purpose of such co-ordination should be:

- (i) To increase the flow of aid and reduce uncertainty as to the amount of aid in the future;
- (ii) To assess more correctly the needs and priorities within the perspective of a country's long-term development plan to ensure that financial and technical co-operation will be available on a secure basis for plans as well as for individual projects;
- (iii) Prompt and co-ordinated action for rescheduling or refinancing of debts where the circumstances of an African country justify such special assistance.

#### Mobilization of domestic resources

(23) The basic objectives of a strategy for mobilization of domestic resources during the 1970s should be to:

- (i) Increase the rate of growth of African economies;
- (ii) Provide a basis for independent economic policies and the preservation of sovereignty.

(24) The share of savings in the gross national product of African countries increased from about 12 per cent during the first half of the 1960s to about



14 per cent at the end of the decade. Only East Asia of the developing regions has experienced a stronger increase. The African ratio is, however, still below the average of 16 per cent for developing countries as a whole.

(25) The average tax ratio of African countries for which figures are available has increased to about 16 per cent of national income in recent years from an average of 13 per cent during the 1950s. This is a higher ratio than in Asia, but lower than in Latin America and the Middle East.

(26) African countries must in the 1970s, as they did in the 1960s, bear the main burden of financing their own development. An essential element in the strategy for the 1970s should therefore be to ensure that a rising proportion of the national income will be saved for financing investment. Specially,

African countries should aim at increasing the ratio of savings to the gross national product to at least 20 per cent by the end of the decade.

(27) To evolve efficient measures for domestic resource mobilization, it is necessary to distinguish between the following four major groups of savers, each with very different motives for savings:

- (i) The Government whose savings are represented by the excess of tax revenue over current government expenditure;
- (ii) The business sector, whether corporate or unincorporated, whose savings are represented by retained profits;
- (iii) Property owners and rentiers;
- (iv) Personal households.

(28) The fiscal mechanism has been, and will probably remain, at least through the 1970s, a most important source of funds. But a well organized financial system appropriate to the level of economic development reached by individual African countries or by certain leading sectors - including such institutions as commercial banks, development banks, postal and other savings bodies, co-operative societies, insurance companies and institutionalized capital markets - can introduce greater flexibility into the resource mobilization process. Its efficiency should be judged by its ability to attract and mobilize domestic savings and its adequacy in channelling funds towards productive uses. It can in particular play an important role in opening traditionally closed sectors to the "money economy".

(29) Resource mobilization through fiscal policies is subject to various political and economic constraints. The ratio of tax revenue to gross domestic product, and the speed with which it rises, should nevertheless be a test of a country's commitment to development. The following elements should form part of the strategy for the 1970s:

- (i) An elimination of the substantial foreign budgetary support still being used by some African countries in meeting their recurrent expenditures;
- (ii) Reforms of personal and indirect taxation to ensure that the groups which have benefited most from economic development contribute to public



needs on a broader and rising basis. In particular, the introduction of technological changes in the agricultural sector, combined with improved domestic terms of trade for agricultural products, have sharply improved opportunities for higher farm incomes in certain portions of the agricultural sector which, consequently, both can and should bear a larger share of the tax burden;

- (iii) Fiscal measures to encourage business savings and investments including reductions in taxes on profits from new investments and tax incentives to encourage reinvestment of profits;
- (iv) Improvements in the machinery for assessment and collection of taxes in order to reduce the gap that exists in many countries between a formal tax structure with high and progressive rates and a low revenue yield;
- (v) Measures to reduce the growth in non-development current expenditure and for earmarking a greater share of revenue increases for development objectives;
- (vi) More efficient harmonization of budgets and national development plans.

(30) The reform of tax policy and tax administration should serve as an instrument for more efficient mobilization of financial resources and for bringing about a better distribution of income and wealth. However, incentives to encourage business savings may in part offset such efforts. There is already in isolated sectors an excess industrial capacity in many African countries. If, therefore, a country tries to step up its growth rate mainly through an investment effort, without regard to the main structural constraints that limit the growth of demand for its products, the reward to additional investment in terms of higher growth rates may be relatively small.

(31) Savings are an essential component of successful business operations. In addition to fiscal incentives, important ingredients for a strategy for the business sector would include the development of financial systems offering to savers alternative types of investment, including the encouragement of development of unit trusts, if possible with guaranteed interest returns, and providing various types of financing related to its diverse and changing needs.

(32) Within the group of property owners and rentiers, owner-cultivators in general devote a high proportion of their disposable monetized income to investment purposes. The propensity to save of rentiers, such as absentee landlords, is likely to be much lower. The strategy for the 1970s in respect of this group should aim at:

- (i) Structural changes in the ownership of wealth in favour of the producing sectors of the group;
- (ii) Raising agricultural productivity;
- (iii) Providing motives and incentives for rentiers to invest, together with an effective system of increasing the tax burden of the rentiers.

(33) Personal savings out of wages and salaries depend on the rate of growth of real incomes, on the rate of growth of number of wage and salary earners and on



earnings per head. The strategy for the 1970s for this group should aim at the provision of adequate financial institutions to encourage savings and appropriate monetary and related fiscal policies.

### Industry

(34) The critical area of action is the restructuring of the domestic economy and more specifically the integration of the traditional sector with the modern and dynamic sector. National policies must fulfil the role of transforming the structure of rural production and linking the rural and urban sectors to provide a foundation for a modern economy. The key elements of a strategy linking industry and agriculture include:

- (i) The development of small-scale industries based on innovative technology and using local raw materials;
- (ii) The development of agro-allied industries and industries providing inputs for agriculture such as fertilizers, agricultural machinery and implements;
- (iii) The development of export industries;
- (iv) The promotion of industrial research.

(35) Most African countries have small local markets and the purchasing power of their population is low. These constitute a constraint on industrial development. To remove this constraint, collective action must be taken to develop physical infrastructure to facilitate the flow of trade between African States. A formula needs to be established for industrial harmonization, to determine the allocation of specific industries, the sharing of benefits from multinational industries and the ownership and control of such industries and non-African participation where necessary.

(36) For the promotion of small-scale industries, the immediate need is for a system which provides technical support and advice to individuals or groups, market research and marketing assistance, information on investment opportunities and assistance in locating machinery and equipment and the provision of low-cost finance. In this area Governments need to set targets indicating a percentage share of consumer and capital goods to be produced domestically by the end of the decade.

(37) In the area of investment, the roles of domestic and foreign investment will need to be defined; the benefits and costs of private foreign investment will need to be assessed; and policies and incentives formulated in order to ensure that both foreign investors and host countries derive equitable benefits from industrial ventures. Most countries should effectively participate in the management and control of local enterprises through local share participation, granting of shares in lieu of local services or facilities and influence the pattern of investment in the private sector through a suitably designed system of taxation, subsidies and incentives. Work should be started with the view to arriving at the establishment of an African Investment Code, or at least the acceptance of certain general principles which could be incorporated in all national investment codes. For the



public sector to play an effective role in African industrialization, statutory bodies such as national development corporations will need to be made efficient instruments for the direction of industrial investment.

(38) In project implementation, the slow rate of progress is due to:

- (i) Failure to discover the right kind of investor, private corporation or partner for a joint venture;
- (ii) The reluctance of investors new to the region to pronounce on potential feasibility;
- (iii) Difficulties of agencies, local or foreign, in promoting enterprises. Governments should insist on securing assistance from United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat, multilateral and bilateral agencies to enable them to surmount these through such measures as the establishment of efficient industrial promotion machinery.

(39) Industries can become part of national development only when the indigenous population has acquired technical, engineering and scientific skills. It is therefore necessary to provide facilities in the national educational programmes for the training of personnel with the necessary background to acquire technical skills which should include capacity and competence in industrial planning, programming, implementation, and also for the co-operation between African countries in respect of vocational training. In arrangements with non-African partners, insistence should be placed on the transfer of technology through production techniques, research in new products and materials, acquisition of technical "know-how" through licensing arrangements and basic research undertaken locally. Introduction of industrial norms and quality standards are necessary prerequisites to improve the competitiveness of African manufacturing products.

The special problems of the least developed among developing countries and the land-locked and island countries

(40) It is generally agreed that a very large number of the least developed among the developing countries are located in Africa, and that a very large proportion of African countries fall within this category. Since Africa can thus be considered the least developed among the developing regions, priority should be given by the international community to identifying the problems peculiar to African countries and to evolving measures to solve them.

(41) Any determined effort to cope with the problems and handicaps of the least developed countries involve a programme of special measures bearing upon all phases of social and economic life. The aim should be to enable these countries to accelerate their rate of economic development and to carry out necessary structural reforms as well as to derive full benefit from measures taken in the context of an international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. The various elements that should comprise such a strategy would include the following:

- (i) Improving the level of productivity, particularly with a view to increasing their production of food-stuffs;



- (ii) Supporting their efforts to diversify their economies, including the encouragement of the establishment of integrated industries with strong economic linkages;
- (iii) Stabilization and continuing increase in their export receipts, an objective which calls for immediate action to ensure the marketing of their products at equitable, stable and remunerative prices. In many cases, urgent measures have also to be taken with respect to the problem of competition faced by natural products from synthetics or substitutes;
- (iv) Improvement of the institutional structure with respect to public administration, planning, project evaluation, marketing and export promotion, banking and financial services, with special attention to measures designed to ensure increasing national participation;
- (v) Mobilization of international financial assistance for the implementation of these measures, including special measures to improve the capacity of the least developed countries to absorb external assistance;
- (vi) Concentration on areas of special interest to the least developed countries in the design of technical assistance programmes and projects;
- (vii) Institutional arrangements within the United Nations family entrusted with the formulation, development and review of policies and projects in favour of the least developed countries.

(42) Thirteen out of a total of eighteen land-locked developing countries can be found in Africa. The position of these countries, in particular because of the high costs of transportation; the poor development of their infrastructure; inadequate and inconvenient transport, storage and port facilities; the lack of opportunity to use their own transport equipment and to establish their own transport facilities; and the unfavourable trend of transport tariffs and charges, is a factor seriously inhibiting the expansion of their trade and economic development.

(43) The solution of the special problems of the land-locked and island countries require special measures to be taken in their favour within the region and in the broader framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade. The various elements of such a strategy would include the following:

- (i) Detailed studies identifying their most serious bottlenecks to rapid economic development;
- (ii) Effective recognition of their right to, and facilitation of, free access to the sea;
- (iii) Priority attention to their financial and technical assistance needs, including the granting of soft-term loans and the provision of funds designed to subsidize their additional transport costs;
- (iv) Application of special measures in their favour along the lines of those accorded to the least developed among the developing countries.



## Agriculture

(44) Agriculture is the largest industry in most African countries and therefore national rates of growth and development are determined by it more than by any other factor.

(45) The aim during the 1970s is to raise the growth rate of agriculture from the present 2 per cent or less to a minimum of 4 per cent per annum. To achieve this objective it is necessary to define and implement precise policies in relation to:

- (i) Land tenure, agricultural research and extension services, agricultural prices, and marketing;
- (ii) Allocation of funds for land reclamation and irrigation, propagation and dissemination of pure seeds, establishment of fertilizer and pesticide factories and the provision of agricultural credit.

(46) The above areas of activity concern the modernization of African agricultural systems through the introduction of new techniques and processes and the commercialization of agriculture. Action in this area should be based on the five areas of concentration defined by the Director-General of FAO, namely,

Utilization of high yielding varieties of basic food crops, filling the protein gap, war on waste, mobilization of human resources for rural development and earning and conserving scarce foreign exchange.

(47) The second aspect of agriculture concerns the institutions and the way of life of rural communities. Activities in this field constitute a separate programme, namely, the transformation of rural communities.

(48) Another field is that of livestock-breeding and ocean, river and lake fishing. These two activities, which are of vital importance in several countries of the region should be developed. With respect to livestock-breeding, measures must be taken to control diseases and to promote the industrial processing of produce. In case of fishing, studies should be undertaken now with a view to the harmonization of legislation, particularly as regards the delimitation of territorial waters.

## Rural transformation

(49) Rural communities are characterized by highly integrated social systems: social values, attitudes, inter-personal relations and work habits. Thus policies, machinery and action for kindling the process of transformation have at the very least to be co-ordinated. The metaphor implies a technique for releasing forces inherent in these communities because innovation which appears to be imposed from the outside will have little or no chance of survival.

(50) Apart from the technical and commercial arrangements needed to expedite change in rural areas, the combined service for the promotion of rural transformation will include vocational training and functional literacy, the provision of rural water and electricity supplies; the use of mass media; health, nutrition and mother-and-child-care services, home improvement institutes; local institutions to ensure the participation of all sectors of the population in the transformation process, and rural animation.



(51) In broad terms, the strategy for rural transformation requires the establishment of intimate physical, economic and social links between rural and urban centres and increasing the income-earning capacity in the rural sector and its contribution to the national economy. Social transformation amounts to a process of a mutually supportive and expanding circuit of markets, improvement of techniques and productivity, and increases of incomes which are necessary conditions of self-sustaining growth.

#### Human resources development

(52) More than three quarters of the population of Africa live in the rural areas, at very low standards in a predominantly subsistence economy. A priority development goal, therefore, is to transform and modernize the rural sector through appropriate measures for improving the output of agriculture, including the establishment of agro-industries and the expansion of commercial activities. On the other hand, the structure and rate of growth of the urban economy are at present incapable of ensuring adequate employment and higher living standards for its growing population. Another priority goal for this sector is the acceleration of industrialization. But quantitative and qualitative deficiencies in manpower are amongst the major constraints to the rapid development of both the rural and the urban economies.

(53) There is generally an underutilization of human resources leading to waste, slow growth and considerable frustration. Development plans often aim at generating employment opportunities, but these are seldom realized basically because the economy as a whole does not expand fast enough to permit the direct absorption of manpower in the enterprises and sectors specified in the plan.

(54) One method of lifting the economy onto a new level of growth and on which attention has not been sufficiently concentrated is the use of the savings potential which exists for the utilization of idle labour in direct social and productive development such as roads, housing, irrigation canals, conservation measures, tree-planting schemes and the like. The harnessing of such labour on such schemes may involve only relatively minor expenditure and in most cases need not incur foreign exchange costs if properly planned.

(55) In spite of noteworthy expansion in educational facilities and school enrolment since the 1950s, the region is far from reaching those minimum levels of manpower requirements and capability in the management of its economies. Paradoxically, this educational effort has brought with it new problems of the educated unemployed, whilst there is a grave shortage of essential skills in many fields. The inadequate supply of competent trained manpower is felt in the managerial, professional, scientific, technical and artisan categories.

(56) Curricula structure and educational orientation are not geared to economic transformation, and the output of the school system does not, in respect of skills and attitudes, match the available jobs. Development implies the acquisition of skills by the people. The emphasis must be on training programmes adapted to the specific requirements of each African country, for instance by incorporating a training component in every development project.

(57) A strategy for the development and utilization of human resources in the 1970s must dovetail with other policies, plans and strategies for over-all economic and social development. It must, in particular, be closely related to national policies on population, employment and income distribution. Measures must be taken during the 1970s to:



- (i) Realign the educational and training system with the needs and demands of a progressively developing economy and society, bearing particularly in mind the necessity to give education and employment orientation;
- (ii) Expand training programmes in science and mathematics-based professions and skills;
- (iii) Establish efficient machinery for a systematic, planned and co-ordinated approach to the questions of manpower development and utilization;
- (iv) Eliminate waste in the utilization of currently available educational and training resources;
- (v) Develop national and multinational institutional facilities for research into human constraints in the development process, for the training of personnel in the assessment of manpower requirements, and for the formulation of appropriate policies and programmes.

(58) Among the more immediate initiatives which might be undertaken at the national level to lay the foundations of a sound strategy and investment programme, are the appointment of national committees of experts:

- (i) To review the structure and relevance of the educational and training system in relation to the manpower requirements for industrialization, modernization of agriculture and related services, especially in the rural sector;
- (ii) To study the feasibility of establishing a national training fund with obligatory contribution by employers of labour, and the appropriate legislation to promote skill training for industrialization and rural development.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.



## ANNEX

1. The experience of the past twelve years has enabled ECA, in co-operation with other organizations of the United Nations family, to identify most of the constraints on African development. At the request of the Commission during its sessions, the secretariat has undertaken a general and almost complete review of the whole range of socio-economic problems facing the continent. Within the limits of its terms of reference, some of the Economic Commission for Africa's activities have been of an operational character. Examples are those which led to the establishment of the African Development Bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the regional and sub-regional centres for the training of middle-level statisticians and demographers; and the current involvement in studies and negotiations for the multinational utilization of hydroelectric energy in groups of countries such as Dahomey-Togo-Ghana, Ghana-Upper Volta, Nigeria-Niger, Ivory Coast-Ghana-Togo-Dahomey, Nigeria-Cameroon-Chad, Ivory Coast-Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo-Rwanda-Burundi, Kenya-Uganda-Tanzania, and Morocco-Algeria-Tunisia. In co-operation with the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, firm decisions have been taken for the creation of a West African Rice Development Association and research centre, and negotiations are in progress for the initiation of a regional livestock improvement programme.

2. Under the auspices of the African Development Bank, a group consisting of the United Nations Development Programme, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Economic Commission for Africa has been meeting regularly for about three years now to examine prospective projects in transport, telecommunications and energy. Other areas of development should be included at a later stage. The arrangement with the African Development Bank, the United Nations Development Programme, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development brings the studies of the Commission nearer to practical considerations and possible implementation.

3. Schemes have been formulated to provide a transport network in West Africa, a route across the Sahara, a highway from East to West Africa and a railroad link between the Sudan, Chad and Nigeria. If such projects could be fully implemented in the 1970s, physical immobility as a constraint on African development will be considerably reduced. The Economic Commission for Africa secretariat has also attempted to promote the creation of new scientific and technological centres, or the strengthening and expansion of the scope of existing ones. In this connexion, it has given its full support to the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria and the resuscitation of the Institut national des études agronomiques du Congo (INEAC) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These are examples of operational activities with which the Commission should continue to be associated.

4. It is important, however, to realize that the African situation has changed radically, since the Commission was established in 1958. In particular the number of independent developing countries has increased from 8 to 41; and for this and other reasons, there has been an upsurge of interest among multilateral and bilateral agencies as well as voluntary organizations seeking to participate in the economic development of Africa. This is exemplified by machinery set up or in the



process of being created, such as secretariats of sub-regional groupings, the presence of the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives in so many countries, sub-regional structures of the specialized agencies and the World Bank, ad hoc missions sponsored by multilateral and bilateral bodies, and the proposed interdisciplinary teams intended to function under the joint auspices of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and the Economic Commission for Africa.

5. In these circumstances, one may rightly ask what further effective action the Economic Commission for Africa can take. This question is particularly important in the light of the Economic Commission for Africa's limited field representation. The Economic Commission for Africa has a regular professional staff of 142 and some thirty regional advisers and, on this basis, it is expected to serve forty-one countries. Against this, the United Nations Development Programme and the specialized agencies for their own country programmes sometimes command numbers larger than the entire professional staff of the Economic Commission for Africa designed to supplement individual national effort. The relatively small size of the Economic Commission for Africa's resources may make it difficult to discern an identifiable Economic Commission for Africa impact on national development problems. At the very least, however, the Economic Commission for Africa does recognize that "the desire to seek a method is itself proof of the existence of method", and recognizes further that, in present African circumstances, the essence of method lies in the determination of priorities. Thus, in keeping with the terms of reference of the Commission, the latest work programme places special emphasis on research and planning, mobilization of domestic resources, trade industry, agriculture, rural transformation, human resources development, manpower and training. Most of the problems in these areas could be tackled effectively by providing assistance to individual countries. As in the past, this will be done within the limits of the Commission's resources, without losing sight of the need to provide assistance within a multinational setting.

6. Indeed the need for the Economic Commission for Africa to do more than it has done in the past has been expressed in the demand that the Commission should be more operational. In this regard, operational activity can be construed as a continuing search for a strategy for African development, together with increasing effort to induce African States to formulate and implement development programmes realistically. More specifically:

- (i) The planning advisory services of the Economic Commission for Africa, programming missions of the United Nations Development Programme and the proposed interdisciplinary advisory teams should help to assemble and analyse economic data and to prepare projections for the key sectors of national economies. The secretariat should undertake periodic reviews of economic trends and development in the region and studies of major problems of importance to sub-regions and the entire region as well as of structural changes in industry, agriculture and trade flows, which have significant implications for income distribution and employment.
- (ii) The Economic Commission for Africa should help African States take the necessary steps to consolidate their intergovernmental groupings by increasing the number of multinational development enterprises and establishing further groupings where necessary.



- (iii) The Economic Commission for Africa should assist African States in restructuring their trade by continuing to follow up possibilities of developing and expanding intra-African trade, and by continuing to assist African countries to arrive at common positions in the endeavours to rationalize the world's trading system so as to ensure that their specific and legitimate demands in this development are fully taken into account. In particular the Economic Commission for Africa should concentrate on co-operating technical assistance in this field in accordance with established priorities.
- (iv) The strategy outlined in this document in the fields of financial and technical co-operation and mobilization of domestic resources calls for a substantial increase in technical assistance. It poses, for the Economic Commission for Africa and its sub-regional offices, a difficult but important task, namely, how to co-ordinate and concentrate such assistance on the points of potential leverage. The complex task of the revision and modernization of a country's fiscal and financial legislation and machinery will require country missions staffed with fiscal and financial experts. A Fiscal and Financial Advisory Service should, therefore, be created within the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat in 1971 to assist member States.
- (v) The Economic Commission for Africa should undertake studies with a view to ascertaining the effectiveness of incentives offered to foreign investors in attracting investments, and search for formulas that will encourage African enterprises to engage more actively in Africa's economic and social development. It should also act as a clearing house for project formulation documentation with a view to assisting African Governments in the preparation of aid applications.
- (vi) Assistance to African States in the field of agriculture should be provided under a single United Nations Programme for Africa carried out jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization and the Economic Commission for Africa. These two organizations should seek to work closely with technical, commercial and multinational bodies such as the African Groundnut Council; Cocoa Producers' Alliance; the Inter-African Coffee Organization; the Afro-Malagasy Coffee Organization; Conseil africain et malgache du sucre; the Maghreb Esparto Bureau (COMALIFA); Communauté économique du bétail et de la viande; Comité des agrumes de la zone franc; Office équatorial du bois; Association for the Advancement of Agricultural Sciences in Africa, and the Organisation commune de lutte antiaviaire. They should also seek to co-operate with agricultural departments of universities and institutions of higher learning and with national, and intergovernmental research institutions, such as the Institut des fruits et agrumes coloniaux (IFAC); the Institute for research on oils and oil-bearing plants; Research Institute for Cotton and Exotic Textiles; Institut français du café et du cacao (IFCC); Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer (ORSTOM); National Institute of Agricultural Research in the Democratic Republic of the Congo; International Institute of Tropical Agriculture. Through the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization and with the assistance of certain institutions and foundations, specialized information and



modern technology should be channelled to countries who need and request assistance in tackling specific problems.

(vii) To expedite rural transformation, the Economic Commission for Africa should ensure close collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Meteorological Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, other related United Nations agencies and a very large number of non-governmental organizations which are already running services in many African countries. The main task should be to build up the assistance required by each country in formulating and implementing combinations and systems of approach to the needs of particular communities.

(viii) International organizations, including the Economic Commission for Africa, must co-ordinate their diverse agency manpower activities and present a single United Nations assistance programme, in support of national development programmes and training institutions. The Economic Commission for Africa work programme should be formulated with this requirement in mind. The Economic Commission for Africa should also provide technical assistance to African countries which need manpower surveys for development planning.

7. Another function which has been necessary and which should be continued is the organization of conferences, seminars and workshops. These are needed for the dissemination of ideas, the setting of standards, the co-ordination and harmonization of African views and positions and the training of key personnel. The necessity for training activities needs no emphasis, especially in a continent most of whose peoples are only now beginning to exercise independent options and to shoulder the burden of national economic and social advancement.

8. Developing Africa comprises forty-one independent countries, each of which has unique features and each one of which has individual country programmes for development. Within national frameworks domestic effort is supplemented by a wide range of bilateral and multilateral assistance sometimes provided in a way that is particular to individual countries, sometimes conceived, at least in principle, as part of a wider regional programme. If, however, developing African countries have particular characteristics, the majority have much in common. Most, for example, caught in the toils of nation building, are substantially agrarian in terms of economic structure, and relatively small in terms of population and market size. All are committed to the rapid attainment of economic and social development. In these circumstances, and even when full recognition is given to the national unit as the point of effective implementation, it is of the utmost importance that policy formulation and policy execution should have a multinational, continental perspective; and it is precisely here that the *raison d'être* of a regional economic commission is to be found. Since its inception the Economic Commission for Africa has been (and remains) the only technical organization concerned to see (on the basis of individual country studies, group-country and continental studies) African economic and social problems as a whole. This breadth of vision and related modus operandi have meant, again within the limit of its resources, that the Economic Commission for Africa has been in a position; (a) through meetings, seminars and publications, to economize effort and enrich the development insight and experience of individual African countries which, because



of their properly ambitious policy objectives, could greatly benefit thereby; (b) to identify and subsequently to advocate the undertaking of desirable multinational initiatives; and (c) to provide a relevant framework for the functional and agency co-ordination of developmental effort at the regional, subregional and even, on occasion, at the country level. These are three important tasks. If, because of the lack of resources, it is not capable of performing the tasks as comprehensively and effectively as the situation demands, the logical consequence should not be any diminution of the Economic Commission for Africa's role, but an appropriate strengthening of the Economic Commission for Africa's resources. The importance of this thought is underlined by recognition of the fact that even large subregional or individual country missions may not be exerting maximum impact on economic and social development because of the absence of co-ordination.

9. The United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group, specialized agencies and bilateral donors have in the past been requested at intervals to reformulate or revise draft national development plans. This practice has involved considerable duplication of effort, wasted the time of the few qualified officials available to Governments and led to unnecessary expenditure. It has also meant that Governments have not been able fully to appreciate the tasks and financial obligations to which their development plans committed them. In the future the requirements of African States are likely to be met increasingly by interdisciplinary teams embracing the competencies of the entire United Nations family. The institution of some form of co-ordination is needed to avoid duplication in the activities of the various secretariats of intergovernmental groupings, the United Nations Development Programme, specialized agencies, the proposed interdisciplinary teams, and bilateral and multilateral agencies and organizations. The Economic Commission for Africa seems suited for the co-ordinating role. If the Economic Commission for Africa is to exercise this function effectively, a certain amount of decentralization of responsibility and resources from Headquarters to the Economic Commission for Africa and some decentralization of the Economic Commission for Africa activities to the subregions will be necessary. Subregional offices will need to be something more than mere administrative relay posts and should be provided with groups of experts in the essential development disciplines.

10. The West African subregional office, for example, could be made responsible for rendering assistance and co-operation in connexion with the activities of the Organization of Senegal River States, the Entente group, the Union douaniere des Etats d'Afrique occidentale (UDEAO), the Niger River and Chad Basin Commissions, the Inter-State Committee for Hydraulic Studies, the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representatives and the subregional representatives of specialized agencies. Similar responsibilities could devolve on other subregional offices in North, Central and East Africa. Thus the Economic Commission for Africa could more effectively orient its activities towards co-operation and assistance to intergovernmental groupings, without abandoning the contribution it should make to individual government efforts. With the establishment of effective presence at the subregional level, the Economic Commission for Africa would acquire an increasingly practical grasp of the real needs of Governments, both individually and collectively, and consequently draw up increasingly relevant work programmes in order to provide assistance in meeting pressing and recognized needs.



11. In the light of the above, it seems essential that there should be clearly defined working arrangements between the Economic Commission for Africa and United Nations agencies, particularly the United Nations Development Programme. Without waiting for official decisions to be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Development Programme study of the capacity of the United Nations system to carry out an expanded programme for setting up a new order in the United Nations, the member States of the Economic Commission for Africa should enter into negotiations with the United Nations Development Programme to determine a formula which will enable the Economic Commission for Africa to command the technical and financial backing for the role African Governments expect it to play. In particular, it is desirable that the Economic Commission for Africa should be designated executing agency for certain projects in which the Commission has accumulated specialized knowledge of the material and human problems of the African region. The member States should continue to emphasize, in all appropriate regional and international bodies, and in particular in the United Nations Development Programme Governing Council and the Economic and Social Council, their desire that the Economic Commission for Africa should be the principal United Nations organ through which African development should be approached.

12. In order to prepare the ground for the execution of an African strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, and to assist in the execution of such a strategy, specific institutional machinery should be established within the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat. In 1971 and subsequent years its main function should be to assist in maintaining the closest contacts with member States and intergovernmental organizations through visits to heads of State and Government, especially those exercising the functions of presidents of multinational institutions. Close contacts should also be maintained with the Organization of African Unity Administrative Secretary-General, in order to strengthen relations between African Governments and organizations, and wherever possible, to attempt to establish quasi-organic links. It should further play a major role in helping to rationalize existing international groupings and their operations wherever this appears necessary for overcoming obstacles to economic development. In this process particular attention should be paid to the non-economic hindrances to economic co-operation. The success of multinational projects, particularly those culminating directly in operational activities, depends largely on both preliminary and follow-up contacts with the secretaries-general, executive secretaries and current presidents of intergovernmental organizations.

13. It is obvious that if the prevalent confusion about the role which regional commissions should play in economic development is to be cleared up, more time has to be devoted to discussions and negotiations both with Governments and United Nations institutions. Closer contacts and relations should be established with headquarters of other organizations in the United Nations system, particularly the United Nations Development Programme, to foster a better climate for co-operation with the Economic Commission for Africa. It will, in particular, be necessary to ascertain the views of the United Nations Development Programme on the regional structures of United Nations bodies.

14. The Governments of African States recognize the Economic Commission for Africa as an agent worthy of their confidence, an agent with the necessary capacity to serve Africa. Their manifestation of such confidence and esteem is not measured merely in terms of the interest or enthusiasm displayed at Commission sessions, but even more in the reasoned adherence of Governments to the Economic Commission for Africa work programme and commitment to take practical steps to implement the Economic Commission for Africa resolutions.



219 (X). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa  
in the United Nations programmes of technical  
co-operation in Africa

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting that the Commission's resolution 211 (IX) of 14 February 1969 on the role of the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in Africa has not been implemented,

Noting also General Assembly resolution 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the capacity of the United Nations development system and in particular the recognition of greater decentralization of responsibility for programming and implementation from the Headquarters to the regional and country levels,

Conscious of the need to entrust the Economic Commission for Africa with a greater role in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to Africa,

Reaffirms the Commission's resolution 211 (IX) of 14 February 1969 on technical co-operation in Africa as annexed hereto.

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ANNEX

211 (IX). The role of the Economic Commission for Africa in United Nations programmes of technical co-operation in Africa\*

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 181 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on technical assistance,

Having noted General Assembly resolution 2279 (XXII) on the programming procedures for the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme,

Conscious of the need to entrust the Economic Commission for Africa with a greater role in determining the policies of the United Nations in its assistance to Africa,

1. Invites the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within the United Nations Secretariat so as to give the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa a major role in the carrying out of operational activities under the United Nations programme of technical co-operation in the African region, including the preparation, carrying out and evaluation of specific projects;

2. Recommends that the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly provide the secretariat with the necessary facilities and resources for carrying out this increased role in technical co-operation activities;

3. Calls upon the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme to adopt decisions needed to make possible this decentralization to give the Commission the responsibility for a major share of the operations of technical co-operation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to take the necessary steps so that the secretariat can undertake an enhanced role in operational activities;

5. Recommends in this connexion that the Executive Secretary pay special attention at the initial period to operational activities in support of:

(a) Projects aimed at fostering economic co-operation among countries including advisory services in the establishment of regional and subregional groupings;

(b) Projects aimed at increasing intra-African trade, both those conceived within the framework of integration movements and those undertaken on an ad hoc basis;

(c) Projects connected with the establishment or expansion of multinational institutions for training and research in the African region;

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\* See also Commission resolutions 123 (VII), 129 (VII), 176 (VIII), 177 (VIII) and 181 (VIII).



6. Recommends that the United Nations Development Programme establish, in addition to its country programmes, a global allocation of funds for projects of multinational co-operation under the Special Fund so that financing will be assured for United Nations assistance to intra-African co-operation including the promotion of intra-African trade.

220 (X). Economic research and planning

The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the need to ensure that African countries attain the larger growth rates laid down for the Second United Nations Development Decade,\*

Noting that up-to-date economic surveys of the region, the subregions and individual countries are essential for maintaining continuous study of economic developments, identifying growth points and indicating factors which are holding up growth,

Recognizing the need to prepare medium-term development plans as a means of ensuring a steady and continuous growth,

1. Recommends that Governments of member States should continue to establish an effective planning machinery;
2. Urges all member States to improve their practices in presenting economic data and in preparing and modifying development plans;
3. Further recommends that some government agency in countries which do not prepare such surveys should be given the responsibility for preparing and publishing an annual economic survey;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to render all assistance possible in the fields of planning and economic surveys, especially in training economic planners, economic analysts, etc.;
5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to continue to improve the content of the annual Economic Survey of the region and to prepare Summaries of Data for individual countries of Africa on an annual basis.

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13 February 1971.

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\* See General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.



221 (X). Economic co-operation

The Conference of Ministers,

In accordance with:

(a) Resolutions 134 (VII) of 22 February 1965 and 178 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 and the recommendations of the Executive Committee urging the adoption of measures to provide the subregional offices with adequate material and skilled personnel to enable them to play a more active role in the economic and social life of the member States,

(b) Resolution 189 (IX) of 10 February 1969 calling for review of the organization, structure and functions of the secretariat, including its subregional offices,

(c) Economic and Social Council resolution 1552 (XLIX) of 30 July 1970 on development planning advisory services,

Considering the progress report on multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams and decentralization in favour of the subregional offices, as presented in the statement of the secretariat on the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976,

Recognizing from the reports of the Executive Committee's meetings so far held and discussion of the document entitled "Some institutional aspects of African economic co-operation" <sup>14/</sup>that still closer co-operation is essential between the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat and the African multinational organizations,

Noting from the reports of missions on economic co-operation which visited all the subregions that considerable diversity characterizes the economic co-operation movement in the Africa region,

Aware that all the countries in the Africa region stand in need of an increasing volume of United Nations technical assistance which most of them wish to receive without prejudice to the existing demarcation of the subregions of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Convinced that the present strength of the African multinational groupings render them capable of assuming responsibility for initiating measures for the required intergovernmental negotiations for economic co-operation,

1. Urges the Executive Secretary to pursue vigorously and intensify the new policy of decentralization of the activities of the Commission;

2. Welcomes the Economic and Social Council decision to introduce a scheme of multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams to serve groups of developing countries, and to place the African teams under the direction of the Economic Commission for Africa;

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<sup>14/</sup> E/CN.14/497.



3. Invites the United Nations and its agencies to provide the Economic Commission for Africa secretariat with adequate resources to enable the latter to achieve a wider degree of decentralization and to create an adequate number of the multinational interdisciplinary development advisory teams within which must be integrated counterparts from the countries concerned;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue to strengthen the secretariat's relations with the intergovernmental organizations for economic co-operation, and more particularly to assist them to identify their best opportunities for economic co-operation, and to strengthen their institutional machinery for this purpose;

5. Approves the proposal to leave to the intergovernmental organizations and member States the responsibility to decide on, and to convene the necessary meetings for negotiations and general consultations in such fields as may be of interest to them, and in the light of recommendations from the secretariat;

6. Urges the multinational organizations to take the initiative in convening all necessary meetings for their own intergovernmental negotiations and decisions, and to associate non-members with such activities wherever geographical or other relevant factors permit;

7. Exhorts the member States not formally associated with any existing intergovernmental groupings to make every endeavour to obtain such associations wherever economic, geographical, and related circumstances justify such action;

8. Calls on all concerned with African economic co-operation to intensify their efforts in this direction.

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13 February 1971.

#### 222 (X). International and intra-African trade

##### The Conference of Ministers,

Mindful of the need to expand the exports of member States to meet the growth target proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling the Commission's earlier resolutions on international and intra-African trade,

Having considered Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s\* and the programme of work of the Commission relating to problems of trade:

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\* See Commission resolution 218 (X).



Third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade  
and Development

The Conference of Ministers,

Having noted Trade and Development Board decision 71 (X) of 17 September 1970 adopted at the first part of the Board's tenth session that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will be convened in April/May 1972,\*\*

Appreciating the assistance given by the secretariat to African delegations attending the first and second sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

1. Expresses the hope that the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development will see all member States contribute effectively to the success of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
2. Confirms the readiness of African countries to assist the Conference in reaching positive decisions that will advance the general aims of the Conference and of the Second United Nations Development Decade;
3. Endorses the recommendation of the Fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development 15/ that a ministerial meeting of African countries should be convened to discuss issues likely to be put on the agenda of a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and at the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary, in close co-operation with the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, to assist member States by providing all information and expert services necessary for the convening of the African ministerial meeting;
5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to lend all assistance to member States during the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to co-ordinating the positions of African countries among themselves and with the other developing countries.

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\*\* See General Assembly resolution 2725 (XXV) of 15 December 1970.

15/ See document E/CN.14/490 - E/CN.14/WP.1/31 - OAU/TRAD/30.



Intra-African trade

The Conference of Ministers,

Convinced of the priority to be accorded to the expansion of intra-African trade and stressing the need to orient the work of the secretariat along these lines in order to help African countries to increase trade among themselves;

1. Endorses the recommendation of the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development in respect of intra-African co-operation and trade expansion;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to prepare documentation for the consideration of African Governments, paying special attention to:

(a) Identification of products which can be traded among African countries,

(b) Problems arising in trade policy,

(c) Problems arising in respect of administrative and trade procedures,

(d) Trade promotion,

(e) Payments problems,

(f) The establishment of a system of preferences among African countries.

3. Recommends that in the carrying out of projects with a view to expanding intra-African trade the Executive Secretary can, in consultations with African Governments, set up working groups and convene meetings, including the holding of non-committal and confidential bilateral consultations in conjunction with the meetings of the Conference of Ministers.

Africa Trade Centre

The Conference of Ministers,

1. Congratulates the Executive Secretary on the efficiency and speed with which the Africa Trade Centre was established and notes with appreciation that it immediately embarked on the implementation of its work programme;

2. Endorses the recommendation of the Fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade and Development that:



(a) More resources should be put at the disposal of the Africa Trade Centre to allow it to expand its activities, particularly in the area of training oriented towards the expansion of intra-African trade and in the field of advisory services,

(b) Closer co-ordination should be established between the Africa Trade Centre and the UNCTAD/GATT International Trade Centre with a view to avoiding duplication,

(c) More emphasis should be laid by the Africa Trade Centre on the problems of Africanization and restructuring of commercial sectors in the region,

(d) Efforts should be made by the Africa Trade Centre to establish an association of African trade promotion organizations, such as associations of exporters.

-D-

#### Commodity trade

##### The Conference of Ministers,

Bearing in mind that only a small share of Africa's exports of commodities is covered by any international commodity agreement,

Having noted the secretariat study on consultations among producing countries on commodities of export interest to the African countries,

1. Recommends that the Executive Secretary assist African countries in harmonizing their policy positions with regard to their primary commodities and help them to promote measures at the international level with a view to ensuring remunerative and stable prices and to facilitating the access of their primary commodities to the markets of developed countries;

2. Endorses the recommendations of the ECA/OAU Joint Meetings on Trade and Development in respect of commodity trade;

3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary should undertake a study of the prices of raw materials imported by African countries and their impact on the economic development of Africa;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to lend all necessary assistance to African countries which may wish to initiate consultations on specific commodities.

-E-

#### Special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries

##### The Conference of Ministers

1. Reaffirms the Commission's resolution 210 (IX) of 14 February 1969 and in particular the recommendation that a special United Nations programme in favour of the least developed among the developing countries should be established;



2. Welcomes General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969 in which the Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to recommend special measures within the framework of the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with the special problems of the least developed among the developing countries;

3. Welcomes also Trade and Development Board resolution 68 (X) of 16 September 1970 establishing an ad hoc group of experts to assist the Board and its permanent organs until the eleventh session of the Board in all matters concerning the special measures in favour of the least developed among developing countries;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to follow closely the work of, and give all necessary assistance to, the African members of the group of experts of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

5. Further requests the Executive Secretary to examine any concrete measures which may be decided in favour of the least developed countries and take account of these measures in order to ensure their appropriateness to the economic development of African countries.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

#### 223 (X). Natural resources

##### The Conference of Ministers,

Taking note of General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and the expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind that the financing of the development plans of the developing countries depends, to a considerable degree, upon the conditions under which their natural resources are exploited and upon their share in the profits of foreign enterprises in the exploitation of such resources,

Recognizing that the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources in the developing countries are undertaken mainly by foreign entrepreneurs,

Aware of the shortage of trained African manpower for the exploration and exploitation of the mineral resources endowment of the African region,

Taking into account the importance of revising existing mining legislations to enable African Governments to realize the objectives of General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) and the need for assistance to be provided to African Governments for this purpose,

Cognizant of the acute shortage of personnel in the secretariat of the Commission to provide the necessary assistance to African Governments,



Requests the Executive Secretary, as a matter of urgency, to secure the necessary financial and staff resources for the secretariat of the Commission to provide assistance to member States for the training of personnel, improvement of administrative machinery, policy formulation, and exploration, exploitation and marketing of their mineral resources.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

224 (X). The human environment\*

The Conference of Ministers,

Having heard the statement made on behalf of the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment,

Aware of the fact that it would be to the advantage of the developing countries in general, and of the African countries in particular, to participate actively in both the preparations for and the work of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm,

Emphasizing that efforts to improve the human environment must be combined with those undertaken on the international level to promote economic and social development,

Reaffirming the desire of the African nations to play their rightful part in all important world issues, and therefore in the improvement of the quality of life on earth,

1. Recommends that Governments of member States:

(a) Take all necessary measures, with the assistance of the secretariat of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, to render effective the participation of African nations in the Conference;

(b) Encourage all forms of co-operation which may be undertaken through the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa in connexion with the forthcoming Conference and in particular the seminar to be held in Addis Ababa;

(c) Immediately alert public opinion in African countries to the importance of environmental problems and their inter-relationships with problems of development;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to keep African Governments informed of preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment.

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13 February 1971.

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\* See General Assembly resolutions 2398 (XXIII) of 3 December 1968, 2581 (XXIV) of 15 December 1969 and 2657 (XXV) of 7 December 1970.



225 (X). Energy

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting General Assembly resolution 2692 (XXV) of 11 December 1970 on the permanent sovereignty over natural resources of developing countries and expansion of domestic sources of accumulation for economic development,

Recalling the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, particularly paragraphs 11, 24, 41 and 74,

Recalling the various resolutions of the Commission on trade in primary commodities,

Mindful of the need for Africa to elaborate without delay a common African policy for the exploitation of the mineral and energy resources of the continent with a view to rapid industrialization,

Concerned about the pressure exercised by some industrialized countries on the petroleum-producing countries of Africa for the purpose of preventing them from obtaining fair and remunerative prices for their products and from exercising effective control over this wealth,

1. Reaffirms its total adherence to the principle that all States exercise permanent sovereignty over their natural resources;
2. Recognizes the legitimacy of the steps taken by the African petroleum-producing countries with a view to the effective exercise of that sovereignty, and accords its full support to those countries;
3. Urges the industrialized countries which use energy products to agree to fair and remunerative prices for such products in the spirit of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
4. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene, as soon as possible, and not later than 1972, the African conference on the petroleum industry, originally scheduled for 1976, and to seek the necessary funds for that purpose.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

226 (X). Trans-African highway

The Conference of Ministers,

Recognizing the importance of improved transport networks for national and international economic integration in Africa and for opening up new areas with promising agricultural and mineral potential,

Considering that the development of efficient transport networks would, in particular, be conducive to the attainment of the priority objective of increasing intra-African trade, other forms of economic co-operation and contacts between African countries,



Noting that the Trans-African highway project is of a multinational character and therefore requires multinational machinery for its implementation,

Further noting the interest of developed countries in the implementation of this project for the benefit of the African peoples,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary in agreement with the Governments of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda, to consider the establishment of a committee to study the feasibility of the route and the improvements and modifications that would have to be made in existing segments of the highway in question and the construction of additional linking segments;

2. Calls upon the United Nations Development Programme, the African Development Bank, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to study what forms of assistance they can provide for the implementation of the project and to consider the possibility of creating flows of trade among the countries traversed by the said highway;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to help in the formation of the Trans-African Highway Committee and to take all appropriate steps to interest investors with a view to mobilizing financial and technical resources in industrialized countries and to securing the necessary international assistance for this purpose.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

227 (X). African development fund

The Conference of Ministers,

Convinced of the need to mobilize a large and growing volume of financial resources to facilitate the acceleration of the pace of development in African countries,

Aware of the necessity of calling on external sources of finance to supplement domestic African resources in this endeavour,

Conscious of the fact that the volume and the quality of the inflow of external financial resources into Africa have either deteriorated or failed to improve over the past decade,

Recalling the Commission's resolution 169 (VIII) of 24 February 1967 on development capital,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the Second United Nations Development Decade,

Bearing in mind the need of the African Development Bank to obtain resources for the financing of African development on advantageous terms,

Welcoming the initiative taken by the African Development Bank and the progress it has made towards the creation of an African development fund,



Noting with satisfaction the outcome of the interagency meeting held at the Commission's headquarters on 26 June 1970 and particularly the identity of views among the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank, as set out in the Economic Commission for Africa's progress report on the implementation of its resolution 169 (VIII) 16/,

1. Recommends that the Governments of member States give their full support to the effort of the African Development Bank aiming at an early establishment of an African development fund;

2. Invites the President of the African Development Bank to maintain consultations and collaboration with the Commission and other international agencies in respect of this project;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to maintain co-operation with and support for the African Development Bank.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

#### 228 (X). Monetary and financial co-operation

##### The Conference of Ministers,

Aware of the important role of monetary and financial institutions and the significant bearing of their policies and action on the over-all prospects of economic development,

Recognizing the need to intensify subregional, regional and international co-operation in the monetary and financial sphere in order to ensure sustained and integrated economic progress,

Convinced of the usefulness to African countries of harmonizing to the maximum possible extent their positions and their actions on monetary and financial issues, as recommended by the Commission's resolution 207 (IX) of 14 February 1969,

Welcoming the inauguration of the Association of African Central Banks as an organ for fostering regional monetary co-operation,

1. Urges member States to take the opportunity afforded by the meetings of the Association and those of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the African Development Bank for consultations and harmonization of views and positions on international monetary problems;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue his assistance to the African delegations and representatives at the meetings of pertinent organizations with a view to co-ordinating the positions maintained on various issues;

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16/ Mobilization of financial resources for African development: progress report on the implementation of resolution 169 (VIII) (E/CN.14/507).



3. Further requests the Executive Secretary, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, to continue to co-operate with other African organizations, in working out common positions on issues under consideration by the annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

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13 February 1971.

229 (X). ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division

The Conference of Ministers,

Having examined the programme of work of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division outlined in the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976 and presented by the Chief of the Division,

Noting that this programme of work had been approved in principle by the Sixth FAO Regional Conference for Africa held in Algiers from 17 September to 3 October 1970,

Considering that the studies proposed in the programme of work should lead to recommendations of programmes and policy measures for the development of agriculture in general and the promotion of intra-African trade in agricultural products in particular,

Recognizing that the development of intra-African trade in agricultural products offers great prospects for surmounting the problems raised by the unsteady and falling prices of the traditional export products in the world market and for the expansion of agricultural production,

Further recognizing that intra-African trade cannot be expanded unless the African countries themselves co-operate and mutually ameliorate regulations governing trade among themselves,

1. Approves the programme of work of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
2. Calls on the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to give high priority to the completion of the studies proposed in this programme of work and to make every possible effort to obtain both multinational and bilateral assistance for the completion of these studies sooner than proposed;
3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Organization of African Unity, should call meetings of government representatives of the various subregions to start discussions on the gradual removal of all barriers slowing down intra-African trade in agricultural commodities.

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13 February 1971.



230 (X). Population

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the secretariat in demographic training,

Satisfied with the establishment within the secretariat of a Population Programme Centre,

1. Invites the Executive Secretary to speed up the establishment of sub-regional centres for the training of demographers;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary, as part of the Commission's work programme, to carry out a study of population levels and trends in relation to economic and social development;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary, as part of the Commission's work programme, to prepare a demographic manual, which will contain concepts and definitions suitable for African countries.

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13 February 1971.

231 (X). Statistics

The Conference of Ministers,

Noting with appreciation the work carried out by the United Nations in developing the United Nations System of National Accounts and other statistical systems as a basis for the organization of statistical programmes and economic analyses,

Mindful of the urgent need for comprehensive and timely statistical information in planning development efforts at national and multinational levels,

1. Urges African Governments to take all steps necessary for the introduction of these systems without delay;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to arrange for countries to receive the assistance needed in applying internationally recommended statistical systems and in identifying and remedying the principal statistical deficiencies which exist at the present time;
3. Further requests the Executive Secretary to give all possible assistance in the training of data processing staff at all levels;
4. Recommends that Governments should give urgent attention to the problem of achieving speedier publication of statistical information;
5. Further recommends that Governments should undertake the preparation and publication of provisional estimates of key national accounts aggregates at the end of each year.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.



232 (X). The least developed among the developing countries

The Conference of Ministers,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 on the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, in particular, section 5 regarding special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the forthcoming Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization as well as the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in 1972, and the preparatory meetings leading to them,

Realizing that the benefits of the Second United Nations Development Decade should be equitably shared among all member States,

Realizing also that the efforts of the Trade and Development Board concerning special measures in favour of the least developed among the developing countries deserved to be extended to other fields in the interest of these countries,

Aware of the need for concerted action by regional and specialized agencies in order to close the gap in development among developing countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to work out a detailed and comprehensive action programme for the 1970s in favour of the least developed of the African member States and present a report to the Ministerial Meeting of the African Group of the Group of 77, preparatory to the third session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and to the Special International Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to be held in Vienna in June 1971, as well as to the appropriate governing bodies of the specialized and executing agencies;

2. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to expedite, in consultation with the heads of the specialized and executing agencies, regional economic commissions and other appropriate bodies the comprehensive examination of the problems of the least developed among the developing countries and to recommend special measures within the Second United Nations Development Decade for dealing with these problems as requested by General Assembly resolution 2564 (XXIV) of 13 December 1969;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary to transmit the action programme to the Economic and Social Council for appropriate action by the governing bodies of the specialized and executing agencies.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.



233 (X). Participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the Commission's resolution 194 (IX) of 12 February 1969 on the participation of Angola, Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia in the work of the Commission,

Having heard the statements made by the representatives of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia,

Convinced that the political and economic independence of Africa requires the liberation of all African territories still under colonial domination,

Noting with regret that, notwithstanding numerous appeals by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, certain countries and international bodies are still supporting economic projects whose sole purpose is to consolidate colonial domination,

1. Welcomes the participation in its work for the first time of the representatives of Guinea (Bissau), Mozambique and Namibia;

2. Requests all States and international bodies which are still extending financial and military aid to Portugal and South Africa to discontinue such aid immediately;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to do everything in his power to assist the liberation movements of African countries under colonial domination, in their preparation for accession to national sovereignty in the best possible conditions by providing them with the means for training competent senior officials;

4. Further requests the Executive Secretary to associate the representatives of these territories with all the Commission's multinational economic projects;

5. Acclaims and supports the struggle for national liberation waged by the peoples under colonial domination.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

234 (X). Date and place of the eleventh session of the Commission  
(Second meeting of the Conference of Ministers)

The Conference of Ministers,

Recalling the provisions of the Commission's resolutions 130 (VII) of 22 February 1965, 188 (IX) of 10 February 1969 as well as of the terms of rule 1 of its rules of procedure,

Having considered and accepted the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Ghana to hold the eleventh session of the Commission (second meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Accra,



1. Recommends that the eleventh session of the Commission be held in 1973;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary to fix the date of the session, after due consultations with the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the Chairman of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

235 (X). Vote of thanks to His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, and to the Government and people of Tunisia

The Conference of Ministers,

Fully appreciative of the kind invitation of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia to hold the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers) in Tunisia,

1. Expresses its appreciation of the inspiring inaugural address and message, delivered on behalf of His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic, by His Excellency Mr. Hedi Nour, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Tunisia;

2. Further expresses its fervent wish for the speedy and full recovery of His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba;

3. Conveys its gratitude to His Excellency the President of the Republic of Tunisia, and to the Government and the people of Tunisia, for their warm hospitality and the facilities generously placed at the disposal both of the participants in the Technical Committee of Experts and of the representatives and observers at the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers);

4. Decides that this resolution be accordingly communicated to the Government of the Republic of Tunisia by the Executive Secretary.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

236 (X). Congratulations to the officers of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts

The Conference of Ministers,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur in the conduct of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),



Conscious also of the great responsibilities which devolved upon the officers of the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts, in their various deliberations on meetings in preparation for the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved by their devotion to duty and by the diligence and dignity with which they all performed their onerous duties,

Conveys its whole-hearted congratulations and sincere thanks to the Chairman, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteur of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers), as well as to the respective Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and Rapporteurs of the Executive Committee and the Technical Committee of Experts.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

#### 237 (X). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Conference of Ministers,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results which have attended the deliberations of the tenth session of the Commission (first meeting of the Conference of Ministers),

Further considering the important and valuable documentation prepared and made available to the representatives and observers,

Conscious of the great volume of work and the complexity of the tasks entrusted to and accomplished by the secretariat,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and all staff members, including interpreters and translators, for their unceasing devotion and excellent contributions to the success of the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the tenth session of the Commission.

163rd meeting,  
13 February 1971.

#### OTHER DECISIONS

##### Election of officers of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers

At its 156th meeting, on 9 February 1971, the Conference unanimously elected H.E. Mr. Tijani Chelly, Tunisia, Chairman of the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers. The following were also elected unanimously: H.E. Mr. J.H. Mensah, Ghana, Vice-Chairman, H.E. Mr. H.P. Boundio, Central African Republic, second Vice-Chairman, and H.E. Mr. Belai Abbai, Ethiopia, Rapporteur.



### Subsidiary bodies

At its 163rd meeting, on 13 February 1971, the Conference having studied the recommendations 17/ of the Executive Committee on subsidiary bodies, decided:

(a) that the working parties established under resolution 128 (VII) be abolished, but that the Conference of African Planners, the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Demographers, be retained;

(b) that the Technical Committee of Experts be organized into sub-committees and that member States ensure the designation of competent officials in the various fields to attend its meetings to enable the Committee to deal effectively with matters requiring its attention;

(c) that in the case of reports of the Technical Committee of Experts for consideration by the Conference of Ministers, the Executive Committee meet in due course to submit its views on such reports to the Conference;

(d) that the membership of the Executive Committee be increased to sixteen;

(e) that the Executive Committee elect its own officers, the sole proviso in resolution 188 (IX) being that the Chairman of the Conference of Ministers shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee;

(f) that whenever possible member States be represented by Ministers at meetings of the Executive Committee.

### Rules of procedure of the Commission

At its 163rd meeting, on 13 February 1971, the Conference decided, pursuant to Economic and Social Council resolution 1393 (XLVI) of 3 June 1969, to amend the Commission's rules of procedure in accordance with Council resolution 1296 (XLIV) of 23 May 1968 on arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations.

Acting upon the request of the Economic and Social Council at its 1596th meeting 18/ on 3 June 1969 concerning the summary records of the regional economic commissions, the Conference further decided to amend the first sentence of rule 38 of the Commission's rules of procedure by the addition in the first sentence of the words "where required", the sentence thus reading as follows: "Summary records of the meetings of the Commission, where required, shall be kept by the secretariat."

### Election of members of the Executive Committee

The Conference elected the new members of the Executive Committee at its 163rd meeting, on 13 February 1971.

For the two-year period 1971-1973, the subregional members of the Executive Committee are the following:

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17/ Documents E/CN.14/456, E/CN.14/462, E/CN.14/479/Rev.1 and E/CN.14/498.

18/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-sixth Session, 1596th meeting, para. 41.



- (a) Central African subregion: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad and Congo (~~Democratic Republic of~~);
- (b) East African subregion: Ethiopia, Madagascar, Somalia and Uganda;
- (c) North African subregion: Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and United Arab Republic;
- (d) West African subregion: Ghana, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal.



#### PART IV

##### DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

496. At its 163rd meeting, the Conference of Ministers unanimously approved the following draft resolution for consideration by the Economic and Social Council:

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period from 15 February 1970 to 13 February 1971 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities, 1971-1973, with projections to 1976, contained in part V of the report;

3. Takes note of the recommendations made in the Commission's resolution 217 (X) on regional structures within the United Nations system, with respect to the implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 1553 (XLIX);

§ 4. Commends the Economic Commission for Africa for the measures it has taken to chart a meaningful strategy for Africa's economic and social development in the 1970s, within the framework of the global International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970.

#### PART V

##### PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES, 1971-1973, WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1976

/This part of the report is printed separately as Volume II/.



ANNEX I

LIST OF DELEGATIONS AND OBSERVERS AT THE TENTH SESSION OF  
THE COMMISSION

(FIRST MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS)

MEMBERS

Algeria

Representative: Mr. Mohamed Aberkane

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ahmed Amrani, Mr. Abdelkader Belhadj

Botswana

Representative: The Hon. Q.K.J. Masire

Alternate Representative: Mr. F.G. Mogae

Burundi

Representative: H.E. Mr. Joseph Ndabaniwe

Alternate Representative: Mr. André Bibwa

Cameroon

Representative: H.E. Mr. Charles Onana Awana

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Assoumou, Mr. Jean-Baptiste Yonke,  
Mr. Etienne Ntsama, Mr. Albert Ndoung, Mr. Boniface Biyong, Mr. Daissale Dakole,  
Mr. Mbarga Kouma, Mr. Jules Mevaa, El Hadj Abdul Baghi

Central African Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. Henri-Paul Boundio

Alternate Representatives: Mr. François Farra-Frond, Mr. Gabriel Agba,  
Mr. Albert Mandjeka

Chad

Representative: Mr. Mahamat Gabdou

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Representative: H.E. Mr. Joseph Mbeka

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Maurice Mabilia, Mr. Nicolas Kahasha,  
Mr. Mutombo Raphaël, Mr. C. Beauregard, Mr. Athanase Kiyunga, Mr. André Kofi



Dahomey

Representative: Mr. Loko Raffet

Alternate Representative: Mr. Pierre Guidiglo

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Belai Abbai

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Gabre Michael Paulos, Mr. Wolde Mariam Girma, Mr. Hailu Wolde Ghiorgis, Mr. Gebeyehou Firrissa

Gabon

Representative: Mr. Michel Antchouey

Alternate Representative: Mr. Jean-Félix Adandé

Ghana

Representative: The Hon. J.H. Mensah

Alternate Representatives: Dr. Jones Ofori Atta, H.E. Mr. H.R. Amonoo, Mr. A.E.K. Ashiagbor, Mr. G.K. Hagan, Mr. K.O. Beecham

Secretary: Mrs. J.J. Addy

Ivory Coast

Representative: H.E. Mr. Bénié Nioupin

Kenya

Representative: Mr. Justus A. Mudavadi

Alternate Representative: Mr. A.V. Hirani

Liberia

Representative: Mr. David Franklin Neal

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Lami Kawah, Mr. Wisseh McClain, Mr. Emmanuel O. Gardiner, Mr. Nathaniel Eastman

Libya

Representative: Mr. Suliman Badi

Madagascar

Representative: H.E. Mr. Arthur Besy

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Joseph Franck, Mr. Ranaivo-Rahamefy, Mr. Elie Razanakolona, Mr. Adrien Rakotoarivony



Mauritania

Representative: H.E. Mr. Touré Mamadou

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Sidi Ould Cheikh Abdallahi, Mr. Ould-Abdallah, Mr. Ahmed Bazeid Miske

Morocco

Representative: H.E. Mr. Mustapha Faris

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. Thami Ouazzani, Mr. Abdellatif Imani, Mr. Ali Mounir, Mr. Ahmed Bensouda

Niger

Representative: H.E. Mr. Garba Katambe

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Kossomi Bourem, Mr. Mounkeila Arouna, Mr. Iro Mayaki

Nigeria

Representative: Alhaji Shehu Shagari

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. E. Olu Sanu, Mr. E.E. Nsefik, Mr. N.A.A. Okuboyejo, Dr. J.O. Adekunle, Mr. F.A.O. Oseni, Mr. Gilbert Obatoyinbo, Mr. C.O. Idokogi

Secretary: Mr. P.A. Isedu

People's Republic of the Congo

Representative: Mr. César Mopolo-Dadet

Alternate Representative: Mr. Diop Mamadou

Senegal

Representative: H.E. Mr. Youssouf Sylla

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Abdoulaye Ba, Mr. Birahine Gallo Fall, Mr. Daby Diagne

Sierra Leone

Representative: H.E. Mr. A. Khazali

Alternate Representatives: Mr. E.P.A. Soney, Mr. S.J. Walters, Mr. V.E. MacAuley

Somalia

Representative: Mr. Jama Rabilleh

Alternate Representative: Mr. Osman Abdullahi Jama



Sudan

Representative: H.E. Brigadier Mohamed Abdel Halim

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. Mohamed Abdel Maged Ahmed,  
Mr. Abu Zeid Mohamed Salih, Dr. Abdel Hafeez El Rifai, Mr. Sabana Jambo,  
Mr. Omer Ali Omer, Mr. Hassan Abu Shamma

Togo

Representative: Mr. Mama Moumouin

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Damien Eklu-Natey, Mr. Alexandre Akakpo,  
Mr. Isaac Johnson

Tunisia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Tijani Chelly

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. Taoufik Smida, Mr. Chadli Tnani,  
Mr. Moncef Bel Hadj Amor, Mr. Abdelhakim Slama, Mr. Salah M'Barka, Mr. Ridha Azzabi,  
Mr. Saïd Chenik, Mr. Rachid Sfar, Mr. Taoufik Karoui, Mrs. Jaouida Tnani,  
Mr. Béchir Gueblaoui, Mr. Ahmed Zouaoui, Mr. Mohamed Maherzi, Mr. Amor Ardhaoui,  
Mr. Sadok Bouraoui, Mr. Abdelwahab Karaa, Mr. Hassouna M'Nara, Mr. Mohamed Jerraya,  
Mr. Moncef Ksibi, Mr. Brahim Gotrane, Mr. Raouf Bacha, Mr. Mustapha Couki,  
Mr. Noë Ladhari, Mr. Sadok Bel Hadj, Mr. Mohamed Ennaceur, Mr. Abdelmajid Turki,  
Mr. Mohamed Boudaya, Mr. Othman Laouani, Mr. Ali Jaidane, Mr. Nourreddine Koubaa,  
Mr. Ahmed Triki, Mr. Taoufik Gahbiche

Uganda

Representative: Mr. George W. Wadimba

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Abubakar Muwanga, Mr. Francis Okello

United Arab Republic

Representative: H.E. Mr. El Sayed Gaballah El Sayed

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ahmed Said Douédar, Mr. Monir Halim Abdel Messih,  
Mr. Mohamed Nasser, Mr. Moris Makramallah Wasef, Miss Bahiga Arafa, Mr. Ahmed Helmi

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

France

Representative: H.E. Mr. Georges Gorse

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Fèvre, Mr. Jacques Valladon,  
Mr. Pierre Saulière, Mr. André Piquard, Mr. Patrick Imphaus

Namibia

Representative: Mr. Solomon Mifima



Spain

Representative: H.E. Don Alfonso de la Serna

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Enrique Mahou, Mr. Pablo Benevides

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. A.R. Thomas

Alternate Representatives: Mr. M.F. Page, Mr. R.F.R. Deare, Mr. R.J.S. Muir

OBSERVERS FOR STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Belgium

H.E. Mr. Félix Standaert, Mr. Emile Massa

Bulgaria

H.E. Mr. Dimo Kazachmov, Mr. Vasil Velinov

Canada

H.E. Mr. D'Iberville Fortier, Mr. Louis De Salaberry

Czechoslovakia

H.E. Mr. Jan Ledi, Mr. Josef Koci, Mr. Frantisek Fisera

Hungary

H.E. Mr. Zoltan Zsigmond, Mr. Béla Horvath

India

Mr. Sundara Venkatesan, Miss Mecra Seth, Mr. K.L. Bindra, Mr. P.T.B. Menon,  
Mr. B.K. Mitra

Netherlands

Mr. F.R.A. Walraven, Mr. H. Philipse

Poland

Mr. St. Satt, Mr. T. Baczynski

Romania

H.E. Mr. Balaceanu Petre, Mr. Vlad Corneliu, Mr. Revecu Ioan



Sweden

Mr. Lars Norberg

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

H.E. Mr. S. Afanassiev, Mr. Oleg Bartsen, Mr. Oleg Khartchenko

United States of America

Mr. Robert S. Smith, Mr. Peter K. Daniells, Mr. Sumner Gerard,  
Mr. Robert K. Sherwood, Mr. Thomas W.M. Smith

Yugoslavia

H.E. Mr. P. Slavoljiub

OTHER OBSERVERS

Guinea (Bissau)

Mr. Roger Ibrahima

Mozambique

Mr. Sergio Vieira

Federal Republic of Germany

H.E. Mr. Ulrich Lebsanft, Mr. Hans-Wilhelm Janssen, Mr. Oswald Armbruster,  
Mr. Joachim Freiherr von Jena, Miss H. Schnabel

UNITED NATIONS

Mr. P. de Seynes, Mr. Mohamed Habib Gherab, Mr. Ismat T. Kittani, Mr. Richard Paw U,  
Mr. Claude Pinau, Mr. Michel Dina-Lobé

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Conference on Trade  
and Development (UNCTAD)

Mr. M. Pérez-Guerrero, Mr. Moses T. Adebajo, Mr. Robert Giry

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

Mr. Ibrahim H. Abdel-Rahman, Mr. Almay Sylla

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Mr. Alan E. McBain



United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr. T. Paul Rouamba, Mr. John P. Saunders

World Food Programme (WFP)

Mr. J.S. Annan, Mr. M. Mock, Mr. Joaquin P. Ramirez

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Mr. Meshack Ndisi, Mr. F. Abdel-Rahman

Food and Agriculture Organization of the  
United Nations (FAO)

Mr. M.C. Mensah

United Nations Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, Chief Olu Ibukun, Mr. E. Armerding, Mr. G. Naesselund

World Health Organization (WHO)

Dr. A.H. Thomas, Dr. L. Hesselvik

International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development (IBRD)

Dr. Abdel Galeel el Emary

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Mr. Jacques Waitzenegger

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

Mr. Ciceron

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Mr. A. Brooks

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Mr. A.M. Elamly

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. O.E.S. Lloyd



GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE (GATT)

Mr. M.G. Mathur

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Accord Africain et Malgache sur le Sucre

Mr. A. Essome

African Development Bank (ADB)

Mr. Vincent Olatunde, Mr. Kodock, Mr. Elghali, Miss Engmann

African Groundnut Council

Mr. Jacques Diouf

African Institute for Economic Development  
and Planning (IDEP)

Mr. Samir Amin

African Training and Research Centre in Administration  
for Development (CAFRAD)

Mr. J.E. Karouki, Mr. F. Laurencine

Central Bank of Equatorial African States  
and Cameroon

Mr. Bernard Vinay

Central Bank of West African States

Mr. Jacques Noireau, Mr. Kodjo

Centre d'études industrielles du Maghreb

Mr. Saleh Mohamed Baccouche, Mr. Abdelkader Harnaffi, Mr. Madani Mokrani,  
Mr. M. Mohamed Yaiche, Mr. Slama Moncef

Commonwealth Secretariat

Sir Geoffrey Wilson

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA)

Mr. Nikolay Shinkov, Mr. Gunter Molitor, Mr. Valentin Sorokin

European Economic Community

Mr. D. Frisch, Mr. Horst Schmidt-Ohlendorf



League of Arab States

Mr. Fathalla M. El Boghdaby

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Mr. G. Pognon, Mr. Hassan A. Dawood

Organisation commune africaine et malgache (OCAM)

Mr. A. Foalem

Organization for Economic Co-operation and  
Development (OECD)

Mr. André Vincent

Organisation des Etats Riverains du Sénégal (OERS)

Mr. Ahmed Ould Dadah

Senegambian Permanent Secretariat

Mr. E.M. Taal

Standing Consultative Committee of the Maghreb

Mr. Najib Badri, Mr. El Kaski, Mr. Larbi, Mr. Ben Slimane

Union douanière et économique de l'Afrique centrale (UDEAC)

Mr. Pierre Tchanque, Mr. Marc Mba-Ndong

Union des Etats de l'Afrique centrale (UEAC)

Mr. Kabamba, Mr. S. Drapeau

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category I

International Chamber of Commerce

Mr. Driss Sebti, Mr. Mahmoud Zerzeri

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

Mr. Farhat Dachraoui, Mr. Mohammed Azaiez

International Organization of Employers

Mr. Azzedine Ben Achour, Mr. Mohamed El Ghali, Mr. Rachid Ben Yedder



World Confederation of Labour

Mr. Jean Diallo

World Federation of Trade Unions

Mr. Abdalla Ibrahim Ahmed

World Federation of United Nations Associations

Mr. Mustapha Chouikha

Category II

Friends World Committee for Consultation

Mr. Heinrich Carstens

Union of International Fairs

Mr. A.L. Blanchot, Mr. Mohamed Farrah

Roster

Battelle Memorial Institute

Mr. Robert S. Harris



ANNEX II

PROPOSED REPRESENTATIVES OF ANGOLA, GUINEA (BISSAU) AND  
MOZAMBIQUE ON THE COMMISSION

Angola

Mr. Agostinho Neto  
President of the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA)  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Brazzaville  
People's Republic of the Congo

Mr. Roberto Holden  
President of the Front national pour la libération de l'Angola (FNLA)  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Kinshasa  
Democratic Republic of the Congo

Guinea (Bissau)

Mr. Amilcar Cabral  
Secretary-General of the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné  
e Cabo Verde (PAIGC)  
c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Conakry  
Guinea

Mozambique

Mr. Marcelino Dos Santos  
Vice-President in Charge of External Relations for the Frente de Libertação  
de Moçambique (FRELIMO)  
c/o African Liberation Committee  
P.O. Box 1767  
Dar es Salaam  
United Republic of Tanzania



# ANNEX III

## MEETINGS OF SUBSIDIARY BODIES DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Body and Chairman	Meeting or Session	Document symbol of report
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		
<u>Chairman:</u> H.E. Mr. Youssouf Sylla (Senegal)	Third meeting, Addis Ababa 18-21 May 1970	E/CN.14/479/Rev.1
<u>Chairman:</u> H.E. Mr. Youssouf Sylla (Senegal)	Fourth meeting, Addis Ababa 9-13 November 1970	E/CN.14/498
CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN PLANNERS		
<u>Chairman:</u> The Hon. Dr. Jones Ofori-Atta (Ghana)	Third session, Addis Ababa 20-29 May 1970	E/CN.14/481
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS		
<u>Chairman:</u> Mr. J.A. Mudavadi (Kenya)	Second meeting, Tunis 1-6 February 1971	E/CN.14/512/Rev.1



# ANNEX IV

## MEETINGS AND TRAINING COURSES HELD DURING THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

Date and place	Title
5-9 January Addis Ababa	Working Group on Industrial Statistics
8 January- 6 February Lusaka	Trainers' Workshop on Modern Training Methods and Teaching Aids (English-speaking countries)
26-30 January Addis Ababa	Working Group on Fertility Studies and Evaluation of Population Programmes
9-14 February Addis Ababa	First Meeting of the ECA Technical Committee of Experts
16 February- 18 March Addis Ababa	Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization (English-speaking countries)
17-21 February Addis Ababa	(i) Regional OPI/NGO Conference in Africa on United Nations Second Development Decade  (ii) Editors Roundtable
13 April- 3 July Addis Ababa Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Trade Promotion (English-speaking countries)
1 May-25 June Holte (Denmark)	UN/RDC Community Development Group Fellowship Training Course
4 May-24 July Addis Ababa Geneva	ECA/ITC Training Course in Trade Promotion (French-speaking countries)
18-21 May Addis Ababa	Third Meeting of the ECA Executive Committee
20-29 May Addis Ababa	Third Session of the Conference of African Planners
21 May-16 June Federal Republic of Germany	ECA/German Foundation Seminar on Modern Railway Operation and Traction

Date and place	Title
3-5 June Addis Ababa	Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the African Population Conference
8-10 June Addis Ababa	Meeting of Expert Group on Population
10-12 June Addis Ababa	Preparatory Meeting for the Conference on African Hydrology and Hydro-meteorology
15-25 June Addis Ababa	Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning
29 June-4 July Kampala	East African Sub-regional Meeting on Specific Aspects of Housing Finance
13 July- 22 August Iagos	Advanced Training Course in the Methodology and Techniques of Manpower Planning and Training Programming (English-speaking countries)
22-31 July Accra	West African Meeting of Experts on the Development of Rural Life and Institutions
4-12 August Nairobi	Seminar on Training Methods and Programmes for Directors of Training Institutes and Civil Service Training Centres
10-14 August Manchester	First Meeting of the ECA Panel of Experts on Advanced Institutes for Applied Science and Technology in Africa
13-24 August Geneva	Fifth Joint Meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade Development
14 September- 7 October Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Democratic Republic of), Gabon, People's Republic of the Congo	Training Course for Building Contractors from Central Africa
31 August- 11 September Kumasi	West African Working Group of Experts on House-Building Costs
13 September- 4 October Kampala	Seminar on the Revised United Nations System of National Accounts (English-speaking countries)



Date and place	Title
17-19 September Copenhagen	Joint ECA/OAU Meeting of African Countries Members of IBRD/IMF
5-16 October Addis Ababa	ECA/UNESCO Regional Symposium on the Utilization of Science and Technology for Development in Africa
5 October- 6 November Lomé	ECA/GATT Training Course on Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion (French-speaking countries)
5 October- 13 November Lagos	Training Course of the Association of African Central Banks
16 October- 18 December Monrovia	ECA/GATT Training Course on Commercial Policy and Trade Promotion (English-speaking countries)
19-22 October Addis Ababa	Fifth Meeting of the Regional Group for Africa of UNACAST
19-24 October Addis Ababa	Regional Expert Working Group on Improvements in Rural Housing and Community Facilities
3-7 November Addis Ababa	Third Conference on Soil Fertility and Fertilizers used in Africa
9-13 November Addis Ababa	Fourth Meeting of the ECA Executive Committee
9-13 November Addis Ababa	Seminar on Data Required for Projections
16-20 November Addis Ababa	Working Group on Public Sector Statistics
17-24 November Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA Regional Training Workshop for Personnel Engaged in Standardization
23-27 November Kampala	ECA/German Foundation Seminar on Science and Mass Media
23 November- 4 December Addis Ababa	Africa Regional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes
25 November- 9 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on Cadastre

Date and place	Title
7-18 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on the Administrative Framework for Development (English-speaking countries)
9-11 December Addis Ababa	Technical Meeting on Pilot Studies on Fertility, Infant Mortality and Evaluation of Population Programmes
7-12 December Addis Ababa	Expert Group Meeting on Education and Training for Development in Africa
7-12 December Addis Ababa	UNIDO/ECA/AFRASEC Training Workshop for Managerial Staff of Chambers of Industry in Africa (English-speaking countries)
28 December- 2 January Dar es Salaam	ECA/ICSW Seminar on Social Welfare Services
1-13 January Addis Ababa	Regional Inter-Agency Co-ordination Meeting on Population
14-15 January Addis Ababa	Meeting of Experts from NGOs and Non-African Governments interested in African Population Programmes
1-6 February Tunis	Second Meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts



ANNEX V

PUBLICATIONS AND PRINCIPAL DOCUMENTS ISSUED DURING  
THE PERIOD UNDER REVIEW

- E/CN.14/111/Rev.4. Revised terms of reference and rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/453. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (1 March 1968-14 February 1969), Vol. I a/
- E/CN.14/453/Add.1. Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (1 March 1968-14 February 1969), volume II (Programme of work and priorities for the biennium 1969-1970, with projections to 1973) b/
- E/CN.14/453/Add.2. Supplement to the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa: addresses and messages delivered on the occasion of the tenth anniversary and the ninth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (Addis Ababa, 3-5 February 1969)
- E/CN.14/454. Report of the Expert Working Group of Social Work Educators (Addis Ababa, 27 March-2 April 1969)
- E/CN.14/455. Report of the Regional Seminar for Africa on Techniques and Procedures of United Nations Technical Assistance (Addis Ababa, 7-25 April 1969)
- E/CN.14/456. Report of the first meeting of the Executive Committee (Addis Ababa, 30 June-4 July 1969)
- E/CN.14/457. Report of the Seminar on the Application of Demographic Data and Analysis to Development Planning (Addis Ababa, 2-9 June 1969)
- E/CN.14/458 and Corr.1. Final report of the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the African Population Conference
- E/CN.14/459. Report of the Fourth Joint Meeting of the ECA Working Party on Intra-African Trade and the OAU Expert Committee on Trade and Development (Geneva, 18-23 August 1969)
- E/CN.14/460. Report of the Working Group of Experts on House-building Costs (Tangier, 1-12 September 1969)
- E/CN.14/461. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. VIII, Nos. 1 and 2 c/

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a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-seventh Session, document E/4651.

b/ Ibid., document E/4651/Add.1.

c/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.68.II.K.1.

- E/CN.14/462. Report of the second meeting of the Executive Committee (Addis Ababa, 27-31 October 1969)
- E/CN.14/463. Report of the Seminar on the Role of Public Enterprises in Planning and Plan Implementation (Mauritius, 16-26 September 1969) /E/CN.14/463/Add.1 - English only/
- E/CN.14/464. Report of the sixth session of the Conference of African Statisticians (Addis Ababa, 22-31 October 1969)
- E/CN.14/465. Report of the Sub-regional Meeting on Economic Co-operation in Central Africa (Kinshasa, 19-22 November 1969)
- E/CN.14/466. Final report of the Inaugural Meeting of the Association of African Central Banks (Addis Ababa, 15-18 December 1969)
- E/CN.14/467. Report of the Working Group on Industrial Statistics ( - /CAS.7/1) (Addis Ababa, 5-9 January 1970)
- E/CN.14/468. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. IX, No. 1 d/
- E/CN.14/469. West African Training Course for Building Contractors (Ghana, Niger, Upper Volta, Dahomey, Togo; July-September 1969)
- E/CN.14/470. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. IX, No. 2 e/
- E/CN.14/471. Report of the Sub-regional training course on rural extension and community development (West Africa, French-speaking countries) (Tové-Palimé, Togo; 26 August-26 September 1969)
- E/CN.14/472. Report of the Meeting of Experts on the development of rural life and institutions in Central Africa (Libreville, Gabon; 2-12 December 1969)
- E/CN.14/473. Report of the Working Group on Fertility Studies and Evaluation of Population Programmes (Addis Ababa, 26-30 January 1970)
- E/CN.14/474. Report of the first meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts (Addis Ababa, 9-14 February 1970)
- E/CN.14/475. Report on the Trainers' Workshop on modern training methods and teaching aids (East Africa) (Lusaka, Zambia; 8 January-6 February 1970)
- E/CN.14/476. Report of the Training Course in Budget-Plan Harmonization for English-speaking countries (Addis Ababa, 16 February-18 March 1970)
- E/CN.14/477 (E/4824). Annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (15 February 1969-14 February 1970)

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d/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.K.4.

e/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.69.II.K.10.



- E/CN.14/478. Report of an ECA economic co-operation mission to West Africa  
(4 April-9 May 1970)
- E/CN.14/479/Rev.1. Report of the third meeting of the Executive Committee (Addis Ababa, 18-21 May 1970)
- E/CN.14/480/Rev.1. Survey of Economic Conditions in Africa, 1969:  
Part I - "Review of developments through 1969"  
Part II - "Typology of African economies"
- E/CN.14/481. Report of the third session of the Conference of African Planners  
(Addis Ababa, 20-29 May 1970)
- E/CN.14/482. Economic Survey of Africa, Vol. III, East African Sub-region
- E/CN.14/483. Report of the Working Group of Experts on Water Resources Planning  
(Addis Ababa, 15-25 June 1970)
- E/CN.14/484. ECA Training Course for manpower planners and training programmes  
(Tangier, 1 July-19 August 1969)
- E/CN.14/485. Report of the East African Sub-regional Meeting on Specific Aspects  
of Housing Finance (Kampala, Uganda; 29 June-4 July 1970)
- E/CN.14/486. Economic Bulletin for Africa, Vol. X, No. 1 f/
- E/CN.14/487. Report of an ECA economic co-operation mission to Central Africa  
(16 June-12 July 1970) /See also: document E/CN.14/478/
- E/CN.14/488. Report of the Expert Group on Population (Addis Ababa, 8-10 June 1970)
- E/CN.14/489. Report of the Second Meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the  
African Population Conference (Addis Ababa, 3-5 June 1970)
- E/CN.14/490. Report of the Fifth ECA/OAU Joint Meeting on Trade (OAU/TRAD/30)  
and Development (Geneva, 13-24 August 1970)
- E/CN.14/491/Rev.2. Revised provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/492. Resolutions and decisions adopted by the Economic and Social Council  
and the General Assembly since the Commission's ninth session
- E/CN.14/493/Rev.3. Africa's strategy for development in the 1970s
- E/CN.14/494. Report on the Meeting of Experts on the development of rural life  
and institutions in West Africa (Accra, 22-31 July 1970) /See also  
document E/CN.14/472)
- E/CN.14/495. Report of the Regional Working Group on Improvements in Rural Housing  
and Community Facilities (Addis Ababa, 19-24 October 1970)

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f/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.70.II.K.2.

- E/CN.14/496. Report of the West African Working Group of Experts on House-building Costs (Kumasi, Ghana; 31 August-11 September 1970)
- E/CN.14/497. Some institutional aspects of African economic co-operation
- E/CN.14/498. Report of the fourth meeting of the Executive Committee (Addis Ababa, 9-13 November 1970)
- E/CN.14/499. Report of the Working Group on Public Sector Statistics ( - /NAC/41) (Addis Ababa, 16-20 November 1970)
- E/CN.14/500. Report of the Seminar on Cadastre (Addis Ababa, 25 November-7 December 1970)
- E/CN.14/501. Report of the Seminar on Data Required for Projections ( - /CAS.7/3) (Addis Ababa, 9-13 November 1970)
- E/CN.14/502. Report of the secretariat on the work of the Commission (15 February 1970-13 February 1971) /Part I of the present report/
- E/CN.14/503. Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Commission at its ninth session
- E/CN.14/504. Report of the expert team on the evaluation of ECA's training programme policy and priorities in relation to Africa's manpower needs
- E/CN.14/505. Report of the meeting on the establishment of a centre for training in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and aero-geophysics (Lagos, 16-19 November 1970)
- E/CN.14/506. Report of the Central African training course for building contractors (September-October 1970)
- E/CN.14/507. Mobilization of financial resources for African development - Progress report on the implementation of Commission resolution 169 (VIII)
- E/CN.14/508. ECA/UNESCO Regional Symposium on Science and Technology (Addis Ababa, 5-16 October 1970)
- E/CN.14/509. Report of the Seminar on Administrative Framework for Development (Addis Ababa, 7-18 December 1970)
- E/CN.14/510. Relations with intergovernmental organizations: Establishment of contact between the Commission and the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries
- E/CN.14/511. Question of representation of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea (Bissau) and Namibia in the Economic Commission for Africa (Note by the Executive Secretary)
- E/CN.14/512. Report of the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts (Tunis, 1-6 February 1971)



- E/CN.14/513. Report by the Executive Secretary, based on answers to the Secretary-General's questionnaire for the study of regional structures
- E/CN.14/514. Report of Expert Group Meeting on Social Welfare Training and Administration
- E/CN.14/515. Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Education and Training for Development in Africa (Addis Ababa, 7-11 December 1970)
- E/CN.14/516. Report of the Seminar on Training and Programmes for Directors of Training Institutes and Civil Service Training (Lower Kabete, Kenya; 4-12 August 1970)
- E/CN.14/517. Report of the Africa Regional Seminar on National Youth Service Programmes (Addis Ababa, 23 November-4 December 1970)
- E/CN.14/518. Report on the Technical Meeting on Pilot Studies on Fertility, Infant Mortality and Evaluation of Population Programmes
- E/CN.14/INF/46. Resolutions adopted by the Economic Commission for Africa during the ninth session
- E/CN.14/INF/47. Provisional calendar of conferences, meetings, seminars and training courses for 1970
- E/CN.14/INF/48/Rev.1. Revised calendar of meetings and training courses, July 1970-June 1971
- E/CN.14/INF/49. Notes for the information of delegates attending the second meeting of the Technical Committee of Experts and the tenth session of the Economic Commission for Africa - First meeting of the Conference of Ministers
- E/CN.14/INF/50. Relations with international organizations and report on their activities relevant to economic and social development in Africa
- E/CN.14/INF/51. Renaming of the regional economic commissions, as recommended by the General Assembly [see General Assembly resolution 2686 (XXV)]
- E/CN.14/INF/52. Representation of Namibia in the Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/INF/53. United Nations accommodations in Bangkok and Addis Ababa
- E/CN.14/INF/54. Calendar of meetings and training courses, January-December 1971
- E/CN.14/L.384. Amendments to ECA's rules of procedure [see Economic and Social Council resolution 1296 (XLIV)]
- E/CN.14/L.385. UNESCO Book Development for Africa
- E/CN.14/L.386. World Food Programme and its activities in Africa
- E/CN.14/L.387. Co-operation between UNIDO and ECA in promoting industrial development in Africa
- E/CN.14/L.388. Special international conference of UNIDO
- E/CN.14/L.389/Rev.1. Revised list of participants, Technical Committee of Experts (Tunis, 1-6 February 1971)

## ANNEX VI

### TERMS OF REFERENCE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA\*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members

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\* These terms were adopted by resolution 671 A (XXV) of the Economic and Social Council of 29 April 1958. They were amended by resolution 974 D (XXVI) of 5 July 1963 and by resolution 1343 (XLV) of 18 July 1968.



concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

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

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Algeria, a/ Botswana, b/ Burundi, a/ Cameroon, c/ Central African Republic, c/ Chad, c/ Congo (Democratic Republic of), c/ Dahomey, c/ Equatorial Guinea, i/ Ethiopia, Gabon, c/ Gambia, d/ Ghana, Guinea, e/ Ivory Coast, c/ Kenya, f/ Lesotho, b/ Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, c/ Malawi, g/ Mali, c/ Mauritania, h/ Mauritius, i/ Morocco, Niger, c/ Nigeria, c/ People's Republic of the Congo, c/ Republic of South Africa, j/ Rwanda, a/ Senegal, c/ Sierra Leone, h/ Somalia, c/ Sudan, Swaziland, i/ Togo, c/ Tunisia, Uganda, a/ United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, k/ Upper Volta, c/ Zambia, g/ and to any other State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

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

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

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

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a/ Member of the United Nations since 1962.

b/ Member of the United Nations since 1966.

c/ Member of the United Nations since 1960.

d/ Member of the United Nations since 1965.

e/ Member of the United Nations since 1958.

f/ Member of the United Nations since 1963.

g/ Member of the United Nations since 1964.

h/ Member of the United Nations since 1961.

i/ Member of the United Nations since 1968.

j/ See resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council, of 30 July 1963.

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



7. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.
8. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.
9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.
10. The Commission shall invite representatives of specialized agencies to attend its meetings and to participate, without vote, in its deliberations with respect to items on its agenda relating to matters within the scope of their activities; and it may invite observers from such other intergovernmental organizations as it may consider desirable, in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council.
11. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of a duplication of effort. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.
12. The Commission may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.
13. The Commission shall make arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which have been granted consultative status by the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with the principles approved by the Council for this purpose.
14. The Commission shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its chairman and other officers.
15. The administrative budget of the Commission shall be financed from the funds of the United Nations.
16. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall appoint the Executive Secretary of the Commission. The staff of the Commission shall form part of the Secretariat of the United Nations.
17. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies. For those years in which the Commission does not hold a session, the Executive Secretary shall submit to the Economic and Social Council a full report of its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies, after approval by the Chairman of the session in question and circulation to Governments of member States for their comments and any necessary modifications.



18. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 1/ The Commission may in due course also establish such subregional offices as it may find necessary.

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

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

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

## ANNEX VII

### RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA\*

#### I. SESSIONS

##### DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

###### Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

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

###### Rule 2

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

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

###### Rule 3

At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, or in special cases, the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General

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\* These rules were adopted by the Commission at its first session (E/CN.14/3/Rev.1). They were subsequently amended by the Commission at its eighth and ninth sessions (see Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Forty-third session, Supplement No. 5 (E/4354), annex IV, and ibid., Forty-seventh Session (E/4651), volume I, annex IV); and at the present session (see above, part III, "Other decisions").



in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission and the Council's Interim Committee on Programme of Conferences.

#### NOTIFICATION OF DATE OF OPENING

##### Rule 4

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

#### II. AGENDA

##### DRAWING UP AND COMMUNICATION OF PROVISIONAL AGENDA

##### Rule 5

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

##### Rule 6

The provisional agenda shall include items proposed by:

- (a) The Commission at a previous session;
- (b) The Economic and Social Council;
- (c) Any member or associate member of the Commission;
- (d) The Chairman of the Commission;
- (e) The Executive Secretary;
- (f) A subsidiary body of the Commission;

(g) A specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency, in accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and such agencies;

(h) Non-governmental organizations in category I, subject to the provisions of rule 8.

#### Rule 7

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

#### Rule 8

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

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

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

### ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

#### Rule 9

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

### REVISION OF THE AGENDA

#### Rule 10

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

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



### III. REPRESENTATION AND CREDENTIALS

#### Rule 11

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

#### Rule 12

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

#### Rule 13

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

### IV. OFFICERS

#### ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN AND RAPPORTEUR

#### Rule 14

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

#### TERMS OF OFFICE

#### Rule 15

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

#### ACTING CHAIRMAN

#### Rule 16

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

## REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

### Rule 17

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

## VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

### Rule 18

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

## V. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

### Rule 19

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

### Rule 20

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

### Rule 21

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

## VI. SECRETARIAT

### Rule 22

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



### Rule 23

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

### Rule 24

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

### Rule 25

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

### Rule 26

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

### Rule 27

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

### Rule 28

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

### Rule 29

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

### Rule 30

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

## VII. LANGUAGES

### WORKING LANGUAGES

#### Rule 31

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

### INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

#### Rule 32

Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

### INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

#### Rule 33

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

### LANGUAGE OF RECORDS

#### Rule 34

Records shall be drawn up in the working languages.

### LANGUAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

#### Rule 35

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

## VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

#### Rule 36

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



### Rule 37

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

## IX. RECORDS

### SUMMARY RECORDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

#### Rule 38

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

#### Rule 39

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

### RECORDS OF PRIVATE MEETINGS

#### Rule 40

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

### RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

#### Rule 41

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies, shall be distributed to the members and associate members of the Commission,

to the other regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category I and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category II and on the Roster.

## X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

### QUORUM

#### Rule 42

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

### POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

#### Rule 43

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Commission and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have, in particular, the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

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

### POINTS OF ORDER

#### Rule 44

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

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



## ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

### Rule 45

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

## TIME-LIMIT ON SPEECHES

### Rule 46

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

## CLOSING OF LIST OF SPEAKERS

### Rule 47

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

## CLOSURE OF DEBATE

### Rule 48

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

## SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

### Rule 49

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

## ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

### Rule 50

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

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

## SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS

### Rule 51

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

### Rule 52

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

## DECISION ON COMPETENCE

### Rule 53

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

## WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

### Rule 54

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



## XI. VOTING

### VOTING RIGHTS

#### Rule 55

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

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

#### Rule 56

Except for the provision of rule 8 (b), decisions of the Commission shall be made by a majority of the members present and voting.

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

### METHOD OF VOTING

#### Rule 57

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

### RECORDING OF ROLL-CALL

#### Rule 58

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

### CONDUCT DURING VOTING

#### Rule 59

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

## DIVISION OF PROPOSALS

### Rule 60

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

## VOTING ON AMENDMENTS

### Rule 61

When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Commission shall first vote on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

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

## VOTING ON PROPOSALS

### Rule 62

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

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

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

## ELECTIONS

### Rule 63

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

### Rule 64

If one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two



candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

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

#### Rule 65

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

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

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

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

### EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

#### Rule 66

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

### XII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

#### Rule 67

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

#### Rule 68

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

### XIII. REPORTS

#### Rule 69

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

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

#### Rule 70

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

#### Rule 71

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

### XV. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### Rule 72

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



### Rule 73

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

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

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

## XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

### Rule 74

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

### Rule 75

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

### Rule 76

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Rule 77

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

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

#### Rule 78

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

### XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

#### Rule 79

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



Rule 80

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

Rule 81

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