NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.
## CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTRODUCTION</th>
<th>PARAGRAPHS</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART I. WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SIXTH SESSION

#### A. Organization of the secretariat
- Staffing position
- Administrative structure of the secretariat

#### B. Summary of work
- Conference of African Planners
- African Development Bank
- Sub-regional offices
- African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- Training
- Economic development
- Industrialization
- Transport
- Natural resources and energy
- Trade
- Statistics and demography
- Agriculture
- Housing, building and planning
- Social development
- Public administration
- Technical co-operation

#### C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations
- Specialized agencies
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
## CONTENTS (continued)

| United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) | 76 - 80 | 12 |
| International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) | 81 | 13 |
| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank) | 82 | 13 |
| International Monetary Fund (IMF) | 83 | 13 |
| World Health Organization (WHO) | 84 | 14 |
| International Telecommunication Union (ITU) | 85 | 14 |
| World Meteorological Organization (WMO) | 86 - 87 | 14 |
| International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) | 88 | 14 |
| Other United Nations bodies | 89 - 91 | 14 |
| United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) | 89 | 14 |
| Special Fund | 90 | 15 |
| World Food Programme (WFP) | 91 | 15 |
| Inter-governmental organizations | 92 - 94 | 15 |
| Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) | 93 | 15 |
| European Economic Community (ECC) | 94 | 15 |
| Non-governmental organizations | 95 - 96 | 15 |
| International Road Federation (IRF) | 95 | 15 |
| Other non-governmental organizations | 96 | 16 |

### PART II. SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

| A. Attendance and organization of work | 97 - 108 | 17 |
| Opening meeting | 97 | 17 |
| Membership and attendance | 98 - 105 | 17 |
| Credentials | 106 | 18 |
| Election of officers | 107 | 18 |
| Organization of work | 108 | 18 |
| B. Agenda | 109 - 110 | 18 |
| C. Accounts of proceedings | 111 - 303 | 21 |
| Membership and associate membership of the Commission | 138 - 140 | 26 |
Economic and social trends in Africa and review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa ........................ 141 - 250 27
 Economic development, planning and projections;
 Economic Survey of Africa ......................... 158 - 163 32
 Social development ................................ 164 - 168 32
 Literacy and development .......................... 169 - 171 33
 Agriculture ....................................... 172 - 180 34
 Industry .......................................... 181 - 188 36
 Transport and telecommunications .............. 189 - 195 37
 Housing, building and planning .................. 196 - 202 39
 Energy and natural resources ..................... 203 - 216 40
 Trade and payments ................................ 211 - 222 41
 Public administration ............................. 223 - 228 43
 Statistics ........................................ 229 - 233 44
 Demography ....................................... 234 - 235 44
 Training .......................................... 236 - 242 45
 Education and training ........................... 243 - 247 46
 Sub-regional activities ............................ 248 - 250 47
 Institute for Economic Development and Planning 251 - 258 47
 African Development Bank ........................ 259 - 262 53
 Relations with the Organization of African Unity 263 - 266 53
 Economic integration in Africa ................. 267 - 280 55
 International assistance to Africa ............. 281 - 290 57
 Programme of work and priorities ............. 291 - 299 60
 Date and place of eighth session .......... 300 62
 Adoption of the report and closing of the session 301 - 303 62

PART III. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION ................................. 63

PART IV. DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL ........................................... 87

PART V. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1965-1967 .......................... 304 - 308 88

Observations on the programme of work and priorities 304 - 308 88
CONTENTS (continued)

Annotated list of projects for 1965-1967 .......................... 89
I. Planning for economic and social development ................. 89
II. Economic growth .............................................. 92
III. Social advancement ......................................... 117
IV. Money and finance ........................................... 125
V. Institutional and administrative development ................. 131
VI. Development of national and international statistics ....... 138
VII. Human rights ................................................ 144
VIII. Basic information .......................................... 144

ANNEXES

I. List of delegations and observers at the seventh session of the Commission ........................................... 146
II. List of publications and principal documents issued since the sixth session of the Commission ................. 157
III. Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa ................................................................. 160
IV. Rules of procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa ................................................................. 164
V. Statement by H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya ......................................... 182
VI. Statement by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs .......................... 155
# ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ADB</td>
<td>African Development Bank</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECAFE</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East</td>
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<td>ECE</td>
<td>Economic Commission for Europe</td>
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<td>EEC</td>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>GATT</td>
<td>General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade</td>
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<td>IBRD, International Bank</td>
<td>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development</td>
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<td>ICAO</td>
<td>International Civil Aviation Organization</td>
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<td>IDEP</td>
<td>African Institute for Economic Development and Planning</td>
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<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organisation</td>
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<td>IMF</td>
<td>International Monetary Fund</td>
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<td>ITU</td>
<td>International Telecommunication Union</td>
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<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<td>TAB</td>
<td>Technical Assistance Board</td>
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<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
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<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
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</tr>
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<td>WMO</td>
<td>World Meteorological Organization</td>
</tr>
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</table>
INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 3 March 1964 to 23 February 1965, was adopted by the Commission at its 125th and 126th meetings on 22 February 1965. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-ninth session in accordance with paragraph 17 of the Commission’s terms of reference which states that “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”. 1/

PART I
WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE SIXTH SESSION

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Staffing position

2. Recruitment of professional and other staff proceeded during the year. At the end of 1960, there were 42 professional posts out of a total of 105; at the end of 1961, there were 46 out of a total of 160; at the end of 1962, 80 out of a total of 240, at the end of 1963, 113 out of 280 and by the end of 1964 there were 117 professional posts out of a total of 292. Of the 117 professional posts, 22 were in the Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services.

3. As of 31 December 1964, of the 95 substantive professional posts, 78 were filled and recruitment was proceeding for the remaining vacancies.

4. Of the professional staff 52.56 per cent were of African nationalities.

5. At the end of 1964 there were 17 vacancies and 11 were already committed, leaving a balance of 6. The approved manning table for 1965 is 343, out of which 123 are professional posts.

6. Five staff members were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). Three FAO statisticians are also posted in Addis Ababa. During 1964, the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO) had provided 31 posts for regional advisers. In addition, six experts, paid by various specialized agencies or Governments, were attached to the substantive divisions of the secretariat.

7. The financial resources represented by the posts remaining vacant throughout 1964, or during part of it, were fully utilized by appointing short-term consultants.

Administrative structure of the secretariat

8. The administrative structure of the secretariat comprises:

(a) The Office of the Executive Secretary, under which are the Office of the Secretary of the Commission, a Training Section, a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit and an Information Office;

(b) The Industry Division, comprising an Industry Section; a Housing, Building and Planning Section;

(c) The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, comprising two sections: an Agricultural Development and Production Section, and an Agricultural Marketing and Consumption Section;

(d) The Natural Resources and Transport Division with an Energy and Natural Resources Section and a Transport Section;

(e) The Research Division comprising an Economic Surveys Section; a Planning and Policies Section; a Public Administration Section; and a Social Development Section, which consists of three units: Social Welfare, Rural Life and Institutions and Social Investigations;

(f) The Statistics and Demography Division, comprising a Statistical Development Section; a Statistical Methodology and Research Section; a Demography Section; and a Data Compilation, Processing and Publication Section;

(g) The Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Division, comprising a Trade Section, a Monetary Section and a Fiscal Section;

(h) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, with the following sections: Personnel, Finance, Translation, Library, Conferences and Building Management, a Documents Office with a Documents Reproduction Unit and Documents Typing Unit, and Purchase, Transport and Records.

B. SUMMARY OF WORK

9. During the year the secretariat has continued to concentrate on creating institutions, developing training activities, providing advisory services to Governments, and carrying out investigations at the request of individual Governments or groups of Governments. A shift has been made in internal priorities,
the key areas now being considered to be: training of manpower; agriculture; industry; transport; natural resources; trade, monetary and fiscal problems; realization of development plans.

Conference of African Planners

10. In accordance with Commission resolution 105 (VI), the first session of the Conference of African Planners was convened at Dakar from 16 to 27 November 1964. In accordance with Commission resolution 93 (VI), the Conference elected the Governing Council of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. The programme of work and recommendations adopted at the first session comprised activities on development plans and institutions, statistical requirements for planning, inter-African co-ordination on development plans, and personnel for planning. The Conference will provide a link between the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (see E/CN.14/331).

African Development Bank

11. The Agreement establishing the African Development Bank (ADB) entered into force on 10 September 1964, and the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was convened in Lagos from 3 to 7 November 1964. The Board of Governors then elected nine members for the Board of Directors, as provided in the Agreement. The Board of Directors in turn elected the President of the Bank, and on his recommendation four Vice-Presidents were elected. Thus, a project initiated by Commission resolution 52 (IV) on 1 March 1962 came to fruition (see E/CN.14/310).

Sub-regional offices

12. In 1964, two sub-regional offices for East Africa and Central Africa were opened in Lusaka and Leopoldville, respectively.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

13. The African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar completed its first year of operations (see E/CN.14/309 and Add.1), starting with the inauguration of the first nine-month course in November 1963 and culminating in the opening for signature of the Special Fund Plan of Operations in November 1964. Twenty-three students were enrolled in the main nine-month course, twenty-nine in the specialized course in manpower planning and education held in Cairo, and forty-four in the course on planning methods held in Tunis. The Institute also sponsored the summer course held in August 1964 in Dakar in which fifty-one students were enrolled, and a seminar held in September for university teachers, with thirty-eight participants.

14. The second nine-month course started late in October 1964 with a total enrolment of twenty-six students. An additional forty are expected to attend during the second semester for an advanced course to be given in conjunction with the main course. A training course in industrial programming will be held in Cairo, opening on 15 February and plans are being made for another summer course and teachers' seminar in Dakar.
15. The first regular meeting of the Governing Council is expected to be held in the summer of 1965 when plans will be drawn up for the continuation and expansion of the training, research and advisory services of the Institute.

Training

16. During the year a major effort has been made to develop the Commission's training activities. The Director-General of UNESCO has loaned an experienced officer to head the Training Section. An internal training committee has been established to co-ordinate and stimulate the growing activities of the whole secretariat in this field, and this committee is also the focal point for contact with the many agencies, both multilateral, e.g. UNESCO, ILO and FAO, and bilateral, which are playing a part in assisting African Governments to train manpower in many fields and at all levels. Arrangements have been made jointly with UNESCO to assemble data on training facilities outside Africa and to keep track of the African student intake in different countries. In association with the specialized agencies, comprehensive surveys of training requirements by fields of activity have been initiated, based on development plans or perspectives.

17. An examination is being made of the ways and means of financing the new institutions and training courses required. In this regard, new efforts have been launched to determine how the African Governments can profit more from the training facilities which already exist both within Africa and in other continents.

18. The Commission's regular training activities have continued to develop through training courses, seminars and advisory services. These activities are reported under the appropriate headings of the work carried out during the year.

19. A full account of the secretariat's activities in the field of training is given in document E/CN.14/307.

Economic development

20. A central feature of the secretariat's activities continues to be the analysis and stimulation of economic development on a sub-regional basis (see E/CN.14/275 and Add.1). Two parts of the Economic Survey of Africa covering west and south Africa respectively, have been completed and will be published shortly. The parts dealing with north and east Africa will be completed in the course of 1965 and a final part, covering Africa as a whole, will be published in 1966. The Economic Survey of Africa is the first comprehensive analysis of the trend of development since the Second World War, the current economic situation and the prospects of restructurization and growth of the African economies. African development plans have been analysed for the purposes of the Survey. In addition, at the request of the Government of Zambia, the secretariat prepared jointly with FAO an outline five-year plan.

21. Assistance has been given to Governments on the organization of research for economic development.

Industrialization

22. In the field of industry, substantial studies were prepared on iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles and food industries for a Conference...
on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa held in Bamako from 5 to 15 October 1964 (see E/CN.14/324).

23. Further studies and consultations have taken place in north Africa leading up to a ministerial meeting which was held in November 1964. At this meeting continuing arrangements were established by the Maghreb countries for the harmonization of industrial and related economic development activities. A request to be presented to the Special Fund for an industrial centre for the Maghreb countries to be established in Libya was approved at the meeting.

24. Papers on a wide range for industries and related economic problems are being prepared for a Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in east Africa to be held in Lusaka in the summer of 1965. Studies have also been initiated along similar lines for central Africa.

25. Jointly with FAO, preparations have been made for a conference on pulp and paper to be held in Cairo in the spring of 1965.

26. Preparations are in hand jointly with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre for a regional industrial symposium to be held in Cairo early in 1966.

27. A report of the secretariat activities will be found in document E/CN.14/298.

Transport

28. A preliminary survey of inland transport in west Africa was completed and a similar survey on east Africa is in preparation. Arising out of this preliminary work, pre-investment studies have been launched or are in preparation of the prospects, in the light of prospective economic development of establishing new links between countries with a view subsequently to promoting actual investment. This work is being carried out through teams provided by bilateral donor agencies. One team is already in the field, four others are making preparations to start work shortly, and two others are expected to join later, thus covering the whole of independent Africa south of the Sahara other than the Republic of South Africa. Following a meeting held in Algiers in December 1964, a committee of four countries has been set up, assisted by consultants provided by the United Nations, to survey the possibilities of establishing a prima facie case for a transport link across the Sahara. A report of the committee of four will be presented to the United Nations Special Fund with a view to a possible pre-investment study. A Conference on African Air Transport was held in November 1964, sponsored and prepared jointly by the Commission and ICAO (see E/CN.14/TRANS/26). This is being followed up by sub-regional meetings with a view to closer co-operation between African airlines, in the first instance on a sub-regional basis.

29. A comprehensive survey has been completed on shipping freight rates in west Africa, which discusses, in addition, arrangements for improving the efficiency of African ports, co-operation in the development of African shipping lines and training.

30. A joint ITU plan for the development of an African telecommunications network has now been worked out in considerable detail. This is in two phases,
short- and long-term. Negotiations are proceeding with non-African Governments to assist in the realization of this plan. A request has also been presented to the Special Fund for a detailed survey which will be the basis of the long-term plan. A comprehensive training plan has also been drawn up.

31. Documents E/CN.14/299 and E/CN.14/315 give details of these various activities.

Natural resources and energy

32. A report on activities in this field will be found in document E/CN.14/301.

33. In the field of water resources, arrangements have been made for intensive co-operation with the specialized agencies. The secretariat has carried out an inquiry, in collaboration with UNO, into the deficiencies of hydrological data in Africa and a report is being completed. The secretariat is actively participating in the work of two international organizations which are taking shape in west Africa, the Chad Basin Commission, and the Inter-State Organization for the Niger River.

34. In mineral resources, secretariat activities have been concentrated on the provision of advisory services to Governments, assisting Governments in drawing up applications to the Special Fund and recommendations on technical assistance. Data on African mineral resources is continuing to be built up and increasing attention is being paid to research into the solution of specific problems which have to be faced to develop these resources.

35. In surveying and cartography, in follow-up to the recommendations of the first United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, a meeting of experts was held in Addis Ababa in October 1964 to consider proposals for establishing centres for training in photogrammetry, airborne geophysical surveying and interpretation of aerial survey data. Mapping and documentation facilities in Addis Ababa are being steadily built up. Arrangements are in hand for a further expert meeting to examine proposals for the establishment of special common services in surveying and mapping.

36. The Commission jointly sponsored and co-operated with UNESCO in the preparations for, and servicing of, the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, held in Lagos in July and August 1964.

37. A preliminary survey on energy problems in north Africa was carried out with assistance from the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Trade

38. In 1964, the major activities in the field of trade centred around the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva. Three papers were

2/ For the report of the Conference, see United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.1.2.
prepared for the Conference, and a secretariat team, headed by the Deputy Executive Secretary, was assigned to the Conference for its duration, following resolution 97 (VI) of the Commission dated 28 February 1964.

39. The secretariat team serviced the Co-ordination Committee of the African countries participating in the Conference and the Co-ordinating Committee of the 77 Developing Countries, assisted individual African delegations, and worked in close collaboration with the secretariat of the Conference. The Executive Secretary attended the early part of the Conference and addressed the African delegations on the aims of UNCTAD in the light of Africa's trade and development needs.

40. A document was prepared after the Conference (E/CN.14/316 and Add.1-3) drawing attention to certain of its broad implications for African countries.

41. In the area of customs, pursuant to Commission resolution 107 (VI), the secretariat has throughout the year assisted the Gambia, Ghana, Liberia and Sierra Leone in the transposition of their tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

42. Work has continued in 1964 on trade trends and problems of African countries, and trade promotion. The secretariat has organized training courses in the fields of foreign trade, commercial policy and customs administration.

43. In the field of payments, pursuant to Commission resolutions 87 (V) and 95 (VI), and the recommendations of the Tangier meeting of experts in January 1964, the secretariat prepared two papers for, and serviced the first Conference of African Monetary Authorities held in Tokyo in September 1964.

44. Document E/CN.14/303 gives a full account of the Commission's activities in trade and payments.

Statistics and demography

45. The fourth Conference of African Statisticians is scheduled to meet in October 1965, to take stock of recent progress in statistical activities in the region and to project new programmes of work. The main items on its agenda will include questions relating to the training of statistical staff; the 1970 world population census programme; the development of methodology adapted to African conditions in national accounts and other specific fields; and the programming of statistical development in relation to economic and social planning.

46. The activities of the secretariat in these fields during the past year are reported in three documents submitted to the Commission (E/CN.14/305 to 307). The main emphasis on methodological research has been in the field of national accounts to which the Conference accords a high priority. Technical meetings of experts were convened on that subject as well as on labour and vital statistics. In addition, a study tour on the relation of statistics to planning was conducted for a dozen statisticians in five African and European countries last summer.

47. Consultations with statistical offices and contact with technical assistance experts in the field have been maintained with a view to increasing the efficiency of direct assistance to countries by the regular staff and the regional statistical advisers.
48. The provision of a sufficient number of qualified staff in African offices is a prerequisite for statistical development, and training has continued as one of the principal activities of the secretariat. A useful contribution has been made by the middle-level centres jointly sponsored by the United Nations and host Governments. However, the agreements under which these centres operate will expire in 1965 and 1966 and new arrangements for the future organization will have to be determined.

49. In the field of demographic research, the secretariat has prepared three contributions to the World Population Conference which will take place in 1965. Other work in this field included projections of African population, analytical study of recent demographic levels and trends in Africa and assistance in training of demographers at the newly established North African Demographic Centre in Cairo.

Agriculture

50. In accordance with resolution 112 (VI) the primary focus of the work of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division is on the promotion of the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. While this has been and continues to be the theme, the activities reflecting the theme can be grouped under four headings:

(a) The pursuit of more effective means of enlisting African farmers in the campaign to improve productivity;
(b) The promotion of new techniques of production and marketing;
(c) The promotion and improvement of livestock and meat production; and
(d) The stimulation of agricultural processing industries.

51. Studies are being prepared on land tenure, credit, co-operatives and extension services, and rural animation. A seminar on the improvement of rural credit in the French-speaking areas will be held in Dakar in September and appraisals and recommendations for Governments are being made.

52. Studies and training programmes in the field of marketing in particular, but also in the economics of modern production techniques have been undertaken, as well as the establishment of new institutions.

53. Renewed emphasis has been given to advisory work and study in the field of agricultural processing. The development of home and regional industries processing agricultural raw materials will be an important factor both in the transition from subsistence to market cultivation and in industrialization.

54. Because of the overriding importance of increasing supplies of protein foods and the reduction of expenditures on these imports, increasing attention is being paid to livestock and meat industry development. The First FAO African Regional Meeting on Animal Production and Health was held in Addis Ababa in March 1964. At the present time, a team of ECA, FAO and Polish specialists is surveying the requirements for the integration of livestock raising and meat processing and marketing in seven countries of west Africa.

55. A report of activities will be found in documents E/CN.14/297 and Corr.1.
56. The first phase of the Commission's work in these fields culminated with the first session of the Standing Committee on Housing and Physical Planning held in Addis Ababa in November and December 1964 (see E/CN.14/329). During the first two years of its activities, the Housing, Building and Planning Section concentrated on the analysis of the situation, collecting information, establishing contacts with housing and planning officials in almost all member countries, defining on the basis of this knowledge the major problems to be solved and outlining possible means to improve the situation. The report of the Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies held in Accra (see E/CN.14/HOU/S) and some ten working papers submitted to the Committee, summarize a large part of the activities of the Section in the fields of physical planning, housing policies, financing, house-building costs, costs of neighbourhood units and building materials. A full account of the secretariat's activities is given in document E/CN.14/300 and Corr.1.

57. Simultaneously, the Section was already engaged in providing technical assistance to member countries. The basic work now almost completed enables the secretariat to devote its main efforts to direct assistance during the next phase. Furthermore, the training activities of the secretariat will be increased. After organizing two training courses for sided self-help housing instructors, the secretariat has undertaken preliminary work to extend training and related activities in all matters concerned with housing, building and physical planning.

Social development

58. During 1964, the social development objectives and activities of the secretariat were reorganized (see E/CN.14/296), in accordance with Commission resolutions 109 (VI), 116 (VI) and 117 (VI), to concentrate on operational and institution-building problems being encountered by member Governments faced with economic development and social change. The activities of the secretariat will be in the following domains:

(a) In the planning of social programmes needed to support and accelerate economic development;

(b) Through specific studies of ways and means of dealing with the social aspects of urbanisation and industrialisation, including housing, family and child care and nutrition;

(c) In the development of rural life and institutions to meet contemporary needs and possibilities; and,

(d) In the organization and administration of social welfare services for the family, the pre-school child, children of school age and the youth, within the context of national integrated development.

59. Twelve main projects - including ten studies and surveys - have been undertaken since the sixth session of the Commission. They include:

(a) A study on investment of human resources in relation to Africa's economic transition;
(b) A field survey of problems and prospects in the rural development of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta, as a joint and co-ordinated effort by the Social Development Section and the ECA/FAO Division of Agriculture;

(g) A survey and compilation of a directory of regional social welfare activities of Governments, United Nations specialized agencies and international non-governmental organizations;

(d) A comparative study of patterns of social welfare planning, organization and administration;

(f) A survey of social work training facilities in Africa, which was followed by an on-the-spot study of nine schools of social work, undertaken by a team of consultants with a view to assessing their particular needs and the international assistance required to strengthen their training facilities;

(f) One regional training course for institutional workers;

(g) A regional seminar on rapid social change and prevention of juvenile delinquency; and

(h) A field investigation into the problems of social adjustments in newly independent countries in east and central Africa.

Public administration

60. The African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes took place in Addis Ababa between 18 and 29 May 1964 (see E/CN.14/291). Its principal aim was the working out of a common policy designed to meet present and future needs which could be adopted and followed by African Governments in the field of public administration.

61. A Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities was held at the Institute of Administration of Ahmadu Bello University, in Zaria (Nigeria), between 29 June and 10 July 1964 (see E/CN.14/UAP/37). The purpose of the seminar was to enable senior African officials concerned with the improvement of local government to exchange experiences and to gain knowledge of relevant experience outside the African region and, drawing upon these experiences, to prepare a document for regional use on the means by which African Governments might increase the contribution and effectiveness of their local authorities towards social and economic development.

62. In collaboration with the Imperial Ethiopian Institute of Public Administration, a training course on organization and methods for English-speaking countries took place in Addis Ababa from 12 October to 20 November 1964. Eighteen participants took the course which was partly theoretical and partly practical. It was aimed at strengthening the central offices dealing with organization and existing methods and stimulating the introduction of that function in ministries and departments where no central office yet exists.

63. The third advanced training course in customs administration took place in Addis Ababa from 2-27 November 1964 for English-speaking countries. The course
was designed for senior headquarters officials of African customs administrations. Thirty-one participants, from fifteen countries attended the course. The course also included a study group for the transposition of African tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, in accordance with Commission resolution 107 (VI).

64. Document E/CN.14/304 gives a full account of the Commission's activities in this field.

Technical co-operation

65. The secretariat's activities in the field of technical co-operation (see E/CN.14/312 and Corr.1 and 3) have been considerably developed during the year and for this purpose an internal technical assistance committee has been established. The secretariat has continued to be responsible for the planning and execution of the African regional programme financed by the Bureau of Technical Assistance (TAB). Within this programme the regional advisory service has been developed.

66. The secretariat has been able to make an increasing contribution to country programmes under the technical assistance programme by advising on programming, by briefing experts on their way to their country of assignment, and by assisting experts while in the field. It has also been able to play an increasing part in helping African Governments to formulate requests to the Special Fund.

67. A major development during the year has been the increased contact between the secretariat and the non-African countries with bilateral aid programmes. Discussions have been held with sixteen countries with aid programmes, covering, apart from education and training, the provision of short-term experts, pre-investment studies, research, and co-operation with the African Development Bank. The next stage is to assist African Governments to take fuller advantage of the wide range of facilities available in bilateral aid programmes.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

68. The co-operation between the ILO and the secretariat has continued to be strengthened during the year. The ILO has established an office in Addis Ababa, with a view in particular, of ensuring close and constant liaison with the Economic Commission for Africa as well as other African institutions such as the Organization of African Unity. In December 1964, on the occasion of the second ILO African Regional Conference, contacts at the highest level between the ILO and the Commission resulted in practical working arrangements to achieve the fullest co-ordination and co-operation between the two organizations in fields of common interest. These include, inter alia, the development of human resources, especially manpower, planning and vocational training, industrialization, the promotion of small-scale industry, rural development, etc. During the period under review, the ILO has continued to collaborate with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and ILO experts took a major part in the course on manpower and educational planning in integral development (Cairo, 1964). An ILO specialist
participated actively in the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies, or Civil Service Commissions, and Directors of Public Administration Institutes (Addis Ababa, May 1964). The ILO submitted papers and was represented at the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa (Bamako, October 1964) and at the first session of the Conference of African Planners (Dakar, November 1964). It was also represented at the inaugural meeting of the African Development Bank (Lagos, November 1964) and at the first session of the Standing Committee on Housing and Physical Planning (Addis Ababa, November 1964). In the field of statistics, the ILO was represented at the Meeting of Heads of Statistical Offices of west Africa (Niamey, October 1964) and a Joint ILO/ECA Seminar on Labour Statistics was held in Addis Ababa in November 1964. The ILO also participated in the Joint ECA/ICAO African Air Transport Conference (Addis Ababa, November 1964). Finally, the ILO is contributing to the Commission's work in various fields including training, rural development, youth work programme, and an economic survey of Africa.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

69. The secretariat continued to work closely with FAO, chiefly through the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division. This Division operates under a memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director General of FAO. Collaboration takes several forms, including staffing of the Agriculture Division, agreement on a common programme of work for the Division, recruitment of specialists by or of FAO for special projects, and joint sponsorship of various meetings.

70. The Joint Agriculture Division participated in, and helped sponsor the first FAO African Regional Meeting on Animal Production and Health (Addis Ababa, March 1964), and the Expert Meeting on Government Measures to Promote the Transition from Subsistence to Market Agriculture (Addis Ababa, April-May 1964).

71. The FAO contributed background documents for the seventh session of the Commission on the food and agriculture situation in Africa (E/CN.14/320), on locust control (E/CN.14/322), and on fisheries (E/CN.14/335).

72. The third FAO African Regional Conference was held in Addis Ababa in September 1964.

73. Liaison is maintained with the FAO regional offices for Africa (Accra) and the Near East (Cairo).

74. The FAO and the Commission continued their co-operation in the field of statistics, particularly with regard to the teaching of agricultural statistics at the various United Nations sponsored regional statistical centres.

75. The FAO was represented at a number of meetings sponsored by the Commission and vice versa.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

76. The secretariat intensified its relations with UNESCO, which set up a liaison office at the Commission's headquarters, with the primary objective of harmonizing the activities of the two programmes in priority fields of joint interests.
(a) Educational planning in the framework of general planning;

(b) Scientific research and training for industrialization and utilization of natural resources;

(c) The role of education in rural development.


78. In the field of public administration, UNESCO was associated in preparing the Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies and Directors of Public Administration Institutions in Africa, organized at Addis Ababa. It also collaborated with the Commission in conducting surveys on training needs and facilities in the field of public administration in north Africa, with a view to establishing an African centre for administrative training and research for development.

79. As far as the role of education was concerned, UNESCO was also associated in preparing economic surveys of west and north Africa, and in preparing the mission on rural development in Upper Volta, Mali and Niger.

80. One of the officials of UNESCO, a specialist in the exchange of persons, was assigned to the Commission to help in co-ordinating and developing its training programmes.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

81. The Commission and the ICAO continued their collaboration in the field of air transport. A joint ECA/ICAO African Air Transport Conference was held in November 1964.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)

82. The Bank gave its assistance to the project for the establishment of the African Development Bank (ADB). It discussed the technical assistance programme to be made available to the ADB with members of the ADB staff. It was represented at the meeting of the Board of Governors of the ADB in Lagos.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

83. The IMF was represented by an observer at the meeting of the Expert Group on an African Payments Union, held in Tangier, 13 to 17 January 1964. It also collaborated with the Commission in the preparation for the Conference of the African Monetary Authorities, held following the annual meeting of IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Tokyo, 12-16 September 1964. Contact has been maintained by the secretariat with IMF on matters of mutual interest throughout the year.
The World Health Organization appointed a full-time liaison officer to the Economic Commission for Africa from 1 July 1964 to ensure the closest possible co-operation in all fields of common interest between the headquarters of WHO in Geneva and the three regional offices of WHO concerned with Africa on the one hand, and the Commission on the other. In this respect the regional office of WHO at Brazzaville is concerned with Africa south and west of the Sahara, the Alexandria office with Tunisia, Libya, the United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and French Somaliland, and the Copenhagen office with Algeria and Morocco. The WHO liaison office which is situated in Africa Hall, has steadily developed its activities during 1964 and these cover many fields including economic development and planning, water resources development, statistics, rural development, urbanization and industrialization, and child welfare. The liaison officer of WHO is responsible to the Director General of WHO in Geneva.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Work of the Joint ECA/ITU Mission has continued throughout the year on the survey of telecommunication facilities and the implementation of networks in accordance with the plans prepared by the ITU Plan Committee for Africa. Full details of this work and other proposals are contained in the report on telecommunication activities (E/C.14/299).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

In collaboration with WMO, the secretariat conducted a study into the deficiencies in hydrological data in Africa. A report has been completed for circulation to member States.

Arrangements are in hand for a joint WMO/ECA team to carry out the hydro-meteorological survey of Lake Victoria catchment.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Contact has continued to be maintained with IAEA on problems of energy.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

At the invitation of the Executive Director of UNICEF, the secretariat (through the Social Development Section) participated in a world conference in Bellagio, Italy, on planning the needs of children in developing countries. Also, at the invitation of the secretariat, UNICEF participated jointly, with the Bureau of Social Affairs at the United Nations Headquarters and the Commission, in an international study mission to nine schools of social work in Africa, to assess their particular needs and the international assistance required to strengthen their training facilities. Negotiations have taken place through the ECA/UNICEF liaison officer, for development of further joint regional projects in the social work training field.
Special Fund

90. The Commission increased its contribution to Special Fund projects in Africa. Information was supplied and advice given on some thirty proposals and the Commission's corps of regional advisers assisted Governments in the preparation of twelve new requests for Special Fund aid. Close working relations have been established between the Commission and the Bureau of Operations of the Special Fund in New York in the administration of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

World Food Programme (WFP)

91. The Commission continued to collaborate on the preparation of the World Food Programme. Stabilization and storage proposals in the United Republic of Tanzania and Ethiopia have been investigated by two members of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division. Details on the activities of the WFP in Africa may be found in document E/CN.14/321.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

92. In accordance with paragraph 13 of its terms of reference (see annex III below), the Commission has continued to keep in close touch with the Conference of African States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the African and Malagasy Union for Economic Co-operation (UAMCE) and the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE) through interchanges at the secretariat level. Representatives of these organizations and of the Commission attended one another's meetings.

Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization

93. With the assistance of the GATT secretariat, two courses on foreign trade and commercial policy were organized in 1964, one in Nairobi for English-speaking African government officials, and one in Yaoundé-Douala for French-speaking officials.

European Economic Community (EEC)

94. Relations were maintained during the year and EEC continued to send observers to the Commission's meetings.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Road Federation (IRF)

95. In 1964, the IRF seconded an official to the secretariat who made a study on road linkages in Africa, in conjunction with the Commission, and acted as liaison officer between the two secretariats.
Other non-governmental organizations

96. Close co-operation continued to be maintained with the East African Common Services Organization. The International Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for Own Consumption continued to correspond with the secretariat on matters of common concern. The Social Development Section has to date succeeded in establishing direct working relations with twenty-three non-governmental organizations, which operate in the fields of family and child welfare, youth welfare, social defence, rehabilitation of the physically handicapped, professional social work training and community development. Through these relations, the Section has endeavoured to exchange information and views on current problems, develop greater interest in the Commission's regional programme and extend particular activities of the organizations to the African countries which need them.
SEVENTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening meeting

97. The seventh session was opened on 9 February at the City Hall, Nairobi, Kenya. Messages were received from U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America.

Membership and attendance

98. Representatives of the following States members of the Commission were present at the session: Algeria, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zambia. Burundi and Sierra Leone were not represented.

99. Of the associate members, Basutoland, Equatorial Guinea, France, Mauritius, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were represented. Bechuanaland, Gabon, Rhodesia and Swaziland were not represented.

100. Observers of the following States Members of the United Nations who are not members of the Economic Commission for Africa, attended the seventh session: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

101. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's terms of reference, representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the session: International Labour Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO), World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and International Telecommunication Union (ITU). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented at the session.

102. The Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Program (WFP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Centre were also represented.

103. Observers from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland were present.
104. Under the provisions of paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following inter-governmental organizations also attended: the Central Bank of Equatorial Africa and Cameroon, the Central Bank of West Africa, the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Economic Community (EEC), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).


Credentials

106. In accordance with rule 13 of the Commission's rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives were examined by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman. These credentials were found to be in order.

Election of Officers

107. In accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, the Commission elected its officers at its 114th meeting on 9 February 1965. It unanimously elected Mr. T. Mboya (Kenya) as Chairman, Mr. Moncef Kedadi (Tunisia) as First Vice-Chairman and H.E. Mr. Ba Bocar Alpha (Mauritania) as Second Vice-Chairman.

Organization of work

108. In accordance with its resolution 62 (IV), the Commission set up two committees of the whole, namely an Economic Committee and a Social Committee, which discussed items of the agenda (see para. 110 below). The First Vice-Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman were elected Chairman of the Economic Committee and of the Social Committee, respectively. The Economic Committee elected Mr. J. Ndongo (Cameroon) as its Vice-Chairman. It also elected its own drafting committee consisting of Cameroon, Nigeria, Kenya and Togo. The Social Committee elected Mr. G.S. Magombe (United Republic of Tanzania) as its Vice-Chairman. Its drafting committee consisted of Cameroon, Kenya, Togo and the United Arab Republic. Both the Economic Committee and the Social Committee submitted reports to the Commission of their proceedings and recommendations which, as approved by the Commission, are incorporated in the present report.

B. AGENDA

109. The Commission examined the revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat (E/CH.14/293/Rev.1). After discussion, minor amendments were introduced
and the Commission adopted the following agenda at its 115th meeting (E/CN.14/293/Rev.2 and Corr.1).

1. Opening addresses.

2. Election of officers.

3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session.

4. Membership and associate membership of the Commission:
   
   (a) Welcome of new members;

   (b) Report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 94 (VI) (E/CN.14/340 and Add.1 and 2).

5. Economic and social trends in Africa and review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa:

   "Statement by the Executive Secretary on ECA activities since the sixth session of the Commission." (E/CN.14/294).

   (a) Economic development, planning and projections;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/295 and Add.1);

   (b) (i) Social development;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/269);

   (ii) Literacy and development;
   "Literacy and development in Africa" (submitted by UNESCO) (E/CN.14/558);

   (c) Agriculture;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/297 and Corr.1);

   (d) Industry, transport and natural resources:

   (i) Industry;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/298);

   (ii) Transport;
   "Report on transport activities" (E/CN.14/315);
   "Telecommunications development in Africa", report submitted by ITU (E/CN.14/299);

   (iii) Housing;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/300 and Corr.1);

   (iv) Energy and natural resources;
   "Report on activities" (E/CN.14/301);
   "Organization of research and training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources: implementation of the Lagos Plan", document submitted by UNESCO (E/CN.14/311);
(e) Economic survey of Africa:
"Progress report" (E/CN.14/302);

(f) Trade and payments:
"Report on activities" (E/CN.14/303);
"Note on the United Nations Conference on trade and development" (E/CN.14/316 and Add.1, 2 and 3);

(g) Public administration:
"Report on activities" (E/CN.14/304);

(h) Statistics:
"Report on activities" (E/CN.14/305);

(i) Demography:
"Report on activities" (E/CN.14/306);

(j) (i) Training:
"Report on activities" (E/CN.14/307);

(ii) Education and training:
"Report on development in Africa in the field of education", report submitted by UNESCO (E/CN.14/533);

(k) Sub-regional activities:
"Report by the Executive Secretary" (E/CN.14/309 and Add.1).

6. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning:

7. African Development Bank:
"Report on the establishment of the African Development Bank" (E/CN.14/310).

8. Relations with the Organization of African Unity.


10. International assistance to Africa:
"Report on technical co-operation within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/312 and Corr.1 and 3);
"Technical assistance provided to countries of the ECA region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes", document prepared by the secretariat of TAB (E/CN.14/334).

11. Programme of work and priorities:
"Draft programme of work and priorities for 1965-1966" (E/CN.14/315/Rev.1 and Corr.1);
"Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Commission at its sixth session" (E/CN.14/314);
"Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session" (E/CN.14/317).
12. Any other business.

13. Date and place of the eighth session.


110. It was agreed that the items on the agenda would be discussed as follows:

Plenary sessions: items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (f, g), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Committee I (economic matters): items 5 (a, c, d (i, ii, iv), e, h) and 9.

Committee II (social and other matters): 5 (b (i, ii), d (iii), e, i, d (i, ii)).

C. ACCOUNTS OF PROCEEDINGS

111. After welcoming the participants to the session, H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya, expressed his gratification that Nairobi had been chosen as the venue for a full meeting of the Commission, he reaffirmed Kenya's support of the United Nations Charter and the objectives of the United Nations and the readiness of Kenya to co-operate with other countries for a better distribution of economic and social justice among mankind. He was proud that the current Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly was an African and appreciated the fact that the Economic Commission for Africa was the first agency of the United Nations to be established in Africa. He referred to the United Nations Organization as "the only hope for the world" and anxiously awaited a speedy settlement of the financial crisis the Organization was facing as a result of disagreement within it.

112. In his view the Economic Commission for Africa having had, unavoidably, to spend the first few years in settling down and gathering information, was now in a position to play a more operational role in African affairs. He expected the Commission to promote economic development, highlight the advantages of economic co-operation, assist in the adoption of planning techniques and the dissemination of technological skill. He appreciated the benefits which Kenya had received from studies and projects initiated by the Commission.

113. Referring to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) he expressed confidence that this organization and the Commission would work in harmony and support each other in the common task. The Commission could assist African countries in the planning and pursuit of a common strategy to secure more liberal and rational policies in the field of international trade. He supported the stand taken by developing countries at the last United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva and expected these countries to press for a stabilization of agricultural prices and a wider access to world markets for their produce. The African countries were faced with common problems which had their origin in rising population, imbalance in age structure, inadequate knowledge, insufficient conservation of natural resources, lack of agricultural productivity and unstable markets for agricultural products, scarcity of capital, unemployment and illiteracy.
ll4. In his view, the sociological effects of economic action required closer study; attention should be paid to the traditions, tastes and ambitions of the African people as much as to economic factors when looking for solutions to African problems. The Commission could help African countries which had recently received political freedom to achieve economic independence. It could do so by providing expert assistance and stimulus to member States striving for self-reliance and by acting as a clearing house for the exchange of information and experience applicable to Africa. He was against African countries being harnessed to foreign ideological systems, welcomed unfettered aid from all sources and hoped that the Commission would advise its members on the economic advantages of choosing between alternative courses of action. Finally, he re-emphasized the common purpose of all African organizations which was to build a better life for the African people and he wished success to the Commission in its deliberations.

ll5. Lij. Endalkachew Makonnen, leader of the Ethiopian delegation, thanked the President of Kenya for his gracious presence and the Government and the people of Kenya for their warm reception, all of which showed the keen desire of the young Republic to play its part in the effort to advance the continent. He then paid tribute to the President as a national leader, a freedom fighter and a great African and wished long life to him and to Kenya, happiness and prosperity.

ll6. Instead of a speech, the Executive Secretary presented the Commission with a report of activities of the Commission (E/CN.1/h/29h). He then referred to the visits undertaken by the Chairman of the Commission to African Governments during the year with a view to making the Commission more and more a direct concern of the African countries, and also to enable the Chairman and his deputy to acquaint themselves personally with their problems. He wanted the discussion at the session to concentrate on practical issues: the steps to be taken in specific fields, domestic and foreign resources needed for such action, a clear assessment of what could be accomplished, and a firm definition of over-all objectives.

ll7. The Chairman of the sixth session of the Commission referred to the "marking-time" period through which Africa was passing but he expressed satisfaction that the African countries had, at their service, two effective instruments, the OAU and the Economic Commission for Africa. The consensus of opinion among the Governments he visited was that the two organizations should complement one another, with the OAU handling political questions and the Commission handling technical and economic issues. The legal, financial, and other implications of converting the Economic Commission for Africa into an annex to the OAU, as suggested by two or three States, were likely to hinder the work of both bodies.

ll8. Since effective action was possible only under appropriate political conditions, the Chairman attached high priority to the discussions of the political aspects of African economic problems by the Governments. But he did not consider the differences in their political structure to be an insurmountable obstacle.

ll9. The Chairman then communicated his impressions as head of the missions which the Commission had sent out to the eastern, central and western sub-regions. Officials in the countries visited by the missions valued the discussions they had with them and appreciated the guidance given by the Commissioner. Most of them attached importance to the efforts that were being made to bring States together to consider commercial, monetary, financial and other issues.
120. The relative youth of the African States, the multitude and complexity of their own problems naturally inclined them to concentrate on internal issues. But some States had already provided for economic integration in their constitutions and were anxious to promote it, in particular in the field of industry. He referred to the attempts at economic integration and co-operation in different parts of the continent as hopeful illustrations of the enormous possibilities of sub-regional collaboration. The real difficulties were presented by lack of harmonization of development plans, ignorance about the economies of neighbouring States, the almost general stagnation of agriculture and the unsatisfactory state of human relations.

121. Some of the more favoured States hesitated to co-operate while some of the weaker ones expected a greater dynamism under economic nationalism. The States visited by the missions looked to the Commission for centralization and dissemination of information concerning the plans of development. Some wanted it to proceed step by step, establishing, in the first instance, groups whose opportunities would be limited to clearly defined and restricted areas. His impression was that the peoples affected by measures of economic integration tended to be favourably inclined so long as they were convinced that the measures were designed to promote development. Experience in west Africa indicated that common action could be taken in the field of large-scale industry, while small- and medium-scale industries could be established in all the States.

122. Regarding trade policy, the States agreed that when a new industry designed to supply several countries were launched, they would permit free exchange of the products and establish a common external tariff, and later reduce customs tariff and allow free circulation of people and goods. They were anxious to have the secretariat study the possibility of integrating the transport and telecommunication facilities, but thought that attempts to co-ordinate road and rail transport could, at the first stage, be confined to the sub-regional level. Action in regard to telecommunications was best taken in conjunction with the programmes of assistance which African countries were getting or were likely to get from certain European Governments.

123. Several Governments felt that the activities of the Technical Assistance Bureau (TAB) and ECA in their countries was a source of confusion and that the time had come to co-ordinate them in Africa in the same way as it was done in the regions served by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East and the Economic Commission for Latin America.

124. The Governments, while they were anxious to see all policy-making and central administrative positions of the Commission filled by Africans, expressed their inability, for an undefined period of time, to spare their best officers for the purpose. This attitude, however, did not imply any under-estimation of the useful services rendered by non-African experts. Several Governments had complained about the number and frequency of visits by experts from the Commission and their insistence on meeting the Heads of States or Prime Ministers rather than officials who could meet their requirements.

125. The Chairman, finally, thanked the officials of the Governments visited, and the resident representatives for their valuable co-operation as well as the secretariat of the Commission for ably organizing the missions.
126. On the opinion of Mr. de Seynes, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, the spirit of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which he referred to as "a great event in international economic co-operation" seemed to preside over many other international gatherings. He was glad to note signs of progress in the recent development of Africa - acceleration of the pace of growth, construction of new roads and power projects and the relative increase in the volume and value of Africa's foreign trade to world trade. Only in agriculture the performance was disquieting; in spite of considerable efforts, the over-all rise in production, excluding that of South Africa, was small. This could hold up the whole process of economic growth, dampen hopes based on rising productivity and provoke inflationary pressure.

127. In view of this situation, it was necessary in his opinion, to examine the value of an approach to development based exclusively on economic and technical services, and consider the advisability of organizing the attack on all fronts, including the social and the institutional. The Commission could have no more urgent objective than to investigate the problem jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

128. Mr. de Seynes noted with optimism the recognition by African countries - many of which contain less than 2.5 million persons - of their interdependence and their determination to move towards regional organizations. In spite of preliminary doubts, the African Development Bank had come into being, and quite a few moves towards integration had been made in different parts of the continent.

129. As a result of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the establishment of a new inter-governmental body for trade and development, and the regrouping of forces on the international scene, the content of international action had expanded. It was, in his view, necessary to take note of the regrouping in handling the problems posed, for example, by the preferential systems of the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community. But while it revealed an identity of long-term interest among developing countries, the Conference did not produce practical ways and means of eliminating divergencies resulting from the existence of certain particularisms. He saw a distinct advantage in African countries first exploring this problem among themselves, under the aegis of the Commission, in which the twin words "trade" and "development" could acquire full significance.

130. The problem of regional or multi-national integration was complex and the solutions tentative; some strong countries wished to protect their high incomes by staying out of regional bodies, and some weak ones expected more dynamism from the policy of economic nationalism. In view of this ambivalence, each situation required scrupulous analysis and attention had to be paid to differences in the productive capacity, income levels and degrees of modernization of the participants, and not simply the size of the total markets they represented. Where these inequalities were great, compensatory mechanisms had to be created. It was also necessary to go beyond tariff reductions to the formation of common institutions and to keep in mind the relationship between regional development and a rational world trade system which had, in the past, helped small countries greatly. Fortunately, the blueprints for regional integration in Africa were still somewhat fluid and it would be one of the functions of the Commission to consider and advise on the economic and political consequences of different alternatives. Meanwhile, efforts could be made to achieve integration in the fields of transport,
communication and power. He thought that the advantages of industrial integration could be reached, in some part, by making the rules of GATT more flexible and by promoting the establishment of a preferential system for a small number of trade items.

131. Preoccupation with the problems of trade and development should not, however, divert the Commission from other work bearing on development, for example, joint studies of common problems by a number of countries.

132. Mr. de Seynes then referred to the new discipline known as "development strategy". There was not, however, as yet a single and universally accepted formula expressing that strategy and first priorities were given to different factors in different versions. Moreover, each formula owed too much to the wording of the theoretician and not enough to the experience of the practitioner. There was, however, a substantial fund of such experience in the world which, he hoped, United Nations bodies would mobilize, analyze, collate and make use of, to advance the development strategy. Closing his statement, Mr. de Seynes said that the best way to celebrate 1965, which was solemnly dedicated to international co-operation, was to provide a collective approach to the problems of development.

133. The Commissioner for Industrial Development made a statement on the expanding activities of the Industrial Development Centre. The direction of this expansion was governed by a resolution, adopted by the Committee for Industrial Development at its fourth session in May 1964, formulating a dynamic programme for the promotion of industrial development and recommending the provision of adequate budgetary resources for this purpose. The Centre was called upon to stimulate industrial development by providing a variety of facilities and services: the promotion of industrial development projects furnished through the Special Fund and the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the establishment of panels of technical specialists to advise on industrial sectors and aspects of industrialization, the organization of more adequate facilities for providing technical information and the preparation of a periodic world industrial survey.

134. Recommendations for action at the national and international level in the training of technical and managerial personnel had been presented in a special report (E/3901 and Add.1 and 2) which had been transmitted to Governments for comment. The recent and prospective programme of the Centre included a number of regional and inter-regional seminars of interest to African countries, dealing, among other things, with industrial estates and institutes for industrial research and promotion, practical aspects of the preparation and evaluation of industrial projects, industrial standardization, and the technical and economic characteristic of sectors such as textiles, cement, fertilizers, petrochemicals and iron and steel.

135. The Centre was giving high priority to the provision of assistance to developing countries in the establishment and strengthening of national institutions such as industrial development boards and promotion centres, industrial estates and the provision of related research and industrial extension.


4/ Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 12.
services particularly for the development of small and medium scale industries. The Governing Body of the Special Fund and the Technical Assistance Committee had recognized that a high priority should be given to industrial projects and the Commissioner affirmed the readiness of the Centre to implement this policy. It was recognized that the development of industry was a many-sided process involving the co-operation of a number of agencies and decisions by private and public authorities. The forthcoming African symposium on industrial development would help to define the necessary measures to implement and accelerate the programmes of industrialization of the African countries.

136. The Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity made appreciative references to the role which the Economic Commission for Africa had played since 1959 in the economic development of Africa and to what the OAU owed to the understanding and assistance of the Commission.

137. At its second session, the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity, in response to the desire of African Governments, instructed the Secretary-General of the OAU to examine with the Commission the terms of an agreement which could stabilize the form and content of the co-operation between the OAU and the Commission. In one of its resolutions the OAU had defined the role of the two organizations as follows: "The OAU is an organization of conception and execution while the Economic Commission for Africa is to limit itself to functions essentially technical and consultative". The purpose of the agreement would be to arrive at a division of labour and a method which would enable the two organizations to work in harmony. The Secretary-General of the OAU would be happy to see the question of the relations between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity put on the agenda of the session.

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 4)

138. The Commission welcomed Malawi and Zambia as full members of the Commission and also recognized the United Republic of Tanzania as a member with a single identity, replacing the two members, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which had formed one political union.

139. The Chairman reiterated the hope that it would not be long before the dependent countries in Africa took their place as full members of the Commission.

140. The Commission considered the Executive Secretary's report (E/CN.14/340 and Add.1 and 2) on measures taken in pursuance of resolution 94 (VI). It was noted that the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session (1318th and 1319th meetings), had discussed possible ways of inviting representatives of the non-self-governing territories of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa to participate in the sessions of the Commission, and had, on examining the legal aspects of the problem, adopted (1348th meeting) resolution 1027 (XXXVII). In furtherance of this resolution, the Executive Secretary had written to Governments on 2 October 1964 inviting opinions on the subject before 1 November 1964. Only fifteen replies had been received from members and associate members. Most of these replies, to be found in the documents E/CN.14/340 and Add.1 and 2, favoured temporary representation of the
interests of these territories by other member countries, but others advocated inviting representatives of the organizations in these territories to attend meetings of the Commission. At this stage, however, the replies were not sufficiently indicative of what the appropriate measures should be, and it was therefore felt that further reactions from other members should be awaited.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRENDS IN AFRICA AND REVIEW OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

(Agenda item 5)

141. The Chairman opened discussion on this item of the agenda by drawing the attention of the representatives to the document entitled "Statement by the Executive Secretary on ECA activities since the sixth session of the Commission" (E/CN.14/294). In the discussion, reference was made also to two other documents, the statement by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs (E/CN.14/L.228) 2/, and the report by the Chairman of the sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/L.223).

142. The recurrent theme was the need for a unified attack on the problems of under-development in Africa. This required unity of purpose and co-operation at both the regional and continental levels. Assistance from many outside sources would continue to be needed, but the key to real and lasting progress was the willingness of Africans to work hard, make sacrifices and forego some national advantages for the good of all.

143. The highest priority was attached to the promotion of regional and sub-regional co-operation and co-ordination in trade, communications, industry, natural resources and development planning, and frequent references made to joint undertakings like the Lake Chad, the Niger and Senegal river basins projects, the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa held in Bamako, the Trans-Sahara Committee, the Standing Consultative Committee for the Maghreb and the East Africa Common Services Organization. Great hope was pinned on the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination to be held in east Africa this year and on other similar meetings. It was suggested that both the African Development Bank and the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning could play important roles in fostering regional co-operation, the Bank by assisting the multi-rational projects, and the Institute by helping to establish uniform planning procedures and by promoting regional co-ordination of development plans. Some delegations considered communications to be the sine qua non of economic growth, and the improvement of road and air transport and telecommunications should receive the highest priority. The advantages of economic integration initiated and directed by the Commission, in co-operation with the OAU, were emphasized by all speakers: the reduction of competition, the expansion of markets, the added appeal and security for foreign exchange and its full utilization, etc. But some delegations urged a policy of caution in the creation of regional institutions. Suggestions were made that in order to determine viable groupings, the Commission should undertake an economic survey

2/ See Annex VI of the present report.
of the entire continent. Moreover, the approach to regionalism should be realistic, bearing in mind both economic and political factors, and integration should be promoted and implemented gradually from sub-regions to regions and beyond, care being taken that one region would not be isolated from another and that African unity and continental integration would not be hampered.

144. While disappointment was expressed that the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development had not come up to expectations, the meeting itself was judged by all as a land-mark in the field of international trade and development. Some of the results which were considered to be significant were the following:

(a) The solidarity and mutual understanding of under-developed countries and particularly those of Africa;

(b) The demonstration of inter-dependence between developed and under-developed countries;

(c) The decision approved by the General Assembly (Resolution 1995 (XIX)) to establish a machinery for the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference;

(d) The heartening support given to the recommendations of the Conference in that the advanced countries should contribute one per cent of their national income to aid investment programmes. While the Conference confirmed that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer, it also defined the dimensions of this problem, without any political bias, and it pointed the way to possible solutions.

145. In regard to intra-African trade, the delegations noted that traditionally, much of the exchange of goods on the continent had been in a north-south direction and that concerted efforts had to be undertaken to change this pattern. Flexible common marketing institutions were required to promote trade at the sub-regional level, and certain delegations requested the secretariat to help establish, inter alia, an all African council or commission to coordinate national monetary systems as well as an African clearing and payments union, customs unions and a commission on commerce and trade.

146. All delegations considered the establishment of the African Development Bank as one of the most important accomplishments of 1964. While its primary function would be to mobilize investment capital and provide guarantees to foreign capital, the Bank with the full support of African countries and the generous assistance from outside sources, could be a most effective instrument in the co-ordination of development planning and the promotion of integrated development on a sub-regional or regional basis. The Bank, IMF as well as many bilateral agencies announced their intentions to support the ADB financially and through programmes of training.

147. Many delegations reported on the progress of development planning in their countries and all emphasized the importance of planning as the key instrument in stable and accelerated development. As one delegation put it, the choice for Africa is now between planning or no development at all. The Commission was urged to provide as much assistance as possible, in particular to countries in
which development planning was being hampered by the lack of statistical data and qualified personnel. Some delegations mentioned the dangers involved in using the gross national product or national income as the only determinants of policy and targets. The predominance of the human factor should always be kept in mind, for the primary goal of good planning was to improve the lot of "the man in the street." Several delegations mentioned that the establishment of realistic development plans increased the flow of technical assistance and capital investment from both multilateral and bilateral sources and that such assistance and investment could be utilized more effectively when it was made an integral part of the plan. The delegations congratulated the Commission on the inauguration of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. They attached the highest importance to the services rendered by it, particularly in training planners, and hoped that it would also encourage and promote the co-ordination of development plans. Satisfaction in the work and future programme of the Institute was also expressed by several specialized agencies and observers at the session, and generous offers of support in the form of grants, fellowships and lecturing staff were offered.

148. Many delegations stressed the importance of manpower planning and training which seem to have received less attention than capital for investment. Economic development in all sectors continued to be hampered by the lack of skill at supervisory and technical levels. One delegation held that to solve the problem of the continuing large-scale exodus of people from rural areas, it was necessary to provide opportunities for productive employment by a far-sighted programme of training. In this field, the Commission was considered to have an important role to play, and was requested to study the facilities available in Africa for training and to continue to give priority to training in its technical assistance programmes. Encouraging reports on training opportunities for Africans were made by the representatives of UNESCO, the ILO, FAO, the Bank, EEC, EEC, TAB and several bilateral agencies which noted that larger amounts of funds were being allocated each year for training programmes both overseas and in Africa itself.

149. Most delegations spoke of the important role of agriculture in African economies but noted the general stagnation of agricultural production, particularly of food stuffs, of declining markets and prices, and generally of unfavourable prospects in this sector. The Commission was urged, in the strongest possible terms, to direct its best efforts and talents, in co-operation with FAC, towards the solution of this problem. Studies should be undertaken in marketing, in practical research leading to diversification and the fuller utilization of arable land, irrigation, animal breeding and the processing and preservation of foodstuffs.

150. While agriculture is the chief occupation and source of income for Africans, many delegations and the representative of TAB stressed the importance of industry based upon natural resources as holding the greatest promise towards self-sufficiency. To remove the handicap imposed by the smallness of national markets, the Commission was urged to promote harmonization of industrial development between countries of the same group. Also important was the improvement of infra-structure on a regional basis. The Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa held in Bamako, and the Standing Consultative Committee for the Maghreb were quoted as models in this area of effort. It was hoped that the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in East Africa to be held in 1965, would be equally productive.
151. Economic development is determined not so much by the availability of abundant natural resources in a country or region but rather by the extent to which they are exploited. Delegations stressed the importance of utilizing the many known resources in Africa—mineral and energy resources in particular—which were yet unused and the exploration of others. The Commission was requested to examine the possibility of organizing a mineral resources study throughout the continent, starting with programmes organized by sub-regional offices, and to continue its assistance to committees and sub-regional organizations which were studying the full utilization of water resources in international river basins.

152. The representative of ITU drew the Commission's attention to this organization's report on telecommunications development in Africa (E/CONF.14/299). There were two points in particular he wished to emphasize. The first was that no country could be properly administered without a satisfactory national telecommunications network. The second was that telecommunications, properly planned and operated, could be a profitable undertaking and would not represent a financial burden on the Governments. The problem of financing was therefore primarily of having the kind of organization which would attract financial investment from government, private, national and foreign sources. The ITU continued to work through its own experts and through the joint ITU/ECA Mission. A number of non-African countries indicated their active interest in, and support for, the joint ITU/ECA programme.

153. The secretariat was congratulated for its imaginative approach to the problem of communication and urged to continue its efforts to bring together all sources of aid to reach a solution. It was the lack of access to markets for natural resources rather than their absence which was considered to be the obstacle to progress within (or between) regions. Improvement of road and rail transport, of telecommunications, air transport, lake shipping as well as harbours were also to be given the highest priority. Note was taken of the effective co-operation between the Commission and ITU in the field of telecommunications, and of the many offers of technical assistance from bilateral agencies.

154. Two delegations suggested that the Commission should take the initiative in establishing a general agreement on methods of inducing foreign investment so as to prevent African countries competing against each other for foreign aid to the sole profit of the investor.

155. A considerable part of the discussion was devoted to reports by multilateral and bilateral agencies on technical assistance programmes and to comments by member delegations on the way the African countries utilized that technical assistance. All donor agencies reported increases in the amount and scope of aid for Africa in 1965 and in succeeding years of the United Nations Development Decade. The representative of TAB reported that in 1963-1964, thirty-five per cent of the total funds of the Expanded Technical Assistance Programme and the regular programme of the United Nations had been allocated to Africa. The aid to Africa had been increasing with the increase in the ability of African countries, after the attainment of political independence, to utilize it. The representative of the Special Fund reported that Africa now received approximately 32 per cent of the Fund's global programmes. The Fund seeks to adjust the development of its work in Africa to priority needs ascertained and
established in collaboration with the Governments themselves, and the support it provides for national and regional projects is strictly in accordance with the directives and over-all development plans laid down by the Commission. An expansion in its loans and in its training programme in Africa was reported by the representative of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Bank envisaged a greater role for itself in the future on the continent, and with this in mind was taking steps to extend loaning periods and liberalize its loan operations, in particular, in regard to projects in education and agriculture. The International Monetary Fund stated that special efforts would be made in providing advice and assistance to Governments in budget and taxation matters and in the establishment of central banks. The specialized agencies, IAEA, UNICEF, EEC, the World Food Programme and other organizations recorded increases in the allocation of funds for Africa. On the subject of technical assistance in general, several comments were made, particularly by representatives of recipient countries, about the manner in which aid was given, received and utilized. The representative of TAB struck the keynote by declaring that no amount of aid from international sources will bring the desired results of social and economic progress without corresponding efforts at the country level to bring activities to the point where nationals are in a position to take over, and that technical assistance should be a dynamic and productive part of integrated development and not just an aspect of scattered efforts or a collection of "stop-gap measures". The chief criticism of technical assistance programmes was that they lacked sufficient co-ordination between donor agencies. A competition in giving benefits neither the giver nor the receiver and should be replaced by co-operation and co-ordination in the best interest of the countries and regions of Africa. The Economic Commission for Africa was in the best position to assist in co-ordinating external aid, particularly when such aid was given in support of multinational projects.

156. Referring to the Executive Secretary's statement on the Commission's activities (E/CN.14/294), delegations noted with satisfaction the transition from the stage of research and fact-gathering to operation and implementation. Among the specific projects suggested for inclusion in the Commission's work programme were: (a) advice on the co-ordination of development planning; (b) regional co-ordination of monetary and fiscal policy; (c) proposals for the promotion of inter-African and external trade; (d) establishment of an African payments union; (e) study of the effect of the African economy of cartels and monopolies; (f) practical programmes for the improvement of telecommunications; (g) economic integration and industrial harmonization; (h) practical solutions for the problems of agriculture, etc. Many delegations felt that the process of decentralization of the secretariat should be speeded up and sub-regional offices strengthened by the recruitment of more substantive officers.

157. The relationship between the Economic Commission for Africa and the OAU was mentioned by many delegations. A number of representatives pointed out that since the OAU was a policy-making body and the Commission a technical and advisory agency, their roles were complementary rather than conflicting and there should be no fear of duplication of their programmes. Every effort should be made to maintain the present close working relationship between these two important organizations whose common aim was the advancement of the welfare of the people of Africa.
Economic development, planning and projections:

Economic Survey of Africa

158. A representative of the secretariat introduced the report on activities (E/CN.14/295 and Add.1), noting the increasing importance of economic planning in African countries and the differences in depth and coverage among African national plans. Reference was made to lack of statistical data, shortage of skills and the absence of a reaction on the part of the population in the majority of cases.

159. The preparation of the Economic Survey of Africa was nearing completion and soon it should be possible to give a picture of development in all countries of the region dating from the early 1960's, and to forecast the course of growth for the next decade or two. Useful lessons to guide policymakers could be drawn, since causes of slow growth and obstacles to future development were becoming more clearly discernible.

160. Some representatives expressed appreciation of the planning of economic development at the regional level and requested the holding of meetings similar to the Conference of African Planners in order to follow up important matters and bring them to the notice of Governments.

161. It was noted that the secretariat's evaluation of development plans would cover the whole of the continent and not only the sub-regions. It was recommended that follow-up on this exercise should be undertaken by sub-regional meetings which should look into structural shortcomings with a view to remedial action.

162. The Commission took note of the UNESCO report on illiteracy (E/CN.14/338) and considered selective literacy as an important economic factor in development that should be fitted into a rational scale of priorities and allotted a fair share of development funds.

163. It was agreed that economic development depended to a great extent on agricultural development. Note was taken of the preparation of the World Agricultural Indicative Plan by the FAO, which would show world agricultural supply and demand balances, and constitute a frame of reference for the planning of agricultural development.

Social development

164. Referring to the report of activities (E/CN.14/296), the representative of the secretariat reported on the re-organization of the Social Development Section into three units: (a) social welfare, (b) rural life and institutions, and (c) social investigations. This arrangement ensured a more rational handling of questions of inter-sectoral relationships and integration of social and economic planning. It also permitted the introduction of a closer link between research and operational activities. At the same time, emphasis was being placed on assessment of manpower needs and resources, and on training of professional and technical staff responsible for organizing and operating social welfare programmes.
Although interest was being maintained in the study and offer of advice on the organization and administration of social welfare services for the traditional purpose of relief of social distress, increased attention was being given to the use of the dynamic and forward-looking approach involving manpower development, the removal of obstacles to economic growth and the prevention or reduction of adverse social effects attendant on rapid economic development. In studying child, youth and family services, the role of women in development, harmonious human relations in multi-racial societies, re-settling families in urban areas, housing management and dwelling patterns, the accent would be on increasing contributions to economic growth and on effecting a smoother course of the development process. The secretariat would also intensify its collaboration with FAO, the ILO, UNESCO and WHO in seeking solutions to problems in such areas as rural settlement and land reform, home economics, nutrition, rural industries, co-operatives for joint cultivation and marketing as well as those of literacy and technical and professional training.

Delegates expressed appreciation of the work carried out by the secretariat, underlining the importance of a proper balance between the social and economic aspects of development, and stressing the need for holding other technical meetings and training courses as well as conducting studies on social development techniques. Among points mentioned were the need to include social aspects in the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning; the importance of following up former trainees to ensure that they transmit to others the knowledge which they acquire; the diversification of the subjects studied to include problems of population growth and the role of women in development; and means of ensuring that studies are followed by appropriate action by the secretariat and African Governments.

The representative of FAO underlined the importance of studying the means of improving the welfare of women and girls in rural areas, who have completed their schooling, and indicated that the World Food Programme could render greater assistance in the utilization of rural manpower. He informed the Commission of the forthcoming establishment in Ethiopia and Liberia of rural youth centres sponsored jointly by Denmark and FAO, and drew attention to the need for setting up rural associations and for assisting marketing co-operatives of agricultural produce, particularly with regard to their management.

The Commission was assured that the role of women in economic and social development was not being ignored and that various questions relating to both urban and rural youth were being considered in the Commission's programme on youth development services. It was felt that whereas it was essential that national counterparts be attached to long-term experts charged with a particular social development project in a given country, it was not imperative that counterparts be provided in the case of short-term consultants whose task was to advise Governments on specific problems.

In presenting the question of literacy and development in Africa, the representative of UNESCO referred to document E/CN.14/338 and Commission resolution 115(VI) inviting member States to include the eradication of illiteracy within their over-all development plans. He recalled the resolution of the
Conference of African Ministers of Education (Abidjan, March 1964) stating that "literacy ... is the starting point for a minimum vocational training and the upgrading of workers, in the wider framework of continuing adult education, contributes to productivity, the development of industry and consequently the better utilization of natural resources", and that "systematic literacy work" should be undertaken primarily "at the level of organised production, where the fundamental motivations are strongest and most sustained".

170. At its thirteenth session, the General Conference of UNESCO had resolved (resolution 1.271) to undertake a World Experimental Literacy Programme whereby literacy would be stimulated in relation to its contribution to economic and social development and this experimental programme would include intensive literacy projects relating to development and designed primarily for groups selected for their economic significance. One African country would be chosen in 1965, in the first instance, to receive a planning mission. In addition, UNESCO would give assistance to the operation of sub-regional adult education and literacy centres in Nigeria and possibly in Kenya. The UNESCO would welcome the co-operation of the Commission in recommending to African Governments that they include literacy programmes in their over-all development plans and determine the percentage of their national income to be allocated to adult literacy, and in promoting national and regional action with respect to literacy programmes.

171. In expressing their support for the proposed joint UNESCO/ECA action, the representatives described their national literacy projects and stressed the urgency of further effective action in this field. The value of sub-regional co-operation was underlined and also the importance of private and international support of the efforts of the Governments, particularly in providing materials.

† Draft resolution concerning literacy and development in Africa, sponsored by Cameroon, Ethiopia, Uganda and Sudan, was adopted unanimously (resolution 126 (VIII); see part III below).

Agriculture

172. The representative of the secretariat mentioned the recent strengthening of the staff in this field with the recruitment of an agricultural industries officer, a specialist in agricultural administrative services and another in forest based industries. He drew attention to the report on the activities of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division (E/CN.14/297 and Corr.1) and referred to a series of background documents (E/CN.14/318, E/CN.14/320 to 323, E/CN.14/335, E/CN.14/342) as well as other technical papers published in the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa.

173. A detailed report of the Expert Meeting on Government Measures to Promote the Transition from Subsistence to Market Agriculture had been issued to African Governments (E/CN.14/323). It set out the possible lines of action and assessed the conditions under which they could be effected. It was suggested

---34---
that training centres be held on the following subjects: credit, pre-co-operative organizations, co-operative and other marketing and agricultural supply structures, and technical agricultural input factors, such as irrigation, fertilizers, machinery and pesticides.

174. It was felt that the Commission should now concentrate on the preparation of concrete, limited proposals with an operational content dealing with soils, storage, inter-regional trade, land reform and agro-allied industries. Further studies were also needed on the agricultural institutions required to promote the transition from subsistence to market agriculture, on ways of overcoming resistance to change in farming methods and in traditional diets, and on means of avoiding a storage and transport losses. Particular stress was laid on the need for trained extension staff and intensive advisory services, applied research and feasibility studies on agricultural projects which could attract external finance.

175. The ECA/FAO project, with Polish bilateral assistance, for the integration of research, training, production, processing and marketing of livestock and meat products in west Africa, was noted, together with the plan of the FAO and the Special Fund for livestock development in east Africa. It was recommended that further efforts be made for the development of livestock resources and the training of farmers engaged in animal husbandry, since the economic potential was far from being achieved.

176. Many delegations stressed the importance of improving marketing methods and channels both within and between African countries. The need for marketing boards and other organized arrangements, and for incentives to farmers to enhance their output was underlined.

177. It was pointed out that, in many countries, knowledge was inadequate as to which crops could be grown to the best advantage, hence advice on soil suitability and use of fertilizers was required, taking into consideration the advantages of crop specialization on a sub-regional basis. It was suggested that the Commission organize missions, to analyse and advise on agricultural production and sub-regional integration or co-ordination, similar to those organized for industrial co-ordination. Products offering good prospects of intra-African trade should be identified and the conditions for expanded production and trade appraised. Finally, the establishment of agricultural processing industries on an economic scale to permit export of more finished products and the substitution of local products for imports, should be considered in the context of co-ordinated production planning.

178. In the discussion, representatives were alerted to the danger of granting agricultural credit to individual farmers without Governments having first made adequate financial arrangements to safeguard their investment. The secretariat was requested to go into the question of agricultural credit being granting on a community basis or by a central organization or organizations.

179. In addition to the specialized studies undertaken, emphasis was laid on the problems raised by structural reforms relating to the system of land tenure end use, and the conversion to, or promotion of, new crops, and training and extension services from the standpoint of facilitating the determination of agricultural policy. These problems might be studied in conjunction with the
studies made by the United Nations and the specialized agencies and with full knowledge of the various experiments under way in African countries.

180. A draft resolution on agriculture, co-sponsored by Dahomey, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia, was adopted unanimously (resolution 141 (VII); see part III below).

Industry

181. The representative of the secretariat drew attention to the report on activities in industry (E/CN.14/298) and explained that, in general, efforts had been directed to follow up the recommendations of the reports on industrial co-ordination missions undertaken in 1963 and early in 1964 in west, north and east Africa and that this had required the organization of sub-regional industrial co-ordination meetings. Delegates noted the secretariat's proposal to draw an industrial map of Africa on a sub-regional basis and stressed the need to accelerate the preparation of this map, taking into account the existing development plans of the various member States. It was emphasized that future industrial co-ordination of Africa should be based on this map. The representative of the secretariat then referred to the report (E/CN.14/324) of the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa which was held in Bamako, October 1964. He also mentioned the creation of machinery established for coordinating industrial development in north Africa consisting of a council of ministers and a standing consultative committee; a centre for industrial development was also proposed for the Maghreb countries. It was emphasized that the sub-regional co-ordination approach was intended only as an instrument, the final target being industrial co-ordination throughout the continent and the establishment of an African common market.

182. It was noted that the recommendations made in the report of the Bamako Conference were being implemented and that industries discussed in that report required markets beyond the scope of individual countries; it was therefore necessary to study problems of financing and joint management. Representatives emphasized that attention should also be paid to the need for medium and small-scale industries.

183. The Commission noted with satisfaction that the Economic and Social Council resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) has approved the convening of the regional symposium on industrial development in Africa, previously endorsed at the Commission's sixth session, and scheduled for January 1966. The representatives were informed of the collaboration between the secretariat and the Industrial Development Centre in the preparation of this meeting and of the submission by the Centre to the General Assembly of a draft plan and a special budget for the symposium. Furthermore, the Executive Secretary had requested member countries to prepare country reports containing a survey of their industrial situation, their programmes, policies, problems and needs.

184. The Commission reaffirmed its expectation that the symposium would make an important contribution to the development of industry in Africa by providing a realistic assessment of the situation and the needs of member countries, as well as an exchange of views on the major institutional requirements and appropriate measures for the promotion of industrial development in the region.
This information would thus lay the groundwork for effective action on the national, sub-regional and regional levels as well as promote an international co-operation for the acceleration of industrial development. A draft resolution recommending that the symposium devote particular attention to defining the assistance required by African countries was sponsored by Ghana, Uganda and the United Arab Republic and adopted unanimously (Resolution 144 (VII); see part III below).

185. Note was taken of the studies on pre-investment and programming of industrial development being carried out on sub-regional and country levels. It was pointed out that, in order not to jeopardize regional unity, this line of work should not replace fully the continental approach and that in this connexion, the recommendations of the Conference of African Planners held at Dakar in November 1964, should be followed.

186. Considerable emphasis was placed on the fact that, to the detriment of orderly and co-ordinated industrial development, African countries were being forced to compete against one another for capital investment. Machinery should be established to co-ordinate the terms and define the areas in which incentives were more necessary, and a study by the secretariat on a sub-regional and continental basis was requested in this respect. A draft resolution recommending to Governments to co-ordinate their industrial legislations and incentives, sponsored by Kenya, was adopted by the Commission (Resolution 140 (VII); see part III below). Attention was also drawn in this connexion to the recent international conference organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, held in Washington, on the settlement of disputes relating to investments, and it was suggested that the African Development Bank and other appropriate international bodies, such as the World Bank, should be requested to help in the provision of industrial finance through their appropriate contacts. Furthermore, the secretariat was requested to study and recommend means for the reduction of time lag in feasibility studies made for member countries by different financial agencies so that quicker decisions could be obtained.

187. The need for an objective survey of resources for industry, including manpower training was underlined, and it was generally agreed that centralized research would result in economy of effort.

188. The Commission noted that a secretariat study on standardization would be available by July 1965. It also appreciated that standardization would overcome such problems as different measurement systems and different technical details in specifications. It recommended that standardization be considered for an agenda item at the World Conference on Industry, scheduled for 1966. Some delegations strongly recommended the adoption of the metric system for measurements.

Transport and telecommunications

189. A representative of the secretariat introduced the report on transport activities (E/CH.14/315) emphasizing the sub-regional, regional and national character of studies and action taken to implement projects. Bilateral aid was being used to identify the new transport links required on a sub-regional basis, and the forms they should take. Means of extending systems and networks on a
regional basis were being explored. The economic factors of construction and maintenance of roads were being analysed. A pilot telecommunications project on a long-distance intra-African link including telex, was due to start in July 1965 between Addis Ababa and Lagos. A long-term telecommunications work programme on a continental basis had been drawn up including training for management and instructors, and suggestions for the capital required. A joint ECA/ICAO meeting had been held in November 1964.

190. Delegations expressed appreciation of the work carried out by the secretariat and ICAO jointly, and the recommendations of the November meeting were adopted by the Commission.

191. The West African Transport Conference held in Monrovia in 1961 was recalled. The desirability of effectively joining the proposed trans-Saharan road link with the west African sub-regional network on comparable standards of construction was stressed. The secretariat was further requested to accelerate all transport studies on roadworks and railroads and in particular on the proposed rail link from Maiduguri in Nigeria through Fort Lamy and El Obeid to Asmara in Ethiopia, and to intervene with the Special Fund for favourable treatment.

192. The proposed working parties to study transport requirements at the expert level were approved and inclusion of sea and rail transport studies was recommended.

193. Some delegations expressed concern at the fact that the secretariat relied almost exclusively on donor countries for transport specialists. It was explained that such consultants were employed under the Commission's supervision, were given defined terms of reference and thorough briefing including guiding lines on all aspects of economic development in the sub-regions to which they were assigned, and that the concurrence of Governments concerned was obtained before such field assignments. Valuable time and additional resources were thus gained. The hope was expressed that the Executive Secretary would investigate the possibilities of obtaining funds to promote transport studies from the Special Fund and other financial institutions.

194. Delegations noted the increasing financial burden imposed on Governments through the operation of national airlines. They adopted the recommendations of the African Air Transport Conference of November 1964, that sub-regional African airlines should be established, and requested the secretariat to assign transport experts at sub-regional offices to handle and follow up transport problems.

195. A draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria and Tunisia, on the establishment of an integrated transport network, was adopted unanimously (resolution 147 (VII); see part III below). Another draft resolution, co-sponsored by Cameroon, Kenya and Niger, on the development of telecommunications was also adopted unanimously by the Commission (resolution 148 (VII); see part III below), as well as a draft resolution co-sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia on the building of the Tanzania-Zambia railway link (resolution 149 (VII); see part III below).
Housing, building and planning

196. The Executive Secretary presented two reports on the activities undertaken in the field of housing, building and planning (E/CN.14/330 and Corr.1, E/CN.14/329), and referred to related secretariat studies, including the pilot study on house building costs (HOU/WP/5), the report on financing of housing (HOU/WP/6), the survey of the economics of grouped housing in Africa (HOU/WP/7/Rev.1), the paper on housing needs (HOU/WP/9) and the report of the Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies in Development (E/CN.14/HOU/5). He pointed out the importance for African countries of carefully considering building and material costs, modes of financing and problems of sanitation and health. The importance of developing local or regional building materials enabling the saving of foreign exchange was emphasized, as was the intensive training of manpower in a wide range of building skills. He suggested that rather than request general surveys of housing needs, member States should turn to the secretariat for appropriate study and advice on specific problems. He noted that there appeared to have been little application of the results obtained in the studies already carried out and asked the Governments to inform the secretariat of their experience in this respect.

197. The representatives expressed appreciation of the work carried out by the secretariat, indicating the need to integrate housing plans in over-all national economic and social planning, and expressed the hope that a policy on housing, adapted to African conditions, might be worked out by the Commission. Reference was made to the valuable contribution which the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning could make in this connexion. Among the points made in the discussion were: the importance of having a ministry or a special national body as continuing machinery responsible for the planning of all aspects of housing; the need for a centre to study the use of local materials; the value of co-operative housing; and the necessity of not building on agricultural land.

198. The representative of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) stated that the policy of his organization was to encourage Governments to concentrate on low cost housing for workers and its interest in studies leading to the reduction of the cost of materials, and the design of comfortable low-cost housing and research into self-help housing schemes. The representative of FAG referred to the research of his organization into the living space available in rural areas, the use of timber as a building material and the construction of farms, silos, stables and small rural water utilization schemes.

199. Attention was drawn to the difficulties of financing national housing programmes, and to the need for external aid. It was pointed out that investment in low-cost housing had a considerable effect in stimulating the economy. It was recommended that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the African Development Bank should give attention to the needs of low-cost housing, particularly industrial housing, in formulating their investment policies.

200. Attention was also drawn to the extensive need for technical assistance in formulating and carrying out national housing and physical planning policies.
201. It was recommended that the Commission should assist in organizing concerted action in the development of industries of building materials, in the establishment of building research institutes, and in the organization of training facilities for the professional workers and technicians who are needed for executing national housing and physical planning policies.

202. It was also recommended that the Commission should continue to organize the dissemination of ideas and the exchange of information, and to keep informed of the progress in national housing and physical planning programmes under review.

**Energy and natural resources**

203. A representative of the secretariat introduced the report on activities in energy and natural resources (E/CN.14/301), stressing the necessity of drawing up an inventory of natural resources so as not to impede the progress of industrial development.

204. It was felt that the exploration and measurement of natural resources should preferably be undertaken by trained African nationals. The secretariat was urged to accelerate the work on water resources development and to seek increased technical assistance in this respect, particularly for the less favoured areas.

205. Particular stress was laid on the importance of the inter-governmental conference which was organized jointly by UNESCO and the Commission at Lagos in 1964 and which resulted in the Lagos Plan for Scientific Research and Training in Africa (See E/CN.14/311). Some delegations noted with appreciation the willingness of FAO to produce manuscript cartographic maps for use in the secretariat, provided that financial resources are available.

206. Attention was drawn to the existence in the region of a number of pre-independence institutes containing equipment and laboratory facilities which could still be used. The Commission recommended that an inventory of these be undertaken and appealed to member States and ex-metropolitan countries to provide the secretariat with all available and relevant information in this respect.

207. A draft resolution on the need for information on the natural resources of the continent was sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria and Togo and adopted by the Commission /resolution 143 (VII); see part III below.

208. Delegations expressed appreciation of the establishment of a training unit within the secretariat and welcomed its willingness to receive nominees, with appropriate technical background, from member Governments for further training in energy and natural resources. They further stressed the advantage to Africa of having set up in the region the counterparts of institutes in industrialized countries and requested the secretariat to pursue this matter.

209. There was a shortage of qualified mining research staff and the secretariat was requested to evaluate the situation and propose remedies.
210. The Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution sponsored by Kenya on the organization of research and training in Africa (resolution 127 (VII); see part III below).

Trade and payments

211. In introducing the work done regarding the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, intra-African trade and an African payments union, the Deputy Executive Secretary drew attention to a report of activities in trade and payments (E/CN.14/303). The first part described the role played by the Commission in the Conference; the second part concerned activities on customs in 1964; the third part dealt with the first Conference of African Monetary Authorities held in Tokyo. He also called attention to a note on the UNCTAD (E/CN.14/316 and Add.1 to 3). He pointed out that it was the various African countries which would now implement the recommendations and decisions of the Conference in Geneva through intensive co-operation, building on the solidarity which had emerged during the negotiations in Geneva. Although progress had been made in the customs field there was still much to be done. The secretariat was somewhat disappointed with the Conference of African Monetary Authorities held in Tokyo but it recognized the complexity of the whole problem which required the joint efforts of African Governments.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

212. Delegates agreed that the Conference had not satisfied the expectations of African countries, but nevertheless it was a long step forward. Everything would depend upon the implementation of resolutions on which, unfortunately, there had not been unanimous agreement, or in respect of which economically important countries had made reservations. A major historic development was the emergence of a common point of view on trade, financial and development policies among the seventy-five developing nations represented at the Conference. It was hoped that the industrialized countries with centrally planned economies would arrive at a common policy towards trade which would be more favourable to the developing countries.

213. The next steps were first, insistence that provisions already decided upon, such as a standstill on new trade protection, be observed and secondly, that measures defined only vaguely at the Conference should be set out in detail. These included the drawing up of lists of international commodities in which developing countries were especially interested or for which control agreements were needed, and of manufactured products for which developing countries wished to secure preferential entry. Concrete proposals for improving the terms of trade between primary producing and industrialized countries must also be worked out in detail.

214. Research into new uses for export commodities in excess supply was needed; industrial conversion of these products into forms for which there was additional demand could be very helpful.
A group of economists led by Professor M. Friedman had been appointed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to work out supplementary long-term compensatory financing schemes.

While avoiding the risk of duplicating the activities of the Organization of African Unity, the Commission should give maximum technical support to the twelve African members of the Trade and Development Board in consolidating and developing the work of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Special studies might be made of the controversial issues with which it had to deal, such as preference systems in favour of developing countries.

A draft resolution endorsing the creation by the OAU of the ad hoc Committee of Fourteen Members and requesting the Executive Secretary to cooperate with the Secretary-General of the OAU in order to facilitate the work of this Committee, was sponsored by Dahomey, Ethiopia, Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia and adopted unanimously [resolution 135 (VII), see part III below].

Intra-African trade

There was general agreement that the development of intra-African trade merited first priority. It presupposed a specialization by countries of certain agricultural and manufactured products. First, sub-regional trade should be developed, to be followed by development of trade between sub-regions. It was suggested that the secretariat might approach African Governments directly, as to their future plans in this connexion. Several delegates proposed the establishment of sub-regional common markets with flexible institutions, but established terms, procedures, etc. The Commission could help by drawing up detailed plans for sub-regional and inter-sub-regional trade. It should set up a technical committee for the implementation of these plans.

A list of commodities should be drawn up at once for which African free trade arrangements could be agreed upon within the near future.

African payments union

For various reasons the Tokyo Conference had not been a success. It was recommended that a committee of experts should consider the problems involved in the creation of an African payments union and appraise the advantages and disadvantages of alternative payment arrangements. While some delegates took the view that the implementation of that measure should await further development of intra-African trade, others felt that the establishment of a payments union would help to foster such trade, and that action should be taken now to establish a committee along the lines of that which had set up the African Development Bank.

Summing up the discussions, the Chairman stressed the importance of building up intra-African trading and economic integration arrangements. This would strengthen the position of African countries in seeking favourable terms and assistance from the more developed parts of the world.

A draft resolution on the creation of an African payments union and of a pan-African clearing system, sponsored by Guinea, Mali and Nigeria, was adopted [resolution 131 (VII); see part III below].
223. A representative of the secretariat introduced the report on activities in public administration (E/CN.14/304) and noted that while the Africanization of personnel made it possible for the African Governments to assume ever-increasing powers of direction over their countries' economies and to engage actively in economic undertakings, they were being faced with shortages in appropriate skills. He cited studies, training courses, seminars, conferences and observation tours undertaken by the Commission to promote the adoption of organization and methods, streamlining of local government machinery and procedures, and increasing the efficiency of State enterprises, the organization for purchasing machinery and postal services.

224. Expressing appreciation of the work carried out by the secretariat, the representations underlined the importance of adapting the structure and services of their countries' public administrations to conditions of development, while progressively decreasing reliance on non-African staff. Reference was made to the Commission's role in developing training facilities, including in-service training, for higher and middle-grade administrators; to the promotion of exchange among African training institutions and to the need of studying ways and means of co-ordination between central national planning and decentralized public administrations - possibly through the creation of councils, at village, district and central levels, combining ministry representatives, technicians and citizenry.

225. It was suggested that the Commission would serve as a clearing house for information and documentation on public administration manuals and compilations of laws and regulations in particular specialized fields, and make recommendations as to the most desirable levels and modes of co-operation among African countries and with countries outside the continent. In co-operation with the African Centre for Administrative Training and Research for Development (CAFRAD), in Tangier the Commission should assist African countries in establishing public administration based on quantitative and qualitative needs and leading to the development of suitable training schemes. The representative of UNESCO informed the Commission that CAFRAD would concentrate on the study of new problems of public administration related to development, serve as a clearing house for documentation and as a training centre in co-operation with the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

226. The representative of the secretariat explained that it was intended to create a pool of African civil servants that would be made available to other countries. The role and function of the new African administrator should be defined to fit those of a creator of wealth within the process of development. The governing body of IDEP would be informed of the suggestion to include courses in public administration in the Institute's programmes.

227. The Commission took note of the report of the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes (E/CN.14/291), but some representatives expressed reservations concerning the conclusions of the chapter on the civil service.

228. The Commission unanimously adopted a draft resolution on public administration sponsored by the Congo (Brazzaville), Togo and Tunisia (Resolution 124 (VII); see part III below).
Statistics

229. A representative of the secretariat introduced the report on statistical activities (E/CN.14/305), referred to reports on three technical meetings (E/CN.14/319, E/CN.14/330, E/CN.14/333) and a sub-regional consultations meeting (E/CN.14/327) held since the sixth session, and drew attention to the appropriate sections in the draft programme of work and priorities (E/CN.14/319/Rev.1 and Corr.1) and the report on training (E/CN.14/307 and Corr.1). He stated that the main efforts in 1965 would be devoted to preparations for the fourth Conference of African Statisticians, contribution to the international revision of the United Nations system of national accounts, preparations for the 1970 World Population Census Programme, research into the programming of statistical development in Africa and arrangements for continuation of training activities.

230. The representatives expressed satisfaction with the work programme carried out by the Secretariat, endorsed the vital importance of efforts to improve statistics and in particular to relate them to planning activities and requirements. They suggested that further work was needed on capital formation estimates in the public and private sectors, on consumer price indices and on an adequate index for the standard of living. Work on national accounts was accorded a high priority. In this connexion, attention was drawn to the Conference of African Planners held in Dakar in November 1964, and it was recommended that its decisions with regard to minimum statistical requirements be followed.

231. The necessity to provide training for middle-level statisticians was emphasized and the high turn-over in employment of professional statisticians was noted as a limiting factor to progress. Certain representatives considered that some incentives were necessary in this respect. The Secretariat was requested to consider, in co-operation with UNESCO, the provision of an appropriate syllabus on statistics in African universities.

232. Some representatives recommended consideration of transforming the Centre at Yaoundé (Cameroon) into an international institute, of extending the present agreement beyond the expiry date in 1966 and of continuing United Nations financial assistance. A draft resolution co-sponsored by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Democratic Republic of), Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria and Togo was adopted unanimously (Resolution 146 (VII); see part III below).

233. It was noted that a preliminary report and the lecture notes of the Study Tour on the Relation of Statistics to Planning, organized by the Commission and the Economic Commission for Europe in 1964, had been circulated to member countries.

Demography

234. A representative of the Secretariat presented the report on demographic activities (E/CN.14/306), stating that the Secretariat's work on research, preparation of documentation and training in demography, derived from instructions at preceding sessions and the recommendations of the United Nations Population Commission. He referred to resolution 1048 (XXVII) of the Economic and Social Council which urges intensification of United Nations assistance to interested developing countries in dealing with the population problems confronting them, and to the Secretary-General's summary report on government replies to the
United Nations inquiry on problems resulting from the interaction of population growth and economic development. (E/3895/Rev.1 and Corr.1 and Rev.1/Add.1)

235. The representatives expressed satisfaction concerning the work that had been carried out and pointed to the variety of demographic problems facing different countries, indicating the need for continued surveys on population growth and for studies to be undertaken on such questions as the rural exodus and the pressure of population growth on education. Noting the high rate of population growth in most African countries, particularly among illiterates, one representative strongly recommended to the Commission the need for countries to adopt national family planning schemes. Note was taken of efforts to expedite the establishment of a regional demographic training and research centre in west Africa and the appointment of regional advisory staff.

Training

236. The Executive Secretary introduced the report on training (E/CN.14/307 and Corr.1), indicating the degree to which the lack of required African skilled personnel might impair economic development. He stressed the urgency of providing countries with personnel possessing a wide range of essential skills, including trained higher civil servants, managers, economists and technologists. He referred to his letter of 11 January 1965 to member countries, in which he made proposals designed to assist them in balancing the demand for training to the potential supply. He strongly urged immediate government action enabling the Commission and/or other competent organizations to be of maximum assistance in meeting the African training needs. The desirability of including manpower planning in over-all planning and of appointing specialized training administrators, as first steps, was underlined.

237. The representatives appreciated the value of training as a crucial element of development and expressed satisfaction with the work carried out by the Secretariat. Conscious of their inadequate legacy in the field of training and wishing to end the employment of expatriate staff at an early date, African countries intended to develop and make the fullest use of maximum facilities in the region, particularly with a view to training civil servants, social workers and administrators, as well as specialists in manpower surveys, feasibility and investment studies, project evaluation, medium and small-scale industries, etc.

238. Certain representatives appealed to the Commission for assistance in assessing manpower and training needs, for the use of a practical approach in the various training courses, for provision of qualified long-term experts - African if possible - for a compilation of training facilities in Africa and for the promotion of international co-operation, particularly among African nations, in exchanging information and furnishing technical assistance in the field of training. In addition, the Secretariat was requested to ensure appropriate co-ordination among the training schemes of the United Nations and the specialized agencies in Africa.

239. The importance of national machinery for the implementation of training plans, which would facilitate the proper formulation of requests, ensure better selection and follow-up of trainees and serve as a central over-all liaison agent on manpower and training needs was underlined. One representative reported
that manpower and training survey missions were being sent to certain African
countries with a view to determining the country's needs and adapting existing
training facilities to the requirements of a changing economy and administration.

240. The representative of WHO outlined the need to train auxiliary health workers
in Africa, also the need to train professional health and medical staff,
particularly at the sub-regional level.

241. In reply to a question concerning the future of the Yaoundé Statistical
Training Centre, the representative of the Secretariat stated that, considering
the pressure of competing demands on regional funds, it would not be feasible for
the United Nations to continue indefinitely its present level of financial support
for the Centre. However, the Commission would endeavour to continue to promote
the development of the Centre after the initial period ending in 1966, and
participating member countries should consider either their own provision for
fellowships or requesting them under their technical assistance country programmes.
It was also hoped that the Director's counterpart would be appointed early enough
to benefit by a reasonable period of overlap with the present Director.

242. The Commission adopted unanimously a draft resolution on training sponsored by
Cameroon, Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania (Resolution 125 (VII); see
part III below). It also adopted unanimously a draft resolution on the improvement
of technical co-operation in training in Africa sponsored by Cameroon, the
Congo (Brazzaville), Dahomey, Togo and Tunisia (Resolution 123 (VII); see part III
below).

Education and training

243. In presenting the report on development in Africa in the field of education
(E/CN.14/339), the representative of UNESCO expressed satisfaction with the
operational priority accorded to training by the Commission, referred to the
recent appointment of a UNESCO liaison officer to the Commission, and proposed
that training in sanitation, agriculture and produce inspection be added to the
subject matters listed in the report on training (E/CN.14/307).

244. He drew attention to UNESCO's educational planning activities which included
sending advisory missions to member countries to assist in setting up educational
targets related to over-all national plans; the responsibility for an educational
planning section at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning and
the offer of fellowships at that Institute. Reference was also made to continuing
activities of the UNESCO School Construction Bureau for Africa in Khartoum, and the
UNESCO Regional Centre for Educational Information and Research in Africa, located
in Accra.

245. Several representatives expressed appreciation of the work carried out by
UNESCO and underlined the importance of gearing the educational process and
particularly, school curricula, to African realities and conditions of economic
and social development. Reference was made to the priority to be accorded to
school building, teacher training, educational statistics, and a variety of other
educational activities, and appreciation was expressed at the inclusion of
programmes for women.
246. It was suggested that the specialized agencies should undertake an evaluation of their respective training and other programmes and that there should be maximum co-operation between UNESCO and UNICEF. The representative of UNICEF explained that all of its educational programmes were carried out in consultation with UNESCO and that, in addition to its primary school teacher training and practising schools programmes, UNICEF was engaged in establishing day child-care centres and in training their staff as well as nurses and pediatricians, particularly in child preventive medicine.

247. The representative of FAO said that his organization's activities in agricultural education and training included the granting of fellowships to intermediate and lower-level personnel and the preparation of suitable studies on forestry, stock-breeding, irrigation, etc., by consultants and expert groups. He also referred to his organization's special programme for African education and training, under which eight permanent regional advisers had been provided since 1962 to assist Member States in developing agricultural education under their national plans, to seek assistance in financing such projects and to encourage the organization of seminars and training courses.

Sub-regional activities

248. The Commission noted the report by the Executive Secretary on sub-regional activities (E/CN.14/3 and CCR.1). Participants stressed the importance of sub-regional meetings and invited the Secretariat to take all necessary steps to strengthen the sub-regional offices and to respond as soon as possible to any request for technical assistance from Governments. A draft resolution sponsored by all States was adopted (Resolution 134 (VII); see part III below).

249. Another draft resolution confirming the establishment of the sub-regional office for Central Africa at Leopoldville, sponsored by Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Rwanda was rejected after a roll-call vote. A new project, approving the measures taken by the Executive Secretary to establish the sub-regional office in a country of the sub-region, chosen in agreement with the Governments concerned, was presented to the Commission which accepted to reconsider it by majority of vote and adopted it (Resolution 150 (VII); see part III below).

250. Concurrently with the session, unofficial sub-regional meetings were held, during which representatives examined specific questions of particular interest to their respective sub-regions.

INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(Agenda item 6)

251. In introducing the discussion, the Executive Secretary referred to the report on activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.14/309 and Add.1). He noted that the Governing Council had been elected in November 1964 and that the Institute was now engaged in its second year of work.
252. Mr. Nielsens Boserup, Project Manager and Acting Director, then presented a verbal report on present and future activities of the Institute. Twenty-five trainees from thirteen countries were now enrolled in the main, nine-month course. An additional twelve students will join the course for the second semester (29 March through 15 July), making a total enrolment of thirty-seven students which the Director considered to be about the optimum number in view of the present teaching staff and facilities. He reported that while the academic level of the present student body covered a wide range, the students themselves were working very conscientiously on a tight programme of twenty one-hour lectures per week. Attendance at these lectures had been maintained at the very satisfactory level of about 90 per cent.

253. The Acting Director reported that he attended the inauguration of the special course in industrial programming at Cairo on 15 February. This course, which had been arranged by the Institute in cooperation with the Institute of National Planning in Cairo, the United Nations Industrial Development Centre and the Government of the United Arab Republic, was expected to achieve a minimum enrolment of seventeen highly qualified students. There were places for additional students and Mr. Boserup appealed to delegations to encourage their Governments to submit nominations as soon as possible. A second four-week summer course would be held in August for students in economics from African universities and, as in 1964, there would be a seminar in the first week of September for teachers of economics from African universities and economic research institutes. Invitations to submit nominations had already been circulated, but the Acting Director reminded delegations that nominations should be submitted well in advance of the course. There would also be a specialized course in educational planning, in Dakar in January-February 1966, arranged in co-operation with the International Institute for Educational Planning, a new body established under the sponsorship of UNESCO.

254. The Acting Director then reported on current negotiations with respect to the facilities of the Institute. The Government of Senegal had offered hostel facilities for students in a former army camp at Cap Manuel, a beautiful site about one mile from the present Institute building. Consideration was now being given to moving the entire Institute from its present site to Cap Manuel where, with the continued support of the Government of Senegal, hostel, dining and teaching facilities could be provided in one location. If suitable arrangements could be made, the Government of Senegal had indicated that it would be willing to fulfill its commitment to provide $100,000 for repairs and alterations. In addition, there was a very good prospect that the Danish Government would provide a sizeable grant, promised in 1963 for an Institute building, for the construction of a lecture-conference-library building at Cap Manuel. Later in the discussion, the head of the Danish delegation announced that the Danish Board of Co-operation with Developing Countries had recently made the formal decision to provide $100,000 for such a structure. This money derived from the national fund-raising campaign in support of developing countries carried out in Denmark in 1962. The grant would be made on three conditions: (a) that the Government of Senegal fulfilled its pledge of $100,000 for repairs and alterations to the existing buildings, (b) that the construction of the new building would be part of an over-all solution and (c) that this solution would be acceptable to all authorities concerned.

255. In his capacity as Chairman of the Governing Council, Mr. R.K.A. Gardiner reported on the efforts being made to appoint an African director. Three nominations had been received by the Governing Council and were now under
consideration. However, the Council had suggested that it might be advisable to define the minimum qualifications for the post and circulate an announcement to all African Governments. On the proposal to move the Institute to Cap Manuel, the Council and the Secretariat were very conscious of the need to establish the most economical institution, consistent with the maintenance of good standards.

256. In the lengthy discussion which ensued, delegations congratulated the Commission on the establishment of IDEP and expressed satisfaction about its work to date as reported in document E/CN.14/369 and Add.1 and in the verbal report by the Acting Director. The representatives of several specialized agencies, associate members and observers also commented favourable on the Institute and particularly on the potentially important role which the Institute would play in training and research, in the promotion of development planning and the stimulation of economic integration. Specialized agencies noted that co-operative arrangements with the Institute had already been established and bilateral agencies confirmed their willingness to continue their support in cash or in kind.

257. Many questions were raised and constructive suggestions made in the discussion. Among these were the following.

Teaching staff

Several delegations emphasized that the reputation of the Institute and its ability to attract African students would be determined by the calibre of its faculty and the standard of teaching. It was therefore considered important in recruiting teaching staff that consideration should first be given to the qualifications and experience of candidates rather than to national origin or other factors normally taken into account in the recruitment of experts for the United Nations. The Institute was and should continue to be an independent institution with the right to appoint staff on the basis of merit. It was also emphasized by several delegations that the teaching staff ought to include lecturers from socialist countries.

Trainees

Several representatives commented on the difficulties they had encountered in finding qualified students for nomination to the Institute. In some cases this was due to a shortage of personnel who could meet entrance standards, and in other cases, the costs involved were the major obstacle. The Institute was urged to circulate invitations well in advance of each course in order to allow time for the Governments to make careful selections and locate replacements for the officials who would attend the course. Questions were raised about offering overseas fellowships to students graduating from IDEP, but most delegations suggested that this should be discouraged as trainees were urgently required for service in government planning departments.

Teaching standards

There was considerable discussion on the subject of entrance requirements and teaching standards; some delegations urged that these standards should be lowered in order to provide training for middle-level officials and technicians.
who had not had an opportunity to obtain university diplomas but who nevertheless performed useful work in planning and in other government departments. Other delegations insisted that the present high standards set forth in the statuses and plan of operations of IDEP should be maintained in the hope that most African countries would soon be able to nominate candidates of the required level. The consensus appeared to be that the present standards should be continued as the objective but that, at the same time, a certain amount of flexibility should be allowed in order to permit trainees without the formal academic qualifications, but with proven ability, to enrol at the Institute.

Training programme

Questions were also asked about the present nine-month course. Some delegations felt that the course might be extended in order to provide complete and intensive training in economic planning. Other delegations opposed any extension of the main course and some argued that because of the inability of many Governments to spare key officials, the course should be shortened or replaced by accelerated courses. Other suggestions made regarding the training programme included the offering of correspondence courses, the establishment of other institutes elsewhere in Africa and the sponsoring by the Institute of short courses or seminars in other areas for the benefit of civil servants in many government departments. However, the consensus appeared to be that the present programme of the Institute should be maintained until a permanent Director had been appointed and until the Director and the Governing Council had had an opportunity to determine whether this programme adequately met the needs of African Governments. As in Cairo, short specialized courses could always be arranged in response to requests from different regions. There was widespread agreement that examinations should be obligatory. It was also the feeling of most representatives that there should be only one institute sponsoring subsidiary courses where appropriate, and not a dispersal of effort through the setting up of other main institutes.

Financing

While all delegations expressed confidence in the Institute and urged that it be supported by all African countries, some felt that the cost of operating IDEP was extremely high and imposed a heavy burden upon Commission members. In addition to contributing annually to operational costs, countries had been asked to pay for the return travel of the trainees.

Relationship with other institutions

Several delegations stressed the importance of the Institute maintaining the closest possible relationship with African universities and other training institutions. The staff of the Institute might be able to give lectures at these institutions and supplement and strengthen their offerings in the field of planning and in return, the universities might be willing to prepare papers on planning for use by students of the Institute.
Appointment of Director

Certain delegations urged that the greatest possible care be taken in the selection of a permanent African Director of the Institute. His academic qualifications, experience and personality should be considered, bearing in mind that the success of the Institute would depend upon finding the best possible person for this post, a person who would enjoy the full confidence of all African Governments.

Other points

Some disappointment was expressed in the number of students now enrolled in the Institute, but it was hoped that the facilities of the Institute would be fully utilised in the future. In spite of the attraction of overseas training institutes for both Governments and students, IDEP could and would offer a unique programme in the African context, based upon the specific needs of African Governments in the field of planning. Some delegations felt that in the selection of trainees consideration should be given not so much to the academic qualifications as to the experience, the general culture and the dedication of the trainee to serve Africa.

In summing up the discussion, the Acting Director of the Institute made the following points.

Calibre of Trainees

This was a difficult problem because inevitably there will be a considerable difference in the experience and ability of students enrolled in the same course. If teaching were to be slanted to the level of the poorer students, there would be a great risk that the upper third of the class might lose interest. One promising suggestion that had been made was that accepted candidates should be given an introductory course by correspondence before coming to the Institute. However, this would mean that Governments would have to submit their nominations a year in advance. The best method of ensuring that students would be on the same level was to interview them in their home countries and the Director hoped to be able to conduct some interviews this year. He agreed that in the future, invitations to submit nominations would be sent well in advance. The crisis which occurred in October 1964 would probably not be repeated since for the 1965-1966 course there would be sufficient fellowship funds under the Special Fund, and from other sources. In so far as post graduate courses were concerned, this was not likely to pose a problem as there were no funds in the project for this purpose.

Teaching Staff

The Acting Director reported that the Institute was fortunate in having at the present time a group of capable and devoted teachers and an excellent esprit de corps. Recruitment of teaching staff was, by the plan of operations, the responsibility of the Director who made recommendations in consultation with the Chairman of the Governing Council. All appointments must be reported to United Nations Headquarters for advice on salary level. There was absolutely no restriction in the field of recruitment and no suggestion had ever been made that geographical considerations need be taken into account. The present staff of the
Institute came from Africa and from the east and the west. Apart from ability the only other consideration had been that of language and here it had been found advisable to try to maintain a certain balance between French and English.

Living conditions

The situation with respect to housing for students had improved considerably within recent months. This had become very obvious when the present students had declined to move to the new Cap Manuel site because they were satisfied with the accommodation they had obtained for themselves.

Training programme

In so far as the structure of the Institute's programme was concerned, the Acting Director felt that it was still too early to be certain about the experience gained this year. He also mentioned that it was specifically required in the plan of operation that this question be reviewed after the first three years of operation of the programme.
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Agenda item 7)

259. The Deputy Executive Secretary introduced a report on the establishment of the African Development Bank (E/CN.14/310). He pointed out that all the hopes of the Commission and those concerned in the establishment of the Bank had been realized and that it was therefore with real satisfaction that he was introducing this report. He recalled the Conference at Lagos which had finally established the Bank and pointed out that there were already twenty-five members. The report gave the names of the four Vice-Presidents who would collaborate with the President, Mr. Mamoun Behiri, together with the composition of the Board of Governors and the Board of Directors. Finally, he indicated that the secretariat would remain at the disposal of the Bank to assist, within the limits of its resources, when requested. He expressed the hope that the Commission would adopt a resolution recognizing the Bank as an inter-governmental organization authorized to send observers to the meetings of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies.

260. It is noted that with its own Board of Governors and Directors, the Bank would determine its own policies. The Commission would, however, look forward to receiving progress reports from its representatives at future sessions.

261. Several delegations indicated their readiness to pay shortly the second installment to their contribution. Although the Bank's capital subscriptions were from African sources there was provision for special loans and grants and the hope was expressed that substantial financial resources would come from countries outside Africa. Channeling financial aid through the Bank should help to avoid wasteful competition in aid given by eastern and western countries. The need for co-ordination of the activities of the Bank with those of existing multilateral and other financing institutions was emphasized.

262. A draft resolution urging members who had not acceded to the Agreement establishing the Bank to do so as soon as possible and States members of the Bank to pay their second installment when it was due, was prepared by a drafting group especially appointed for this purpose and adopted by the Commission /resolution 133 (VII); see part III below/.

RELATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

(Agenda item 8)

263. The Secretary of the Commission stated that there was no essential conflict of views on the subject of relations between the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU and the Commission, as one might be led to conclude from the frequency with which the matter had been discussed at meetings of the OAU and the Commission. For at both the first Conference of the African Heads of States and the first session of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, it had been urged that the Commission should offer the Economic and Social Commission every assistance to enable it to fulfill its terms of reference.

264. A further resolution passed by the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU, in Cairo in January 1965, requested the Secretary-General of the OAU to consider
formalizing the relationship between the two organizations in an agreement or convention which would define in a precise manner the framework of co-operation between the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU on the one hand, and the Commission, other international organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations, on the other. At the same time the member States attending the seventh session of the Commission were requested to propose a similar resolution calling upon the Executive Secretary to approach the OAU for the same purpose. This then was a specific task to which the Commission could address itself, for though the relations between the two organizations remained cordial, it was evident that a clarifying of the issue was required to remove any risks of misunderstanding. Accordingly, a draft resolution, co-sponsored by Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania was adopted unanimously (resolution 132 (VII); see part III below).  

256. In examining the respective roles that the OAU and the Commission could play in the advancement of economic and social progress in the region, the Secretary of the Commission made reference to certain observations that had been made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization, who had suggested that Africa could be usefully served by an organization such as the Economic Commission for Africa, which, since it could remain unaffected by political and constitutional changes on the continent, could become an effective clearing house and centre for consultations for all African countries. It could also offer continued service for individual countries or groups of countries in the study and solution of their common or individual economic and social problems. The Secretary of the Commission then suggested that the issue was more one of specialization and division of labour than lack of co-operation or of competition.  

257. In the discussion, repeated reference was made to the necessity of avoiding duplication and even competition between the two organizations; there was so much to be done in the field of development on the continent that it would be unwise to dissipate the limited resources available. Some representatives believed that the way to ensure that the Commission operated in accordance with the aspirations of the African countries was either to reshape and reconstitute it on the lines that might be deemed necessary for the OAU, or else to absorb it within the framework of the OAU. In the course of the discussion, it was realized that neither course of action would be in accordance with the terms of reference of the Commission. Moreover, making a change in the terms of reference of the Commission would not only be a difficult undertaking legally, but also inappropriate in practice and likely to involve serious political complications. Several delegates then observed that since the two organizations had identical memberships, what was required was to return to the resolution of the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU which asked for a definition of functions and demarcation of areas of operation. In doing this, attention should be paid to the proper integration of the work programmes of the two organizations and the need to ensure that OAU's aspirations and objectives were always borne in mind in the work of both.
267. The Executive Secretary introduced the subject by drawing attention to the benefits that economic integration can bring to all countries, great and small. He cited the example of countries that are members of the European Common Market and the efforts in the same field of economic integration being made in Latin America, and added that African countries had both greater need and a greater opportunity for integrating their economic development at this stage. The smallness of the markets in Africa was the strongest justification for such schemes as it was only through integration that international markets could appear that were large enough to ensure specialization in production and support large modern industries such as iron and steel and heavy chemicals. It was a good opportunity for Africa that, as most economies were only now beginning to develop on modern lines, the problem of co-ordinating development between groups of countries would be much less complex now than later.

268. Some of the conditions required for the successful operation of common markets were mentioned - for instance, the reduction and eventual removal of barriers to internal movement of trade and commerce, a common external tariff and the adoption of measures to guarantee each State an equitable share in the progress of the area. The removal of international trade barriers could be accelerated by the standardization of customs nomenclature, and the progress being made in this direction was satisfactory. Perhaps it would not be unrealistic to fix 1 January 1966 as the target date when the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature should be uniformly adopted in the region.

269. Turning to a review of the secretariat's activities in the field of economic integration in general, the Executive Secretary listed a total of about thirty projects representing over one quarter of the projects included in the work programme for 1965-1966. These projects indicated that there was no section of the secretariat in which the objective of integration was not pursued: general development planning, agriculture, industry, transport and natural resources, trade, monetary and fiscal matters. The assistance that was being offered by countries outside the continent on a bilateral basis was then described. So far this assistance was most evident in the fields of transport, hydrological and other natural resources, agriculture and industry. It was the intention of the secretariat that further assistance should be procured for more projects of a multi-national nature. However, detailed pre-investigation studies were required, and in deserving cases further help would be offered in obtaining the necessary finance to realize the projects. Organizations within the United Nations family stood ready to help within the limits of their competence and resources.

270. Almost all these studies were carried out by the secretariat in response to resolutions and other general instructions of the Commission and its committees. But in recent months, the immediate initiative had come from groups of interested countries themselves. The recent invitation to the secretariat from countries that had agreed to develop the Senegal river basin on a mutual co-operation basis was one such case. Here, investigation of the entire range of natural resources, as was being done for the groups of countries interested in the development of the Niger river, Lakes Chad and Victoria, would be embarked upon by the secretariat. Other examples of self-help in economic co-operation were the steps taken by the
members of the Equatorial Customs Union (UDE) towards establishing machinery for fuller economic co-operation (UDEAC), the Kampala Agreement concluded between the countries of the former East African Common Market to rationalize investments in the area, and the establishment of a council of ministers of economic affairs, and a standing consultative committee by the Maghreb countries to tackle all the problems involved in integration. It was pointed out that the use of inter-governmental machinery represented a more determined attack on the problem and might well be a model that others might wish to follow.

271. The appeal of the Maghreb example also derived from the proposal to establish an industrial development centre with the assistance of the Special Fund which was to deal with such problems as co-ordination of industrial development, industrial research, project evaluation and development.

272. It was emphasized that it was essential to maintain a pragmatic and flexible approach to the entire question of economic integration throughout. This should find expression in the treatment of such matters as the rate at which liberalization of trade should be sought in common market areas and the groupings of countries that could be regarded as reasonable for particular projects. It should also be realized that just as some projects could be best carried out by groups of countries smaller than the present sub-regional units, so would others need to be executed for areas that were larger still, and indeed might embrace the entire continent.

273. The secretariat was ready to offer technical assistance and guidance to individual countries as in the past, but in view of the limitation of its resources and the increasing demand that was now originating from groups of countries for similar help, it considered it wise to make these multi-national groupings the focal point of most of its activities in the years immediately ahead.

274. Delegations expressed great satisfaction with the Executive Secretary’s report (E/EN.14/L.273) and requested that copies be sent to Heads of all African States. It was agreed that economic integration would promote living standards, increase social justice and lead to higher individual and collective rates of progress than could be obtained in countries operating singly.

275. It was felt that economic integration should not be carried out by rigid sub-regional groupings, and that the sub-regional approach should be flexible enough to ensure the ultimate objective of an African common market.

276. Certain delegations recommended the establishment of inter-governmental machinery to supervise the progress in the following domains: customs union, industrial co-ordination, transport facilities and free trade zones, and expressed the opinion that customs unions could be formed without any further delay. It was noted that in Africa there existed a great need to provide competent technical staff and delegations requested a sympathetic treatment from Special Fund and technical assistance sources.

277. It was noted that the African Development Bank, at its inauguration, had been asked to pay special attention to multilateral projects entailing support from outside Africa in financial fields and it was pointed out that African countries would also need support from countries outside Africa on multilateral projects towards economic integration.
278. All delegations requested better co-ordination in Africa of economic activities within the competence of the Commission, in collaboration with other agencies of the United Nations.

279. It was emphasized that in planning for economic integration of Africa, account should be taken of territories under Portuguese sovereignty: Rhodesia and South Africa.

280. A draft resolution co-sponsored by Algeria, Cameroon, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Togo, recommending the setting up of inter-governmental machinery at the sub-regional level for the harmonization of economic and social development, was adopted by the Commission (resolution 142 (VII); see part III below). The Commission also adopted a draft resolution sponsored by Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and Zambia, requesting the Executive Secretary to set up the planning co-ordination committee recommended by the Conference of African Planners and stressing the importance of the question of harmonization of development on a regional basis (resolution 145 (VII); see part III below).

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 10)

281. In introducing the discussion, the Executive Secretary drew attention to two documents, the report on technical co-operation within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CN.14/312 and Corr.1 and 3) and a report on technical assistance provided to countries of the Economic Commission for Africa region under the Expanded and Regular Programmes (E/CN.14/33).

282. He referred specifically to part II of document E/CN.14/312 and Corr.1 and 3 dealing with bilateral assistance and noted that it described offers of assistance to individual countries rather than to the Commission. He reminded delegations that to take advantage of these offers the countries would have to establish contact with the donors; the Commission could serve in a liaison and co-ordinating capacity as required. The document was not a complete report of bilateral offers; contacts were still being made with several countries and the report would be revised from time to time. The Executive Secretary noted that experience had shown that those countries which had the best administrative machinery usually received the most in technical assistance; in other words, the amount of assistance received by any one country was often based not so much on availability of aid but upon the capacity of the recipient country to absorb aid.

283. In the discussion which followed, many comments and suggestions were made on the above-mentioned documents and on technical assistance programmes in general. Satisfaction was expressed about the Commission's efforts to co-ordinate bilateral offers and to foster integration of technical assistance programmes at both the country and regional levels. It was suggested that bilateral and multilateral assistance should be considered as a whole in relation to integrated development plans. In co-operation with resident and regional representatives, the Commission should continue to assist in the co-ordination of technical assistance offered by the United Nations, the specialized agencies and bilateral
agencies. Too frequently there was competition between agencies and government departments were often under pressure to alter priorities in favour of the projects of one or another agency.

284. Many delegations were critical of the unwieldy procedures and long delays in the recruitment of United Nations experts. Requests for experts were usually fairly urgent and if not met within a few months the Governments often turned to bilateral sources. It was felt that if recruitment procedures could not be speeded up, countries would begin to lose confidence in the United Nations programmes and the programme itself would diminish in value. There was also some criticism about the length of time taken to process experts' reports. Sometimes the Governments received these reports several months after the departure of the expert, seriously delaying the implementation of the expert's recommendations. Also, on the subject of experts, there was criticism on the grounds that pre-mission briefing was often inadequate and that experts frequently arrived with no knowledge of the specific problem they will have to tackle or of the social, economic and political conditions of the country. On the other hand, some delegations suggested that the experts were less effective than they might be, not so much because of a lack of knowledge but because of the failure of Governments to organize their programmes properly and define with accuracy the job to be done by the expert.

285. Several delegations levelled serious criticism at multilateral and bilateral agencies who interfered in the development planning of recipient countries. There appeared to be a tendency by donors to suggest that they knew what was best for the country and therefore had a right to alter priorities. Commenting on the attitude of donor countries, it was urged in the strongest possible terms that aid and technical assistance to under-developed countries should be given without condition. The gap between the rich and the poor countries was widening and, unless wealthy countries gave more generously and without motives of self-interest, the expectations of the people in under-developed countries for better standards of living would not be realized and there could be serious consequences for the whole world. Developing countries were not ashamed to ask for aid; history showed that the now prosperous countries had at one stage received financial support from more advanced and wealthier areas. There was also some criticism of the practice followed by some developed countries of using developing countries as a field for experiment with new equipment and techniques. Moreover, it was pointed out that some donors thought first of the political benefits to be derived from their gifts or of the prestige value of certain projects, rather than of the best interests of the countries concerned.

286. It was suggested that the chief purpose of technical assistance was to provide short-term solutions to pressing social and economic problems. The long-term solution of under-development lay in the assembling of a sufficient body of trained personnel at all levels and in all sectors so that countries could manage their own affairs.

287. Technical assistance experts were successful if they did themselves out of their job by training counterpart personnel. Several delegations stressed the vital importance of training and urged that training facilities and opportunities be increased both in Africa and overseas.
289. Some delegations considered that a decentralization of United Nations technical assistance programmes both from United Nations Headquarters to the Commission and from the Commission to sub-regional offices should be encouraged. Importance was attached to the service of regional advisers in meeting requests for short-term assistance and it was suggested that the number of advisers assigned to sub-regional offices should be increased. However, some dissatisfaction was expressed with the amount of money allocated to the Commission's regional programme, and in particular for regional advisers, and it was urged that the target figure for the Commission's programme be increased. Interest was shown in the proposed amalgamation of the Enlarged Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, and the United Nations was requested to keep all countries informed about how this amalgamation would affect the programming of the Enlarged Programme and Special Fund requests. In the co-ordination of technical assistance programmes and in the decentralization of responsibility for implementation, the role of the Resident Representative was considered to be vitally important and the Commission was urged to maintain the closest possible relations with TAB offices in Africa.

289. There was general agreement on a number of points. First of all, the long delay between submission of requests and receipt of aid should be given careful and immediate attention. If the United Nations technical assistance was to be effective, present procedures should be simplified and speeded up. Secondly, the problem of briefing should also be studied. At the present time it usually took at least six months before an expert had gained sufficient knowledge to be useful in the field and when he was in a position to make a contribution his contract was often close to expiry. Thirdly, donor countries must recognize that receiving countries had the final authority in determining the priority of their needs. African countries respected the technical experts of the developed countries but at the same time maintained that they alone knew the requirements of their people. Fourthly, donor countries should not use under-developed countries as fields for experiment in new ideas, techniques and equipment; rather, they should employ methods and equipment that had proven successful elsewhere and would have a reasonable chance for success in Africa. Fifthly, technical assistance should be given without political strings and donors should not expect to derive benefits from it for their own enterprises. They should not seek to take advantage of the lack of technical knowledge and general under-development in order to direct the economy of the country they claimed to be helping. Co-ordination of technical assistance programmes was absolutely essential in order to avoid the present competition between agencies and the Commission should assume some responsibility for this co-ordination and also assist in the recruitment of country experts. Sixthly, African countries should begin to look for technical assistance and co-operation from other more advanced African countries. Several countries had now passed through the early stages of economic development and had developed competence in several fields such as agriculture, small-scale industry and co-operatives. This self-help within Africa should be encouraged; not only could it produce quick, economical and appropriate assistance but it could also help to accelerate the training and widen the experience of personnel (and aid-giving potential) of the more advanced African countries.

290. A draft resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to prepare a list of qualified experts and consultants available in African countries and to bear in mind that priority should be given to African experts and consultants when available for technical missions in Africa, was sponsored by Algeria, Kenya, Uganda, the United Arab Republic and the United Republic of Tanzania and adopted unanimously (resolution 129 (VII); see part III below).
In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary referred to the draft programme of work and priorities for 1965-1966 (E/CN.14/313/Rev.1 and Corr.1) and to a note on the establishment of working parties (E/CN.14/L.244). He recalled that there were two standing conferences which met every two years: the Conference of African Statisticians and the Conference of African Planners. In addition there were three standing committees, ad hoc meetings of a regional character including expert groups, sub-regional meetings and meetings with a training purpose: seminars and training courses. He proposed that the standing committees should not be convened until further notice and should be replaced by working parties, which would be regional in character, covering customs classification and administration; monetary management and international payments; natural resources; transport and telecommunications; manpower and training; and agriculture. The ad hoc Committee of fourteen set up by the OAU representing the African group on the Trade and Development Board appointed by UNCTAD would serve a similar purpose in its own field. Finally, he suggested that a council of ministers for economic co-operation in Africa be set up to provide the focal point for the review and co-ordination of aid policies and programmes. The new working parties would each have eight members, two from each sub-region. They would be serviced by the secretariat and it was hoped that the OAU would fully associate itself with them.

He also repeated a proposal made at the fifth and sixth sessions that in the future plenary sessions of the Commission should be convened every two years.

Most representatives welcomed the proposal suggested by the Executive Secretary to set up the working parties and support was also forthcoming for the proposed council of ministers. It was pointed out that the working parties should not be policy-making bodies but would be concerned with the practical implementation of the decisions of the Commission. They would be able to reanimate some of the pending resolutions and give new impetus to the discussion of problems which had not yet been resolved, e.g. monetary co-operation and the African payments union. They would provide an effective link between the growing volume of sub-regional activities and the examination of regional problems. The new machinery would also provide an effective way of establishing close working relations with the OAU.

Some representatives expressed reservations about the new working parties. There were doubts about whether they would be capable of representing the Governments. The view was expressed that there was a danger of handing over the discussion of African development problems to technocrats. There were also doubts on financial grounds and some representatives expressed the view that the Commission should assume the cost of travel and per diem of the representatives. The Executive Secretary pointed out that this would not be possible within the framework of the rules of the United Nations; the cost of participation in representative meetings had to be borne by Governments.

Many representatives spoke in favour of holding the plenary session of the Commission every two years since this would facilitate the operation of the new working parties and would reduce costs both to the Commission and to the smaller and poorer countries who have difficulty in financing delegations to the plenary session every year. Other representatives felt that it would be desirable to
maintain the existing practice of annual sessions. Changes were rapid in Africa and it was important for the Commission’s highest body not to lose touch with the many changing activities being carried out under its auspices. Furthermore, the OAU was geared to annual meetings of its principal organs and its technical counterpart should follow the same practice. It was suggested that an annual session could tackle a smaller number of topics each year. It was also suggested that while the principle of a meeting every two years might be accepted, the Executive Secretary should have authority to call additional sessions if there was a real need to do so.

296. The representatives of Governments in the western sub-region wanted to have a larger number of representatives on the working parties as the sub-region included many countries. They also had some objection to the setting up of a council of ministers, whose functions they thought could be carried out by the OAU. Some members thought that it was premature to decide on the establishment of the council of ministers before the Governments had been consulted. Several representatives were in favour of setting up, at least as an experiment, working groups on the lines of the Committee of Nine appointed for the African Development Bank and the adoption of four or five priorities. The representatives who were in favour of the Commission meeting annually wanted the session to concentrate on a limited number of problems on which preparatory work had been done and the stage reached for concrete action.

297. At this stage of the debate, the Executive Secretary made a statement and clarified some of the issues raised by representatives. He said that the idea of setting up working parties was to build up the organization from below and not from above and to provide a method of consulting Governments on specific projects and associating them in their execution. In suggesting the establishment of the council of ministers he wanted to avoid duplication of work between the Commission and the OAU. The term “representation” should be replaced by “participation” in order to avoid misconception. The secretariat was to co-operate with the Commission at the working level.

298. The Commission adopted two draft resolutions: one sponsored by Algeria, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Uganda, establishing working parties and giving their terms of reference and statute (resolution 128 (VII); see part III below); and one sponsored by Dahomey, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali and Togo recommending that the Commission should meet every two years (resolution 130 (VII); see part III below).

299. A two-year programme of work and priorities having been adopted (see part V below) and a decision taken to hold the sessions once in two years, it was decided that the Executive Secretary would, in the years in which the Commission did not meet, submit to the Economic and Social Council, in consultation with the Chairman, a full report on the activities of subsidiary bodies and of the secretariat.

-61-
DATE AND PLACE OF THE EIGHTH SESSION

(Agenda item 12)

300. In accordance with its resolution 130 (VII) of 22 February 1965, the Commission decided to hold its eighth session in 1967. The dates would be fixed by the Executive Secretary in consultation with the Chairman and the host Government. The invitation of the Government of Nigeria to hold the eighth session of the Commission at Lagos was unanimously accepted.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 13)

301. At its 125th meeting, the Commission adopted unanimously three draft resolutions: the first expressing thanks to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta and the people of Kenya (resolution 136 (VII); see part III below); the second conveying congratulations to the officials of the seventh session (resolution 137 (VII); see part III below); and the third expressing the Commission's appreciation of the contribution of the Executive Secretary and the secretariat (resolution 138 (VII); see part III below). It also adopted, having taken note of certain amendments to the texts, the reports of its own plenary meetings and of Committee II, endorsing at the same time the resolutions which had been taken by this Committee.

302. At its 126th meeting, the Commission adopted unanimously a draft resolution sponsored by Niger and Togo on contacts between the Chairman of the session and member States (resolution 139 (VII); see part III below), and the report of Committee I, endorsing at the same time the resolutions taken by this Committee. The reports of the two committees have been integrated in the text of the present report.

303. In closing the session, the Chairman invited African countries to renew their pledge to achieve the total liberation of the continent. He proposed that he would send a message of greeting, on behalf of the Commission, to the Prime Minister of the newly independent State of the Gambia. Africa could only save itself by its own efforts and determination. The Commission had moved from the stage of studies to that of action programmes. It was now imperative to foster intra-African trade and to achieve economic integration at the regional level. The Chairman was convinced that the session had made a real contribution to the cause of African reconstruction. His statement was followed by a vote of thanks.
PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SEVENTH SESSION

123 (VII). Improvement of technical co-operation in the field of training in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that training at all levels represents a fundamental need for African countries,

Considering that training is a prerequisite for the conception, formulation and implementation of policies for economic development and social progress,

Recalling its resolution 110 (VI) of 2 March 1964, which is in process of implementation,

Noting that offers of co-operation, both bilateral and multilateral, do not always meet the specific needs of African countries,

Convinced that the possibilities of mutual assistance between African countries, both through consultants and existing training institutes, are real and particularly appropriate,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Arrange, in collaboration with African Governments, for as accurate as possible an evaluation, both quantitative and qualitative, of the needs of the various States;

(b) Review the possibilities of intra-African assistance in training;

(c) Promote such intra-African assistance both on a bilateral basis and through the Commission and the specialized agencies;

(d) Report to the Commission, at its eighth session on the progress achieved in the field of training.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.
The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having considered the conclusions of the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes, held at Addis Ababa from 18-29 May 1964, I/

Noting the special importance of public administration in the formulation for the implementation of development plans and programmes in African countries,

Conscious of the need for external aid, at least for some time to come, in order to establish, remodel or improve public administration systems, so as to increase their efficiency and adapt the systems to local realities and aspirations, as well as to the demands of African unity,

Convinced that the African States can help one another in the field of public administration,

1. Welcomes the existence of such co-operation between certain States;

2. Endorses, in regard to co-operation with non-African countries, the conclusions of the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes concerning the dangers of linking aid from non-African countries to political considerations;

3. Notes that the final result of such practices would be to eliminate such co-operation;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue the work started by the African Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies or Civil Service Commissions and Directors of Public Administration Institutes, with a view to drawing up a precise classification of the African countries' needs in the field of public administration;

(b) Carry out a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the aid which the African countries might be able to give one another;

(c) Make an assessment of Africa's training requirements and the possibilities for regional co-operation;

(d) Report to the Commission at its eighth session on action taken to implement this resolution and on progress made towards intra-African co-operation in the field of public administration.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

I/ See E/CN.14/291.
125 (VII). Training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the increased attention devoted to training as set out in the report on training (E/CN.14/307), the statement by the Executive Secretary on ECA activities since the sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/294, paras. 10-12), the statement on training and economic development submitted to Committee II and the programme of work and priorities of the Commission in this domain, 2/

Recognizing the crucial importance of training African personnel, in all fields and at all levels, in the economic and social development of African countries,

1. Welcomes the decision of the Commission taken by the Geneva Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session (October-November 1964), and the recommendation made by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU at its second session (January 1965), regarding the Lagos Plan 2/ established by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa, in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, organized and convened by UNESCO in association with the Commission;

2. Invites Member States to:

(a) Include manpower planning in the continuing formulation of their plans for economic and social development;

(b) Establish central machinery to implement training within their country, within the region or outside the African continent, in the light of national policies and plans, in liaison with organs responsible for over-all and educational planning and, when appropriate, in co-operation with the Commission, UNESCO, the ILO, FAO and other United Nations specialized agencies;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Continue to promote, and to assist Member States in establishing machinery for the assessment of current and future manpower requirements and the administration of training;

(b) Serve as a co-ordinator of, and a clearing house for, information on training facilities inside and outside Africa offered by governmental and non-governmental agencies, the United Nations and other organizations as well as by non-African donor countries;

(c) Maintain close contact with the specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular UNESCO, the ILO, FAO and WHO, with a view to co-ordinating and harmonizing training programmes in the region;

2/ See Part V of the present report, projects 1, 2 and 89-97.

8/ See E/CN.14/311.
(d) Continue to assemble information, in co-operation with the specialized agencies of the United Nations and the various donor countries, with a view to establishing rosters of African personnel training abroad and of personnel who have completed their study and training, for utilization by member countries.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

126 (VII). Campaign against illiteracy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling resolution 115 (VI) of 2 March 1964 entitled "World Campaign for Universal Literacy",

Noting resolution ER.15 concerning the planning and organization of literacy programmes in Africa adopted by the Conference of African Ministers of Education held in Abidjan (17-24 March 1964),

Having considered with appreciation the document submitted by UNESCO entitled "Literacy and development in Africa" (E/CH.14/338),

Believing that literacy is an essential element of social and economic progress;

1. Welcomes the decision taken by the General Conference of UNESCO at its thirteenth session, concerning the implementation of an experimental literacy programme (resolution 1.271);

2. Invites the specialized agencies of the United Nations and international organizations involved in the field of education to co-operate with UNESCO by extending their assistance to the African countries in their efforts to eradicate illiteracy;

3. Recommends to the Governments of member and associate member States to:
   (a) Include literacy programmes in their over-all development plans;
   (b) Determine the percentage of their national income to be allocated to adult literacy within the framework of their educational development plans;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to:
   (a) Undertake research and study which will promote the contribution of literacy to socio-economic development;
   (b) Assist and encourage African countries to consider literacy programmes in their general planning;


-66-
(c) Promote inter-African co-operation with respect to literacy programmes;

(d) Assist the Governments of member and associate member States in preparing projects within the framework of the World Literacy Experimental Programme;

(e) Assist the Governments of member and associate member States in devising methods by which the participation of public and private enterprises and co-operative organizations in literacy programmes can be enlisted;

(f) Promote international assistance to literacy programmes in African countries.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

127 (VII). Organization of research and training in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 34 (III) of 17 February 1961,

Noting the document submitted by UNESCO concerning the implementation of the Lagos Plan for Scientific Research and Training in Africa (E/CN.14/311),

Recognizing the importance of scientific research and training with a view to increasing the role of natural resources in development plans,

1. Welcomes resolution 2.113 adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO, at its thirteenth session, concerning the implementation of the Lagos Plan established by the International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa, in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources, organized and convened by UNESCO in association with the Commission;

2. Welcomes the decision taken by the General Conference of UNESCO at the same session to create a regional centre for science and technology for Africa to assist African countries in their scientific and technical development;

3. Welcomes the recent recommendation on the Lagos Plan made by the Scientific, Technical and Research Commission of the OAU at its second session, held in Lagos from 21-25 January 1965;

4. Supports the resolution of the General Conference of UNESCO mentioned above in paragraph 1 and requests the Governments of member States and associate members to take all necessary steps to implement, at the national, sub-regional, and regional levels, the recommendations contained in the Lagos Plan;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary, acting in co-operation with UNESCO and the other specialized agencies concerned, the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Organization of African Unity, to assist the Governments of member States and associate members in the implementation of the Lagos Plan.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.
128 (VII). Working parties

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the valuable operational work that is being done in the sub-regions,

Bearing in mind the need for co-ordinating the activities of the sub-regions, with a view to enhancing their contribution to the development of the continent as a whole,

Considering the need for continuing machinery to secure the implementation of the decisions already taken by the Commission to promote inter-African co-operation and development,

Recognizing the contribution that governmental representatives can make towards securing such implementation,

Recognizing also the importance of having representative bodies to maintain continuous supervision of the long-term projects and studies undertaken by the Commission through its secretariat,

Bearing in mind also the importance of making the arrangements between the Commission and the OAU more effective,

Convinced of the need for economic integration at the African level,

Having examined the suggestions of the Executive Secretary to this end (E/CN.14/L.244),

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up the following working parties:

(a) Working Party on Intra-African Trade;
(b) Working Party on Monetary Management and Inter-African Payments;
(c) Working Party on Industry and Natural Resources;
(d) Working Party on Transport and Telecommunications;
(e) Working Party on Agriculture;
(f) Working Party on Economic Integration;
(g) Working Party on Manpower and Training;

with terms of reference and statute as stated in schedules A and B, respectively of the present resolution;

2. Requests the members of the working parties to assist the Executive Secretary in securing the implementation of the Commission's decisions in their respective fields, in ascertaining the wishes of the Governments concerning the modalities of such implementation, and in formulating such modifications or further development of previous decisions as may seem necessary for consideration by the Commission;

-58-
3. Draws the attention of member States to the importance of considering the delegates appointed to these working parties as African experts and not as representatives of their Governments.

Schedule A

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

1. Each working party will review the resolutions passed at all previous sessions of the Commission and by all standing committees, sub-committees and other meetings under the Economic Commission for Africa.

2. Each working party will draw up a programme of activities - through correspondence, visits, negotiations, etc., as may be appropriate - designed to secure from the Governments affected by these resolutions the implementation of the action required through the construction of agreed facilities, the passage of appropriate legislation, the inclusion of the relevant projects in development plans or annual capital estimates, the modification of existing development plans, etc.

3. The relevant projects of the work programme of the Commission 11/ will be divided among the working parties as follows:

(a) Working Party on Intra-African Trade (including customs problems): projects 7, 81 and 86;

(b) Working Party on Monetary Management and Intra-African Payments: projects 74, 80 and 83;

(c) Working Party on Industry and Natural Resources: projects 12, 24, to 28, 39, 40, 42, 13 to 16 and 18 to 21;

(d) Working Party on Transport and Telecommunication: projects 29 and 31 to 36;

(e) Working Party on Agriculture: projects 43 to 59;

(f) Working Party on Economic Integration: paragraph 4 below;

(g) Working Party on Manpower and Training: projects 1, 2a and 89 to 97.

4. The Working Party on Economic Integration will co-ordinate the activities of the other working parties with a view to harmonizing the economic and social development of Africa as a whole.

5. Each working party will also assist the secretariat in formulating recommendations to the Commission as a result of studies carried out under the work programmes in its general area of competence. Such studies should be

1/ See Part V of the present report.
submitted to the appropriate working parties. To this end, the working parties shall be free to ascertain the views of member Governments concerned in regard to such recommendations before they are submitted to the Commission.

6. The working party may, wherever necessary, submit proposals to the Commission for the extension or modification of previous decisions of the Commission in the light of its experiences in trying to secure the implementation of such decisions.

Schedule B

1. Each working party except the Working Party on Economic Integration will consist of ten members, and will be serviced by a member of the secretariat as well as by a staff member of the OAU, if the latter so agrees. The Working Party on Economic Integration will consist of the chairmen of the other working parties. The working party should have the power to co-opt, if and when desirable, representatives of donor countries, actual and potential. On questions of extra-continental trade and finance, the Commission will work with the relevant committee of the OAU set up to deal with the problems considered by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at Geneva and to be further dealt with by the continuing machinery of the Conference.

2. Provision should be made for representatives of specialized agencies to be associated with the working parties when these deal with matters that fall within the competence of the agencies.

3. The tenure of the members of the parties should be quasi-permanent, every person appointed to a working party continuing to be its member until the project on hand is completed.

4. The Commission shall prepare the technical documentation for the meetings of the working parties. A member of the staff of the OAU secretariat will, by agreement, assist in servicing the meetings.

5. The working parties will be convened by the Executive Secretary, as and when required, but each working party must meet at least once in twelve months.

6. The reports of the working parties must be circulated before 31 October of every year.

129 (VII). Technical assistance to African countries

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the importance of technical assistance to developing African countries in initiating and extending economic and social programmes and schemes,

Aware of the fact that many African countries have national experts and consultants who can efficiently contribute in planning and operating such schemes,
1. Requests the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Take all necessary measures to contact all member countries to enlist the names of high-level experts and consultants in economic, social and technical fields to be available, on request, for any assignment in any African country;

(b) Bear in mind that when available priority should be given to African experts and consultants for technical missions in Africa;

2. Invites African Governments to co-operate with the Commission in recruiting experts and consultants and releasing them when their services are required.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

130 (VII). Sessions of the Commission

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the need to intensify the work carried out in the sub-regions with a view to hastening sub-regional economic integration,

Considering that such integration is a necessary step towards continental economic integration,

Considering that an expansion of the Commission's activities at the sub-regional level will alter its regular programme and of necessity involve a complete revision of its programme of meetings,

Having regard to the material and financial cost of all the Commission's meetings,

Recommends that the sessions of the Commission be held biennially instead of annually.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

131 (VII). Establishment of an African payments union and a pan-African clearing system

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 87 (V) of 2 March 1963 and 95 (VI) of 28 February 1964 relating to a study of the possibilities of establishing a payments union and a clearing system between African countries, and of convening a first meeting of African governmental monetary authorities,
Having noted with great interest the secretariat report (E/CN.14/303), which states that, at the Tokyo meeting of 12-15 September 1964, the governmental monetary authorities were of the opinion that the Commission should continue its study of the question,

Considering the results of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held at Geneva,

Considering the rapid economic development of the African continent as reflected in the establishment of the East African Common Market, the Chad Basin Commission, the Inter-governmental Committee for the Development of the Senegal River Basin, the Equatorial Customs Union and the West African Customs Union, as well as in the accelerated progress of the Maghreb countries towards economic integration,

1. Welcomes the establishment of the African Development Bank;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to re-submit this important problem to the competent African monetary authorities, in order to enable an African payments union and a pan-African clearing system to be established;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its next session on progress made.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.


The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted resolutions ECOS/17/RES/3 (I) and ECOS/RES/17 (II) of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity,

Taking account of paragraphs 1 and 12 of the terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the statements made by the representatives of the secretariats of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Union on co-operation between the Organization of African Unity and the Economic Commission for Africa,

Requests the Executive Secretary to take, in agreement with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU, all necessary measures for an agreement or arrangement that defines in a precise manner the framework of co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity and to submit the draft to the Commission for approval at the eighth session.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.
133 (VII). African Development Bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the coming into force on 10 September 1964 of the Agreement establishing the African Development Bank and the establishment of the Bank by the Board of Governors at its first meeting in Lagos from 3-7 November 1964,

Convinced of the role the Bank will play in promoting the economic and social development of Africa,

1. Expresses appreciation to the Committee of Nine for its role in carrying out the Commission's resolution 52 (IV), dated 1 March 1962;

2. Thanks the Executive Secretary for his assistance to the Committee of Nine, the Conference of Finance Ministers of African Countries, and the first meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank;

3. Expresses gratitude to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his role as trustee of the Bank;

4. Expresses gratitude also to the Special Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international organizations for the help they have given towards the establishment of the Bank;

5. Notes with appreciation the results of the Conference of Finance Ministers;

6. Congratulates the Board of Governors on decisions reached at its first meeting;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue giving support and assistance to the Bank, and to arrange for the submission of regular reports to the Commission on the progress of the Bank;

8. Urges member countries who have not acceded to the Agreement establishing the Bank to do so as soon as possible;

9. Urges States members of the Bank to pay their second instalment to the capital of the Bank when it is due in March 1965;

10. Invites the Executive Secretary and the President of the Bank to make arrangements for continued close and co-ordinated co-operation within the framework of their own terms of reference.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

134 (VII). Sub-regional offices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the report by the Executive Secretary on sub-regional activities of the Commission (E/CN.14/308 and Corr.1),
Considering the importance attached to the efficient functioning of the sub-regional offices,

Considering that the offices are capable of giving technical support as quickly as it is needed to the action being taken or proposed by Governments in furtherance of economic co-operation and integration in the sub-regions,

Considering the need to associate the Commission more closely with the interests of the sub-regions, so that it may be in a position, in supporting any economic or social action involving the sub-regions, to provide the sub-regions with technical assistance fully adapted to local conditions,

Considering that the practical and positive nature of the important studies to be undertaken by the Commission at the continental level will basically depend upon the extent to which they can reflect sub-regional and inter-regional aims and experience,

Invites the Executive Secretary to:

(a) Provide the sub-regional offices with adequate material and enough adequately skilled personnel to enable them to become and remain closely integrated in the economic and social life of the sub-regions, with due regard to sub-regional priorities;

(b) Take all necessary steps to respond as soon as possible to any request for technical assistance from African Governments.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

135 (VII). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 97 (VI) of 28 February 1964 calling, inter alia, for the establishment of a co-ordinating committee for Africa at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and requesting the Executive Secretary to assist the committee by providing information and expert services,

Recalling with satisfaction resolution 1995 (XIX) of the General Assembly establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and its addenda (E/CN.14/326 and Add.1-3),

Noting that the Economic and Social Commission of the OAU has recommended the establishment of an ad hoc Committee of fourteen members to study and recommend the position to be adopted by African members of the United Nations Trade and Development Board on the results of the Conference,
1. Appreciates the work done by the secretariat, in particular the assistance given to African delegations attending the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development;

2. Endorses the establishment of the ad hoc Committee of fourteen members as stipulated in resolution ECOS/RES.14 (II), of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Expresses the hope that the Trade and Development Board will translate the recommendations of the Conference into concrete actions and results in the interest of the expansion of the trade of the developing countries in particular, and the world as a whole;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to intensify studies on the basis of the conclusions in document E/CN.14/316 and to elaborate concrete proposals and recommendations on all issues of particular interest to Africa resulting from the Conference;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to co-operate with the Administrative Secretary-General of the OAU in facilitating the work of the ad hoc Committee;

6. Further requests the Executive Secretary to submit to member States a report on the implementation of this resolution before the first meeting of the Trade and Development Board;

7. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide full assistance to the African members of the Trade and Development Board;

8. Urges the African members of the group of the 77 developing countries to maintain and strengthen their unity so that the group continues to play its proper role in the operation of the permanent body established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

125th meeting,
22 February 1965.

136 (VII). Vote of thanks to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, President of the Republic of Kenya

Desiring of expressing its gratitude to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the people and the Government of Kenya for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the representatives and observers at the seventh session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the message of H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the high level of which did much to inspire the Commission's work;

-75-
2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to H.E. Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, the people and the Government of Kenya for their kind hospitality and the great enthusiasm which marked this session.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

137 (VII). Congratulations to the officers of the seventh session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Conscious of the heavy responsibilities assumed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen in the conduct of the session,

Conscious of the efforts made with such competence by the officers of the committees and sub-committees,

Noting with satisfaction the results achieved, thanks to the devotion, diligence and dignity with which all the officers of the seventh session have carried out their duties,

Conveys its warm congratulations to the Chairman and the Vice-Chairmen of the seventh session, as well as to all the chairmen, vice-chairmen and rapporteurs of the various committees and sub-committees.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.

138 (VII). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the favourable results obtained between the last two sessions towards the economic integration of Africa,

Considering the amount of relevant documentation and the practical concision of the reports made available to participants in the seventh session,

Conscious of the volume of work and the complexity of the tasks assigned to the secretariat during this period of systematic research on the economic and social development of Africa,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and to all staff members, including the interpreters, translators, secretaries, typists and all those who participated in the work of the session, for their untiring devotion and their excellent contribution to the success of the session.

125th meeting, 22 February 1965.
139 (VII). Contacts between the Chairman and the member States

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the benefits of direct contacts at the highest level between the Chairman of the session and member States on matters concerning the general policy of the Commission,

Having regard to the mission report submitted by the Chairman of the sixth session (E/CN.14/L.223),

1. Commends the Chairman of the sixth session on his excellent report, which did much to guide the work of the seventh session;

2. Invites the Chairman to consider before the eighth session, the possibility of entering into direct contact with member States, either individually or during sub-regional meetings, and to submit a full report on the activities he has thus undertaken.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

140 (VII). Co-ordination of industrial incentives and legislation

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of co-ordinating programmes of industrial development in African countries in order to achieve maximum economic growth,

Recognizing the dangers inherent in competition among African States in the provision of economic incentives and industrial legislation to attract capital investment,

Noting that a preliminary study of African investment codes including data on current legislation has been prepared at its request and will shortly be published,

1. Recommends to the Governments of member States and associate members that they should review and, if possible, harmonize industrial legislation and incentives through the sub-regional offices of the Commission;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission at its next session on the progress made.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.
The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that the transition from a subsistence to a market agriculture is imperative for the economic development of the continent and for raising the standard of living of the peoples,

Having examined in detail the reports on agriculture (E/CN.14/297 and Corr. 1, E/CN.14/320, E/CN.14/321, E/CN.14/323, E/CN.14/335),

Recalling resolutions 18 (II) of 4 February 1960, 25 (III) of 15 February 1961 and 112 (VI) of 2 March 1964, concerning agricultural problems,

Considering the efforts made by the competent national and international bodies to speed up the transition from a subsistence to a market economy,

Considering the studies and research carried out individually by member States, particularly those relating to the improvement of means of production, agricultural extension services, agricultural credit, marketing and mixed farming,

1. Requests the secretariat to study, in collaboration with FAO, the steps which the Governments of member States might take to promote the harmonization of methods and projects with a view to achieving modernized agricultural production on a relatively large scale;

2. Considers it desirable, in this connexion, that the problems raised by structural reforms relating to systems of land tenure and titulization, the change-over to, or promotion of, new crops, training and extension work, should be examined in conjunction with studies carried out by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, taking full account of the various experiments in progress in the African countries;

3. Considers it desirable for the various aspects of mixed farming to be studied, particularly the initiation of the rural community into modern methods of agriculture and stock-breeding;

4. Requests the secretariat to submit at the eighth session, or to circulate earlier if available, a comprehensive study covering:

(a) An analysis of imports and exports of food products on a regional and sub-regional basis;

(b) Agricultural raw materials with special emphasis on products that may reduce imports;

(c) A technical and economic analysis of the return on investments in the following agricultural products: meat, dairy products, cereals, rice, sugar and cotton;

(d) The food-processing and canning industries;

(e) Sea and river fisheries;
5. Considers it desirable for the team in charge of this study to include agricultural experts, nutritionists, veterinary surgeons and sociologist-economists, who should collaborate closely with the national experts;

6. Requests the secretariat to assist, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, in developing and co-ordinating applied research in agriculture, stock-breeding and the food-processing industries at the regional and sub-regional levels (and to arrange for the wide circulation of the results of such research) and, to that end, to consider, in consultation with the Special Fund and FAO, the establishment of an agricultural economic institute which would undertake and co-ordinate agricultural research on the continent;

7. Invites the secretariat to study, in collaboration with FAO, the conditions for a "green pool" - a sub-regional or regional common market in agricultural products - in order to work out the procedure for establishing such a market in certain commodities.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

142 (VII). Economic integration

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolutions 66 (V) of 2 March 1963 and 160 (VI) of 28 February 1964 on economic integration in Africa,

Noting the statement of the Executive Secretary on Economic Integration in Africa (E/CN.14/L.275), the report by the Chairman of the sixth session of the Commission (E/CN.14/L.223) and the document on the setting-up of working parties (E/CN.14/L.244),

Noting the resolution of the Summit Conference of the Independent African States, held at Addis Ababa in 1963, on the establishment of a free trade area, a payments union and clearing system and a common external tariff in Africa, as well as the relevant decisions of the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity,

Inspired by the acceptance by both developed and developing countries, of General Principle Ten of the Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 12/ held in Geneva in 1964, which supports the promotion of economic integration among developing countries,

Noting the declarations of member States during the session on the need for concrete steps to be taken towards the desired goal of economic integration in Africa,

12/ United Nations Publication, Sales No.: 64.II.B.11.

-79-
Conscious of the notable efforts which have been made towards economic co-operation in Africa, at both the regional and sub-regional levels, most especially the East African Common Market; the Senegal, Niger and Chad Basin Commissions; the economic co-operation institutions of the Maghreb countries; the Equatorial Africa Customs Union and the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in West Africa, held in Bamako,

Bearing in mind the establishment of the African Development Bank and the Institute for Economic Development and Planning as important institutions for economic integration,

Convinced that the setting-up of an institutional framework for economic integration will accelerate the attainment of the objective of an African common market,

1. Recommends to the member States to set up at an early date, at the sub-regional level, inter-governmental machinery responsible for the harmonization of economic and social development in the sub-region, taking into account the experience of similar institutional arrangements inside and outside Africa;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to provide, as early as possible, the necessary assistance for the establishment of the inter-governmental machinery at the invitation of the Governments;

3. Recommends that inter-governmental consultations should be undertaken as soon as possible, so that within the next six months the appropriate machinery could be set up;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to report on the progress made in the implementation of this resolution at the next session.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

125 (VII). Natural resources

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Realizing the importance of advancing knowledge in the field of natural resources of the African region,

Taking note of the work of the Commission, UNESCO, FAO, the Special Fund and other international organizations in the field of natural resources,

Recognizing the value of the work which has been carried out in Africa by non-African countries,

Recognizing further the need for information on natural resources to be centralized, for the purposes of planning accelerated economic development on a national, multi-national and regional basis,
1. Requests the Executive Secretary to increase his efforts in organizing such information and records;

2. Invites the secretariat to do everything possible to facilitate new research with the technical and financial assistance of countries and of the competent international institutions;

3. Invites the United Nations and other international agencies concerned, to collaborate closely with the Executive Secretary in discharging this task;

4. Invites countries who have undertaken research in Africa to make available to the Executive Secretary the information and records on natural resources at their disposal.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

144 (VII). Symposium on industrial development in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling the endorsement by the Commission at its sixth session of the recommendation by its Standing Committee on Industry, Natural and Transport Resources 13/ for the holding of an African regional conference on industrial development,

Recalling its endorsement of the proposal to hold subsequently an international symposium on industrial development as contemplated in General Assembly resolution 1940 (XVIII),

1. Welcomes the approval by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1030 C (XXXVII) of the convening of a regional symposium on industrial development in Africa, as well as in other developing regions;

2. Notes with satisfaction the plan outlined by the Executive Secretary in co-operation with the Industrial Development Centre for holding an African symposium on industrial development early in 1966;

3. Invites member Governments, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency to co-operate with the Executive Secretary in the preparatory work for the symposium;

4. Recommends that the symposium devote particular attention to defining the assistance that African countries require from non-African countries in trade, technical assistance, finance and other fields in order to achieve their industrialization, and to identifying fruitful areas for over-all regional integration in the industrial development of Africa.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

Recognizing that the co-ordination of individual national development programmes is the best means of accelerating economic development in Africa with a view to raising the standard of living of the people,

Recalling that the Conference of African Planners held in Dakar in November 1964 recommended in its report (E/CN.14/351) concrete steps towards the co-ordination of development in Africa and to this end proposed the establishment of sub-regional planning co-ordination committees,

Noting with appreciation that a start has been made to co-ordinate industrial development on a sub-regional basis,

Convinced that harmonious development requires a planned and scientific approach on the lines and in the scope recommended by the Conference of African Planners,

Recognizing, however, that the sub-regional approach is only a step towards economic integration in Africa,

Affirming therefore, that any co-ordination of economic development should take into account the over-all requirements of the continent and promote African unity,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to set up, at the earliest possible opportunity, the planning co-ordination committees as recommended by the Conference of African Planners, to be linked with permanent machinery for inter-governmental negotiation;

2. Recommends that the Executive Secretary seek the assistance of the United Nations Special Fund and other competent agencies in mobilizing the necessary personnel;

3. Requests the sub-regional committees as well as the Executive Secretary and his staff to pay particular attention at all times to the need for harmonizing the development of Africa as a whole, and specifically to co-ordinate the sub-regional development programmes at an early date;

4. Recommends that the next meeting of the Conference of African Planners devote special attention to the question of harmonization of development on a regional basis;

5. Requests the Executive Secretary to submit a progress report to the Commission at its next session.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.
146 (VII). Conversion of the Yaoundé Statistical Training Centre into an international statistical training institute for Africans

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the importance of statistics in the process of economic and social development,

Aware of the needs of the African countries in this field,

Noting the growing importance of the Yaoundé Centre by reason of the increase in the number of its students, its African function, and the geographical range of its instruction,

1. Welcomes the great success of the Centre and the assistance provided by the United Nations;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to renew the agreement governing the Centre between the United Nations and the Federal Republic of Cameroon;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to make representations to the appropriate organizations with a view to one or more permanent teachers being made available to the Centre;

4. Requests the Executive Secretary to study the question of converting the Centre into an international statistical training institute open to all Africans and operating under the auspices of the United Nations and the host country, and to report to the Commission at the eighth session;

5. Invites the Executive Secretary to propose technical and financial methods of contributing to the development of the institute.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

147 (VII). Transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 60 (IV) of 2 March 1962, the relevant recommendations of the West African Transport Conference held in Monrovia in 1961 (E/CN.14/147 and Corr.1) and the report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Recalling its resolution 103 (VI) of 29 February 1964, endorsing these recommendations,

Noting the report of the Executive Secretary on activities in the field of sub-regional road networks (E/CN.14/315),
Considering that this sub-regional approach is only the first step towards the realization of a fully integrated transport system for the continent,

Noting the substantial progress made in the trans-Sahara project,

Recognizing that the installation of an adequate transport network is essential for the implementation of the proposed programmes of integrated development in Africa,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to press for the earliest possible completion of the preliminary studies now under way;

2. Requests also the Executive Secretary to consolidate these studies into a preliminary transport plan for Africa as a whole;

3. Calls upon all member Governments at the conclusion of this study to submit together a request for assistance from the Special Fund for a thorough feasibility study with a view to bringing this project to the stage of implementation at an early date.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

148 (VII). Development of telecommunications in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the report on telecommunications activities submitted by the International Telecommunication Union (E/CN.14/299),

1. Notes with satisfaction the steps taken by ITU during 1964 to develop telecommunications in Africa, both within its specialized organs and under its technical co-operation programmes (Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund);

2. Commends the Executive Secretary for the fruitful co-operation that he organized with ITU by setting up a joint ECA/ITU Mission at the Commission's headquarters, and requests him to continue his efforts in that direction;

3. Recognizes that the problems of planning and vocational training in telecommunications have been or will be solved in the more or less distant future in most African countries;

4. Is convinced that efforts must now be concentrated on installing the equipment needed for the establishment of a suitably integrated African telecommunications network;

5. Urgently recommends the African countries to:
(a) Give priority in financing to their telecommunications plans, requesting foreign aid, if necessary;

(b) Participate actively in the planning work carried out within ITU and, in particular, not to postpone further the meeting of the Plan Committee for Africa that was prepared by ITU for January 1965;

(c) Deal with the numerous telecommunications problems peculiar to the African region at regional meetings of experts and in the framework of the general plan and the world regulations worked out by ITU;

6. Takes this opportunity of warmly congratulating ITU on being about to celebrate its centenary, on 17 May 1965, thus giving an example of a century of unbroken international co-operation, and of expressing the hope that ITU will further expand its facilities in order, particularly, to render the developing countries increased assistance at the regional level.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.

149. United Republic of Tanzania-Zambia railway link

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Pursuing its declared aim of African economic integration and its desire to establish an African common market,

Conscious of transport and communication problems as some of the main barriers which militate against integrated economic development in Africa,

Aware of the importance of economic integration at the sub-regional or regional level as a preliminary step to achieve its cherished goal,

Noting with great satisfaction the decision of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia to establish a railway link between them,

Requests the other African countries to do the same where possible;

 Appeals to the secretariat and all friendly and sympathetic Governments and international institutions and requests them to give their fullest financial and technical support to the building of the United Republic of Tanzania-Zambia railway link.

126th meeting, 22 February 1965.
Recalling its resolution 102 (VI) of 29 February 1964 concerning the establishment of a Central African sub-region,

Noting the report issued as a result of meetings held by the delegations of the countries composing this sub-region (E/CN.14/L.306),

Approves the measures taken by the Executive Secretary to establish the office for this sub-region in a country of the sub-region chosen in agreement with the Governments concerned.

127th meeting, 23 February 1965.
The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1964 to 23 February 1965 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;

2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report;

3. Commends the Economic Commission for Africa on the new measures it has taken to expand its activities.
In accordance with the decisions taken at the sixth and seventh sessions, priority areas in the programme of work have been identified as follows: the training of manpower of all kinds; agriculture; industry; transport; natural resources; trade, monetary and fiscal problems; realization of development plans. Clarification of the priority areas has been one of the main reasons for the considerable revisions made in the programme of work compared with that for 1964-1965.

The programme of work for 1965-1967 covers a full two-year period. Consequently, the items included therein are those which it is anticipated can be executed within this period with the secretariat resources in sight including permanent staff, consultants, resources available under the technical assistance programmes, the contributions being made by other international organizations working closely with the Commission, especially the specialized agencies, and contributions which may be expected realistically from other sources, in particular the non-African countries with bilateral aid programmes, as well as African institutions and universities.

Projects included for 1965-1967 are the first instalment of a five-year programme now in preparation. In accordance with normal practice the programme is divided into continuing, and ad hoc projects. Continuing projects can be expected to feature in the programme for a number of years although in the 1965-1967 programme indications are given of what is hoped to be accomplished in the two-year period.

A considerable number of items in the programme of work are related, and specific indications of such inter-relationships are given; these are by no means exhaustive.

Under almost all headings in the programme, advisory services are provided either by regional advisers, regular staff members or other means. In addition, under almost all headings of the work programme assistance is provided to Governments on request in the programming and execution of both Special Fund and country projects under the United Nations technical assistance programmes. Consequently, except in those cases where advisory services are the main feature of a project, detailed references to these activities are no longer made. In this connexion, attention is drawn to a report on Technical Co-operation within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa (E/CH.14/312, especially paras. 3, 4 and 6 and annexes 3 and 4), and also to Commission resolutions 123 (VII) and 129 (VII).

14/ See also Part II, paras. 291-299 of the present report.
I. PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

A. Projections

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(1) Projections for Africa

Origin: Report on the third session of the Commission; General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 924 (XXXIV); Commission resolution 79 (V); First Conference of African Planners.

1. Description:

Preparation of long-term projections for assessing the prospects of economic growth in different sectors, individual African countries, sub-regions and the entire African continent.

Comment:

a. Projections have been prepared for use in writing up the Economic Survey of Africa, by sub-regions; the parts of this Survey dealing with west and south Africa have been completed; those concerned with north, east and central Africa will be completed in 1965, and the general part early in 1966.

b. Work is being carried out in co-operation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at United Nations Headquarters, in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1708 (XVI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 924 (XXXIV) and other research institutions. The focal point for research into methodological problems so far as Africa is concerned will be increasingly the Dakar Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

c. Estimates are being made of investment requirements and manpower needs to attain rates of growth being sought by African Governments or found to be attainable, including requirements in foreign financial aid and expatriate manpower (in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development).

d. Activities within this project are being carried out in close association with other projects, particularly in the fields of agriculture, industry and trade.
B. Development planning, policies and problems

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(a) Development planning and policies

Origin: Report on the third, fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission; Commission resolutions 49 (IV), 80 (V), 105 (VI) and 109 (VI); First Conference of African Planners.

2. Description:


b. Economic integration among groups of countries at sub-regional and regional levels.

Comment:

a. Balance among the various economic sectors within development plans, and between the economic and social sectors.

b. Integration of private and public sectors in planning.

c. Research into social development objectives and policies required for accelerated economic transition in Africa.

d. Studies in economic and social development planning and plan control techniques used in the region as a whole with particular reference to their implications on plan implementation.


f. Joint studies with the Conference of African Planners and the substantive divisions on over-all co-ordinated and integrated planning at sub-regional and regional levels.

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The studies of development problems listed in this section are only part of a wider range of subjects included in other projects, and which are carried out on an inter-disciplinary basis. Thus, subjects such as obstacles to economic integration, the technical problems of industrialization, the social aspects of urbanization and industrialization, the fiscal and financial problems of development, the role of public enterprise in development, the limitations placed on development by manpower deficiencies, are all given attention in one part or another of the work programme.
(b) Problems of economic development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session; Commission resolutions 38 (III), 98 (VI), 140 (VII), 142 (VII) and 145 (VII).

(i) Small- and medium-scale indigenous enterprise

3. Description:

Study of the causes underlying the weakness of indigenous African entrepreneurship and management, and measures for correcting these.

Comment:

The study will be carried out in collaboration with universities, research institutes, chambers of commerce etc. mainly in the region, and will lay stress on environmental factors, such as customs and habits, government policy regarding private enterprise, prevailing commercial practices, and lack of training facilities, and supporting services, e.g. investment selection, project appraisal and evaluation, accounting, auditing, management advice, research, marketing. African enterprise will need strengthening if the impetus in the formation of common markets is not to be left with already overburdened government administrations and foreign enterprise alone.

(ii) Economies of scale as applied to African development

4. Description:

Study of the incidence of excess capacity on individual country and multi-national development projects.

Comment:

While exhorting countries within the region to eschew separatism in promoting economic development, the adverse effects of such development both in the past and present will be brought home to all through these studies. Research will be conducted in all the sectors - road, rail, maritime and air transport, harbours, river valley development, including energy, industry etc. - in association with other projects, and will constitute a further line of attack on the problems of economic integration.

(iii) Industrial and commercial legislation

5. Description:

Studies of investment codes, industrial, commercial and financial legislation within the region, with particular reference to commercial and insurance law.

16/ This origin is common to all projects under B (b).
Comment:

Studies will be continued in greater coverage and depth, and the findings used as a basis for introducing measures for harmonising legislation, especially on a sub-regional basis. This project will be carried out in association with project 82.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iv) Unemployment

6. Description:

Research into the general problem of unemployment, particularly the types that are the direct outcome of development, with a view to formulating proposals for minimizing their effects.

Comment:

The disturbances that the development process brings in its train are apt to be overlooked or considered only too late by policy makers and planners. The research envisaged is intended to illuminate the problem of displacement of manpower and its causal factors, e.g. agricultural modernization and selection of advanced technological processes in industry. The objective is to get all concerned to pay increasing attention to these problems in order to prevent, or at least reduce, the incidence of hardship arising from them, which are structural unemployment, the evils of urbanization, etc.

II. ECONOMIC GROWTH

A. Trade expansion

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(1) Problems and prospects of an African common market or markets

Origin: Commission resolutions 86 (V), 100 (VI) and 128 (VII); reports on the first two sessions of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2, E/CN.14/253).

7. Description:

Studies to show possibilities of increasing intra-African trade and the possibilities of forming free trade areas or common markets on a zonal, sub-regional or regional basis, and in appropriate cases, on a sectoral basis. Examination of the resulting possibilities of intra-sub-regional and inter-sub-regional trade, specifically, on the basis of studies of prospects of sub-regional industrialization. Examination of the resulting possibilities of intra-sub-regions and inter-sub-regional trade on the basis of studies of agricultural development, including diversification and specialization.
Comment:

a. These studies are being prepared as a contribution to the work of the Commission designed to assist African Governments in promoting sub-regional co-operation in a wide field of economic activities, and to meetings being convened in the four sub-regions in 1965 and 1966.

b. In the sectoral field, studies will be carried out on prospects of free trade on a sub-regional or regional basis in, for example, iron and steel, fertilizers, textiles, pulp and paper and agricultural products.

(ii) Trade relations between Africa and other regions of the world

Origin: Commission resolutions 79 (V) and 135 (VII); reports on the first two sessions of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and 253).

8. Description:

Studies of prospects and problems on increasing trade between African and non-African countries. These studies will include examination of prospects of increasing African exports of primary commodities, in natural and processed form, and semi-manufactures and manufactures both to developed countries and less developed countries outside Africa.

Comment:

a. The studies relating to increasing African exports to developed countries will be carried out in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development concerning non-reciprocal preferences and the elimination of discriminatory preferences among groups of African countries. Specifically they will concentrate on products of major interest to Africa and examine realistically the developed countries in which there are prospects of securing larger markets. A paper will be prepared for the next session of the Conference.

b. A study will be undertaken jointly with ECAFE of specific prospects of increasing trade between African countries and Asian countries.

c. A study will be prepared of specific prospects of increasing trade between African countries and the planned economies (USSR and eastern Europe).

(iii) Commodity stabilization

Origin: Report on the fourth session of the Commission; report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation XIII (E/CN.14/174); Commission resolutions 79 (V) and
9. Description:

A study, in collaboration with FAO, of the various types of international commodity arrangements and agreements covering and applicable to, specific commodities of interest to African countries.

Comment:

A paper will be prepared, in collaboration with FAO, for the next session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(iv) Training in foreign trade and commercial policy

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

10. Description:

Organization of training courses in foreign trade and commercial policy for English-speaking and French-speaking African government officials.

Comment:

English and French-speaking courses have been held annually since 1962. Similar courses will be organized in 1965 and 1966.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(v) Invisible trade of African countries

Origin: Report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation IX (E/CN.14/253).

11. Description:

A study of invisible trade and its effects on African countries.

Comment:

An exploratory study of invisibles in the balance of payments of selected African countries will be prepared for the eighth session of the Commission.
B. Industrialization

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(a) Industrial planning and projections

Origin: Report on the first session of the Commission, para. 59; Commission resolutions 13 (II), 33 (III), 43 (IV), 128 (VII) and 144 (VII); report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

(i) Inventory of industries in Africa and industrial reporting

12. Description:

The continuing build-up of an inventory of industrial establishments in Africa. Investigation of the experience of industries established in the last few years from the point of view of operation, management, productivity and economic efficiency. The preparation of an industrial map of Africa. Regular reports on the industrial situation, progress, and problems in individual African countries.

Comment:

A study has been made on the establishment at the country level of suitable machinery for periodic reporting about industrial trends. Most countries have now appointed rapporteurs to whom the appropriate inquiry forms have been sent and several replies have already been received. The first number of a quarterly information bulletin is planned for April 1965.

(ii) Harmonization of industrial development programmes

13. Description:

Preparation of industrial strategy on a sub-regional and regional basis. Provision of criteria for ascertaining and assessing industrial projects and their logical order both in relation to one another and to projects for other sectors, especially transport, energy, mineral resources and agriculture. Underpinning of industrial development by the services sector and examination of the comprehensive over-all framework required. Laying down basic principles and objectives of a rational industrial development programme which will be carried out on a reciprocal basis for the mutual benefit of all the participating countries.

17/ This origin is common to all projects under B.
Comment:

a. Industrial co-ordination missions were sent to west and east and central Africa, in 1963, and to north Africa early in 1964. In accordance with the recommendation of the sixth session of the Commission, similar missions will be sent in 1965 to the countries in Central Equatorial Africa, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The recommendations of these missions will be followed up partly by sending small technical missions to study industrial co-ordination problems in depth and partly within the framework of other projects in the programme on industry.

b. The analysis of industrial development plans of African countries is continuing. Data are being collected on output, imports and exports, and also on consumption of industrial products. Lists of industries which can be established either on a national or sub-regional basis are being prepared for circulation to all member countries.

(b) Industrial development economics and policies

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Promotion of specific industrial development projects

14. Description:

Assistance to Governments in the development of specific industries.

Comment:

a. Assistance to Governments in providing or finding experts to follow up studies already undertaken and conferences already held, in the form of short-term advice, pre-investment studies and the drawing up of detailed plans of works to be erected, as well as detailed estimates of capital and running costs.

b. Research into specific obstacles to industrialization in particular areas.

c. Plans are in hand to assist a number of African Governments in carrying out pre-investment studies during 1965 in iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, cement, textiles and the food industries.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(ii) Intensive studies of individual industries

15. Description:

Studies of individual industries covering the prospective trend of demand, trade possibilities within Africa and overseas, and prospects
of developing African production in individual countries, on a sub-regional or regional basis where appropriate, to be followed by meetings of government officials and experts.

Comment:

A meeting of government officials and experts designed to facilitate the setting up of new industries in the west African sub-region was held in Bamako in October 1964. The agenda for the meeting covered iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, engineering industries and food industries. A similar conference will be held in east Africa in May 1965; studies on the following industries are in progress: iron and steel; non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, lead, zinc, tin, and aluminium; chemicals and fertilizers; engineering, including mechanical and electrical; textiles and clothing; building, building materials and components; food industries including oil seed extraction; leather goods including footwear; forest industries and furniture; industries based on non-metallic minerals.

(iii) Marketing of industrial products

16. Description:

Study of the marketing of industrial products.

Comment:

Study of the arrangements for ensuring growing production of consumer goods for lower incomes allowing for growth of demand, problems of market research and distribution, methods of strengthening the public sector in this area and raising its business efficiency.

(iv) Regional industrial symposium

17. Description:

Preparations in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre for a regional symposium on industrial development.

Comment:

The symposium will be convened in November 1965 as one of a series of regional conferences in preparation for a world conference on industry in 1966. The agenda will include general industrial development problems, country profiles, sectoral studies, standardization, financing of industrial development and industrial research and training.
Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(c) Management, training and productivity

(i) Standardization

18. Description:

Study of standards in current use in African countries, together with any procedures for widening the scope of standardization either within each country or by sub-regional and regional agreement.

Comment:

A team of three experts will initiate the study before the end of 1964. Selected African countries will be visited and a preliminary report submitted during the first half of 1965. This will be followed up by further studies in depth. Consideration will be taken of the historic origin of the various standards in force and their links with the standards used in industrialized countries. On the basis of this survey, recommendations will be made as to how the African countries may proceed most rapidly towards the adoption of uniform standards for the whole continent.

(ii) Technological education and training

19. Description:

Preparations, in co-operation with other departments of the United Nations and specialized agencies concerned, for the development of technological education and training through the setting up of specialized faculties in African universities and through separate specialized technological institutes or universities, for the training of management personnel, industrial engineers, middle-grade personnel and skilled workers, in the first instance, through an inventory of existing institutions; and for the training of specialists in project evaluation such as industrial engineers, industrial designers, industrial economists and consultants.

Comment:

In co-operation with the Training Unit of the secretariat, UNESCO and the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, an inventory of training facilities in Africa is being undertaken. This should be followed up by an analysis of the adequacy of existing facilities in the light of development plans of African countries. A full report will be submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its third session in 1965. (See also projects 45 and 47.)
(iii) **Industrial research**

20. Description:

Preparation, in co-operation with other departments of the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned, for the setting up of institutes or centres for applied industrial research in Africa, where possible on a sub-regional basis, covering both applied research and development.

Comment:

a. A preliminary report on the possible establishment of institutions for industrial research and development on a sub-regional basis was submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session. Further investigations on the establishment of applied research institutes and industrial development centres on a national and sub-regional basis as appropriate, are being undertaken.

b. A first assessment is being made of African needs and resources in the field of building research with, as one of its objectives, the promotion of a sub-regional building research arrangement.

21. **Course on industrial programming**

**Ad hoc projects of high priority**

(iv) **Course on industrial programming**

Comment:

The course is scheduled to be held in Cairo over a period of twelve weeks in February-May 1965 and is organized in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, the Institute for Economic Development Planning and the Institute of National Planning of the United Arab Republic.

C. **Infrastructure development**

**Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority**

(a) **Natural resources development**

Origin: Report on the first, fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission; Commission resolutions 18 (II), 33 (III), 43 (IV), 18/ This origin is common to all projects under C (a).
127 (VII), 128 (VII) and 143 (VII); reports on the first and second sessions of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (for electric power, see also the report of the African electric power meeting).

(i) Inventory of natural resources

22. Description:

Compilation of inventories of natural resources.

Comment:

Work has already begun in the compilation of inventories of natural resources. It is proposed to seek the assistance of international and bilateral agencies in the effort to expand and improve available records and to intensify work on this subject. See also projects 24 (a), 25, 29 and 37.

(ii) Development of natural resources research and training

23. Description:

Collaborate with UNESCO, FAO and other United Nations and international agencies, as well as with bilateral agencies in promoting the establishment and development of natural resources research in Africa, and particularly in implementing the Plan For Scientific Research and Training in Africa (Lagos Plan).

Comment:

The secretariat has already made preliminary approaches to a number of bilateral agencies with proposals for the establishment of counterpart applied research institutes. It is also discussing practical steps with UNESCO to implement the Lagos Plan.

(iii) Industries providing energy

24. Description:

a. Promotion of sub-regional development of electric power, oil and natural gas.

b. Study and comparative analyses of prices of electric energy on a sub-regional basis, including breakdown of production costs, implication of power tariffs on consumption, appropriate measures for improvement, interrelations with the development of national economy, etc.

c. Compilation of full data on all forms of energy within the region and provision in collaboration with IAEA of information and documents on developments in the field of nuclear energy.
d. Study of organizational and administrative problems of public corporations in the energy sector.

e. Investigation in collaboration with UNESCO and other agencies, of existing facilities for the formation of scientists and technologists in the field of energy.

Comment:

a. Document E/CN.14/EP.3 on electric power in Africa has been revised and is in printing. A preliminary study of energy in north Africa has been completed with the aid of the Economic Commission for Europe and further work is now in hand.

b. Investigations are in progress on the possibility of establishing a solar energy research and development centre in Niamey (Niger).

c. Papers are in preparation on oil and natural gas.

d. Sub-regional studies are being closely co-ordinated with water resources surveys and sub-regional programmes for industrial development with a view to arriving at concrete recommendations to be discussed in sub-regional meetings.

(iv) Water resources development, training of personnel

25. Description:

Study and development of training facilities for African personnel in the field of water resources.

Comment:

Work will be undertaken in collaboration with international organizations and specialized agencies concerned, and will include:

a. Surveys of needs in the various categories of personnel in the Region;

b. Development of training programmes to meet such needs in manpower required to carry out and execute water development projects;

c. Establishment of sub-regional training centres for middle-grade hydrologists;

d. Arrangements for fellowships and study tours for administrators, hydrologists and engineers to study the achievements of countries which have been confronted with similar problems in water resources development.

e. A training centre on small-scale water storages will be organized in 1965.
Survey and planning of water resources development

Description:

Examination and assistance to water resources development within the framework of national development planning, based on assessment of the available water resources and needs for various purposes such as domestic consumption, agriculture and industry.

Comment:

a. Arrange, upon the request of interested Governments and in collaboration with WMO, for the establishment and expansion of observational networks to extend the coverage of hydrological data;
b. Organize surveys, on a country basis, of priorities in water resources development as a basis for technical assistance;
c. Continue studies through bilateral arrangements, meetings and other means of African international river basins;
d. Follow up closely the joint studies carried out by African countries of international groundwater basins and assist Governments by sending short-term consultants;
e. Collaborate with FAO in the study of water legislation;
f. Continue the analysis of organizational and administrative problems of water resources development aiming at finding solutions;
g. Collaborate with FAO in studies on the economics of water resources development and utilization; provide advisory services, on request by Governments.

Mineral resources, training in geology and mining

Description:

Study and development of training facilities for African personnel in the field of mineral resources development.

Comment:

a. Studies from a quantitative and qualitative point of view on the adequacy of the existing facilities in individual countries for training scientists and technologists on a sub-regional basis in geology and mining engineering and their special branches.
b. Training of intermediate personnel for geological and mining operations.
c. Arrangements for fellowships and study tours for geologists and mining engineers to study the achievements of developed countries in mineral resources development.
28. **Description:**

a. Promotion of the immediate and long-term needs of geological surveys as an essential basis for mineral investigation in relation to industrial developments.

b. Assistance to individual Governments at their request in solving problems of mineral investigation, development and beneficiation.

**Comment:**

a. A study of the present state of mining legislation in the different African countries in collaboration with United Nations Headquarters and other bodies concerned.

b. Investigations for setting up a regional centre for rock age determination by radioactive methods at one of the existing institutions.

c. Examination, in association with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, of prospects for an African mining congress to deal with mineral exploration, production and beneficiation problems which concern the African mining industry.

(b) **Development of transport and communications**

**Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority**

(i) **Studies of sub-regional transport networks**

Origin: Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1); Commission resolutions 103(VI), 147(VII) and 149(VII).

29. **Description:**

Studies on the development of sub-regional transport networks as part of studies on the development of sub-regional infrastructural networks, designed to assess possibilities within the framework of medium- and long-term economic growth.

**Comment:**

a. A preliminary study on west Africa has been completed and one on east Africa is nearing completion.

b. As the next step, arrangements are being made for detailed pre-feasibility studies of the potential new links between groups of countries. Work has already been started by a team provided by the Federal Republic of Germany covering Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Upper Volta and Niger. A survey of the navigability of the middle Niger River is being carried out by the Government of the Netherlands. A team provided
by Italy will shortly start work in Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia. Negotiations are in progress with the Government of the United Kingdom concerning links between Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Malawi and Zambia. Similar negotiations are in progress with the Government of Belgium concerning road links between the Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo (Brazzaville), the Central African Republic, Gabon, Cameroon and Chad. Similar negotiations are in progress with the Government of France concerning road links between the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. Finally, a special examination of the transport development problems of the Great Lakes area in east Africa is being considered to be carried out in 1965. The United States Government is also contributing to these studies.

c. All the studies on transport development are being carried out within the framework of development possibilities, and in particular, in agriculture and industry, and within the framework of research into economic growth on a sub-regionally co-ordinated basis. This project is therefore being carried out in association with projects 1, 2, 7, 13 and 43.

d. While the development of African air transport is being approached on a regional basis, assistance is being given by the Commission and ICAO to negotiations for closer co-operation of air transport on a sub-regional basis.

e. A review is being carried out of the problems of developing different aspects of standardization of international road networks in west and east Africa with a view to submitting recommendations for consideration at sub-regional meetings on economic co-ordination. Attention is being paid in particular to standardizing minimum specifications, introducing driving on the right throughout Africa, adopting international road signs in accordance with the Geneva Convention on Road Traffic and standardizing highway codes.

f. Recommendations are being prepared on mechanisms for inter-governmental co-ordination in developing sub-regional transport networks in association with similar recommendations being developed in industrial and agricultural co-ordination, etc.

(ii) Studies of African transport of regional interest

Origin: Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (E/CH.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1); Commission resolutions 101(VI), 103(VI), 118(VI) and 128(VII).

(ii-a) Trans-Sahara transportation problems

30. Description:

Investigation of possibilities of a link across the Sahara.

Comment:

A preliminary survey has been carried out. A meeting of experts from countries north and south of the Sahara, held in 1964, set up a Committee
of four countries, to be aided by two United Nations experts to carry out further inquiries with a view to the possible presentation of a request to the United Nations Special Fund for a pre-investment survey. The first meeting of the Committee was held towards the end of 1964; further surveys will be carried out in 1965.

(ii-b) Problems of railway development

31. Description:

An inventory of technical features of existing railway systems, in particular detailed data on track, rolling stock, locomotives and projected extensions. A study of factors affecting the present levels of performance of railway systems.

Comment:

The inventory is expected to be started in 1965. The first stage of the study of factors affecting levels of performance of railway systems is also planned. The compilation and analysis of data already available is expected to begin in 1965. These projects derive from the need to improve the performance of existing transport systems as well as expanding them.

(ii-c) Road research

32. Description:

A preliminary study on the adequacy of existing road research facilities and programmes in the African region and of the means and extent of the application of research findings to construction and maintenance projects.

Comment:

This project is expected to begin in 1965.

(ii-d) Air transport

33. Description:

Investigations aimed at establishing an African civil aviation organ.

Comment:

The objective is to convene a conference to establish such an organ as soon as possible. The conference will be convened and the preparation made jointly by the Commission and ICAO in consultation with the Organization of African Unity. Attention is drawn to recommendation 3 of the Report of the African Air Transport Conference (E/CN.14/TRANS/26).
(ii-e) Tourism

34. Description:

Studies to assist African Governments in developing tourist facilities.

Comment:

Studies will be initiated, bearing in mind the views of the African Air Transport Conference, with a view to assisting African Governments in the development of facilities for tourism.

(ii-f) Maritime transport

35. Description:

a. The creation of an internal mechanism for consultation and co-operation between shippers and clients.

b. Vocational training of labour engaged in cargo handling.

c. Preparation of a standard manual for training of licensed tally clerks and cargo measurers.

d. Preparations for permanent inter-regional institutes for education and training of all classes of marine personnel.

e. Examination of possibilities of creating free port areas for land-locked countries within existing ports.

Comment:

A detailed study has been carried out on shipping facilities in west Africa and stabilization and standardization of freight rates. A similar study has now started on east Africa. The findings so far indicate that the whole question must be examined in wider terms than are laid down in Commission resolution 101(VI). Furthermore, although the starting point of these inquiries has been sub-regional, the whole problem has to be examined on a regional basis.

(ii-g) Transit problems of land-locked countries

36. Description:

Studies on transit problems with a view to helping the Governments concerned to find solutions, with particular reference to land-locked States.

Comment:

This project is being carried out in association with project 83. A paper will be contributed to a conference on land-locked countries.
recommended by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

(iii) Training
Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolution 110(VI).

37. Description:
Preparations to accelerate training of Africans in the field of transportation.

Comment:
In view of the high cost of operating temporary training courses, it is intended to obtain bilateral and other assistance in the study, design and establishment of permanent institutions for training in all aspects of transport development and operation.

(iv) Telecommunications
Origin: Commission resolutions 106(VI) and 148(VII).

38. Description:
Joint ECA/ITU programme for the development of telecommunications in Africa. Continuation of efforts to assist African Governments in the development of telecommunications as stated in documents E/CN.14/219 and E/CN.14/299 and resolutions 106(VI) and 148(VII) of the Commission; with the following specific items:

a. Establishment of intra-African telecommunication links. Assistance in the assessment of requirements, provision of equipment and ad hoc training, as requested by countries, and in the co-ordinated utilization of aid sources, like the United Nations Special Fund, bilateral aid, etc.;

b. Organization and conduct of a large-scale pan-African telecommunications pre-investment survey and establishment of a long-term implementation plan for national, intra-African and inter-continental telecommunications, taking into consideration the findings of ITU's Regional Plan Committee for Africa and the General Plan for the development of the international network;

c. Setting up of long-term comprehensive training schemes to meet the demand for technical personnel which will arise from the long-term development;

d. Promotion of financing schemes for the development of telecommunications in Africa;

e. Ad hoc technical assistance on specific subjects in the field of telecommunications as may be required by African countries.
The African continent suffers from lack of telecommunication links between the countries. Many internal telecommunication networks require improvements or expansion. Existing telecommunication facilities do not correspond to the requirements presented by the new structure and the economic and social development. Trade, aviation, shipping, meteorology, press and information, intra-governmental activities and others are dependent on adequate telecommunication facilities. Governments attach high priority to solving telecommunication problems. The non-availability of trained personnel for planning, operation and maintenance of new installations and lack of funds, in many of the African countries, make it necessary to make assistance available to meet the respective needs. A short-term phase providing such assistance has been proposed and is under implementation to solve urgent equipment and personnel problems. A second phase is to be started providing for continental implementation planning and the promotion of appropriate financial schemes directed towards an ultimate solution of the problem and towards self-sufficiency of the countries.

D. Mapping and surveying

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Training centre(s) in photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveying


39. Description:

Establishment of training centres in photogrammetry and airborne geophysical surveys.

Comment:

Preparatory work for establishing the training centre(s); including:

a. Final investigation on detailed need and site determination; negotiation with contemplated host countries; approach to various bodies to enlist their assistance;

b. Organization of a pilot course on a selected subject of aerial surveys to test problems and conditions of establishing such a training centre;

c. Preparation of a statute and operation plan for the training centre.
(ii) Joint centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping

Origin: Resolution 12 of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1963); second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

40. Description:

Examination of the nature and scope of the task of common centres and the means available at present in Africa with regard to the specialized services and resulting proposals.

Comment:

Preliminary studies on the location, cost of installation and operations and on the planning and the financing of the proposed centres, in preparation for an expert group meeting.

(iii) Documentation and dissemination of information


41. Description:

Preparation of a bibliography of recent important publications on surveying and mapping for distribution to member countries. Establishment of a map reference and documentation centre.

Comment:

A considerable amount of cartographic material has already been gathered. Arrangements are being made for exchanging maps and cartographic publications with Governments which have undertaken cartographic work in Africa.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iv) Seminars on cartography for resource development


42. Description:

Organization of seminars to introduce basic modern techniques and organization and assist Governments in designing their cartographic services.

Comment:

Subject to availability of funds and staff resources, a seminar may be held in 1966.
E. Agricultural development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa

Origin: Report on the first session of the Commission, paras. 61 and 63; Commission resolutions 128 (XII) and 141 (VII).

43. Description:

Continuing compilation and analysis of:

a. Agricultural plans and programmes including diversification policies and commodity trends, price relationships and export prospects.

b. Production and imported supplies of main domestic agricultural staples and raw materials.

Comment:

Continued build-up of country and commodity information files will be made for documentation of other studies and meetings of the Commission and other international organizations. One of the outlets for information compiled is the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, published two or three times a year. The Bulletin is also used for publication of other articles on agricultural development in Africa.

(ii) Intra-regional agricultural specialization and trade

Origin: Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa (Bamako, October 1964) and other sub-regional co-ordination conferences; Commission resolution 141 (VII), para. 4 (a) and (b), and para. 7.

44. Description:

Statistical and economic analysis of food and other agricultural imports and projections of demand as a basis for recommendations on intra-regional and sub-regional specialization and increased trade in agricultural products, in the context of national development plans, with the co-operation of FAO.

Comment:

a. An intensive study of the prospects of developing agricultural production in west Africa on the basis of international specialization and the consequent increased intra-sub-regional trade prospects will be carried out in 1965.

b. A similar study is being prepared for a Conference on Economic Co-operation in central Africa which is expected to be held in September 1965.
c. In addition to preparatory work for sub-regional conferences, continued study of food and raw material deficits and exploration of specific means of overcoming these on sub-regional bases will be made, including demand prospects, foreign exchange implications, and identification of specific areas of high potential in the sub-regions, based on soil fertility and land-use surveys.

d. Emphasis will be placed on import substitution and the possibilities and procedures for the establishment of a regional or sub-regional common market in agricultural products.

(iii) Trade and marketing of agricultural products

Origin: Report on the first session of the Commission, paragraph 62; Commission resolutions 18 (II) and 25 (III); resolution recommendations of the first and third FAO Regional Conference for Africa; reports of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization and of the Standing Committee on Trade.

45. Description:

With a view to increasing agricultural export proceeds and supplying urban populations with cheap locally grown food, an examination of the policies and operations of national marketing schemes including price stabilization programmes and measures to improve marketing in general, including the role and operations of commercial enterprises with special emphasis on efficiency criteria.

Comment:

a. Exploration of possible new export markets and examination of, and recommendations for, improvements in procedures in handling special bilateral trading arrangements.

b. An examination of statutory marketing organizations will be included in this project with emphasis on efficiency criteria.

c. Preparations, in co-operation with FAO, for a proposed African marketing commission.

d. Investigation of, and training for, co-operative and pre-co-operative domestic marketing arrangements.

(iv) Development of forestry, and production and trade in timber products


46. Description:

Formulation and recommendations of policies relating to timber exports and the development of timber products industries.
Comment:

a. Work will be follow-up to the African Timber Trends Study and will emphasize possibilities of intra-African trade in timber and forest products as well as prospects of increasing exports to other regions.

b. Work will be done with the co-operation of FAO. This project will be carried out in association with project 15.

(v) Manpower; education and training for Africans in agriculture

Origin: Report on the first session of the Commission, paragraph 54; FAO Conference resolutions.

47. Description:

Formulation of surveys on specialized manpower requirements, existing facilities for education and training.

Comment:

The planning of these surveys is to be worked out jointly on a systematic basis with FAO and UNESCO and will cover planning, project evaluation, management, co-operation, and methods of dissemination of information. Existing facilities will be evaluated and recommendations for extension or introduction of new facilities wherever possible to be shared between countries. In this connexion the recommendations of the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa with respect to training and research institutes (E/CONF.14/324, annex IX) are to be carried out (1965-1966).

(vi) Co-ordination of agricultural research in Africa

Origin: Commission resolution 141 (VII), para. 6.

48. Description:

Assistance, in collaboration principally with FAO and with UNESCO, in developing and co-ordinating applied research in all phases of agriculture, animal husbandry and food processing on a regional and sub-regional basis.

Comment:

In consultation with FAO and the Special Fund, exploration will be made of the possibilities of establishing regional or sub-regional agricultural research and development institutes which could serve as consultative bodies on project formulation and planning.

(vii) Development of agro-allied industries

49. Description:

Continuing analysis and recommendations on handling, processing and storage of agricultural products and the promotion of industries based on them.

Comment:

a. A series of papers will be presented to the Conferences on Economic Co-operation for east Africa (June 1965), and central Africa (September 1965), on the possibilities of developing food and other agricultural industries on a sub-regionally co-ordinated basis. A similar study was presented to the Conference on west Africa last October with the co-operation of FAO Agricultural Engineering Branch.

b. This project will be carried out in association with project 15.

c. Part of a comprehensive project requested by the Commission at its seventh session.

(viii) Rural animation, agricultural credit, co-operatives and extension services

Origin: Reports on the first, second and third sessions of the Commission; Commission resolutions 46 (IV), 56 (IV), 108 (VI), 112 (VI), 119 (VI) and 141 (VII). First FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolutions 1, 3 and 6; General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV); FAO/ECA Centre on Land Policies in East and Central Africa.

50. Description:

Investigations and recommendations on policies and methods of organization of essential supporting institutions in rural development programmes, particularly on methods and techniques for promoting the integration of livestock and crop production.

Comment:

In September 1965, a seminar on agricultural credit policies and the organization thereof is to be held for the French-speaking countries of Africa in Dakar, sponsored jointly by FAO and the Commission. In 1966 further studies and meetings are being planned on rural animation and extension services.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(ix) West African livestock and meat survey


51. Description:

Survey and recommendations on the integration of livestock raising and the processing of animal products.
Comment:

A survey is in progress by a team of experts mainly provided by the Government of Poland and FAO. Recommendations on co-ordinated policies with respect to research, breed improvement, disease control, pasture and fodder provisions, marketing and processing will be made in a report by June 1965 and will provide a basis of follow-up projects for 1965 and 1966.

(x) Fertilizer consumption prospects in East Africa


52. Description:

A study is being prepared of the prospect of increasing consumption of fertilizers in the east African sub-region, including methods of stimulating their use.

Comment:

The study will be similar to that prepared for the Conference on Industrial Co-ordination in west Africa. As in the case of west Africa, it is being done in conjunction with the survey of the possibilities of developing production of fertilizers on a sub-regionally co-ordinated basis.

(xi) Economics of selected modern inputs in African agriculture

Origin: Reports on the first, second and third sessions of the Commission; Commission resolution 141 (VII) para. 1 and para. 4 (c).

53. Description:

Studies are being prepared on the economic response under various conditions in Africa to expenditures on fertilizers, pesticides, certain machinery, and irrigation works.

Comment:

a. In 1965 this work is in connexion with a meeting being convened by the German Foundation for Developing Countries with the co-operation of the Commission and FAO. Further work on modern technical inputs in 1966 is planned on irrigation and mechanization. The main objective is to make it possible to evaluate agricultural development plans in terms of efficiency criteria.

b. A technical and economic study of the return on investments in the production of meat, dairy products, cereals, rice, sugar and cotton is to be made for the eighth session of the Commission.
(xii) Larger-scale agricultural development schemes

Origin: Report on the sixth session of the Commission; resolution 141 (VIII), para. 1.

54. Description:

Case studies on the economics of selected state farms, settlement schemes, plantations, production co-operatives etc.; a joint study with FAO on government steps to harmonize methods and projects to achieve modernized farming on a relatively large scale.

Comment:

It is proposed to review the available evidence in Africa of the factor responsible for the success or failure of selected large-scale projects. The purpose is to help develop criteria on the questions of the appropriate organizational forms for agricultural development in Africa. Study tours are being planned for 1966 on state contract purchase schemes and integrated special purpose agricultural-industrial units.

(xiii) Selected problems of staple food supply

Origin: Commission resolutions 18 (II), 54 (IV), and 141 (VII), para. 4 (c). FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

55. Description:

Studies of the possibilities of meeting the problem of specific grain deficits in west Africa.

Comment:

a. Investigations will be made on the possibility of specialization within the west African sub-region of intensive irrigated rice production.

b. It is also proposed to investigate, with the co-operation of FAO, the possibilities of cassava flour in the context of the problem of reducing wheat flour imports.

(xiv) Production of fish and fish products

Origin: Commission resolutions 18 (II), 54 (IV) and 14 (VII), para. 4 (e); FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

56. Description:

Examination, in co-operation with FAO, of the means to increase the catch of marine and inland water fish and the production and consumption of fish meal, as a contribution to the problem of protein deficiencies in African diets.
It is planned to present by 1966 a set of definite policy recommendations, within an intra-African context, on the role of fishery research, production and utilization, with the co-operation of fisheries and nutrition units of FAO.

(xv) Soil conservation and land use policy


57. Description:

Examination of the economics of soil conservation techniques, within a context of land use policy.

Comment:

By the use of soil and land, mapping and soil fertility information, areas of high potential especially suitable for intensive development, will be indicated (in conjunction with FAO, with whom primary responsibility for these activities lies).

(xvi) Land tenure and land reform

Origin: Commission resolutions 103 (VI), and 141 (VII), para. 2.

58. Description:

Studies of land reform programmes including settlement and consolidation schemes and the appropriate modifications in land tenure to promote agricultural advance.

Comment:

Comparative studies of selected land reform and other land tenure changes are planned for late 1965 or 1966. In conjunction with UNESCO and FAO, exploration of the possibilities and means of establishing land use and policy institutes.

(xvii) Organization and administration of agricultural services of government


59. Description:

Analysis and recommendation on the comparative effectiveness of forms of government administration in the field of agriculture.

Comment:

Despite formidable technical and financial difficulties, it is apparent that existing knowledge and funds cannot yet be applied with
full effectiveness because of administrative problems and personnel shortages in government ministries and departments of agriculture. A comparative and analytical study of these problems is planned for 1966.

III. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Population

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Studies on demographic levels, trends and projections

Origin:19/ Report on the first session of the Commission; report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186); recommendations of the Population Commission; recommendations of the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa, 1962 (E/CN.14/170 and Add.1); General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII); Economic and Social Council resolutions 935 C (XXXV) and 1048 (XXXVII).

60. Description:

Studies of demographic structures and trends to provide basic information and analysis for planning economic and social development including:

a. Studies and evaluation of the over-all demographic indicators provided by the population censuses, sample surveys and vital statistics;

b. Projections of the regional, sub-regional and national population by segments (rural and urban population, school-age population, manpower etc.);

c. Studies on the inter-relationship of population growth and economic and social development and on demographic and manpower aspects of African development plans.

Comment:

a. Projections of population of Africa by age and sex up to 2000 A.D. for five sub-regions were prepared for internal use by the secretariat. Projection of population by segments will be made as required.

b. A study of the demographic problems and priorities in Africa under the United Nations Development Decade, for the Meeting of the Committee of Experts on Social Development held in 1965.

c. A study of demographic effects of urbanization.

19/ This origin is common to all projects under A.
(ii) Demographic training

61. Description:

Establishment of sub-regional demographic training and research centres and assistance in training activities and related research.

Comment:

The North African Demographic Centre was established in Cairo in 1963.

The secretariat arranged for the second training course starting in November 1964. Preliminary work was undertaken and will be continued to establish a second sub-regional centre to meet the needs of the other African countries.

B. Economic, social and technical aspects of housing and physical planning

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Origin: Report of the Meeting of Experts on Housing Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/141); report on the fifth session of the Commission, paras. 257 to 259.

(i) Policies, programming and administration in housing, building and physical planning

62. Description:

a. To assist Governments in the elaboration and implementation of comprehensive policies in the fields of housing and physical planning as an integral part of over-all development plans.

b. To assist Governments in the development of appropriate institutions for the administration of housing programmes.

c. To assist Governments in the establishment of suitable organizations for national, regional and local physical planning.

d. Studies in the development of a suitable methodology for assessing housing needs, both in quantitative and qualitative terms.

Comment:

The main emphasis of the programme will now be on assistance to Governments following the comprehensive documentation prepared for the Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies and Development, held in September-October 1964, and the first session of the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning held in November 1964.

20/ This origin is common to all projects under B.
(ii) Housing and related sanitation facilities

63. Description:

Analysis of the initial and running costs of providing and maintaining basic standards of sanitation relating to housing, with particular reference to rapidly expanding settlements.

Comment:

This project is being carried out in co-operation with WHO.

(iii) Housing costs

64. Description:

Collection and analysis on a comparative basis of housing costs, including house building costs, cost of land and services.

Comment:

This project is designed to carry on, on a regular basis, pilot work already prepared for the first session of the Standing Committee on Housing and Physical Planning held in November 1964.

(iv) Planning and development of the physical environment - national, regional and local

65. Description:

Study of the structure of organizations responsible for physical planning in African countries.

Comment:

a. This project is the continuation of the work which started in preparation for the Workshop on the Role of Physical Planning and Urbanization Policies and Development (September-October 1964).

b. A study will be undertaken of high density residential development close to employment centres, compared with low density residential development based on public transport, to serve as a guide for planning fast-growing centres.

c. The findings of the Symposium on the Planning and Development of New Towns held in Moscow in August and September 1964, will be examined to see how far they are applicable to African countries.

(v) Regulations and standards in the field of housing, building and physical planning

66. Description:

Review of regulations and standards in the field of housing, building and physical planning, with a view to immediately elaborating regulations more adapted to conditions prevailing in Africa.
Comment:

Existing regulations have their origin in those applicable to, and frequently drawn up some time ago by the former metropolitan powers.

(vi) Dissemination and exchange of information

67. Description:

Examination of ways and means of assembling and promoting, in documented form, information on building, housing and physical planning.

Comment:

A survey is being carried out of methods of assembling and disseminating documented information.

(vii) Training

68. Description:

a. A review of existing facilities for technical and professional training in housing and physical planning.

b. Assessment of needs of technical staff in all grades required to implement housing, building and physical planning programmes.

c. Assistance to Governments in improving and expanding existing facilities for technical and professional training.

Comment:

a. Training activities will be carried out in close co-operation with UNESCO and the ILO.

b. It is intended, when funds are available, to organize regular training courses for housing administrators on a sub-regional basis.

c. Attention will be paid to the training of specialists in tropical architecture through the utilization and expansion of existing facilities in Africa, with particular reference to French-speaking countries.

d. An effort will be made to establish appropriate organs for the recognition of academic qualifications in the provisions relating to housing and physical planning.

C. Social problems

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Socio-economic problems in development and improvement of rural life and institutions

Origin: Commission resolutions 48 (IV), 88 (V) and 117 (VI) and Economic and Social Council resolution 975 (XXXVI).
69. Description:

Surveys of socio-economic problems including study of agrarian structures; rural resettlement and land reform measures; agricultural home economics, nutrition and health extension services; co-operatives; rural industries and marketing systems; local council services; social security; housing and working conditions; other rural institutions likely to strengthen the income resources and security of rural families; and special problems arising from other items in the work programme.

Comment:

a. These programmes are being carried out in close co-operation with other relevant Commission programmes and with the specialized agencies, especially FAO, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO.

b. A socio-economic survey of rural development of Mali, Niger and the Upper Volta was initiated in 1964. In 1965, preliminary and final reports of the survey mission will be circulated as a basis for consultation with FAO, the ILO, WHO and UNESCO on concerted action in dealing with rural development problems in these three land-locked countries.

c. A similar survey on Ethiopia will be completed in 1965.

d. In 1966, a short study is planned in east and central Africa.

(11) Social problems of urbanization and industrialization

Origin: Recommendations of the Workshop on Urbanization Problems (E/CONF.170 and Add.1).

70. Description:

Studies, including country case studies, of social problems encountered by Governments in cities and localities undergoing industrialization. The studies will be carried out in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and the relevant specialized agencies.

Comment:

a. Other Commission programmes in the development field are throwing up specific social problems, e.g. dwelling patterns, tenant education, housing management, resettlement, the family in urbanization, social planning in relation to industrial development, welfare services in industry, social aspects of river basin development, the adequacy of social security measures, and the prevention of crime and juvenile delinquency. The examination of these problems requires an interdisciplinary approach (see also projects 13, 14, 15, 61, 62, 64 and 65).
b. A study of the problems encountered by Sudra, Ghana and the United Arab Republic in connexion with the Wadi Halfa, the Volta River and the Aswan Dam resettlement schemes, respectively, will be undertaken in 1965 with particular emphasis on the methods adopted in the resettlement of displaced rural populations.

c. Particular cities and localities will be selected for intensive study.

d. In co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, a sub-regional workshop on the social aspects of industrialization is planned for 1966-1967, covering the Maghreb countries and with particular reference to the social problems and implications of the rapid growth of the oil industry.

e. In co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, an inter-regional seminar on urban growth and population settlement is planned to convene in 1966.

f. In co-operation with the ILO and the International Social Security Association, a study of the role of traditional mutual aid associations in social security measures will be undertaken in 1966.

g. A contribution will be made to the third United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in Stockholm in 1965.

(iii) Organization and administration of social welfare services

Origin: Report of the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79), recommendations II, 4 and 1; Commission resolutions 88 (V), 118 (VI) and 119 (VI); recommendations of the Workshop on Urbanization Problems (E/CN.14/170 and Add.1).

71. Description:

a. General and country case studies of patterns of national social welfare programmes, including planning, organization, administration, financing, co-ordination and integration of social welfare services with over-all national development planning.

b. Studies of the social and economic adjustments of newly independent countries in the region.

c. Production of monographs from studies and investigations undertaken.

Comment:

2. In 1964, a Directory of Social Welfare Activities in Africa and a monograph on patterns of social welfare organization and administration were completed and submitted for publication. Work on a second monograph
on social work training in Africa, and a third monograph on family, youth and child welfare services, was also begun in 1964. These monographs will serve as working papers for regional meetings in 1965 and 1966.

b. During the same year, a study of social adjustment of the newly independent States of east and central Africa (Kenya, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Malawi, Zambia, Rhodesia) was undertaken. This is the first of two studies on the social and economic adjustment of newly independent countries, the second of which will be undertaken during 1965 in countries of the West Africa sub-region. A study of the needs of African women, begun during 1964, will be completed in 1965.

c. In 1965, a study on rehabilitation of the handicapped will be undertaken to serve as a basis both for the production of a monograph and for a working paper for a regional meeting on rehabilitation to be held in 1966.

d. A regional meeting on social defence organized as a joint ECA/BSA project was held in Monrovia in August 1964, mainly in preparation for the Third World Congress on Crime and Delinquency which is to be held in Stockholm in 1965.

e. A workshop on the planning, organization and administration of family, youth and child welfare services (urban and rural) is planned for 1966.

f. The formulation of a regional youth work programme for the Commission began in 1964 with the assistance of a special consultant and in consultation with international youth organizations and the Organization of African Unity, the programme will be carried out in co-operation with the specialized agencies.

g. The secretariat will advise and assist member Governments in the planning and implementation of regional, sub-regional and national social welfare programmes.

(iv) Training in the social welfare field

Origin: Reports of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/CN.14/144 and Corr.1 and 2), recommendation IX (para. 32), and recommendation No. 3 of the second session (E/CN.14/187 and Corr.1).

72. Description:

a. To assess African manpower needs and resources in the field of social work and social administration.

b. To establish sub-regional training centres for social work, with the assistance of UNICEF, the Bureau of Social Affairs, the International Association of Schools of Social Work and other international voluntary agencies interested in social work education, for senior level training.
c. To undertake a long-term programme for the training of instructors in social work and specialized training for administrative, professional and technical staff responsible for organization and operation of social welfare programmes.

Comment:

a. This project has been divided into two phases:

   The first phase: a study of social work training facilities in Africa which was undertaken by a team of consultants in October-November 1964;

   The second phase: the organization of a training seminar for social work educators, which is scheduled to take place in 1965.

b. A monograph on social work training in Africa which was prepared in draft to serve as background document for the consultant team, will be finalized for the training course.

c. Negotiation will begin in 1965 to establish a multi-purpose sub-regional training centre in east Africa for senior officers engaged in national community development programmes.

(v) Eradication of illiteracy

Origin: General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII); Commission resolutions 115 (VI) and 126 (VII).

73. Description:

a. With the co-operation of UNESCO, to undertake research and study which will promote the contribution of literacy to socio-economic development.

b. To assist and encourage African countries to consider literacy programmes in their general planning and to promote inter-African co-operation in this field.

c. To assist African countries; with the collaboration of UNESCO, in preparing projects within the framework of the World Literacy Experimental Programme and in devising methods by which the participation of the public and private enterprises and co-operative organizations in literacy programmes can be listed.

Comment:

a. During 1965, assistance will be given to UNESCO to select countries in the region in which experimental projects, in connexion with the World Literacy Campaign, will be launched.
b. In co-operation with UNESCO, planning missions of experts will, in 1965-1966, assist selected African Governments in planning their national programmes and experimental projects, and in preparing requests for international assistance in respect of projects in which literacy is related to social and economic development.

c. The possibility of undertaking joint research, with a view to implementing the selective approach to mass literacy work in the region, will be considered with UNESCO, early in 1965.

IV. MONEY AND FINANCE

A. Monetary institutions and policies

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(1) Mobilization of domestic savings and their direction into productive investment: the role of financial institutions in this process

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolutions 30 (III), 87 (V), 95 (VI) and 133 (VII).

74. Description:

Studies of methods of fostering incentives to saving, prevention of hoarding and the flight of capital, development of capital markets, appraisal of existing financial institutions and their operation in Africa, recommendations for development of new financial institutions to promote trade and development, including development banks or institutions for special purposes.

Comment:

a. The principal financial institutions for mobilization of potential savings and their direction into productive investment are: domestic and foreign commercial banks, publicly and privately owned, industrial and agricultural development banks (including small business credit banks), savings banks and savings and credit co-operatives, building societies, hire-purchase finance houses, investment trusts, new institutions to be examined (deposit and domestic and export credit, insurance, postal checking organizations, clearing houses etc.).

b. Within this project the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on financial institutions and monetary policy will be followed up as appropriate.

(ii) Balance of payments problems

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolutions 30 (III), 87 (V), 95 (VI) and 133 (VII).
75. Description:

Continuing analysis of trends in balance of payments difficulties, exchange control operations and fluctuations in the degree of convertibility of foreign currencies, formulation of policies to achieve permanent equilibrium in the balance of payments without depressing the rate of growth of African economies.

Comment:

a. A study will be prepared of intra-African and intra-zonal balance of payments difficulties, probable trends and forms of repressed disequilibrium.

b. A study will be prepared of the operations of exchange controls, their effects on the balance of payments and the direction and volume of trade.

c. A study will be prepared of the different degrees of inconvertibility of African currencies and methods of supporting currencies.

(iii) Monetary co-operation among African central banks

Origin: Commission resolutions 30 (III), 87 (V), 95 (VI), 131 (VII) and 133 (VII).

76. Description:

Studies of methods of promoting closer co-operation between African central banks, in co-operation with the African Development Bank.

(iv) Multilateral payments compensation schemes and a payments union

Origin: Commission resolutions 87 (V), 95 (VI), 128 (VII) and 131 (VII).

77. Description:

Technical problems of establishing and operating a multilateral payments compensation scheme and a payments union with automatic or discretionary clearing credits.

Comment:

Studies started in 1964 will continue with a view to technical consultations with African Governments and the convening of a meeting of African monetary authorities at an appropriate time.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(v) Inflationary and deflationary processes in African economies

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the Commission at its third session, para. 10; Commission resolution 128 (VII).
78. Description:

Studies of statistical and other methods of measuring inflationary and deflationary trends in African countries and methods of detecting sources of inflation; income policies and related problems of providing sufficient supplies of goods and services to match growing consumer incomes as development proceeds.

Comment:

Studies are being concluded.

B. Public finance and fiscal policy

Group I. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) The promotion of balanced growth of government revenue and expenditure

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

79. Description:

Studies of revenue and expenditure policies and patterns of African countries; analysis of existing tax and revenue systems; recommendations for harmonization and improvement of tax systems, including assessment and collection practices; appraisal in relation to development needs.

Comment:

Surveys of the salient features of African budgets and systems of taxation are being undertaken.

(ii) Harmonization of national budgeting with development planning


80. Description:

Studies of the problems involved in, and the procedures conducive to, an effective harmonization of national budgetary practices with development plans. Studies of the reclassification of budgets with a view to facilitating control of performance and harmonization with specific projects in development plans; the reconciliation of government accounts with the reclassified budget and corresponding development plans.

Comment:

a. A manual on budget management is being prepared in collaboration with the Fiscal and Financial Branch of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
b. Studies will be initiated of budgetary procedures in member countries with special reference to the means adopted for harmonization of budgetary activities with national plans, and their effectiveness.

c. Advisory services will be provided to Governments in these fields on request.

(iii) Standardization of customs tariff nomenclature, harmonization of rates of customs duties and other import charges, and uniform classification of revenues arising therefrom

Origin: Commission resolutions 100 (VI) and 107 (VI).

81. Description:

Assistance to African countries in adopting the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, comparative studies of the rates of customs duties and other import charges, and establishment of uniform systems of classification of customs revenues in order to facilitate zonal, sub-regional or regional customs integration, and an assessment of the nature and extent of tariff changes involved therein, as well as the fiscal effects of such changes.

Comment:

a. Assistance to African countries in the transposition of their tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature will be continued. This will include the preparation of a manual of instructions dealing with its effective implementation.

b. Examination and analysis of existing rates of customs duties etc., will be undertaken in the context of proposals for customs integration.

c. Comparative studies will be undertaken of the various revenue classification of customs duties etc., in order to identify and resolve difficulties encountered in establishing uniform systems of classification.

d. This project will be carried out in association with project 7.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iv) Economic incentives and allied legislation for industrial development and capital investment

Origin: Commission resolutions 43 (IV) and 1140 (VII).

82. Description:

Study of fiscal and financial incentives and allied legislation for the promotion of capital investment and industrial development in Africa, including consideration of the implications of the recommendation A.IV.12 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development Final Act on the encouragement of private foreign investment.

Comment:

a. A preliminary study of investment laws in Africa, summarizing existing legislation, together with a preliminary analysis, has been prepared and will be published in 1965.

b. A manual to supply foreign investors with information on financial and other incentives offered in each African country, on market conditions and on financial institutions likely to lend them assistance, is under preparation.

c. The policies and legislative arrangements adopted in respect of these matters in member countries will be reviewed and the question of inter-territorial harmonization on a sub-regional basis will be considered with them in the light of resolution 140 (VII).

d. This project will be carried out in association with projects 5, 13, 14 and 15.

(v) Public debt management and policies in relation to development

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

83. Description:

a. Studies of the present patterns and policies with regard to the internal and external debt of African countries with particular reference to development needs.

b. Consideration of the implications for African countries of the recommendation A.IV.5 of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development relative to the problem of debt in developing countries.

Comment:

A study will be initiated of the existing position regarding the internal and external debt structures and policies of African countries with a view to an appraisal of the implications on their respective development plans and borrowing programmes. Advice will be made available to member countries on the management of public debt in relation to development.

(vi) Transit problems in west Africa

Improvement of transit regimes in west Africa.

Comment:

An expert report on the patterns, procedures and problems of transit trade in west Africa, has been received. The findings of this report will be examined on a sub-regional basis with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of drafting an acceptable convention or conventions to provide an improved basis for the regulation and promotion of such trade.

(vii) Frontier traffic problems in west Africa


Measures for improved regulation and control of frontier traffic in west Africa.

Comment:

The measures required for dealing with the problems of frontier traffic will be considered on a sub-regional basis. Existing agreements for reciprocal administrative assistance between neighbouring countries, and juxtaposition of customs installations, will also be examined with a view to their incorporation in a model convention.

(viii) Training of customs officials

Origin: Report of the Working Party on Customs Administration (E/CN.14/130 para. 33); report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174, para. 37).

Organization of advanced training courses in customs policy and administration.

Comment:

Courses have been held annually since 1962 for English-speaking countries. They are also now required for French-speaking countries, in order to meet the special needs of French- and English-speaking countries which are considering, or entering into, arrangements for sub-regional economic co-operation, particularly in relation to industrial development.

(ix) Training in budget management

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolution 77 (V).
87. Description:

Organization of training courses for senior officials for the purpose of improving methods and procedures of budgetary management.

Comment:

When the manual of budget management is completed it will be used to provide the basis for organization of these courses.

(x) **Training in tax administration**

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolution 77 (V).

88. Description:

Provision of seminars and training facilities to promote the discussion of problems in the field of taxation in Africa and to improve the methods of tax assessment, collection and administration.

Comment:

a. A comprehensive survey of African taxation systems will provide background material for this work and will be supplemented by more detailed studies according to the availability of the staff.

b. Discussions will be initiated with African Governments, at the outset on a sub-regional basis, with a view to ascertaining the need for, and feasibility of, seminars and training courses for various levels of taxation officials.

V. **INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT**

A. Personnel systems and training

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) **Training requirements in Africa**

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 123 (VII), 124 (VII), 125 (VII), 127 (VII) and 128 (VII).

89. Description:

A comprehensive survey of training requirements by field of activity and by categories of personnel.

Comment:

This survey has been initiated in co-operation with the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, the ILO and FAO.
(ii) **Intra-African assistance and training facilities in Africa**

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 123 (VII), 125 (VII), 127 (VII) and 128 (VII).

90. **Description:**

Survey of training facilities in Africa by fields of activity and by categories of personnel. Promotion of intra-African assistance on a bilateral basis, through the Commission and the specialized agencies.

**Comment:**

This survey has been initiated in co-operation with the specialized agencies, in particular UNESCO, the ILO and FAO, and in consultation with African Governments and African universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations.

(iii) **Training facilities and rosters of African training outside Africa**

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 125 (VII) and 128 (VII).

91. **Description:**

A survey of facilities for training and of Africans now undergoing or who have undergone training outside Africa, by fields of activity and by categories of personnel.

**Comment:**

a. This survey has been initiated in consultation with UNESCO, the ILO and FAO and the principal non-African countries with bilateral aid programmes.

b. Arrangements have been made, in co-operation with UNESCO, to compile information by fields of activity and by categories of personnel, on Africans undergoing training in non-African countries.

(iv) **Co-ordination of information on, and stimulation of demand for training**

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 125 (VII) and 128 (VII).

92. **Description:**

Comprehensive efforts to assist African Governments, in co-operation with specialized agencies, to establish central machinery with specialized administrators to implement training and to take advantage of existing training facilities, both within and outside Africa.
Comment:

In consultation with the specialized agencies, efforts have been initiated by correspondence and by consultation with African Governments to stimulate demand for training facilities on the basis of facilities already available inside and outside Africa by including manpower plans in over-all economic and social planning and establishing central machinery, with specialized administrators, in order to implement training.

(v) Analysis of training methods

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V), 127 (VII) and 128 (VII).

93. Description:

Studies of training methods on the basis of the experience of the Commission, the specialized agencies and other agencies concerned with the training of Africans.

Comment:

In the first instance, a review is in progress of the experience of the Commission in the training field in recent years.

(vi) In-service training for African economists and statisticians

Origin: Commission resolutions 16 (II) and 128 (VII); report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/17/4, para. 51, E/CN.14/17/4/Add.2).

94. Description:

In-service training at the headquarters of the Commission and at the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Comment:

The secretariat continues to assist in looking for and screening candidates to take advantage of the in-service training facilities in ECE and ECAFE, and is also providing training facilities of this kind at its own headquarters.

(vii) Summer course for African university students of economics and statistics

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II) and 128 (VII).

95. Description:

A summer course for students entering their final year at the university.
COITJ.1T. ent:

The course was resumed in 1964 and was held at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning. A similar course is envisaged for 1965.

b. An ad hoc seminar for teachers of economics in African universities was held at Dakar in 1964.

(viii) Financing of training activities

Origin: Commission resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V) and 128 (VII).

Description:

Review of methods of financing training activities through the United Nations Organization, the specialized agencies, bilateral donor agencies, African Governments, African universities and other sources.

Comment:

The basic objective is to seek new sources of finance for training activities.

(ix) Training in specialized fields

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; resolutions 17 (II), 77 (V) and 128 (VII).

Description:

Specialized training activities within the work programme.

Comment:

The following specialized training activities are provided or planned:

a. Training in foreign trade and commercial policy;
b. Technological education and training;
c. Course on industrial programming;
d. Training of water resources personnel;
e. Training in geology and mining;
f. Training in transport;
g. Training centres in photogrammetry, photo interpretation and airborne geophysical surveying;
h. Seminar on cartography for natural resource development;
1. Development centre on agricultural credit;
2. Seminar on small scale rural surface water supplies;
3. Demographic training centres;
4. Courses on housing administration;
5. Training instructors for aided self-help housing;
6. Training for social work;
7. Training in local government;
8. Courses in local government finance;
9. Training of customs officials;
10. Training in tax administration;
11. Training in budget management;
12. North African training facilities;
13. Training statistical staff.

E. Public administration

Group 1. Continuing project of high priority

(i) Patterns and procedures of personnel administration

Origin: Reports on the fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission.

Description:

Preparation of personnel administration manuals dealing with statutory rules, procedures and practices especially adapted to developing countries and guides or handbooks for use in public administration institutes to stimulate and facilitate their training activities.

Comment:

Manuals are under preparation as a starting point for training courses.

(ii) Government purchasing and supply

Origin: Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African countries (E/GN.14/190).
99. Description:

The study of: (a) the present laws and regulations governing public purchasing; (b) the procedures adopted for government purchasing and supply; (c) government stores administration with special reference to problems of turnover, stock ordering and maintenance; (d) existing facilities for quality control; and (e) problems of centralization and standardization, storage and supply.

Comment:

This will result in the publication of a manual on government purchasing and supply which will be used in training African officials.

(iii) Management of government enterprises

Origin: Economic and Social Council resolution 9C7 (XXXIV); Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180).

100. Description:

The study of public autonomous institutions or corporations with respect to their: (a) constitutional and legal basis; (b) financial resources; (c) managing bodies and organizational structure and (d) control and audit verification with the purpose of improving the internal management and normalization of public enterprises in their relations with central governments.

Comment:

This will result in the publication of a handbook on the management of public enterprises which will be distributed to African Governments for their guidance.

(iv) Local government training

Origin: Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180); Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities (E/CN.14/UAP/37).

101. Description:

An orientation course to be organized in 1965 aimed at: (a) training 25-30 senior officials of different types of agencies and institutions engaged in, or responsible for, training staff at the local government level; (b) developing guides for improving and modernizing local government training programmes.

Comment:

a. Preparation of manuals and other training material adapted to the realities and needs of local government in contemporary Africa and based on the recommendations of the Seminar on Central Services to Local Authorities held in 1964 in Zaria (Nigeria).
b. Preparations for an inter-regional workshop on unified personnel systems for local authorities aiming at synthetizing experience and giving guidance to Governments on the organization, scope and administration of unified personnel systems designed to provide a career service for local authority personnel.

c. Organization of a study tour for African officials of ministries responsible for local administration and development to study the achievements of other countries outside the African region that have had significant experience in improving local government for development purposes. Subject to availability of funds, the tour will be organized for about ten senior officials from French-speaking countries and visits will be made to Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic.

(v) Establishment of a pool of civil servants in Africa

Origin: Commission resolution 124 (VII).

102. Description:

A roster of civil servants from African countries available and competent to serve in other countries of the region, to be made up from information received from countries which submit their requirements and those which are in a position to supply the personnel.

Comment:

The roster of country requirements and personnel available will be circulated to all African countries. The machinery for the reception of country requirements and offers of service and its circulation to countries within Africa will be set up in the Public Administration Section. The responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of candidates will rest with the recipient country.

(vi) Course on local government finance


103. Description:

A course to cover the fields and methods of collection of local government taxes, the allocation of tax authority and, in particular, credit institutions for local authorities including organization of credit agencies, statutory basis, sources of funds, relationships with central government agencies and local authorities, and functions performed on behalf of local authorities.

Comment:

Subject to availability of funds, the course will be organized for 20-30 senior officials responsible for local authority finance both at the national and local government levels and will last from three to
four weeks and may be held in collaboration with the International Union of Local Authorities and the International Information Centre for Local Credit.

(vii) North African training facilities

Origin: Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/L.180); Commission resolution 70 (V).

104. Description:

Survey of training facilities for public administration in the Maghreb countries.

Comment:

The survey was completed late in 1963 with the co-operation of UNESCO which supplied two experts. A meeting of the Governments concerned may be convened early in 1965 to discuss implementation of the survey recommendations.

(viii) Study of African postal facilities

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

105. Description:

A study of existing national and international postal facilities in Africa covering both surface and air services.

Comment:

The survey is to pave the way for an African conference of postal authorities which might be held at an appropriate time to determine areas of co-operation between countries and to reach an agreement on methods of handling, transporting and delivering mail by air and land. A project may be established in collaboration with the International Postal Union.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(1) Statistical survey of Africa

Origin: Commission resolutions 12 (II), 59 (IV) and 146 (VII); reports of the Conference of African Statisticians.

21/ This origin is common to all projects in Section VI.
106. Description:

An over-all plan for statistical development in the region, designed
to bring activities of statistical offices in line with requirements for
economic and social planning, and involving the following action by the
secretariat:

a. Discussion with countries of technical assistance requirements in
relation to national programmes for statistical development and briefing
of, and co-operation with, experts.

b. Planning and supervision of a regional advisory service rendering
direct assistance to countries of the region, in co-operation with the
Statistical Office of the United Nations and the Bureau of Technical
Assistance operations.

Comment:

The technical assistance programmes concerning statistics are
established for each two-year period through consultations among the
secretariat, Headquarters, country resident representatives and national
statistical offices. The 1965-1966 programme has now been adopted. Over
forty United Nations technical assistance experts served in Africa
in 1964. Their periodic progress reports are sent regularly to the
secretariat for study and technical and practical comments. Up to now,
more than thirty experts have been briefed at the Commission's
headquarters on their way to their duty stations.

The advisory service, consisting of five advisers in the fields
of demography, public finance statistics, national accounts, sampling
and field surveys, was established in 1961. The advisers have so far
undertaken more than eighty field missions in twenty-five African
countries.

The third Conference of African Statisticians recommended the
expansion of the regional advisory service by the establishment of
three additional posts in the fields of national accounts, statistical
programming and data processing. Subject to availability of funds,
this will be undertaken.

(ii) Regional co-operation in training statistical personnel

107. Description:

Establishment and implementation of regional training programmes,
based on specific needs expressed by countries, including:

a. Sub-regional or regional training centres at the different levels;

b. A fellowship placement programme to enable junior statisticians
to receive in-service training in statistical offices of the region.
Three sub-regional middle-level statistical training centres have been established, located at Achimota (Ghana), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Yaoundé (Cameroon). An additional centre for English-speaking students is being established for east Africa. Assistance in the form of fellowships and/or teaching staff is given to other centres and training operations at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Dar-es-Salaam, (United Republic of Tanzania), Lagos (Nigeria) and Rabat (Morocco).

The third Conference of African Statisticians recommended that additional facilities at middle level for French-speaking students be established for west Africa, as well as a higher level regional centre for English-speaking students. The Conference also recommended that the Commission establish training facilities in national accounts. At its seventh session, the Commission requested that the possibility be studied of converting the Yaoundé Statistical Training Centre into an international statistical training institute open to all Africans.

A meeting of directors of training centres and university representatives is scheduled for April 1965. The meeting will discuss standardization of syllabuses and examinations, detailed arrangements for the future of middle-level centres after termination of existing arrangements with host countries and the over-all co-ordination of statistical training activities. It was also recommended at the seventh session of the Commission that the secretariat should consider, in cooperation with UNESCO, the provision of an appropriate syllabus for statistics in African universities.

(iii) Formulation of statistical standards for the region

Description:

Research and documentation for the organization of seminars and working groups of experts to exchange views and study methods and to consider adaptation of international standards to Africa in cooperation with the Statistical Office of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The third Conference of African Statisticians which met in October 1963 recommended a five-year programme of seminars and working groups. Within the framework of this programme, three technical meetings were held in 1964: a seminar on labour statistics in cooperation with the ILO; a working group on national accounts and a seminar on vital statistics.

The fourth Conference of African Statisticians is scheduled to meet in October 1965. In addition, four technical meetings will be convened during the year: a working group of statisticians and planners will meet in March on statistical programming; a working group on population and housing censuses will meet in June to discuss recommendations in connexion with the 1970 World Census Programme; a working group on national accounts is scheduled to meet in July to discuss the revision and extension of...
the national accounts system, and a seminar on distribution statistics is also scheduled to take place later in 1965.

At its seventh session, the Commission accorded high priority to the work on national accounts and suggested that further work was needed on capital formation estimates in the public and private sectors, on consumer price indices and on an adequate index for the standard of living.

(iv) Exchange of information on statistical activities

109. Description:

Establishment of a system for the exchange of information on statistical activities and methods among African countries. This includes:

a. Short meetings of heads of statistical offices at the sub-regional level;

b. Study tours on specific subjects or covering specialized operations;

c. Publication of the Statistical Newsletter;

d. Preparation and publication of manuals on statistical methods adapted to African conditions;

e. Preparation, translation and circulation of reports on statistical methods;

f. Publication from time to time of bibliographies of statistical publications issued by African countries.

Comment:

A sub-regional meeting of heads of west African statistical offices was held in 1964. A similar meeting of heads of north and east African statistical offices is scheduled for 1965.

A study tour on the relation of statistics to planning which visited three African countries, the USSR and France took place in 1964. A study tour on housing statistics is scheduled for 1966. The third Conference also recommended for future action the organization of a study tour in west Africa on problems relating to subsistence activity and shifting cultivations.

The Statistical Newsletter which was established in 1960 is now normally published on a quarterly basis.

A report on methods and problems of African population censuses which was submitted to the third Conference of African Statisticians has been revised and extended to include the experience of all countries in the region. A first draft of a study of housing inquiries in Africa has been
A report on the particular statistical problems met in the study of nomadic populations is under preparation. Studies on methods and problems of migration statistics in Africa and on the definitions of economically active population used in Africa is under way.

The third Conference recommended the continuation of work on the preparation of a manual on household surveys and the compilation of a list of technical coefficients for the use of planners.

The Conference also agreed to include the following in the work programme for the years 1963-1968:

a. Preparation of a study of demographic inquiries on a sub-regional scale in the region;

b. Preparation of a report on African experiences in industrial censuses and inquiries carried out in conjunction with the 1963 World Programme;

c. Preparation of a manual on the analysis of food consumption surveys;

d. Elaboration of a summary table on staff requirements in African statistical offices.

(v) Regional co-operation in the field of data processing

110. Description:

a. Use of the Mechanical Unit established at the Commission's headquarters for research and demonstration purposes, and for servicing countries without equipment or with insufficient processing capacity.

b. Preparation of reports on developments in data processing.

Comment:

The Mechanical Unit, established near the end of 1961, has successfully performed a number of operations including the processing of the Addis Ababa population census, a family budget survey for Asmara, external trade statistics of Ethiopia, a census of civil servants for Congo (Brazzaville), the regular tabulation of African trade statistics for the Commission's publications and the processing of the secretariat payroll. A number of requests for service are outstanding and could not be undertaken with the present equipment.

The third Conference of African Statisticians recommended expansion of the size of the Mechanical Unit. The Conference also recommended that a group of experts be convened to review the problems of data processing in Africa in greater detail and to draw up a programme of regional co-operation in the field. This will be undertaken when sufficient funds and staff resources are available.
(vi) Processing and publication of statistical data

III. Description:


b. Compilation and analysis of statistical data required by research divisions of the secretariat.

c. The preparation of statistical handbooks which contain a detailed analysis and evaluation of data assembled in various fields of statistics.

Comment:

Statistical appendices were previously published as annexes to the Economic Bulletin for Africa. It is considered better to issue in the future an independent bulletin on African Statistics. Resources permitting, this bulletin may appear twice a year.

Series A of the bulletin, Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, shows the direction of trade of African countries and is published quarterly. The latest issue refers to June 1964. Series B of the same publication gives a detailed classification of imports and exports by commodity group and country of origin and destination. The latest issue contains figures for the period January to December 1963 and is now in the process of printing. The geographical coverage of series B has been progressively extended during the last years.

Two preliminary issues of both the annual and the quarterly bulletins on Production Statistics (agricultural, mining and industrial commodities) have been issued and were sent to countries for comments. Both bulletins will for their most recent information depend on data supplied directly from statistical offices.

Special compilations for research purposes in the secretariat have during the last year been made in the fields of manufacturing, energy, national accounts, transport statistics and social statistics. In particular, much continuous work is being undertaken in connexion with the Economic Survey of Africa and various social development projects.

The tables for the African demographic handbook have been completed and are available in mimeographed form.

The handbook on national accounts for Africa was discussed in draft form by the Working Group on National Accounts of African countries in December 1964 and is now being issued in final form, taking into account the comments of the Working Group.

-143-
VII. HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission has no activities under this heading.

VIII. BASIC INFORMATION

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Economic Bulletin for Africa


112. Description:

Publication of a bulletin including reviews of current economic and social trends in African countries, a selection of African statistics and special articles based largely on studies prepared by the secretariat.

Comment:

The Bulletin is normally published twice a year. While the preparation of the Economic Survey of Africa is in progress, however, (see project 1) only one number will be produced each year.

(ii) Publication of bulletins on specialized topics


113. Description:

Bulletins on specialized topics are prepared or will be introduced in 1965 as follows:

a. General Bulletin on African Statistics;

b. Foreign Trade Statistics of Africa, Series A and Series B;

c. Annual and Quarterly Bulletin on Production Statistics of Agricultural, Mining and Industrial Commodities;

d. Statistical Newsletter;

e. Foreign Trade Newsletter;

\[22/\] See also project No. 111.

\[23/\] See also project No. 109.
f. Quarterly Information Bulletin on Industrial Development;  

Comment:

Consideration will be given to the publication of other bulletins or newsletters and in due course possibly some consolidation of these bulletins.

2h/ See also project No. 12.

25/ See also project No. 43.
ANNEX I

List of delegations and observers at the seventh session of the Commission

MEMBERS

Algeria

Representative: Mr. Layachi Yaker
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Nekli, Mr. Marcouf, Mr. Tidafi, Mr. Hassan Boukli, Mr. Chaf'ie Tayeb

Cameroon

Representative: Mr. Alexis Bouna
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Emmanuel Zoa Oloa, Mr. Joseph M'ongo

Central African Republic

Representative: Mr. Dominique Kouka-Ganga
Alternate Representative: Mr. Louis Kpado

Chad

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdoulaye Lamana
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mahamat Gabdou, Mr. Hissène Mahamat Guiagcussou

Congo (Brazzaville)

Representative: Mr. Jean-Michel Moumboustou
Alternate Representative: Mr. Marc Batchi
Congo (Democratic Republic of)

Representative: Mr. Arthur Pinzi
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Michel N. Sami, Mr. Eugène Ikoko, Mr. Denis N. Baketi, Mr. Jean Zitu
Advisers: Mr. Jean-Martin Mondjobé, Mr. Jean Habermann, Mr. Michel Norro

Dahomey

Representative: Mr. N. Soglo
Alternate Representatives: Mr. R. Loko, Mr. A. A. Peters, Mr. Baba Moussa

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Lij Endalkachev Makonnen
Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. Getachew Mekasha, Ato Tekle Haimanot Gebre Mariam, Ato Birhanu Wakwaya
Secretary: Woizerit Lulabesha Retta

Gabon

Representative: Mr. Dominique Kouka-Ganga
Alternate Representative: Mr. Louis Kpado

Ghana

Representative: H.E. Mr. A.K. Onwona-Agyeman
Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. E.M. Debrah, Mr. J.A. Mensah, Mr. David Busumtwi-Sam, Mr. K.A.B. Tufuoh
Advisers: Mr. G.M. Nutsugah, Mr. J.E.A. Manu, Mr. J.B. Wilmot
Secretary: Mr. J.E.K. Aggrey-Orleans

Guinea

Representative: Mr. Mamadou Scw
Alternate Representative: Mr. N’Faly Sangare
Ivory Coast
Representative: H.E. Mr. Poloneu
Alternate Representative: Mr. Sekou Touré

Kenya
Representative: Mr. T.J. Mtoya
Alternate Representatives: Dr. J.G. Kiano, Mr. T. Okello-Odongo, Mr. M. Kibaki
Advisers: Mr. T.K.B. Mbathi, Mr. To.C.J. Ramtu, Mr. A.J. Omanga, Mr. M.A.O. Ndisi, Mr. J.N. Michuki, Mr. J.M. Tasker, Mr. W.B. Akatsa, Mr. C.S. Knowles, Mr. Osanya-Phyeque, Mr. D.K. Ngini, Mr. P. Mwegwa, Mr. B.R. Baker, Mr. A.M. Nzangi

Liberia
Representative: Mr. A. Momolu Massaquci
Alternate Representatives: Mr. P. Clarence Parker, Jr., Mr. Rudolph Nah Robert, Mr. James B. Freeman
Adviser: Mr. T. Siafa Sherman

Libya
Representative: Mr. Muftah Kadiki
Alternate Representative: Mr. Ali M. Emish
Adviser: Mr. Kassem M. Sherlala

Madagascar
Representative: Mr. Miandrisoa Milavony
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Robert F. Rajaonarivory, Mr. Jacque Rakotomomenjanahary, Mr. Leon A. Rasolomana, Mr. Halibera Rakotomarivony

Malawi
Representative: H.E. Mr. B.W. Katenga
Alternate Representatives: Mr. W.D. Mwambetania, Mr. D.D. Phiri

-148-
Mali

Representative: Mr. Djim Seydou Sylla
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Boubacar Travélé, Mr. Bakary Touré, H.E. Mr. Boubacar Diallo, Mr. Baba Dicko

Mauritania

Representative: H.E. Mr. Ba Bocar Alpha
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Moktar Culd Haiba, Mr. Mohamed Lamine Culd Hamoni

Morocco

Representative: Mr. Abdelhamid Kriem

Niger

Representative: Mr. Ali Diaroumoye
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Cumarou Moussa, Mr. Bernard Bazabas, Mr. Boubacar Bolho

Nigeria

Representative: H.E. Mr. N.A. Martins
Alternate Representatives: Mr. E.E. Nse£ik, Mr. J.B. Jeffrey-Coker, Mr. J.A.O. Akediri, Mr. S.H.O. Ibe, Mr. E.O. Obayan

Rwanda

Representative: Mr. Claver Gashumba

Senegal

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sidy Karachi Diagne
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Amadou Sow, Mr. Cheick Ka, Mr. Seydina-Issa Diop, Mr. Mahenta Fall
Adviser: Mr. Mamadou I. N'Gom

Somalia

Representative: Mr. Ismail Dualeh Warsameh
Alternate Representatives: Dr. Abdurahman Jama Barre, Mr. Mohamed Haji Hassan, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Goala, Sheik Abdi Hagi

-149-
Sudan
Representative: Mr. Mohamed Abdelmagid Ahmed
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Salah El-Din El-Zubeir, Mr. Omar Ali Omar, Mr. Izzeldin Hamid, Mr. Elrasheid Abdelwahhab

Togo
Representative: Mr. Bawa Mankoubi
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Victor de Medeiros, Mr. Jean-Lucien Savi de Tové

Tunisia
Representative: H.E. Mr. Moncef Kedadi
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Tewfik Mazigh, Mr. Abdelmajid Bou-Richa, Mr. Mohamed Tewfik Larki, Mr. Mohamed Amamou

Uganda
Representative: Mr. John Kakonge
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Errmanuel B. Wakuwya, Mr. Leonard Dumba Matovu, Mr. S.M. Musoke

United Arab Republic
Representative: Dr. El Sayed Gab Allah
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Yehia Hassan Darwish, Dr. Maurice Makramalla, Dr. Abu Bakhr H. Abdel Ghaffer, Mr. Mahmoud Hassan El-Falaky, Mr. Ahmed Fawzy Hassan

United Republic of Tanzania
Representative: Mr. A.Z.N. Swai
Alternate Representatives: Mr. S.S. Rashid, Mr. George S. Magombe, Mr. A.S. Mkwabi
Adviser: Mr. G. Karmiloff
Secretary: Mr. Gervase F. Mahwinya
Upper Volta
Representative: H.E. Mr. Edouard Yameogo
Alternate Representative: Mr. Pierre Damiba

Zambia
Representative: Mr. A.N.L. Wina
Alternate Representative: Mr. U.G. Mwila, Mr. L.M. Lishomwe, Mr. C.N. Lihusha,
Mr. S.A. Banda, Chief Mapanza
Advisers: Mr. R.J. Randall, Mr. C.G. Geasley

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
Basutoland
Representative: Mr. E.T. Manare

Equatorial Guinea
Representative: Mr. Federico Messa Gil
Alternate Representative: Mr. Juan Alvarez Gorugado

France
Representative: H.E. Mr. Jean Daridan
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Yves Delahaye, Mr. Roger Establie
Advisers: Mr. Antoine Colombani, Mr. Serge Chevrier, Mr. Bernard Reyssot,
Mr. Jacques Humbert, Mr. Bernard Pécroux, Mr. Sylvain Lourié, Mr. Raymond Césaire

Mauritius
Representative: Mr. Harold Walter
Alternate Representative: Mr. Brandyth Ghoorah

Spain
Representative: Mr. Francisco Javier Vallaur Y Fernández-Peña
Alternate Representatives: Mr. Fernando Díaz de Velasco, Mr. Carlos G. Muñoz
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. F.C. Mason, C.M.G.

Alternate Representative: Mr. B. Greatbatch, C.M.G., C.N.O., M.B.E.

Advisers: Mr. R.M. Tesh, Mr. W.E.H. Whyte, Mr. K.G.S. Beckett, Mr. B.E. Rolfe, Mr. L. Bevan

OBSERVERS FOR MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Austria
Mr. Friedrich H. Gross, Dr. Herman Holfeld, Mr. Eduard Will

Belgium
H.E. Mr. Georges Cassiers, Mr. A.A.J. van Bilsen

Brazil
Mr. Fernando C. de B. Berenguer

Bulgaria
Mr. S. Serafimov

Canada
Mr. Cleeve F.W. Hooper

China
H.E. Mr. Liu Tsing-chang, Mr. Lee Nan-hsing

Czechoslovakia
H.E. Mr. Zdeněk Roskot, Dr. František Korb, Mr. Jaroslav Stahl

Denmark
H.E. Mr. Birger Abrahamson, Mr. Hendrik Gundersen

Greece
Mr. Michael-Axis Papageorgiou, Mr. Nicholas A. Saltas
Hungary
H.E. Mr. Janos Katona, Mr. Matyas Domokos

India
Mr. S. Than, Mr. Mohinder Singh, Mr. K.V.N. Menon

Israel
H.E. Mr. Arieh Bilan, Mr. Shimon Amir, Mr. Alpan, Mr. Raziel Ben-Porath

Italy
H.E. Mr. Giovanni Bevedin, Mr. Mario Piersigilli

Japan
Mr. Sonovo Uchida, Mr. Kuno Murakoska

Mexico
Mr. Miguel S. Wionczek

Netherlands
Mr. F.R.A. Walraven, Mr. J.G. de Jong

Norway
H.E. Mr. Inge Rindal

Poland
Mr. Mieczyslaw Cielecki, Mr. E. Milnarze

Romania
Mr. Matei Gheorghe, Mr. Guerasim Mircea, Mr. Nicolae Cordache

Sweden
H.E. Mr. P.O.G. Rathsman, Mr. T. Lindqvist, Mr. C. Nyman, Mr. O. Wimark, Mr. Bjorn Hellandaj, Mr. H.S. Jacobsen
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
H.E. Mr. V.S. Levrov, Mr. M.V. Levrichenko, Mr. U.A. Roustamov, Mr. I.S. Cufimov, 
Mr. M.F. Unakov, Mr. A.G. Abramov, Mr. A.A. Artemiev, Mr. V.G. Shoroshchikov, 
Mr. N.A. Smirnov, Mr. S.B. Chetverikov

United States of America
Mr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, Mr. A. Dane Bowen, Mr. Saul Nelson, Mr. R.A. Simpson, 
Mr. Arthur Stillman

Yugoslavia
H.E. Mr. Milos Lalovic, Mr. Vladimir Jeremic

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES
Technical Assistance Board (TAB)
Mr. Amishadai L. Adu, Mr. B.T.G. Chidzero

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
Mr. Vedast K. Kyaruzi, Dr. Wilmar Berger, Mr. J. Kaboha

United Nations Special Fund
Mr. Georges Dumontet, Mr. Amishadai L. Adu, Mr. B.T.G. Chidzero

World Food Programme (WFP)
Mr. J.S. Annan

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. J. Reynaud

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. A.E. Chinbuah 
Mr. G. Laurent, Mr. G.G. Watterson, Mr. L. Uribe, Mr. J.J. Bochet, Dr. H.T. Carroll, 
Mr. J.L. Dibbs, Mr. R. Eklund, Mr. S. Mazumdar

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO): 
Mr. R.H. Ocha, Mr. A. Gilles, Mr. F.I. Ajumogobia

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. A.M. Lester.
World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. C.M. Norman-Williams, Dr. H.B. Russell

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): Professor A.G. Jenkinson

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Mr. Mahmud Burney

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Hamzah Marghani, Mr. Lamberto Dini

International Telecommunication Union (ITU): Mr. Jean Persin, Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. O.E.S. Lloyd

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Mr. C. Chungtse Shih

Central Bank of Equatorial African States and the Cameroon

Mr. François Giscard d'Estaing

Central Bank of West African States

Mr. Pierre Sanner

European Economic Community (EEC)

Mr. D. Frisch, Mr. Robert Scheiber

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Mr. G. Pognon, Mr. Iassu Andemicael

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany

Dr. Karl Erdmann, Dr. W. Lemby, Mr. P.W. von Saint-Paul, Mr. H. von Stein, Mr. Werner Lache

Switzerland

Mr. Herman Grob

-155-
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Mr. Mareka Gecaga, Mr. P.D. Finn, O.B.E.

International Federation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Jean Diallo

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Gus Edgren, Mr. Francis L. Luyimbazi, Mr. E.W.W. Nakibinge, Mr. Paul S. Kanyago, Mr. Reuben M. Mwilu, Mr. Paul Barton

International Organization of Employers: Mr. David Richmond, Mr. Josse Crabbe

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Jean Juttel

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: Mr. M.A. Rifaat

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Mr. W.J. Martin

International Bar Association: Mr. Michael Brandon

International Council of Women: Miss Margaret Kenyatta, Mrs. Le Forz

International Federation of University Women: Mrs. Neela Ghai, Mrs. Bhatia Hemantini

International League for the Rights of Man: Mr. W.J. Martin

International Road Federation: Lt. Colonel K.E. Boorne

League of Red Cross Societies: Dr. K.J. Seevaratnam

World Touring and Automobile Organization: Wing Commander Aubrey Noel Francombe

World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations: Miss Delfina Muthuri
### ANNEX II

**List of publications and principal documents issued since the sixth session of the Commission**


3. E/CN.14/292. The legal aspects of the question of participation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa


5. E/CN.14/294. Statement by the Executive Secretary on ECA activities since the sixth session of the Commission


7. E/CN.14/296. Report on activities of the Social Development Section


9. E/CN.14/298. Report on activities in industry

10. E/CN.14/299. Telecommunications development in Africa


12. E/CN.14/301. Report on activities in energy and natural resources


15. E/CN.14/304. Report on activities in public administration

16. E/CN.14/305. Report on statistical activities

17. E/CN.14/306. Report on demographic activities


19. E/CN.14/308 and Corr.1. Report by the Executive Secretary on sub-regional activities of the Economic Commission for Africa

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-157-
E/CN.14/309 and Add.1. Report on activities of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning since the sixth session of the Commission

E/CN.14/310. Report on the establishment of the African Development Bank

E/CN.14/311. Organization of research and training in Africa in relation to the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources; implementation of the Lagos Plan (document prepared by UNESCO)

E/CN.14/312 and Corr.1 and Corr.3. Technical co-operation within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa: report of the Executive Secretary


E/CN.14/314. Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolution recommended by the Commission at its sixth session

E/CN.14/315. Report on transport activities

E/CN.14/316 and Add.1, 2 and 3. Note on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

E/CN.14/317. Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-seventh session and by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session

E/CN.14/318. African timber trends and prospects (summary of a study prepared with the collaboration of FAO)


E/CN.14/320. The food and agricultural situation in Africa (document prepared by FAO)

E/CN.14/321. Progress report on the World Food Programme

E/CN.14/322. Locust control (document prepared by FAO)

E/CN.14/323. Government measures to promote the transition from subsistence to market agriculture


E/CN.14/325. Economic Bulletin for Africa

E/CN.14/326. Report on the first African training course on institutional treatment of juvenile offenders

E/CN.14/327. Report of the Sub-Regional Meeting of Heads of Statistical Offices in West Africa

E/CN.14/328. Report of the Expert Group Meeting on Social Defence
E/CN.14/340 and Add.1 and 2. Report by the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of Commission resolution 94 (VI)
E/CN.14/341. WHO activities in the field of desert locust control (document prepared by WHO)
E/CN.14/342. Study of the main lines of agricultural development in Africa
ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 671 A (XXV)), and amended by the Council at its twenty-sixth and thirty-sixth sessions (resolution 974 D (XXXVI))

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the African countries Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the views of other delegations expressed in the Council,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Africa, with the following terms of reference:

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;

a/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3093.

b/ Ibid., document E/3095.
(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 concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialised 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, c/ Burundi, c/ Cameroon, d/ Central African Republic, d/ Chad, d/ Congo (Brazzaville), d/ Congo (Democratic Republic of), d/ Dahomey, d/ Ethiopia, Gabon, d/ Ghana, Guinea, e/ Ivory Coast, d/ Kenya, f/ Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, d/ Malawi, g/

c/ Member of the United Nations since 1962.
d/ Member of the United Nations since 1960.
e/ Member of the United Nations since 1958.
f/ Member of the United Nations since 1963.
g/ Member of the United Nations since 1964.
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.

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 inter-governmental 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

\[ h/ \] Member of the United Nations since 1961.

\[ i/ \] See resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council which reads:

"The Economic and Social Council

1. Decides to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of the Republic of South Africa,

2. Decides that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy."

\[ j/ \] Formed on 26 April 1964 by the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which became Members of the United Nations in 1961 and 1963 respectively.
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 inter-governmental 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.

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. The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional 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.

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 IV

Rules of Procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted at the first session of the Commission (E/CN.14/3/Rev.1)

1. 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-Chairman 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 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 inter-governmental 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 A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

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 A, 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 A 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.

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

Rule 14
The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first session held in the course of each year, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and a Second Vice-Chairman.

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 case 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 languages. 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 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 inter-governmental 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 A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register 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 inter-governmental 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 A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

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.

-172-
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 to 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

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 then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

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

Rule 62

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it 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 any subsidiary bodies.

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.

XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 73

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 74

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B 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.

Rule 75

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 A or B 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) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 76

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B 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 Register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 77

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 75 (d) shall not apply in this case.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 78

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.
Rule 79

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

Rule 80

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.
It gives me much pleasure to welcome to Kenya the distinguished representatives from so many African States for the seventh annual session of the Economic Commission for Africa.

This is the first time that Nairobi has been honoured as the venue for a full meeting of this Commission. I extend to you all a warm welcome on behalf of my Government and the people of Kenya, and trust that during your stay here you will come to know us and our country. Let me assure you that no door to any aspect of our life or recreation will be closed to you.

In this twentieth year of the United Nations, it is fitting that I should reaffirm Kenya's support of the United Nations Charter and its objectives, and the readiness of this Republic to work with all other Member States in securing a better distribution of economic and social justice among mankind.

We are proud of the fact that the current Chairman of the United Nations General Assembly is an African. It is fit and proper that Africa's impact on the United Nations should be intensified. Apart from its high principles, and its service as a forum for political understanding, the United Nations has increasingly spread out the range and purpose of its specialized agencies. We recall with appreciation that this Commission was the first of the United Nations agencies to take root in our African soil.

At the moment, the United Nations is faced with a financial crisis as a result of disagreement within the Organization. We look on this dispute with grave concern and increasing disappointment. With all its imperfections, the United Nations is the only hope for world peace.

As the other developing countries, we in Kenya are most anxious for a speedy settlement of the current crisis in order that the practical objectives and functions of that great Organization may forge ahead without hindrance. Our humble advice to all parties is that concern for the future of humanity is more important than desire to save face.

The Economic Commission for Africa has had to spend its first few years in settling down in Africa and gathering statistical information of various types. At the end of this inescapable period, the Commission now has a more operational role to play in African affairs. It can promote economic development and spotlight the practical advantages of economic co-operation. It can serve as a highlight for field experience, planning techniques and the impact of technological skills. We in Kenya acknowledge and appreciate the benefits we have received from study and projects initiated by the Economic Commission for Africa.
Nearly two years ago, in Addis Ababa, the Organization of African Unity was formed. It has wisely been recognized that there must be a disciplined harmony between the OAU, which represents African initiative, and the advisory functions of the ECA. These two bodies have given, and must continue to give, mutual support to each other in their common task.

The accumulation of knowledge within the ECA can greatly assist the African States in one important field now; namely, in the planning and pursuit of common strategy to secure more liberal and rational policies in all fields of international trade.

My country supports the stand taken by developing countries during the last United Nations Conference on Trade and Development held in Geneva. Indeed, developing countries like ours must continue to press for stabilization of agricultural prices and more access to world markets for their produce.

Intra-African trade registered an increase last year; but we are alarmed to note the importation of meat and dairy products to Africa when there exists a surplus of these commodities within Africa.

The agenda for your session illustrates both the broad interest of the Commission and the great potential of Africa's latent strength. In seeking to harness that strength, many of Africa's developing countries are faced with common problems. These spring from the rising population, and the age group imbalance; the need to survey and conserve natural resources; the need to intensify agriculture and stabilize markets; the task of reaching an equilibrium in the satisfaction of essential needs; the allocation of scarce capital resources; the immediate issue of unemployment and priorities to be given to education and other services in development planning.

Solutions to such problems cannot all be set within the scope of economics alone. They affect people who have traditions, tastes and ambitions that must be taken into account. While I have nothing but respect for the economists, I would suggest that many of the sociological effects of economic actions might often call for closer study.

All African countries which have won their independence have agreed on one thing: that true economic independence should follow political freedom. Here, it seems to me, this Commission has a part to play in two important fields. First of all, it must provide the assistance and stimulus of an expert body to all those member States of Africa now striving for their self-reliance. All of us can benefit from their advice. And all of us can look to this institution as a clearing-house, giving access to information and experience, ideas and data having application to Africa as a whole. Secondly, the Commission must gear itself to African objectives, by adopting practices and seeking solutions that meet the needs of Africa. The purpose of awakening Africa must be to redress all the economic injustices of centuries past. We must never, through a sense of obligation or through lethargy, permit ourselves to be harnessed to any foreign ideological system.
We welcome unfettered aid from any source which recognizes the sovereign rights of every individual country to choose the source and terms of any aid it might accept. In all this, the Commission may give advice on the economic advantage that may lie with alternative courses of action. Such a function presents this Commission with a noble task.

I will take up no more of the time that should be devoted to your agenda. I will merely re-emphasize that the purpose of all our work is to build a better life for our people ensuring for them a future of prosperity and peace. I wish you all success in your deliberations and a sense of real achievement when you finally disperse.
remote areas. But at this stage and faced with the persistence of the phenomenon, we must ponder the value of the methods employed with all the sincerity and insight at our command. At the Conference of African Development Planners, recently held at Dakar, there was a general recognition of the inadequacy of an approach based exclusively on economic incentives and technical services. An attack on a wider front is necessary if we want to overcome the traditional resistance to change which is to be found in agricultural populations. More is needed that just investing in new techniques or ensuring and guaranteeing adequate remuneration; certain aspects of the social and institutional structures must be changed. These conclusions are, unfortunately, much too general; they only indicate how much we must reflect and experiment to discover formulas of practical application. This problem has been with us too long without any serious progress being registered, and the observations we make from year to year are becoming the same old refrain. Surely this Commission cannot shirk its share of the collective effort which is necessary, and, in this year so solemnly dedicated to international co-operation, it should have no more urgent objective, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

More than current economic trends, it is the progress on the institutional front that invites our optimism this year. A healthy determination to move towards intra-regional organization is apparent in a rich harvest of co-operative projects. Some of these are just in their infancy; others have already been brought to a successful conclusion. In a continent where the population of so many new nations is less than 2.5 million, after the first euphoria of independence, the need is felt to group together, to affirm an interdependence which is as much a natural as a historical necessity, and to forge mutually advantageous economic, administrative and institutional links. A glance at the calendar of events in 1964 is sufficient to appreciate the efforts in this direction. The African Development Bank is established. At an earlier stage, doubts have been expressed about the usefulness of this new instrument for international financing. But those who are familiar with the problems of economic development - and among them, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which has given us so much help in the carrying out of this project - knew better. In Africa, we face a situation which is often paradoxical, characterized as it is sometimes by a scarcity of bankable projects in relation to available investment capital, sometimes by the difficulty to mobilize such capital at appropriate terms for projects which are quite well conceived. The African Development Bank can do much to remedy this situation, designed as it has been to perform a dual function, that of a "bureau d'études", scouting and preparing new projects, and that of a financial agent finding investment capital inside and outside the continent. We wish the Bank and its President every success for the benefit of economic development and of African unity. Other less spectacular events are no less indicative of an aspiration towards integration, which seizes every opportunity to translate itself into concrete arrangements: the establishment by the countries of the Maghreb of an economic consultative committee and of an industrial development centre, the Agreement to set up an inter-governmental body for the development of the Niger basin, the Kampala Agreement for the strengthening of the East African Common Market, the preparation of a draft agreement on a customs union covering four republics in Equatorial Africa and Cameroon, the drafting of a convention for a commercial union between the Governments of Togo, Niger, Upper Volta and Tunisia, the discussions on the
The year which has just ended was marked by a great event in international economic collaboration, and the spirit which reigned at the Geneva Conference on Trade and Development presides over the opening of this meeting, as it does over so many other international gatherings. We must make a fresh start, taking advantage of a momentum which is not yet completely spent.

We, of course, interpret the lessons of Geneva in the light of African circumstances and, fortunately, this year we can discern in the recent development of this continent some signs of progress testifying to the fact that an effort is under way which calls for and amply justifies more intensive co-operation on a world scale.

Almost everywhere in Africa we note an acceleration in the pace of development, new projects in the building of roads and power stations. Nearly everywhere too, the volume and value of external trade have, thanks to the world trends as well as to domestic efforts, increased more than those of the world as a whole, and at least some of the benefits of this expansion are spreading to the whole of this continent, even though the greatest impact is felt in the few countries producing oil and copper.

It is in the agricultural sector that performance is still unsatisfactory, even disquieting. If we exclude South Africa, the over-all rise in agricultural output remains small, almost imperceptible, and in a good dozen countries, per capita production is declining. This situation is not, moreover, peculiar to the continent, but that is a further reason for trying to find the causes and remedies of an ill for which we have been unable to prescribe a course of effective practical action. And yet, there is no task today of such urgent importance in the implementation of development policies. What happens in the agricultural sector is an absolutely decisive factor determining the whole process of economic growth, when more than half, and sometimes three quarters of the economically active population is engaged in agriculture and a farm worker produces only one third of what workers in other sectors are producing. The relative stagnation is jeopardizing, here as elsewhere, the achievement of the targets set for the United Nations Development Decade which would require the rest of the economy to grow at a rate which no realistic appraisal can forecast. Even a moderate improvement in the nutritional level is not certain, and this affects some of the hopes that can be pinned on rising productivity. Inflation and the accompanying tensions are to be feared. And yet a considerable effort has been made. Projects and programmes, often involving international co-operation, have developed, reaching even the most

a/ This statement was distributed separately as document E/CN.14/L.228.
as this, thus avoiding the suspicion of external influence and pressure taking the form of divisive manoeuvres. Solutions emerging from efforts thus pursued in the most favourable possible setting might be offered for negotiation with the support of a numerous and united group.

The advantage of discussing these matters in your Commission lies not only in the tactics of negotiation but also in the fact that here, probably even more than in the new machinery set up by the Geneva Conference, improvement of the international trade system can be studied in its very relation to development. Here, implementation of new trade policies or new legal rules are viewed in the light of their bearing on investment and production, on the development of resources and the advancement of agriculture and industry. In the regional commissions, perhaps more than anywhere else, the twin words "trade and development" acquire their full significance.

In the wake of the Geneva Conference, your Commission will also concern itself even more intensively than heretofore with the problems of regional or multinational integration, with the formation of common markets or of preference areas among African countries. No topic is technically more complex, and few conclusions are more tentative than those relating to it. On the one hand, we find a certain infatuation with such formulas, fostered by the success of the European Economic Community. Sometimes, we even note a certain haste in assuming that the common market formula is in fact more readily applicable to the economies of the under-developed countries, because of the dimensions of their markets, and that, in their case it is not open to the objections which accompanied the implementation of the Treaty of Rome. On the other hand, and conversely, the advantages of a certain economic nationalism have been recently stressed. Probably as a reaction against an obsolete orthodoxy, a great deal has been said of "disequilibrating tendencies" which may result from the opening of markets, even within a limited group. Far from equalizing income and employment, as classical theory holds, the opening of markets would trigger a cumulative process of perverse relationships in which human and material resources would tend to gravitate towards certain poles in the more prosperous regions and these would enjoy the highest degree of economic and social organization. Thus, it is argued, the common market or free-trade area may permit certain regions to lag behind and doom them to prolonged stagnation by depriving them of the stimuli they might have received under a protectionist system based on dynamic government policy. These contrasting doctrines are reflected in actual practice. The history of decolonization in Africa and elsewhere provides striking examples of the two opposing philosophies. Sometimes economic integration is rejected by the weaker countries in favour of economic nationalism, which they expect to produce greater dynamism, but sometimes it is feared by the stronger countries trying to protect a high-income area.

In view of such ambivalent attitudes, the solution requires a scrupulous analysis of each specific situation. The smallness of markets is not the only, nor always the most important factor to be taken into account in deciding whether some forms of association should be sought. However similar the countries of Africa may often appear, when the spotlight is focused on this single factor, there are already great differences between them as regards productive capacity, income levels and the degree of modernization. The inequalities affect not only the present situation but also the prospects of development, given the discrepancies that may
establishment of a free trade area between the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, the formulation of a common development programme for the countries of the Senegal river basin. Rarely in history can one find, within so short a period, evidence of such clear and ardent desire for co-operative arrangements and common institutions, in short, for the establishment of close links to give practical expression to the contemporary and inescapable reality of inter-dependence. Some of these developments have arisen from well-defined situations and are aimed at specific targets. They give rise to no special problems; they are not mutually exclusive; and they do not create, at least in the immediate future, problems of compatibility. Others are more general and more ambitious: they are designed to create forms of association whose repercussions may be felt beyond the geographical areas they cover and whose preparation and development merit close examination in the broadest context.

The institutional system of the United Nations, considerably strengthened as a result of the Conference on Trade and Development, is now sufficiently complete and flexible to enable all problems bearing on the organization of trade at the regional level as well as on the global scale, to be examined in depth, and practical solutions to be negotiated. In fact, it seems that between industrial countries and developing ones, a new type of dialogue has begun which, with the right orchestration, may prove to be particularly effective. It is not only the establishment of inter-governmental bodies which alters the context of international action but also, and, in my view, to an equal extent, the regrouping of trends and forces induced by the broad confrontation of last year, the most striking feature of which has been the solidarity of the Seventy-Seven. This regrouping should give added strength to the institutions. But the right strategy must be applied in order to extract the utmost advantage from it, since it could otherwise become a factor of immobility rather than of progress, a pretext for the endless reiteration of claims rather than the instigator of action aimed at practical arrangements.

There are some difficulties which may be solved more easily if full advantage is taken of the fact of this regrouping. Reference can be made in particular to the problems posed by the preferential systems of the Commonwealth and the European Economic Community with respect to the solidarity of the Seventy-Seven and the reorganization of the trade system. Despite the progress implied in certain clauses of the Yaoundé Convention, the persistence of this problem has appeared as an obstacle on the road towards a trade system more favourable to the group of developing countries taken as a whole, whether it is a question of expanding outlets in industrial countries or of taking action to stabilize and organize markets. Although the Geneva Conference very clearly revealed a unity of aspirations and even an identity of long-term interests among the developing countries, it did not produce practical ways and means of eliminating the divergencies resulting from the existence of some particularism. Yet, these difficulties are not beyond solutions; they can be overcome under a gradual programme which, through successive stages, would facilitate the necessary adjustments and unfold within a broad and flexible enough framework to provide adequate compensation for the sacrifices to be obtained. To my mind, such solutions are more likely to emerge gradually if they are first explored by the African countries among themselves, within a homogeneous group such as the Convention of Association between the European Economic Community and the African and Malagasy States associated with that Community (1963).
exist between the scope of the ambitions, the intensity of the efforts to develop and the effectiveness of those efforts. Where inequalities are too great, the common market is justified only if compensatory mechanisms are created. Often these mechanisms do not emerge during the early stages, characterized by the liberalization of tariffs, but they emerge much more slowly during the changeover from a simply free market to an institutionalized one under a system that includes elements of federalism or, in any event, the possibility of a redistribution of income by means of budgetary measures. We find a clear example of this process in the above-mentioned Kampala Agreement under which the share of new investments of Uganda and Tanzania is to be increased considerably in order to establish a better balance and thus to restore the image, previously blurred, of a homogeneous economic unity extending over the three countries of the East African common market. This very recent and very vivid lesson must not go unheeded. In setting up the common market, it is necessary to forge rapidly ahead beyond the stage of tariff reductions to the formation of common institutions which may be federal, confederal, or merely joint institutions, but which must govern a substantial part of the economic and social activities of the associated countries. When such a development appears unlikely for political, historical or other reasons, the advantages of the common market are much less obvious, and some economic nationalism may be warranted in the early stages of the nation-State.

It is also necessary in this context to keep in mind the relationships that may exist between economic regionalism and a rational development of the world trade system. It is a well-known fact that nations of limited size, small population and meagre natural resources have, in the course of history, managed to achieve remarkable economic performances, owing to the existence of an open world market and to the possibility of specializing in certain lines of production with an eye to that open market. The decisions in favour of or against a certain measure of regional integration will necessarily depend on the trade policies followed by the great industrial Powers, on the access that they will offer to the agricultural or industrial goods of the developing countries, and on the stabilization and organizational machinery that they will be willing to set up. It is perhaps a good thing that the various blueprints for regional integration in Africa are still somewhat fluid, that alternatives still exist with respect to major investments and that advantage can be taken of all the opportunities that may be offered by an improvement in the system of world trade before it becomes compelling to fall back on certain restricted solutions which might not always be the most advantageous.

It is these various alternatives, and their consequences which your Commission must keep under constant observation, while bearing in mind that political considerations are often the most powerful ones for or against economic integration.

However, besides the forms of association involving customs arrangements, there are types of multi-national co-operation which are not subject to the same uncertainties and hesitations and are not dependent on the decisions that may be taken in the world's major economic centres. I am referring to the co-ordination of efforts in the fields of transport and power. There should be no quandary arising from economic calculus when the question is one of establishing lines of communication or telecommunications or new hydro-electric or thermal plants. The development of international river basins is obviously a borderline case in which co-operation becomes an obligation, and the recent progress achieved here should herald a more active policy.
When one goes on to deal with the question of establishing industrial units, the problem—as was apparent at your meeting at Bamako—however promising it was—becomes more complex. Here, it is possible that customs arrangements might promote progress, and one must examine in this connexion, the impact of the GATT rules relating to customs unions. It is possible, in particular, that if these rules could be made more flexible so as to permit a preferential system based on reciprocal tariff advantages for a small number of items, there would be a better prospect of a rational distribution of industrial units in African countries, under arrangements permitting progress to be made on a sufficiently broad front for a number of different countries to benefit thereupon. In that way, it would be possible to avoid the over-investment in certain sectors which is already becoming apparent on other continents and to make progress in co-ordinating plans and programmes without necessarily having to grapple with all the difficulties involved in the establishment of common markets in the sense in which that term is used in the present rules.

In the assertion, strengthened by last year's events, of its responsibility to act as effectively and vigorously as possible in the changing pattern of international trade, this Commission should not be diverted from work which it can so usefully perform in connexion with the other aspects of the development of its member States. After the glamour of the Geneva Conference and now that new institutional machinery is being set up, the study of the problems of world trade will assume less spectacular and more routine forms, as patient efforts are made to achieve what may not prove to be very rapid progress. However, the search for a world trade system more responsive to the interests of your countries does not exhaust all the possibilities for international co-operation. In the modern world, nations have discovered the substantial benefits to be derived from joint study of their problems, even when the solution to these problems does not call for treaties or multilateral arrangements, and lies wholly within national boundaries. This joint study of similar or related problems, is a recent development which reflects a new and, on the whole, deeper sense of solidarity between Governments and peoples and is, in my opinion, one of the most significant features of our times. From that standpoint, the establishment of a Conference of African Planners, under the auspices of your Commission, is to be hailed. The first meeting of the Conference has already shown how useful the collective study of individual problems can be. This is particularly true with regard to "development strategy", that new discipline which has come to the fore ever since so much attention has been focused on the problems of the "third world". In the course of its brief existence, it has already found expression in varied and at times contradictory formulas. Some give virtually absolute priority to capital formation, the building of a physical infrastructure being regarded as the prerequisite for satisfactory growth. The growth rate, expressed by a quantitative figure, is cited as the very symbol of economic performance. Long maturity projects then absorb the most resources and efforts at the expense of those which would lead to a faster improvement in levels of consumption. Others advocate a less austere approach aiming at finding the secret of balanced growth, even if its rate has to be slower at the outset. They emphasize the effect which too severe a restriction of consumption would have on over-all productivity. Others still have discovered the priority of the human factor, the quality of the human factor, not only as the ultimate goal of the development effort, but also from the point of view of economic out-put itself. They stress that the human factor sometimes contributes more directly than physical investment to the achievement of growth. The pre-investment programmes which address
themselves to social problems, education, health, urban development, social security - in short, to everything that affects the environment in which production takes place - come to occupy the top place in the list of urgent tasks. Expenditures which not so long ago came under the heading of public or private consumption - and which, under the principles of sound management, had to be kept at the lowest level compatible with public tranquillity - are now regarded as essential elements in any policy for raising productivity, like productive investments.

As attention veers from one side to the other, it can doubtless be shown that one or the other of these different approaches or "models" corresponds to the requirements of this or that specific situation. However, the array of possible solutions makes us take a cautious attitude towards the conclusions of theoreticians, and the anticipations of the deductive mind. We are aware of the uniqueness of each situation and of the diversity which results not only from the combination of the various production factors of classical or neo-classical theory, but also from the political and social realities of certain imperatives which limit and influence the choices open to us. Development strategy, this new discipline, owes still too much to the constructions of theoreticians and not enough to the experience of practitioners. It is not yet based on the fund of knowledge, observations and experience required to give it the scientific character to which it aspires. And yet, throughout the world, and particularly within the United Nations system, with its network of organizations and programmes, a substantial fund of knowledge already exists. It can be found in official reports and documents, in the conscience and memory of experts and administrators. Our efforts must now be directed towards mobilizing that knowledge and experience, towards utilizing the observations which can be made regarding a vast number of actual situations, and towards systematically analyzing and comparing them. It is by drawing upon the knowledge of those with a first-hand experience, by aiming at learning the lessons that experience teaches, that development strategy must advance so that it will provide us with surer and more ingenious guide-posts. An inquiry of the broadest scope must be undertaken and pursued as a continuing function of the Organization. Within the context of that inquiry, your countries not only will reap the fruits of the experience of others, but also will themselves be able to contribute through the example of their successes and of their disappointments, to the advancement of the developing world as a whole.

What is done here in 1965, a year which is solemnly dedicated to "International co-operation", testifies to the vitality of the institutions which mankind created twenty years ago, even if certain elements of the delicate mechanism may appear temporarily to come to a grinding halt.

Perhaps there can be no better way of celebrating International Co-operation Year than to promote a collective approach to the vital problems of development. There can be no more significant challenge for nations whose number twenty years ago was only a third of what it is today. Nor is there, I believe, any deed more likely to give the world community more solid and more lasting foundations.