



UNITED NATIONS

# **ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA**

## **ANNUAL REPORT**

(7 January 1959 - 6 February 1960)

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTIETH SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 10**

**NEW YORK**

**ECAC**  
**330.34**  
**A6156(1960)**



UNITED NATIONS

## ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

OFFICIAL RECORDS

THIRTIETH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

### ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Annual report to the Economic and Social Council  
covering the period 7 January 1959 to 6 February 1960

#### INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 7 January 1959 to 6 February 1960, was adopted unanimously by the Commission at its 19th meeting, on 6 February 1960. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference, which states "The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of subsidiary bodies."<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> The report of the Commission on its first session (29 December 1958-6 January 1959) was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session (see *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201)*).

#### PART I

##### WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIRST SESSION

###### A. Initial organization of the secretariat

###### STAFFING POSITION

2. The recruitment of staff members in the professional grades started slowly, but there was some improvement in the later part of the year. By the end of 1959 seventeen professional staff members were at work in Addis Ababa, while thirty-five local staff members had been recruited, a number of whom had been given probationary appointments.

###### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF THE SECRETARIAT

3. The secretariat of the Commission was provisionally organized as follows:

- (a) Office of the Executive Secretary;
- (b) Research Division, comprising sections dealing with economic research, social research and statistics;
- (c) ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division;
- (d) Community Development Branch;
- (e) Division of Administration, Conferences and

General Services, comprising a Personnel Office, Finance Office, Language Section, Library, Registry, Secretarial and Typing Pool, and Documents Reproduction and Storage Unit.

4. During the past year, one of the most important tasks of the secretariat has been to build up library facilities and establish a collection of documents and it will be necessary during the coming year to continue efforts to obtain documentation from members and associate members. The collection of documentation from the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned with the Commission's activities is progressing well.

###### B. Summary of work done

###### RESEARCH DIVISION

###### *Meetings of Experts*

###### *on Techniques of Development Programming in Africa*

5. This meeting was held at Addis Ababa from 30 November to 5 December 1959, in pursuance of paragraph 61 of the report on the first session (E/3201). Senior officials concerned with development program-

ming in African countries, academic economists and representatives of specialized agencies participated. The meeting discussed general problems concerning techniques of development programming, exchanged experiences in different countries and territories, and considered the proposed work programme for the Commission in the field of development programming.

6. A general paper had been prepared by the secretariat on problems concerning techniques of development programming in African countries (E/CN.14/42/Add.1). This paper gave a general description of development programming and of the different ways in which problems could be approached. It contained a chapter on the rationale of planning, a chapter on the techniques of formulating programmes and a final chapter on the implementation of programmes and administrative and organizational requirements.

7. As the participants described their experiences in formulating and executing development programmes, it was generally agreed that the two possible approaches to development programming, namely, the comprehensive approach and the project approach, should ideally lead to a similar plan. It was stated that the former, which started with a projection of economic aggregates, should lead to the formulation of individual projects; the latter on the other hand started with individual projects, which should be placed within an over-all picture of the economy.

8. In its discussion of the proposed programme of work for the Commission in the field of development policies and programming, the meeting emphasized the need for the secretariat to gain an understanding of the general African situation by accumulating information and knowledge through country studies so that the subsequent analyses of specific problems could be set within a general context.

9. The meeting felt that there were two types of services which could be initiated without delay, namely, documentation and *ad hoc* advisory services. The documentation would consist of a study of the techniques of development programming in use in African countries and a digest of relevant literature and plans. It was noted that the Commission was well placed as a United Nations body with international connexions to find answers to specific questions with which the members of the Commission were faced in their development programming. While a systematic development of advisory services would take time, it was nevertheless considered to be of great ultimate importance.

10. The group made the following suggestions for future meetings:

(a) A meeting to be held in about two years' time to discuss the results of the activities of the secretariat in the field of development programming and to advise on the direction of future work;

(b) Meetings at which countries of the same sub-region could exchange experience on methods of development programming and discuss the mutual consistency of their plans;

(c) Meetings dealing with the problems of specific industries or with specific problems of programming.

11. As regards training, the meeting expressed the view that training in techniques of development programming at intermediate levels should be organized in Africa, preferably in consultation with established universities and research institutes. Short-term seminars on specific subjects in various sub-regions of Africa were suggested. The organization of a training centre on economic appraisal of specific projects, of the type previously held jointly by the United Nations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), was recommended. Such a training centre should be based on the study and analysis of some specific development projects, preferably of a multi-purpose nature. It was considered important that students of economics in Africa should be given training in the more practical and applied problems of development programming so that a better fusion of theory and application could be achieved.

#### *Main studies and reports prepared for the second session of the Commission*

##### *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950*

12. As requested by the Commission at its first session (E/3201, paragraph 62 (c)), an *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (E/CN.14/28),<sup>2</sup> prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, was submitted to the Commission at its second session. The aim of the *Survey* was to give a comprehensive description of important aspects of African economy during the last decade.

13. The *Survey* discussed the transformation of the traditional and mainly subsistence economy into a monetary exchange economy. This process had evolved rapidly in recent years under pressure both from outside influences and from accumulated forces of growth set in motion within African economies.

14. The financing of capital formation was an important problem for African countries. The report pointed out that the dependence of most African countries on a very small range of export products might at any time put development programmes in jeopardy. Thus the need to obtain investment funds from external sources assumed great importance.

15. It was evident from the *Survey* that there had been considerable industrial growth in many African countries in recent years, though with very few exceptions manufacturing industry comprised a small part of total economic activity. Industrial growth had so far been mainly characterized by import substitution and processing of primary products to more refined or advanced stages before export. The possibilities for further developments along those lines were not exhausted. Such developments were important in view of the cumulative nature of economic growth.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1.



### *Impact of the European Economic Community on African trade*

16. At the first session of the Commission the Executive Secretary had been requested to make a study of the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade (E/3201, paragraph 60). This study (E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1) was prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It stated that, in view of the comparatively short time the European Economic Community had been in existence and of the fact that the first step in a twelve to fifteen years' schedule for the abolition of tariffs and trade restrictions had only been taken by the Community in January 1959, it was too early to assess fully the impact of the Community on the trade of African countries. The report accordingly offered a preliminary analysis of some of the possible effects of the Common Market arrangements on particular African export commodities and discussed briefly some of the considerations which needed to be taken into account in estimating the effects of Common Market arrangements. It suggested that the preferential arrangements of the Common Market, when they entered into force, were likely to stimulate production in overseas associated territories, whereas the non-associated territories were likely to export a smaller volume of primary products to the Community than otherwise would have been the case. The paper also analysed the distribution of imports of selected commodities from Africa into the Community area.

### *International economic assistance to Africa*

17. A review of current bilateral and multilateral economic assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/23) was prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as requested by the Commission at the first session (E/3201, paragraph 55). It dealt with public assistance in the form of grants and long-term loans or other forms of long-term investment, both in cash and in kind, excluding, however, assistance for military purposes. It consisted of two parts: part A, dealing with bilateral contributions, in which the assistance by a number of countries is summed up; and part B, dealing with multilateral assistance through international and regional inter-governmental technical assistance, relief and lending agencies and programmes. The paper gave a summary table showing international economic assistance to Africa in the years 1954-1958 classified by recipient countries or territories and by contributing countries or agencies.

### *Surveys of resources*

18. In pursuance of paragraph 59 of the Commission's report on its first session, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), at the request of the Executive Secretary, initiated work on a bibliography of surveys of resources. One chapter, on geology, was completed and submitted to the Commission at its second session (E/CN.14/30 and Corr.1 and 2). It contained sections summarizing the present stage of geological knowledge and of mineral investigation and development, including a description of geolo-

gical surveys and prospecting services operating in the area, as well as an enumeration of mineral deposits discovered since the Second World War, of mineral deposits under investigation, in development or in production since the war, and of mineral deposits awaiting development. It also contained a section describing the search for mineral deposits, dealing among other things with prospecting methods. It stressed that there was scope in practically all the countries of Africa, in varying degrees, for the initiation or extension of a wide range of basic surveys, including photographic, topographic, geological, geomorphological, mineralogical and various types of geophysical surveys, and made detailed recommendations regarding the development of geological surveys, and regarding mining legislation and the organization of government services.

19. As regards the possibility of new mineral discovery, the paper stated that the mineral wealth of Africa was very unevenly distributed and that large areas were likely to remain barren in spite of careful search, and that the prospect of discovering new major mining fields comparable with those of the Transvaal or the Central African copper belt was small. There was, however, a prospect of finding medium and small deposits which would assist in the economic development of African territories. The rate of discovery in the current investigations was stated to be encouraging; there were still many known large and important deposits which were underworked. A bibliography of geological studies relating to Africa had been completed.

### *Training facilities in economics, statistics and related fields of study*

20. At the first session of the Commission the Executive Secretary had been requested to arrange with UNESCO for a survey to be made of the facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields (E/3201, paragraph 51). A report was submitted to the Commission at the second session by UNESCO (E/CN.14/35 and Add.1-3).

21. The survey concentrated on two types of training: "basic training" for economists and statisticians, in universities; and "in-service" and other practical training for students or officials who had already received basic training.

22. As regards basic training, the report recommended the strengthening of existing academic institutions in Africa rather than the establishment of any new regional permanent training institutions at the professional level, bearing in mind not only the relative priorities of the various needs, but also the possibilities of staffing.

23. The report further pointed out the very limited facilities in most African countries or territories for in-service or other practical training for students or officials who had received basic training. It expressed the hope that further study would be made in this field and suggested that the Commission should assist the African countries through appropriate means such as fellowships, training courses of various kinds, *ad hoc* seminars, and so forth.

*First session of the Conference  
of African Statisticians*

24. Activities in the field of statistics in 1959 centred on the recommendations made by the Commission at its first session to initiate a long-term statistical programme. As requested by the Commission (E/3201, paragraph 58), the first objective was to convene the Conference of African Statisticians to work out the priorities and the successive phases of a programme for the statistical survey of Africa. Preparatory work, including visits to thirteen member and associate member countries,<sup>3</sup> was carried out by the two statisticians who had joined the secretariat early in 1959. Detailed documentation, including eight substantive papers by the secretariat and about thirty-two papers prepared by countries and international agencies on needs and deficiencies in the field of statistics,<sup>4</sup> was circulated in the two working languages.

25. The Conference took place from 29 September to 8 October 1959 and was attended by seventy-five participants and observers, including representatives of eighteen member and associate member countries, eight United Nations specialized agencies and two inter-governmental organizations. The results of the Conference may be summarized as follows:<sup>5</sup>

(a) The priorities, content and successive phases of the statistical survey of Africa were reviewed. It was decided that each country or territory should prepare within six to nine months following the first session of the Conference a programme of statistical development to meet the requirements of economic and social planning. A second session of the Conference would review the goals of the survey in greater detail, ascertain the needs for assistance and formulate proposals for a joint programme of co-operation.

(b) The training requirements in the field of statistics were also reviewed and a number of specific recommendations were made to improve the present situation. The Conference recommended that provision should be made particularly for facilities including demonstration centres and for in-service training for junior and middle-grade personnel, and that arrangements should be made for enlarging the practical experience of senior personnel in specific fields. It was recognized that it might be useful to have a small data-processing unit established at the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa for training and demonstration purposes. It was decided that a comprehensive regional programme of training should be considered in the light of the UNESCO report on training facilities and on the basis of specific needs for the statistical survey of Africa.

(c) It was further decided that future meetings of

<sup>3</sup> Government statistical offices in the following countries and territories were visited: Belgian Congo, East Africa (Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda), Ghana, France, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Sudan, Tunisia and United Arab Republic.

<sup>4</sup> A detailed list of these documents is given in annex IV of document E/CN.14/25.

<sup>5</sup> For the report of the Conference, see document E/CN.14/25.

statisticians should play an important part in the exchange of information and the development of techniques.

26. Steps have been taken to implement the above recommendations. In particular, liaison has been established with countries so as to assist them in the preparation of their long-term programmes; preparations are being made for the working party of experts on the treatment of the subsistence sector within the framework of national accounts, and a draft report on work and publications in national accounts in Africa has been circulated.

*Other activities*

27. In addition to the work in connexion with the Conference of African Statisticians, the secretariat has co-operated with international agencies interested in statistical activities in the region. The Chief Statistician attended three meetings, two organized by FAO with the co-operation of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara (Seminar on the Adaptation to Africa of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, held at Accra in March 1959; and Seminar on Nutrition Problems in Africa South of the Sahara, held at Bukavu in May 1959) and a meeting organized by UNESCO (Regional Seminar on Educational Statistics (Africa), held at Khartoum in November-December 1959). Papers were contributed by ECA to the second and third of these three meetings.

28. As recommended in paragraphs 42 and 62 (f) of the report on the first session of the Commission (E/3201), the work programme contained a project for a study of the trade patterns and prospects of West African countries and territories in respect of trade within West Africa, with neighbouring countries, and with the rest of the world. Work on this project was initiated in 1959 and will be continued during subsequent years.

29. Apart from preliminary investigations made in some of the West African countries, no progress was made on the other aspects of the study recommended by the Commission in paragraph 42 of the report on its first session, nor was any action taken regarding the study recommended in paragraph 43 of that report. This was because some of the Governments concerned had not informed the Executive Secretary of their consent to this study.

30. In line with a recommendation of the Population Commission,<sup>6</sup> the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the regional economic commissions, is undertaking a number of case studies in selected countries on the arrangements that have been made, or are contemplated or required, for the evaluation and utilization of the results of the censuses carried out in or about 1960, with specific reference to the needs of social and economic planning. One of these case studies — on the United Arab Republic (Egyptian region) — is being prepared by the ECA secretariat.

31. Assistance has been given to various countries in drawing up their programmes of technical assistance for

<sup>6</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3*, para. 68.

1960. This assistance, in the cases of Ghana, the Sudan and Tunisia, included consultations on the organization of training centres to be established in 1960 for the study of field survey methods and general statistics.

#### ECA/FAO JOINT AGRICULTURE DIVISION

32. The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division was set up in accordance with a memorandum of understanding drawn up in April 1959 between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Director-General of FAO.<sup>7</sup> The agreement arose out of paragraph 63 of the report on the first session of the Commission (E/3201) calling for a joint programme with FAO in the agricultural sector.

33. The Chief of the Division took up his duties in June 1959. In addition to the substantive work described below, his activities were also directed to the recruitment of staff, the building up of library facilities and the framing of a joint programme of work.<sup>8</sup>

34. The substantive work of the Commission in the agricultural field included five studies prepared either by FAO or from material supplied by it. These studies dealt with infectious cattle diseases, meat marketing, locust control, esparto grass reserves and sea fisheries respectively. The contents and conclusions of these five documents are briefly summarized in the following paragraphs.

##### *Infectious diseases of livestock*

35. In accordance with paragraph 46 of the Commission's report on its first session, FAO submitted a note on measures required for the control of the infectious diseases of livestock, particularly rinderpest in the north-eastern region of Africa (E/CN.14/31). This note reviewed briefly the largely nomadic livestock husbandry in this region. Various diseases, including rinderpest, were endemic and the natural fauna provided reservoirs of infection. The highlands of Ethiopia, with a large cattle population, presented special problems of disease control and opportunities for commercial exploitation. Measures being applied and proposed included: (a) increased vaccination of livestock against rinderpest and other diseases; (b) provision of properly controlled quarantine stations and abattoirs; (c) development of veterinary and livestock services, training of field officers and veterinarians and provision of efficient laboratories; (d) technical assistance from international organizations.

##### *Marketing of livestock and meat*

36. The FAO was also carrying out a survey of meat and livestock marketing possibilities in the Middle East and North Africa, and submitted a brief report to the Commission on this subject (E/CN.14/31/Add.1). It stated that Ethiopia, Libya, Somalia and the Sudan normally produced more livestock than was required for domestic consumption, whereas the Egyptian Region

of the United Arab Republic, Lebanon, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the Persian Gulf States, Aden, Greece, Cyprus and Pakistan required supplies from outside. Obstacles to developing trade had included failure to agree on prices and conditions, fear of communicable animal diseases, inadequate slaughtering and transport facilities, lack of capital and personnel, and consumer resistance based on mistrust of sanitary precautions. Measures were proposed to deal with these commercial, sanitary and technical obstacles and to improve the quality of meat and livestock products.

##### *Locust control*

37. In accordance with paragraph 45 of the report on the first session, the Executive Secretary, after consulting the national and international bodies concerned, submitted a report on measures needed to ensure more effective control of locusts in Africa (E/CN.14/32 and Corr.1). According to the report, success had attended international control measures against the red locust and the African migratory locust, and the main international effort was being directed against the desert locust. A strategy of plague control was outlined on the international, regional and national levels, involving the use of an international fund and a mobile striking force extending from India to West Africa, including aircraft, other vehicles and modern insecticides, against the locust in its various stages of development. Emphasis was also placed on a request to the United Nations Special Fund for support of an international project for surveys, research and training, calling for government contributions of nearly \$1.3 million, out of a total project cost estimated at \$3.7 million. This request has been accepted, and steps are being taken to implement it.

##### *Development of esparto grass reserves*

38. In accordance with paragraph 44 of the Commission's report on its first session, the Executive Secretary submitted a report on his exploration of means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop their esparto grass reserves (E/CN.14/33). He reported that contact with some of the countries concerned had revealed that esparto steppes in Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia produced a relatively low yield and that the grass was expensive compared with other raw materials for paper manufacture. There was only a limited special demand for esparto pulp for particular purposes, mainly in the United Kingdom. It was recommended that an expert should be appointed to explore market prospects and to determine whether further investment in the industry, for the purpose of securing cheaper, more efficient harvesting of the raw material and developing local manufacturing facilities, was warranted. Inquiries were being made to secure a suitable consultant.

##### *Development of sea fisheries*

39. A report by the Executive Secretary on his exploration of means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop their sea fisheries (E/CN.14/34) was submitted in response to the request in paragraph 44 of the report on the first session. It stated that despite a low level

<sup>7</sup> For further details, see paragraph 49 below.

<sup>8</sup> For the programme of work, as approved by the Commission, see part V, section III, of this report.

of animal protein in the average diet, fish consumption levels were low. The resources of the Mediterranean were limited. There were, however, opportunities for development. Measures recommended included: (a) a study of the resources of the Mediterranean and the Red Sea; (b) improved administration and government services for fisheries; (c) improvement of the economic conditions of the fisheries industries and of the social conditions of the fishermen; (d) regulation and improvement of fisheries' practices and techniques.

#### *Other activities*

40. The Chief of the Joint Division discussed with FAO details of a regional survey of meat and livestock to be carried out in Africa in 1960. Inquiries were made of the authorities in Somalia regarding possible agricultural developments on the Giuba and Scebeli rivers, and a study is being made of surveys already conducted in this area.

### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

#### *Workshop on Community Development*

41. At its first session the Commission requested the Executive Secretary to convene a small conference, or "workshop", on the organization of national community development programmes (E/3201, paragraph 52). This meeting was held at Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 September 1959 and was attended by sixty-three participants and observers, including representatives from twelve members and three associate members of the Commission, and from the United Nations, specialized agencies and other inter-governmental organizations.

42. A number of member and associate member countries, specialized agencies, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, and the ECA secretariat contributed documents and working papers for discussion. A considerable amount of printed background material on community development was obtained from the United Nations for distribution to participants, and films were lent by a number of countries.

43. The Workshop agreed on a number of suggestions to Governments concerning the planning and organization of national community development programmes, their administration and co-ordination, the recruitment and training of personnel and voluntary leaders and the carrying out of pilot projects. Of particular value to the Commission were the recommendations concerning regional co-operation. The participants laid emphasis on three main areas in which the secretariat could provide advisory and technical services — namely, training, studies and clearing-house activities.

44. The Workshop provided an opportunity to workers in community development in various parts of Africa not only to compare their experiences, but also to establish useful contacts for further co-operation.

#### *Other activities*

45. The Community Development Branch was also engaged in follow-up activities of the Workshop and in

securing material from Africa and other parts of the world for the clearing house on community development. Preparations have been made to issue early in 1960 a brief document listing institutions and persons engaged in community development activities in Africa.

### INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

46. In its resolution 2 D (I) the Commission had expressed the hope that members and associate members would make technical assistance facilities available to each other and examine ways and means of increasing such technical and economic assistance, and requested the Executive Secretary to report on these questions at its next session. The Executive Secretary made inquiries from members and associate members, but had not received a sufficient number of replies to draw any general conclusions. Two countries — Ghana and Nigeria — reported that they were giving assistance through the Foundation for Mutual Assistance in Africa South of the Sahara, an associate body of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara. One country — Tanganyika — offered the benefit of its experience in community development and requested assistance in the establishment of cottage industries. Two countries — Portugal and Ghana — offered fellowships and scholarships. It appeared that the technical assistance suggested was mostly in the form of accommodating officials of the requesting country in an office or service of the country offering the assistance. The Executive Secretary has notified members and associate members of the offers by Portugal and Ghana, and will notify them of other offers.

47. The Executive Secretary had been requested (E/3201, paragraph 41) to prepare, in collaboration with the competent agencies, a summary of ways and means of co-ordinating international and inter-governmental programmes. The Executive Secretary has not been in a position to prepare such a summary, but hopes to be able to do so in time for the Commission's third session.

### C. Relations with specialized agencies and other organizations

#### SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

#### *International Labour Organisation (ILO)*

48. The Executive Secretary visited the ILO headquarters soon after the establishment of the Commission and discussed the relationship between the activities of ILO and those of the Commission. The ILO was represented at, and contributed papers to, the Workshop on Community Development<sup>9</sup> and the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup> The ILO is to be closely associated with the statistical survey of Africa, in particular with the preparation of statistical programmes in each country of the region.

<sup>9</sup> See paragraphs 41-44 above.

<sup>10</sup> See paragraphs 27-29 above.

*Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations (FAO)*

49. Co-operation with FAO has been established, principally through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division. The establishment of a Joint Division was arranged in discussions between the Executive Secretary and FAO in April 1959, resulting in a memorandum of understanding with the Director-General of FAO. The Division has been established along lines which have proved successful in the case of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). The Chief of the Joint Division serves also as FAO regional economist for Africa. A joint programme of work has been drawn up and approved by both ECA and FAO. The arrangements between ECA and FAO envisage further co-operation in the fields of agricultural statistics, community development and other subjects of mutual interest. The FAO Conference at its tenth session, held at Rome in November 1959, approved the necessary funds for the appointment of the FAO regional statistician for Africa, who will work in the offices of the secretariat of ECA. It is expected that FAO will also provide an agricultural extension expert to work closely with the Community Development Branch of the Commission.

50. The FAO participated in the three meetings convened by the Commission — namely, the Workshop on Community Development,<sup>9</sup> the first session of the conference of African Statisticians<sup>10</sup> and the Meeting of Experts on Techniques of Development Programming in Africa<sup>11</sup> — and contributed papers to the first two of these meetings.

51. An ECA statistician participated in two meetings held by FAO in co-operation with the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara: the Seminar on the Adaptation to Africa of the 1960 World Census of Agriculture, held at Accra in March 1959, and the Seminar on Nutrition Problems in Africa South of the Sahara, held at Bukavu in May 1959. A paper was contributed by ECA to the Bukavu meeting.

52. A staff member of ECA was included in the United Nations delegation that attended the tenth session of the FAO Conference. In pursuance of paragraph 46 of the Commission's report on its first session, at the request of the Executive Secretary the FAO prepared a document dealing with infectious diseases of livestock (E/CN.14/31); FAO also submitted a report on the marketing of livestock and meat in the Middle East and East and North Africa (E/CN.14/31/Add.1).

*United Nations Educational, Scientific  
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)*

53. In pursuance of paragraph 51 of the Commission's report on its first session, at the request of the Executive Secretary, UNESCO prepared a paper on facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields (E/CN.14/35 and Add.1-3) which was submitted to the Commission at its second

session. In pursuance of paragraph 59 of the report on the first session of the Commission, UNESCO has also undertaken, on behalf of the Commission, work on a bibliography of surveys of resources carried out in Africa, and a review of geology and mineral investigation in Africa (E/CN.14/30 and Corr.1 and 2) was submitted to the second session of the Commission.

54. UNESCO participated in the Workshop on Community Development<sup>9</sup> and contributed a paper. It is expected that a specialist on educational aspects of community development will be seconded by UNESCO to work with the Community Development Branch of the Commission.

55. UNESCO participated in the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup> A staff member of ECA represented the United Nations at a UNESCO regional seminar on international standardization of educational statistics, held at Khartoum from 21 November to 3 December 1959. A paper was prepared by the secretariat of ECA showing the objectives of the Statistical Survey of Africa and its relevance to educational statistics.

*World Health Organization (WHO)*

56. The Executive Secretary visited WHO headquarters soon after the establishment of the Commission and discussed the relationship between the activities of WHO and those of the Commission. The Commission participated in the Malaria Eradication Conference held under the auspices of WHO in Addis Ababa in November 1959. The Executive Secretary addressed the opening session of the conference.

57. WHO was represented at the Workshop on Community Development,<sup>9</sup> to which it contributed a paper, and also at the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup> The WHO specialist in public health to be posted to Addis Ababa will ensure co-operation between WHO and the Commission.

*International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development (IBRD)*

58. The IBRD participated in the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup> An observer from the Bank took part in the Meeting of Experts on Techniques of Development Programming in Africa.<sup>11</sup>

*International Monetary Fund (IMF)*

59. The IMF participated in the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup>

*International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)*

60. ICAO participated in the Conference of African Statisticians.<sup>10</sup>

*INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)*

61. Relations with IAEA were maintained by the Commission's secretariat through the permanent representative of the Secretary-General with the Agency.

<sup>11</sup> See paragraphs 5-11 above.



## INTERIM COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE ORGANIZATION (ICITO/GATT)

62. Consultations took place between the secretariats of ICITO/GATT and the Commission in connexion with the preparation of the report on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade (E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1) prepared in pursuance of paragraph 60 of the Commission's report on its first session (E/3201).

### OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

63. In accordance with resolution 1 (I) adopted by the Commission at its first session, the Executive Secretary established arrangements for liaison with the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the Arab League and the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara.

64. Since the first session, no request has been received from any other inter-governmental organization operating in Africa to enter into similar relationship with ECA.

65. The Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States were represented at the first session of the Conference of African Statisticians<sup>10</sup> and the Workshop on Community Development<sup>9</sup> and contributed papers.

### NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

66. Relations with non-governmental organizations have been built up. A staff member of ECA represented the United Nations at the Second African Regional Trade Union Conference held by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions at Lagos from 9 to 13 November 1959.

## PART II

### SECOND SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

#### A. Attendance and organization of work

##### OPENING MEETING

67. The second session of the Commission was opened on 26 January 1960 at the Maison de Tanger, Morocco, with inaugural addresses by H.R.H. Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince of Morocco, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary of the Commission. The texts of these addresses are reproduced in annex V to this report. A number of delegates expressed the gratitude of the Commission to H.M. Mohamed V, King of Morocco, for extending the hospitality of Tangier to the Commission for its second session, and to H.R.H. Prince Moulay Hassan for opening the session.

##### MEMBERSHIP AND ATTENDANCE

68. The session was attended by representatives of all the members of the Commission — namely, Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea, Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, the Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This was the first time the Union of South Africa had attended a session of the Commission.

69. During the 2nd meeting the question was raised whether the French representative could speak on behalf of France and the Community, or solely on behalf of France. After an exchange of views in which several representatives participated, the Chairman requested the French representative, under paragraph 5 of the terms of reference of the Commission, to speak on behalf of France; this would not prevent him from referring to the Community.

70. Associate members whose representatives attended were: the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, and Uganda. The Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi were admitted to associate membership by the Commission at the 2nd meeting, and their representatives participated in the session. The Commission invited an increase in the number of associate members by its resolution 5 (II) (see part III of this report).

71. Representatives of the following Members of the United Nations not members of the Commission attended the second session: Austria, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Netherlands, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia. Representatives of Brazil, China, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, India, the Netherlands, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America, and Yugoslavia participated in the discussion, under paragraph 10 of the terms of reference of the Commission.

72. By resolution 6 (II) (see part III of this report), the Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to authorize the Executive Secretary to facilitate the attendance of the Federal Republic of Germany in a consultative capacity.

73. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the terms of reference, representatives of the following specialized agencies attended the session: International Labour Organisation (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 (IBRD), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World

Health Organization (WHO). Representatives of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) also attended the session.

74. Representatives of the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) also attended the session.

75. Also under paragraph 11 of the terms of reference, observers attended from two other inter-governmental organizations: the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara and the League of Arab States.

76. In accordance with paragraph 14 of the terms of reference, the following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Co-operative Alliance, World Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Veterans Federation; Catholic International Union for Social Service, International Council of Women, International Federation of Women Lawyers, International League for the Rights of Man, International Road Federation, International Road Transport Union, International Young Christian Workers, League of Red Cross Societies, Pax Romana, World Touring and Automobile Organization; International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries, International House Association, Inc.

77. A list of representatives and observers is given in annex I to this report.

#### CREDENTIALS

78. The credentials of representatives were examined by the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman in accordance with rule 13 of the rules of procedure, and the Chairman informed the Commission that they had been found to be in order.

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

79. In accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, the Commission elected its officers at the 2nd meeting. It unanimously elected Mr. Driss Slaoui (Morocco) as Chairman, Mr. Abdel-Monem El Banna (United Arab Republic) as First Vice-Chairman and Mr. P. K. K. Quaidoo (Ghana) as Second Vice-Chairman.

#### ORGANIZATION OF WORK

80. In accordance with paragraph 64 of the report on the first session (E/3201), the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities met on 22 January 1960. The Committee was composed of representatives of all the members and associate members of the Commission. Representatives of the specialized agencies and TAB also participated. The Committee, at its 1st meeting, elected Mr. Tesfaye Gebre-Egzy (Ethiopia) as Chairman and Mr. Hassan Makhoulouf (Libya) as Vice-Chairman. It held five meetings, and completed its work on 25 January 1960 by the adoption of its report to the Commission (E/CN.14/47). The Committee proposed a

number of amendments to the draft programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 (E/CN.14/36) submitted by the Executive Chairman, and recommended two draft resolutions to the Commission for adoption, one dealing with the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 and the other with concerted action.

81. The Commission, at its 7th meeting, appointed a Drafting Committee, under the chairmanship of the First Vice-Chairman, to prepare its annual report. It consisted of representatives of Belgium, the Federation of Nigeria, France, Guinea, Kenya, the Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic. The Drafting Committee held seven meetings and submitted a draft annual report (E/CN.14/L.55) to the Commission at its 19th meeting.

#### B. Agenda

82. The Commission had before it the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/21) and a request by the Sudan for the inclusion of an additional item (E/CN.14/L.39). At its 2nd meeting, the Commission adopted the following agenda (E/CN.14/21/Rev.1), which included the item proposed by the Sudan (item 5):

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Admission of new associate members (E/CN.14/20).
5. Invitation to the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa in a consultative capacity (E/CN.14/L.39).
6. Economic situation and trends in Africa (E/CN.14/28, E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1).
7. International assistance to Africa (E/CN.14/23, E/CN.14/26, E/CN.14/27, E/CN.14/40 and Corr.1, E/CN.14/41, E/CN.14/43, E/CN.14/53).
8. Report of the Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/25).
9. Surveys of resources (E/CN.14/30 and Corr.1 and 2).
10. Activities in the field of agriculture:
  - (a) Infectious diseases of livestock with special reference to rinderpest (E/CN.14/31 and Add.1);
  - (b) Locust control (E/CN.14/32 and Corr.1);
  - (c) Development of esparto grass reserves (E/CN.14/33);
  - (d) Development of sea fisheries (E/CN.14/34).
11. Report of the workshop on Community Development (E/CN.14/24).
12. Training facilities for Africans in economics, statistics and related fields (E/CN.14/35 and Add.1-3).
13. Programme of work and priorities:
  - (a) The Commission's programme of work and priorities in 1960-1961 (E/CN.14/36, E/CN.14/39);
  - (b) The Secretary-General's programme appraisal for 1959-1964 (E/CN.14/37);
  - (c) Control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.14/38).
14. Date and place of the third session.
15. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council (E/CN.14/46).

### C. Account of proceedings

#### ECONOMIC SITUATION AND TRENDS IN AFRICA

##### (Agenda item 6)

83. In his introductory statement the Executive Secretary dealt first briefly with the European Common Market and its effects on Africa. The major part of his statement was devoted to the current situation in which, he emphasized, it was becoming increasingly obvious that apart from the development of export earnings there were other substantial economic developments which determined the economic conditions of the continent. By their nature those developments were rarely suitable for statistical expression: they concerned policy decisions and practical arrangements in the fields of general economic development, industrialization, foreign trade, international co-operation and foreign aid which might set in motion forces for sustained economic growth in several countries. The recovery of the economies of the industrialized countries of western Europe and the United States had not resulted in a general increase of African export prices. That development reflected the fact that in the industrialized countries the rate of expansion in total demand for imports of primary products tended to lag behind the rate of general economic growth. But the import demand in most under-developed countries tended to rise faster than the growth in domestic production. Thus, the paradoxical conclusion might be reached that, in order to avoid balance-of-payments difficulties, primary producers should develop at a substantially lower rate than industrial countries. African primary producers had to counteract such a tendency by vigorous development on a wide front. National development programmes and industrial projects had made considerable progress in the previous year. A number of manufacturing plants had been completed, and others were under construction. The important Agreement on the Nile Waters, signed at Cairo on 8 November 1959, and the conclusion of several trade agreements between African States were encouraging examples of intra-African co-operation which augured well for the future. However, further progress in that field was necessary. Finally, in order to secure maximum benefit from their own development effort, whatever outside bilateral and multilateral assistance might be granted, the countries and territories of Africa might find it necessary to organize and perhaps re-orientate their plans and actions to look beyond the limited confines of their own boundaries.

84. The Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs pointed out that the excessive and growing portion of income spent on imports of manufactured goods was due to lack of facilities for local manufacture and shortage of technical skill and capital investment rather than just to the smallness of markets. He suggested that discussion of those problems should not be confined to purely African factors but should take into account the most recent developments in world economy, notably the continued industrial expansion in the United States and Europe despite temporary set-backs. Recent

increases in world trade had been associated with an adverse change in the balance of payments of the United States, the effects of which on the world economy as a whole might warrant examination by African countries. In any discussion of African economic conditions, the consideration of problems associated with primary commodities should be given high priority. Several African countries had attempted to mitigate the effects of price fluctuations in world markets by establishing marketing boards and stabilization funds. Their efforts to protect producers appeared to have been more successful than those made in some other areas, but had not succeeded in stabilizing income to the same degree. Fluctuations in the volume of production continued, and excess capacity existed in the case of certain commodities. That situation required urgent international action so as to prevent wasteful production. In reviewing the impact of the European Common Market on Africa, he observed that discrimination, in the technical sense, was inherent in the establishment of any customs union or free-trade area. However, under the current Common Market arrangements some primary products were not subject to customs duties, and where reduction in such duties had taken place those concessions had been extended by the six members of the Community to all the member countries of GATT. As a result, the African countries had not as yet begun to benefit from or be harmed by the provisions of the Treaty of Rome.<sup>12</sup> In conclusion, he said that the very establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa implied that the continent of Africa was beginning to think of itself as an economic as well as a geographical unit and he was sure that the discussions of the Commission would make a valuable contribution to the economic development of the continent as a whole.

85. The Commission was unanimous in its appreciation of the *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (E/CN.14/28),<sup>13</sup> which had been prepared by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Several delegations expressed the hope that the Secretariat would soon be in a position to prepare annual surveys. Other delegations thought that the surveys should serve as bench-marks of structural changes in Africa and should therefore be prepared at longer intervals. A number of comments and suggestions were submitted by various delegations, emphasizing in particular the need for sub-regional treatment of certain problems and for a critical evaluation of the statistics used.

86. The vulnerability of many African economies directed attention to the importance of reducing dependence on primary production. The expanding and changing internal demand for food, associated with the growth of urban centres and rising incomes, also called for more diversified and higher yields from agriculture. Attention was drawn by the Executive Secretary, by the FAO representative and by several delegations to the fact that food production in recent years had tended to increase at a slower rate than population. A solution to

<sup>12</sup> Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, signed at Rome on 25 March 1957.

<sup>13</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1.

that problem was seen by many delegations in vigorous action to improve such institutional factors as land tenure, agricultural extension, co-operative organization and rural community development, as well as agricultural techniques, soil conservation measures and pest control. Particular emphasis was placed on the need for improvements in the transport and marketing of livestock and agricultural and forest products. Those were regarded as the more important measures for converting the largely subsistence or traditional agriculture and animal husbandry of many African countries into more commercial and productive pursuits. Further measures to be undertaken by members of the Commission to extend their agriculture included the survey and development of water and soil resources.

87. The importance attached to the development of the co-operative movement in Africa was reflected in the unanimous adoption by the Commission of a draft resolution sponsored by Liberia, Libya, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic, which became resolution 9 (II) (see part III of this report). The resolution requested the Executive Secretary to report on the state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa and to consider, in consultation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO, the establishment of training facilities and the provision of educational material in that field.

88. Some delegations felt that among the important structural weaknesses in the economies of African countries were: dependence on the export of a limited number of commodities, the need to import practically all manufactured articles, the dominance of vested foreign interests, inadequate knowledge of resources and potentialities, and racialism, which inhibited incentive and prevented the transfer of skills and knowledge; and that those weaknesses called for radical changes in economic structure and social policies.

89. Most delegations attached great importance to the international stabilization of commodity prices, a vital issue for countries relying on a few primary exports. Some delegations felt that internal measures of stabilization had proved to be reasonably successful. It was also pointed out that the processing by each country of its primary products would strengthen its external position. Furthermore, many delegations were in favour of international action in the field of price stabilization and recognized that it was an issue which should be considered not only on a national and regional but also on a world-wide basis. The long-term trends in the position of primary producers were viewed with apprehension, and the secretariat was requested to keep the trends under constant review.

90. Several delegations felt that ways should be found for developing intra-African trade in order to promote industrialization, alleviate balance-of-payments difficulties and reduce dependency on the external world. A draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Liberia, Libya, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic was adopted by the Commission as resolution 8 (II) (see part III of this report). It requested the Executive Secretary to initiate and complete surveys of intra-African trade and African industry and to lend his assistance in the pre-

parations for and the conduct of a conference of African business men. The sponsors of the resolution explained that the initiative in convening such a conference would be taken by the business men themselves, and that no financial contribution by the Commission would be called for.

91. Several delegations expressed the hope that national institutions such as development banks, as well as international aid, would help them to overcome financing difficulties. At the same time, a number of delegations emphasized that traditional methods were inadequate to solve the problem of capital formation and that other methods had to be used which involved the mobilization of human resources for the purpose of creating capital.

92. The *Survey* showed a significant expansion of industrial production since 1950. Favourable developments in recent years were also reported by several delegations, but it was generally agreed that the rate of progress fell short of requirements. The prospects of processing primary products for export were promising in many cases, and the possibilities of import substitution had not been exhausted. However, in view of the smallness of the market in most countries, a considerable expansion of manufacturing might require export outlets in neighbouring countries and that, in turn, would call for some co-ordination of plans for industrial development. In many countries, rapid industrialization was also hindered by lack of technical skill and financial resources.

93. The Commission also considered a document submitted by the secretariat on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade (E/CN.14/29). Whereas the contents of the document did not give rise to detailed comments, it was felt that the problems required a more thorough analysis and that the scope of the report was too limited. Further work on the subject should be broadened to cover the effects of European trade arrangements on intra-African trade as well as on industrialization and economic growth in African countries. More attention should also be devoted to the effects of the Common Market on the trade of the associated countries and territories.

94. The rapid implementation of the provisions of the Treaty of Rome was viewed with concern by most delegations, while others stressed the benefits which might accrue to African territories associated with the European Economic Community. A draft resolution submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic was adopted unanimously by those voting (resolution 5 (II); see part III of this report). It requested the Executive Secretary to undertake broad studies of the effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies and to convene in 1960 an *ad hoc* committee of representatives of members and associate members to examine those studies. The sponsors of the resolution emphasized that objective studies of all relevant aspects of economic groupings in Europe were required as a basis for policy decisions by African Governments. The matter was therefore one that concerned the Commission, although



it was recognized that many of the problems involved were also studied and discussed under the auspices of other bodies, such as GATT. Duplication of work would, however, be avoided through consultations between those bodies and the secretariat.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

##### *(agenda item 7)*

95. Documentation submitted to the Commission on this item included a memorandum by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/23) containing a review of current bilateral and multilateral contributions and an information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECA region under the Expanded Programme and the regular programme (E/CN.14/27). In addition, information papers were submitted on the assistance provided by IBRD (E/CN.14/26), IMF (E/CN.14/40), UNICEF (E/CN.14/41) and the Special Fund (E/CN.14/53). Statements explaining the objectives and limitations of operations under the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance were made on behalf of the Executive Chairman of TAB and by the representatives of some of the participating organizations, including the United Nations (Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations), FAO, UNESCO, ICAO and IAEA. The representatives of IMF and IBRD had explained their operations and the future role of the International Development Association in an earlier debate.

96. The discussion emphasized the need for more aid to be given to African countries. The documentation submitted and the statements of the agencies made it clear that a far greater proportion of aid in the form of grants, loans and the provision of personnel was received by African countries and territories under bilateral than under multilateral arrangements. It was also evident that the volume of aid had been substantially increased in recent years. It was indicated by the representatives of TAB and by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance that as the total funds available had not increased, increases in assistance to Africa through the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance had been made by shifting funds from one area to another. Other relevant facts brought out in the discussion were that the volume of private foreign investment in Africa was very low in relation to capital requirements and that the rate of savings and local capital formation in most parts of Africa was inadequate to permit cumulative economic growth.

97. Other important issues were discussed, including the volume, nature and administration of financial and material aid, expert and technical advice, research and the development of local skills through training and fellowships.

98. Most delegations stressed their preference for financial and other forms of assistance under multilateral rather than bilateral arrangements. The advantage of multilateral aid was that the initiative in selecting the fields in which aid was received rested with the recipient country and was less influenced by the political

or other preferences of the provider. Through multilateral aid a wider variety of sources of equipment, experts and training facilities was placed at the disposal of recipients. The statements by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom that they intended in future to increase their contributions to the various United Nations bodies were welcomed, as was the recent increase in the lending capacity of IBRD, the likely creation of the International Development Association and the growing operations of the Special Fund to promote research — particularly surveys of natural resources and training. The Deputy Managing Director of the Special Fund was present to explain to the Commission the conditions and procedures for securing assistance. Several delegations expressed interest in the eventual creation of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development (SUNFED) which had been under consideration for several years. Hopes were also expressed that a general agreement on disarmament would permit greatly expanded aid to under-developed areas.

99. It was recognized that bilateral aid was likely to continue, although its share in total aid might diminish. Many delegations expressed their Governments' appreciation of the assistance given, and a variety of suggestions was advanced for making this form of assistance more effective. As far as possible, selection and implementation of projects should be free from political influence and pressure, aid should be directed to the sectors shown in the development programmes of the receiving countries as warranting the highest priority, and steps should be taken, especially in the case of sub-regional projects, to secure a higher degree of co-ordination in channelling aid to recipient countries. Several delegations suggested that the Commission might serve as a clearing house for such requests for aid. A point frequently stressed was the obligation of the receiving countries to organize the utilization of both bilateral and multilateral assistance effectively. It was also generally recognized that all forms of outside aid could only help to fill gaps. The main effort must come from the countries themselves if development was to be effective.

100. On the question of technical assistance and expert advice, many delegations stressed the need for advisers who understood the problems of under-developed countries, and had a sympathetic outlook. Although specialists must continue to be drawn mainly from abroad, many outside experts could be drawn from countries in the process of development in other regions. There were increasing opportunities for exchanges of experts within Africa. The capacity of the recipient country to benefit by technical assistance depended to a large extent on its level of development and the opportunities to find the necessary counterpart personnel, transport and other supporting services, as well as the financial and administrative means of putting advice into practice. A point stressed in this connexion was the need for linking advisory services with financial and material aid.

101. Reference was made to assistance available in the field of technical and scientific research and the

training of research workers and other personnel, both through exchanges of specialists and through fellowship grants within the African continent, under conditions comparable to those in some African countries. The need for a greater volume and variety of fellowships and scholarships for overseas training was emphasized by many delegations. Attention was drawn to specific facilities available in various African countries and territories for training in particular fields.

102. In the provision and utilization of technical assistance and advice from bilateral or multilateral sources, the need for co-ordination and the assignment of responsibility was the same as in the case of economic and financial aid. An appeal was made for the simplification and acceleration of procedures for requesting and securing experts, fellowships, documentation and the demonstration equipment necessary to make technical assistance effective.

103. The Commission adopted two resolutions on this item, which are reproduced in part III below: one on international co-operation in respect of former Trust Territories (resolution 10 (II)) and the other on international economic and financial assistance to Africa (resolution 11 (II)). The first, which had been sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana and Guinea, referred to General Assembly resolution 1414 (XIV) on the study of opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories which had become independent, and recommended that use should be made of the secretariat of the Commission in carrying out such a study. The second, which had been sponsored by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Morocco, Tanganyika and Tunisia, expressed the hope that any new multilateral machinery for economic and financial assistance would consult and collaborate with the Commission and its secretariat in the co-ordination of aid directed to Africa.

#### REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF AFRICAN STATISTICIANS

##### *(agenda item 8)*

104. The Commission considered the report on the first session of the Conference of African Statisticians (E/CN.14/25) and expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished. It urged that efforts should be made by all Governments to improve existing statistics and to provide more information on the subsistence sector and other important aspects of African economies. Comprehensive and reliable statistical data were needed for the preparation of economic and social development programmes and for the evaluation of progress in the implementation of such programmes. Close co-operation between statisticians and economists was therefore required in order to establish priorities.

105. Many delegations stressed the importance of field surveys designed as a means of obtaining data on population, agriculture and consumption, and recommended the organization of sub-regional centres to demonstrate methods of carrying out such surveys. Reference was also made to the need, in presenting international trade statistics of African countries, to

adopt a uniform nomenclature and classification, in order to facilitate studies of intra-African trade and to show the position of Africa in world trade as a whole. That aim could be achieved by arranging for the international trade statistics of all African countries and territories to be published in accordance with the *Standard International Trade Classification*,<sup>14</sup> a revised edition of which was shortly to be issued by the Statistical Office of the United Nations. The revised edition would incorporate the Tariff Nomenclature items of the Customs Co-operation Council and would be discussed at a forthcoming meeting of African statisticians.

106. An exchange of information and experience among African statisticians, with the Secretariat acting as a clearing house, was considered essential. *Ad hoc* groups of experts should be convened to study such topics as government accounts and the utilization of census data. The recommendation made by the Conference of African Statisticians for the training of middle-grade personnel met with general approval. Some delegations felt that, in view of the acute shortage of statisticians at all levels in the service of African Governments, training courses should be as short as possible.

107. A draft resolution was submitted by Ethiopia and unanimously approved by the Commission as resolution 12 (II) (see part III of this report). The resolution approved the report of the Conference of African Statisticians, invited members and associate members to give urgent consideration to the recommendations made by it and requested the Executive Secretary to take the necessary action to carry out those recommendations.

#### SURVEYS OF RESOURCES

##### *(agenda item 9)*

108. The Executive Secretary stated that at its first session the Commission had asked him to compile a bibliography of surveys of natural resources in Africa (see E/3201, paragraph 59). That task had been undertaken by UNESCO on behalf of the Commission, which was paying half the cost. UNESCO had estimated that it would entail some 450 pages of text and 12,000 pages of bibliography. It had been decided to commence with a review of geology and mineral investigations in Africa (E/CN.14/30 and Corr.1 and 2), which had 70 pages of text; 3,000 pages of bibliography for this subject were not published with the document.

109. Delegations welcomed the UNESCO study, though it was pointed out that it did not include some countries of North and East Africa and was not up to date in all respects. The compilation of surveys of resources was of value, and it was hoped that the work would be accelerated so that information on other categories of resources could be made available to Governments.

110. The Commission at its first session had referred to hydrological, geological, geodetic and other surveys of resources, including resources for industrialization and

<sup>14</sup> United Nations publication, Sales No.: 1951.XVII.1.

sources of energy. In the debate, several delegations emphasized that surveys of labour and human resources were also highly important. Others mentioned land classification and animal resources surveys. The Commission recommended that the aid of the appropriate specialized agencies should be enlisted.

111. A draft resolution, sponsored by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia, which was adopted, pointed out that surveys of mineral resources should, where possible, be linked with industries based on those resources, and requested the Executive Secretary to orientate surveys so as to take that objective into account (resolution 13 (II); see part III of this report).

#### ACTIVITIES IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

##### *(agenda item 10)*

112. Four sub-items under this agenda item arose out of the proceedings of the first session, and documents were submitted under each sub-item (E/CN.14/31 and Add.1, E/CN.14/32 and Corr.1, E/CN.14/33, E/CN.14/34).<sup>15</sup>

113. In introducing the item the Executive Secretary pointed out that he had been in close consultation with FAO, which had the major responsibility in the field of agriculture, and had discussed certain aspects with the Governments concerned. He also gave more recent information on developments in connexion with locust control, esparto grass and sea fisheries.

114. Many delegations stated that the broader economic and social aspects of agriculture were of such importance to the work of the Commission that they wished to dwell on wider issues than those mentioned in the agenda. Attention was drawn to the relationship between traditional agriculture and the modern market economy as a key problem in African economic development. In undertaking programmes of economic development, concentration on industrialization must not be allowed to distract attention from the need to improve agriculture.

115. Many delegations pointed out that the development of a healthy livestock economy was necessary in many areas for increasing the proportion of protein in the diet of the people. Region-wide campaigns against livestock diseases and pests were needed in collaboration with FAO and other inter-governmental agencies. In order to develop an export trade in meat and livestock some technical measures were necessary: the first was the eradication of contagious diseases at least from specific controlled areas, and the second, the improvement of the quality of meat and livestock. In the latter connexion it was pointed out that overstocking and overgrazing resulted in very poor cattle of negligible commercial value, and destroyed the productive capacity of the land.

116. The expansion of fresh-water fisheries as a source of protein was advocated, as was the modernization of marine fisheries. Surveys of the coastal waters of West

Africa and the fishing grounds of the Atlantic were needed, and satisfaction was expressed at the creation through FAO of a regional fisheries council for West Africa similar to the General Fisheries Council for the Mediterranean. In this connexion some delegations were anxious to ensure a complete geographical coverage of fisheries in the northern and western parts of the continent. A resolution was therefore adopted unanimously, sponsored by Guinea and Morocco, requesting the Executive Secretary to approach FAO for the establishment of a similar fisheries council for the north-eastern tropical Atlantic and to report to the Commission at its next session (resolution 14 (II); see part III of this report).

117. Improved marketing, handling and transport facilities were needed to increase the consumption of meat, fish and other perishable commodities and to promote the expansion of export trade.

118. Several delegations drew attention to forestry as a major factor in the economy of large parts of the continent. Mention was made of the desirability of including the utilization of forest products, and the use of tropical woods in the pulp and paper industry, in the survey of timber resources and requirements to be undertaken jointly with FAO in 1961, under project 21-05 in the programme of work.

119. With specific reference to the item on infectious diseases of livestock, it was pointed out by the delegations of North-East African countries that steps were being taken by their Governments, through vaccination programmes and the strengthening of veterinary services, to eradicate rinderpest and other infectious diseases. Through those measures, combined with appropriate quarantine services and processing, an export trade in meat and livestock was being fostered. Several delegations from East Africa expressed their interest in extending the marketing survey being conducted in North-East Africa.

120. In connexion with locust control, the representative of FAO explained that the Governing Council of the Special Fund had approved a request for financing and inter-regional desert locust project. It involved the provision of nearly \$2,500,000 over a six-year period, to be supplemented by about \$1,250,000 from the participating Governments for research training and the development of a strategic approach. FAO had been designated as the executing agency. A special meeting had been arranged in Rome in April 1960 to secure the agreement of participating Governments on a detailed plan of operation. In the ensuing discussion emphasis was placed on the importance of supporting this intensified international approach to the menace of the desert locust. At the same time, Governments were not to relax their support of the existing international bodies, which had succeeded in holding in check for a number of years the red locust and the African migratory locust. The Executive Secretary was requested to report on the progress of locust control, but was not asked to carry out any specific task.

121. The discussion on esparto grass indicated that outlets, alternative to the paper industry, included its

<sup>15</sup> See paragraphs 35-39 above.

use as a material for mats and for fibre. Consideration was being given by the Governments concerned to improving productivity of alfa steppes through mechanization and other measures. For any international agreement to be effective, it should include all major producers and take market possibilities and prices into account.

122. The item on fisheries development in North Africa led to a general debate on the importance of fisheries in Africa, particularly along the Atlantic coast and in inland waters. Some countries in North Africa were satisfied with advice received from FAO and reported practical development, including the establishment of fishery co-operatives.

#### REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

##### *(agenda item 11)*

123. The Commission discussed the report of the Workshop on Community Development (E/CN.14/24) and agreed to recommendations concerning further improvements in the planning and administration of national programmes of community development and to the proposals for regional co-operation and international assistance. It was underlined that community development played an important role in economic and social development and that mobilization of human resources and investment of voluntary labour in building community facilities were essential factors in accelerating the economic and social advancement of African people. Community development was considered one of the best methods to help speed up the transformation of traditional subsistence forms of agriculture into more productive modern farming and husbandry.

124. While considerable material achievements — such as the building of roads, the digging of irrigation canals and the construction of schools, markets and health and civic centres — were recorded in many African countries as a result of community development programmes, it was nevertheless emphasized that the greatest contribution of those programmes lay in building the morale and self-reliance of the people, investing in their skills and making them more conscious of their civic responsibilities.

125. Several delegations pointed to the need of encouraging training voluntary leaders and of associating local councils and units of local government with community development schemes. They also demanded that more attention should be given to the role of women in community development and the provision of special facilities for women's activities.

126. Some members reviewed their accomplishments and plans in community development and emphasized the importance of sharing experiences among African countries through such means as distribution of documentation, exchange of personnel, study tours and seminars. The secretariat of the Commission was urged to play an effective role in initiating and co-ordinating such activities in close co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned and other inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

127. The need for training community development staff and for orientation courses for other types of personnel such as administrators, health workers and agricultural extension officers was underlined, and the secretariat was requested to assist in the improvement of training methods and curricula.

128. The need for research which could facilitate action and advice on the best ways of associating communities with development programmes and transforming traditional forms of communal action into modern forms of co-operation was emphasized. The evaluation of community development programmes was recommended as a means of selecting effective and successful methods to provide guidance to different African countries.

129. While community development was at present generally confined to rural areas, several members reported successful pilot projects in urban areas and suggested that experiments in applying community development methods and techniques to urban and semi-urban areas should be undertaken.

130. The representative of WHO pointed out that public health was an essential component of community development and that his organization and UNICEF were co-operating closely with the United Nations in fostering community development programmes. Accordingly, evaluation teams, when formed, should include representatives of all interested agencies.

131. Several delegations welcomed the proposal made by the Workshop on Community Development that a committee on community development be established as a subsidiary body of the Commission and expressed their readiness to support it.

132. A draft resolution was submitted by Ghana and the United Kingdom, and unanimously approved by the Commission (resolution 15 (II); see part III of this report), in which the report of the Workshop on Community Development was approved, the members and associate members were invited to give serious consideration to its recommendations, and the proposals for regional co-operation and international assistance were endorsed. On the suggestion of Libya, accepted by the sponsors of the draft resolution, a paragraph was added requesting the Executive Secretary to carry out a survey of community development programmes in Africa.

#### TRAINING FACILITIES FOR AFRICANS IN ECONOMICS, STATISTICS AND RELATED FIELDS

##### *(agenda item 12)*

133. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the report prepared by UNESCO on the facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields of study (E/CN.14/35). Although the report did not cover all African countries and territories, it provided a valuable basis for considering the problems of training, to which a high priority was assigned by all the delegations.



134. It was agreed that training and related research should be linked to action on problems of economic and social development and conditions in Africa. Training should, therefore, as far as possible, take place in Africa and the syllabuses should be designed to help in solving those problems. In this connexion, reference was made to the possibility of using the experiences of India and other countries which had had experience in similar problems, and of recruiting teachers from such countries.

135. Reference was made to the need for three specific types of training — namely, training of middle-grade personnel, post-graduate training on the job, and refresher courses for officials who had benefited from basic training to bring them up to date with modern requirements. It was reported by some delegations that on-the-job training was often difficult in view of the heavy demands made on senior staff for other important tasks.

136. The Commission adopted unanimously two draft resolutions, one submitted by Ghana, Guinea, Ethiopia and Liberia and the other by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Libya. The first resolution, dealing with in-service training (resolution 16 (II); see part III of this report), expressed the hope that the in-service training courses at United Nations Headquarters would be continued, and requested the Executive Secretary, in consultation with the executive secretaries of other regional economic commissions, to arrange for in-service training for African economists and statisticians in their secretariats which, it was noted, had already accumulated considerable knowledge and experience in various economic, social and statistical fields. The Executive Secretary was also requested to report to the Commission at its third session on the establishment of in-service training at its headquarters in Addis Ababa.

137. The second resolution (resolution 17 (II); see part III of this report) requested the Executive Secretary to consult with universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa on training in the field of economic development and to study the possibilities of strengthening existing institutions or establishing new institutions in Africa. The sponsors explained that the possibilities of strengthening existing universities should be considered first, and stressed the advisability of providing adequate facilities for training in each important sub-region of Africa.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(agenda item 13)

138. The Commission expressed its appreciation of the work accomplished by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities. The report of the Committee (E/CN.14/47) and draft resolutions 1 and 2 contained in it were adopted (see resolutions 18 (II) and 19 (II) in part III of this report). The approved programme of work and priorities, and a summary of the Commission's observations on the programme, are given in part V below.

139. In recognition of the present difficulties in the recruitment of staff, the Commission adopted a draft resolution submitted by Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Morocco (resolution 20 (II); see part III of this report). The resolution requested members and associate members to give the Executive Secretary every assistance in the recruitment of staff, particularly Africans, for the secretariat.

## DATE AND PLACE OF MEETING OF NEXT SESSION

140. The Commission decided to hold its third session at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, at some time in January or February 1961, and requested the Executive Secretary to fix an exact date in consultation with the Government of Ethiopia.

## ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

141. At the final meeting of the session, on 6 February 1960, the Commission unanimously adopted the text of the present report.

142. At the same meeting the Commission unanimously adopted a resolution (resolution 21 (II)) expressing its thanks to His Majesty the King of Morocco and the Government and people of Morocco, and a resolution (resolution 22 (II)) paying tribute to His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and people of Ethiopia. The texts of these resolutions are given in part III of the present report.

## PART III

### RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SECOND SESSION

#### 5 (II). Associate membership <sup>16</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

*Bearing also in mind* General Assembly resolution 1466 (XIV), and in particular its paragraph 2, which "specially requests all Member States administering

Non-Self-Governing Territories in Africa to propose the participation of these Territories in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa",

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

<sup>16</sup> See paragraph 70 above.

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

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

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

*6th meeting,  
28 January 1960.*

**6 (II). Invitation to the Federal Republic of Germany to attend sessions of the Economic Commission for Africa in a consultative capacity<sup>17</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

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

*3rd meeting,  
27 January 1960.*

**7 (II). Effects of economic groupings in Europe on African economies<sup>18</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having examined* the report on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade,<sup>19</sup>

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

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

*Bearing in mind* the terms of reference of the Commission,

*Requests* the Executive Secretary:

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

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

*11th meeting,  
1 February 1960.*

**8 (II). Intra-African trade and convening of a conference of African business men<sup>20</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having considered* the *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950*<sup>21</sup> and other documents,

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

*Recognizing further* the importance of multinational business enterprises,

1. *Requests* the Executive Secretary:

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

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

2. *Invites* all member Governments to co-operate fully with the Executive Secretary in carrying out the provisions of the present resolution.

*12th meeting,  
2 February 1960.*

**9 (II). Co-operation<sup>22</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having considered* the *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950*,<sup>21</sup>

*Recognizing* the important role that the co-operative movement can play in the economic and social development of Africa,

<sup>17</sup> See paragraph 72 above.

<sup>18</sup> See paragraph 94 above.

<sup>19</sup> E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1.

<sup>20</sup> See paragraph 90 above.

<sup>21</sup> E/CN.14/28 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1).

<sup>22</sup> See paragraph 87 above.

*Noting* the efforts of a number of African countries in the field of co-operation,

*Noting further* the need for trained personnel in the co-operative movement and for the dissemination of educational material on co-operative methods and techniques,

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

*12th meeting,  
2 February 1960.*

#### **10 (II). International co-operation in respect of former Trust Territories <sup>23</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

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

*Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council:

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

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

*18th meeting,  
5 February 1960.*

<sup>23</sup> See paragraph 103 above.

#### **11 (II). Multilateral economic and financial assistance to Africa <sup>24</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

*Bearing in mind* that it is authorized by its terms of reference, *inter alia*, to "initiate and participate in measures for facilitating concerted action for the economic development of Africa, including its social aspects, with a view to raising the level of economic activity and levels of living in Africa, and for maintaining and strengthening the economic relations of countries and territories of Africa, both among themselves and with other countries of the world",

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

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

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

*18th meeting,  
5 February 1960.*

#### **12 (II). Report of the Conference of African Statisticians <sup>25</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having considered* the report of the Conference of African Statisticians,<sup>26</sup>

1. *Approves with satisfaction* the said report;

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

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

*15th meeting,  
3 February 1960.*

<sup>24</sup> See paragraph 103 above.

<sup>25</sup> See paragraph 107 above.

<sup>26</sup> E/CN.14/25.

### 13 (II). Inventory of Africa's natural resources <sup>27</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

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

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

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

*18th meeting,  
5 February 1960.*

### 14 (II). Sea fisheries in the north-eastern tropical Atlantic <sup>28</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having examined* the report of the Executive Secretary on ways and means of helping the Governments of North Africa to develop their sea fisheries,<sup>29</sup>

*Conscious* of the economic and social importance of the problem,

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

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

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

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

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

*18th meeting,  
5 February 1960.*

<sup>27</sup> See paragraph 111 above.

<sup>28</sup> See paragraph 116 above.

<sup>29</sup> E/CN.14/34.

### 15 (II). The Workshop on Community Development <sup>30</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having considered* the report of the Workshop on Community Development organized by the Economic Commission for Africa,<sup>31</sup>

1. *Expresses its appreciation* of the helpful contribution which the Workshop has made to the study of this subject;

2. *Invites* members and associate members to give serious consideration to those of the Workshop's recommendations which require decisions at the national level;

3. *Approves* the proposals for regional co-operation and international assistance in paragraph 5 of section III of the report;

4. *Invites* the secretariat to pursue these proposals in liaison with the appropriate specialized agencies and inter-governmental organizations working in the same field;

5. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to carry out a survey of community development programmes in Africa.

*16th meeting,  
4 February 1960.*

### 16 (II). In-service training <sup>32</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

1. *Expresses the hope* that the in-service training courses at United Nations Headquarters will be continued;

2. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to arrange, in co-operation and in agreement with the executive secretaries of the other regional economic commissions, in-service training for African economists and statisticians;

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

*17th meeting,  
4 February 1960.*

<sup>30</sup> See paragraph 132 above.

<sup>31</sup> E/CN.14/24.

<sup>32</sup> See paragraph 136 above.



## 17 (II). Training facilities available to African States <sup>33</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Noting with appreciation* the study made by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at the request of the Executive Secretary, on training facilities in Africa,<sup>34</sup>

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

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

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

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

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

2. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to study the possibilities of enlarging and strengthening existing institutions or establishing new institutions at the sub-regional level for the purpose of under taking the accelerated training of African staff at all levels.

*17th meeting,  
4 February 1960.*

## 18 (II). Programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 <sup>35</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Having examined* the draft programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 submitted by the Executive Secretary,<sup>36</sup>

*Bearing in mind* the terms of reference of the Commission,

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

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

1. *Approves* with satisfaction the work programme submitted by the Executive Secretary, as amended by

<sup>33</sup> See paragraph 137 above.

<sup>34</sup> E/CN.14/35 and Add.1-3.

<sup>35</sup> See paragraph 138 above.

<sup>36</sup> E/CN.14/36.

the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities and by the resolutions adopted by the Commission at its second session;

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Problems of financing economic development;

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

*17th meeting,  
4 February 1960.*

## 19 (II). Concerted action <sup>37</sup>

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

*Recalling* that the Commission at its first session attached the highest priority to concerted action projects in its work programme and indicated, in paragraphs 42 to 48 of the report on the first session<sup>38</sup> the necessary first steps in this direction,

*Noting* paragraph 6 of the Executive Secretary's memorandum on the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961,<sup>36</sup>

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

<sup>37</sup> See paragraph 138 above.

<sup>38</sup> E/3201.

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

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

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

*17th meeting,  
4 February 1960.*

## **20 (II). Recruitment of staff for the Economic Commission for Africa <sup>39</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

*Requests* the Governments of member and associate member States to render every assistance necessary to facilitate the task of the Executive Secretary in the recruitment of staff — particularly of Africans, including a number of younger officers for in-service training,

<sup>39</sup> See paragraph 139 above.

either on secondment or career appointment — for the Secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa.

*18th meeting,  
5 February 1960.*

## **21 (II). Thanks to His Majesty the King of Morocco and the Government and people of Morocco <sup>40</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

*Conscious* of the desire of His Majesty Mohamed V, King of Morocco, to see Africa co-operate in dignity with the rest of the world,

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

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

*19th meeting,  
6 February 1960.*

## **22 (II). Tribute to His Majesty the Emperor of Ethiopia and the Government and people of Ethiopia <sup>41</sup>**

*The Economic Commission for Africa,*

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

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

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

*19th meeting,  
6 February 1960.*

<sup>40</sup> See paragraph 142 above.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

## **PART IV**

### **DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL**

*The Economic and Social Council*

#### **I**

1. *Takes note* of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 7 January 1959 to 6 February 1960 inclusive; <sup>42</sup>

2. *Endorses* the recommendations and resolutions and the programme of work and priorities contained in parts III and V respectively of the report;

<sup>42</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320).*

## II

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

*19th meeting,  
6 February 1960.*

## PART V

### PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1960-1961

#### A. Observations on the programme of work and priorities

143. The Commission unanimously approved the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961 set forth below. In resolution 18 (II) (see part III of this report), in addition to giving its approval to the work programme, as submitted by the Executive Secretary (E/CN.14/36) and amended by the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities (E/CN.14/47) and by resolutions passed at its second session, the Commission listed priority problems to which the Executive Secretary should pay particular attention. Additional changes in the programme were made as a result of decisions adopted in the course of the second session.

144. In resolution 19 (II) (see part III of this report) the Commission re-emphasized the importance of concerted action, and recommended that the Executive Secretary proceed with the implementation of programmes of concerted action mentioned in paragraphs 42 to 48 of the report on its first session (E/3201).

145. In adopting its resolution 19 (II) and in referring to activities listed in paragraphs 42 to 48 of the report on the first session, the Commission noted that a number of individual projects in the work programme would in fact provide opportunities for concerted action by countries in the West African sub-region and in other sub-regions of the African continent. The Commission recommended the use of a sub-regional approach in preparing studies — especially on trade, industry and transport — and in the organization of training facilities.

146. Attention was also drawn to the importance of continuing work on the survey of tourist possibilities referred to in paragraph 62 (e) of the report on the first session. In the same connexion, hunting was mentioned as another factor to be borne in mind as a source of foreign exchange earnings in many African countries.

147. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that in carrying out the work programme the secretariat would count on assistance, including secondment of staff, from the Headquarters and other offices of the United Nations and from the specialized agencies. Following the offers of assistance and co-operation made by the Commissioner for Technical Assistance and on behalf of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board (TAB), the Executive Secretary hoped

to implement some of the regional programmes of the Commission in collaboration with those technical assistance units.

#### *Flexibility in execution of the programme*

148. It was observed that it might be necessary to rearrange the priorities to enable the staff available to undertake projects for which they were best suited. Accordingly, the Commission recognized that considerable flexibility should be given to the Executive Secretary in carrying out projects. The Commission reached this conclusion for two reasons: because the implementation of the programme depended on the availability of particular types of work, and because of the need to permit adjustments that might be necessary in view of the changing needs of African countries. The Executive Secretary was authorized to undertake such other projects as might be urgently required outside the order of priorities and to change the timing of some; he could postpone or modify projects provided that he acted within the framework of the approved programme.

149. The same degree of flexibility was granted to the Executive Secretary in the convening of meetings, seminars and workshops and in the organization of working parties and panels of specialists.

#### *Co-operation and support of Governments*

150. The Commission reiterated its conviction that the successful implementation of the work programme depended not only on the secretariat but also on the active co-operation of the member and associate member Governments with the secretariat. The Commission therefore invited member and associate member Governments to continue to co-operate fully with the secretariat, particularly by arranging for the attendance of qualified representatives and experts at meetings and conferences and by assisting in staff recruitment and in the selection of trainees.

#### *Basis on which the programme was prepared*

151. The work programme is based on the experience of the first year's work described in part I of this report,

on the reports and recommendations of conferences of experts in community development (E/CN.14/24), statistics (E/CN.14/25) and techniques of development programming (E/CN.14/42), and on the working relations established with the specialized agencies, and includes projects necessary for the implementation of the resolutions and other decisions adopted by the Commission. The programme also takes into account directives and resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Economic and Social Council of interest to the Commission (see E/CN.14/39). The work programme in agriculture was agreed on by the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of FAO and will be carried out by the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

#### *The character and limitations of the programme*

152. The work programme for 1960-1961 gives further definition to the broad outline adopted by the Commission at its first session. It concentrates on major problems of Africa and envisages co-ordination with programmes undertaken by other services of the United Nations as well as specialized agencies and other interested organizations, in keeping with the principles of concentration of effort and co-ordination adopted by the Economic and Social Council. Further specific projects, especially in industry, transport and natural resources, will be elaborated by the Secretariat and submitted to the third session of the Commission.

#### *Five-year programme appraisal*

153. The Commission noted the Executive Secretary's contribution to the Secretary-General's five-year programme appraisal, 1959-1964 (E/CN.14/37) and observed that it was prepared as a part of the over-all appraisal of the United Nations economic, social and human rights programme.

#### *Control and limitation of documentation*

154. The Commission noted the information paper submitted by the Executive Secretary on the control and limitation of documentation (E/CN.14/38) and welcomed his suggestion for the implementation of General Assembly resolution 1272 (XIII).

#### *Financial implications*

155. Bearing in mind the resources provided for the Economic Commission for Africa in the United Nations budget for 1960 and assistance that may be available, the Executive Secretary expected that the work in 1960 would be carried out within the appropriation already made. It was, however, likely that an increase would be required in 1961.

#### *Classification of projects*

156. The projects have been classified as "continuing projects and activities of high priority" (group 1) and "ad hoc projects of high priority" (group 2), in accordance with the decision of the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 402 B (XIII). Projects which have some kind of definite end product within the 1960-1961 period, and which do not fall directly within the scope of the continuing activities, have been considered *ad hoc*. In the case of "continuing projects", studies and reports will be submitted from time to time, covering different aspects or different countries.

157. At the present stage of its activities the Commission has not considered it necessary to include in its work programme any activities of lower priority ["Group 3: Other projects"] as envisaged in the classification provided for in Economic and Social Council resolution 402 B (XIII) referred to above.

158. The Commission listed problems of special urgency in its resolution 18 (II).

## **B. Annotated list of projects for 1960-1961**

### **I. ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND STATISTICAL PROJECTS**

#### **1. Economic and social development**

#### **GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY**

##### **01-01 *Development policies and programming*<sup>44</sup>**

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 61; report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 53 (b).

##### **Description:**

(a) Analysis of the major economic, social and technical problems encountered by selected African economies in their development policies and programming and of the methods which have been successfully used to solve these problems. To be followed in subsequent years by separate studies of such topics as techniques of development programming, methods to promote capital formation, demographic aspects of economic development and the various criteria which might be applied for relating activities in the

fields of education, health, housing, etc., to economic development.

(b) Meeting of experts to discuss the use of national accounts for the formulation of economic policy and development programming: subject to arrangements to be made with the International Association for Research into Income and Wealth, to be held late in 1960 or early in 1961.

(c) Provision of advisory services to Governments on the techniques and problems of development programming, including its organizational aspects.

(d) Arrangements for training in techniques of development programming.

(e) Working party to discuss preliminary results of work undertaken under (a) above, as well as the activities listed under (b), (c) and (d) above, and to advise on directions of future work.

##### **01-02 *Commercial legislation***

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

##### **Description:**

Studies of commercial legislation in African countries

<sup>44</sup> In co-ordination with projects 11-01 and 21-02.



and territories and assistance to Governments at their request in adjusting such legislation to the needs of an expanding economy.

**GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY**

**01-03 *Development banks***

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

A study of the contributions which development banks could make towards the promotion of economic development in African countries and territories, including assessment of requirements for advice and technical assistance in this field. Preliminary report to be completed in 1961. Co-operation with IBRD will be sought.

**01-04 *Stabilization of commodity prices* <sup>45</sup>**

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (j)

Description:

(a) Comparative analysis and evaluation of methods used for the stabilization of internal commodity prices. Report to be completed in 1961.

(b) Report on international action to stabilize commodity prices, including analysis of the effects of such action on African producers.

**01-05 *Budget workshop***

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Workshop on problems of budget reclassification and management to be conducted in 1961 in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

**01-06 *Educational requirements of development programmes***

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Pilot studies in selected African countries on the number of persons possessing various types of skill required for the achievement of development objectives and on the facilities for training such personnel; report to be completed in 1961. Co-operation with UNESCO will be sought.

**01-07 *Community development and economic development***

Origin: Report on the first session.

Description:

Analysis of the contribution of community development and other methods of mobilizing human resources to economic development in African countries.

**01-08 *Training facilities in Africa***

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

Consultations with universities, research institutions and other appropriate organizations in Africa regarding arrangements for the training of African staff in the field of economic development.

**2. International trade, foreign aid and investments**

**GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY**

**02-01 *Problems and developments in international trade***

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 60 and 62 (f); Commission resolutions 8 (II) and 7 (II).

Description:

(a) Study of the problems and prospects of the foreign trade of West African countries, with special reference to trade with African countries and to possible ways of promoting intra-African trade in industrial and other products. Trade problems of other African areas will be studied in subsequent years.

(b) Studies of the impact of regional trade arrangements in Europe on the trade and development of African countries and territories and the measures which may be taken to offset any harmful effects of such arrangements.

(c) Studies of regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in other areas, including the significance of experience gathered in such areas to economic co-operation in Africa.

**02-02 *Foreign aid***

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 55; Commission resolution 2 B (I).

Description:

Reports on bilateral and multilateral assistance to African countries and territories, to be prepared in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

**GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY**

**02-03 *Meeting of an ad hoc committee on the effects of economic groupings in Europe***

Origin: Commission resolution 7 (II).

Description:

Meeting in 1960 of an *ad hoc* committee of members and associate members to examine studies prepared under project 02-01 (b).

**02-04 *Conference of African businessmen* <sup>46</sup>**

Origin: Commission resolution 8 (II).

Description:

Assistance in the preparation for and the conduct of a conference in 1961 of African business men to consider possible fields of co-operation among enterprises and organizations within the private sectors of African economies.

**3. Review and analysis of current events**

**GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY**

**03-01 *Economic Bulletin for Africa***

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (j).

Description:

Publication of a bulletin to contain a selection of African statistics as well as articles and reports dealing with such topics as:

(i) Current economic trends in African countries and territories, outstanding developments in respect of economic and social policies in Africa, and repercussions on African economies of policy decisions taken by Governments of important trading nations outside Africa; this topic would include analyses of the market for the principal African export commodities and, as far as possible, forecasts of demand and supply;

<sup>45</sup> In co-ordination with project 21-03.

<sup>46</sup> In co-ordination with project 02-01 (a).

- (ii) Activities of the Commission and its secretariat including reports on conferences, seminars or working parties not covered in other periodic documents;
- (iii) Selected problems investigated by the secretariat;
- (iv) A review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

First issue to be published in the second half of 1960.

#### 4. Statistics

##### GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

###### 04-01 *Statistical survey of Africa*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 57 and 58; various recommendations of the first session of the Conference of African Statisticians as quoted below.

###### Description:

To initiate a long-term programme of statistical development, with the following successive steps:

(a) Assistance to members and associate members in the preparation of programmes covering statistical activities over the next five years in each country (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 42 and 45).

(b) On the basis of specific needs expressed by countries, establishment of a regional programme of co-operation (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 61).

(c) Convening of second session of the Conference of African Statisticians to further the development of the statistical survey and to review training activities (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 61 and 64).

###### 04-02 *Training activities*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 51; various recommendations of the first session of the Conference of African Statisticians as quoted below.

###### Description:

(a) Formulation of a comprehensive programme for increasing facilities for the training of statisticians on the basis of the UNESCO survey and of requirements expressed by countries (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 62 and 63). Report to be submitted to the second session of the Conference of African Statisticians, and to be followed by arrangements for training.

(b) Assistance to and organization of sub-regional or regional centres and seminars in the field of statistics (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 62 and 53 (c)).

(c) Establishment at ECA headquarters of a small mechanical processing unit for research and demonstration on methods of processing and analysing data. This unit would also service countries which do not possess adequate equipment, or where the volume of work does not justify the installation of such equipment (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 56).

###### 04-03 *Exchange of information and development of statistical techniques*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; various recommendations of the first session of the Conference of African Statisticians as quoted below.

###### Description:

(a) Establishment of a system for general exchange of information on statistical activities between African countries (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 37 and 58). Activities to include preparation of a news bulletin, organization of study tours and assistance to countries for the translation and publication of specific reports on methods.

(b) Collection of information on methods in specific fields, and preparation of bibliographical references or reports on methods in close liaison with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and with specialized agencies (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 24, 34, 53 (d) and 58).

(c) Organization of working groups of experts to exchange views on methods and to consider adaptation to Africa of international standards; the first working group to deal with the treatment of the subsistence sector within the framework of national accounts (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraphs 38 and 53 (a)).

(d) Preparation of a bibliography of statistical publications on African countries and territories.

###### 04-04 *Processing and publication of statistical data*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

###### Description:

(a) Compilation and analysis of statistical data required for the Economic Bulletin for Africa (cf. project 03-01) and other projects carried out by the secretariat.

(b) Statistical Handbook: assembly, evaluation, analysis and publication of statistical data derived from the statistical survey (report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, paragraph 48).

## II. INDUSTRY, TRANSPORT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

##### GROUP I. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

###### 11-01 *Industrial planning*<sup>47</sup>

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session, paragraph 59.

###### Description:

Studies of the specific problems and techniques of industrial planning, including the utilization of domestic raw materials and sources of energy, location and size of plants for various industries, appropriate technologies and inter-industrial relations. Preliminary work, including consultations with officials of Governments and industrial firms, to be initiated in 1960 with a view to selecting specific aspects or specific countries for more intensive studies.

###### 11-02 *Transport*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (d).

###### Description:

Studies of selected problems of transport in Africa, with emphasis on transport deficiencies as obstacles to economic development and on the ways of removing these deficiencies.

<sup>47</sup> In co-ordination with project 01-01.

### 11-03 *Natural resources*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 59.

#### Description:

Assistance to Governments at their request in carrying out hydrological, geological, geodetic and other scientific surveys of resources.

### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

### 11-04 *Groundwater development*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

#### Description:

Studies and seminar on economic and administrative aspects of groundwater development in selected African countries and territories, to be carried out in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. The co-operation of FAO and WHO will be sought. This project to be completed by the end of 1962.

## III. AGRICULTURE

### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

### 21-01 *Review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa* (an activity to be built up progressively over a number of years)

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 63; FAO Conference resolutions.

#### Description:

Supply of information on food and agricultural matters and contributions of ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division to documentation for:

(a) ECA studies and surveys involving food and agriculture, including documentation for ECA sessions and other meetings;

(b) FAO regional office and headquarters and FAO regional conferences and meetings, including first FAO Regional Conference for Africa and fifth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East.

### 21-02 *Agricultural development programmes and planning* <sup>48</sup>

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 61 to 63; FAO Conference resolutions.

#### Description:

Examination of plans and of measures to promote agricultural development and increase productivity in agriculture.

(a) Collection and analysis of information on agricultural development programmes for documentation outlined under project 21-01 above and for technical assistance programming.

(b) The examination and classification of agricultural development projects, including assistance to Governments.

(c) Analysis of particular problems of agricultural development, including:

(i) The diversification of agriculture;

(ii) Factors in the transition from subsistence to commercial agriculture.

### 21-03 *Trade, marketing and consumption of agricultural products* <sup>49</sup>

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 *et alia*.

#### Description:

Examination of trade in major agricultural products in sub-regions, and measures to improve marketing. Studies of food consumption levels and changes in demand.

(a) Studies of recent trends in the level and direction of exports of agricultural produce, on a regional and sub-regional basis.

(b) The marketing of agricultural products: continuation with FAO headquarters and Near East Regional Office of meat and livestock marketing survey and possible later extension of the scope of the survey.

(c) Studies of demand and consumption levels of food and agricultural products, depending on sources and progress in statistical survey.

### 21-04 *Contributions of direct aid to Governments in the field of agriculture*

Origin: Report on the first session; FAO Conference resolutions.

#### Description:

Collaboration with Governments and with agencies providing technical and economic assistance: to collaborate with FAO technical assistance experts in African countries in the fields of agricultural economics, agricultural planning and marketing; to assist Governments in the formulation of requests for technical assistance under the Expanded Programme and other forms of aid within the framework of international arrangements; to support field experts of FAO; to assist Governments directly in national and regional projects (a continuing activity which should expand with increasing aid to Africa).

### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

### 21-05 *Miscellaneous studies and meetings*

Origin: Report on the first session.

#### Description:

Miscellaneous studies of particular products or problems in countries or sub-regions; miscellaneous meetings and travel within the region (in collaboration with FAO).

(a) Locust control (report on the first session, paragraph 45).

(b) Infectious diseases of livestock (report on the first session, paragraph 46).

(c) Esparto grass and sea fisheries (report on the first session, paragraph 44). ECA resolution 14 (II) requests the Executive Secretary to contact FAO regarding the establishment by FAO of a general fisheries board for the north-eastern tropical Atlantic and to report to the Commission at its third session.

<sup>48</sup> In co-ordination with project 01-01 and with FAO projects.

<sup>49</sup> In co-ordination with projects 01-04 and 02-01 and with FAO projects.

(d) Survey of timber resources and requirements (report of the eighth session of the FAO Conference, paragraph 246). To commence in 1961.

#### IV. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED ACTIVITIES IN SOCIAL FIELDS

##### GROUP 1. CONTINUING PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-01 *Assistance to Governments in the planning, organization and administration of national community development programmes*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

##### Description:

(a) Assistance in the organization of national seminars on planning and administration of community development by providing staff to assist national personnel in the organization and conduct of brief national seminars.

(b) Organization of teams to evaluate community development programmes in selected African countries, on request of the country concerned and financed from its own share of technical assistance funds (country allocation).

- 31-02 *General survey of community development in Africa*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation No. 5 (c).

##### Description:

A survey to be carried out periodically, utilizing information provided by member Governments to various United Nations bodies and supplemented by material collected directly by the ECA secretariat.

- 31-03 *Training courses in community development methods and techniques for national supervisory and administrative personnel*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendation No. 5 (a).

##### Description:

Refresher training courses to be organized for national personnel such as provincial community development officers, principals of training centres, etc. Curricula to include the economic, social and educational aspects of community development.

- 31-04 *Establishment of an ECA clearing-house on community development*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, recommendations No. 5 (b) and (e).

##### Description:

The activities to include: collection and distribution of material on principles, methods and techniques of community development; assistance in arranging exchanges of personnel between African countries; provision of information on training facilities, including fellowships available from international agencies and national Governments; organization of study tours; briefing of experts; organization of lending services of films and other audio-visual aids for member countries, etc.

##### GROUP 2. *Ad hoc* PROJECTS OF HIGH PRIORITY

- 31-05 *A workshop on social, administrative, financial and technical aspects of improving rural housing and providing community facilities within community development programmes in Africa*

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; Economic and Social Council resolution 731 B (XXVIII).

##### Description:

A workshop to be organized jointly by ECA and the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and held in 1961. Participants to include housing experts and community development administrators. The programme of the workshop to include study of problems of planning and replanning of villages and small communities, including self-help housing programmes and the review of experience in building schools, markets, co-operative stores, community centres and other community facilities.

- 31-06 *Training course for women on methods of women's participation in community development*

Origin: Report of the Workshop on Community Development, paragraphs 73-75.

##### Description:

Training course for officers in charge of women's work, to be held in 1961. Co-operation of specialized agencies and UNICEF will be sought and attention will be given to the social services component of community development programmes.

- 31-07 *Study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas in Africa*

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62 (b); Economic and Social Council resolution 731 J (XXVIII).

##### Description:

A study to be carried out: (a) by initiating two community development pilot projects in urban areas of Africa to gain practical experience, and (b) by undertaking simultaneously a study, in co-operation with research institutions in Africa, of steps necessary to minimize the social disruption due to urban development. Special attention will be given to housing and social services which are necessary to cope with urban development problems. It is expected that this project will be carried on until the end of 1962.

- 31-08 *Study of the present state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa*

Origin: Commission resolution 9 (II).

##### Description:

A study to be carried out in co-operation with FAO, ILO and UNESCO on the present state of the co-operative movement in Africa: the types of co-operatives, their scope and programme, national legislation and other means for promoting co-operative activities, educational methods and techniques, training facilities for personnel and voluntary leaders, and the contribution of the co-operative movement to the economic development of African countries. The report, to be submitted to the fourth session of the Commission in 1962, should contain suggestions concerning the possibility of establishing a co-operative centre or centres in Africa for the training of Africans in the field of co-operation and for the publication and dissemination of educational material on co-operative methods and techniques.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. D. A. V. Fischer, Mr. Rurik Krymm

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

*United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)*: Mr. Roland Marti

*Special Fund*: Mr. Arthur Lewis

*Technical Assistance Board*: Mr. David Owen, Executive Chairman;  
Mr. W. Benson, Resident Representative in Ghana; Mr. Taghi Nasr, Resident Representative in the United Arab Republic;  
Mr. Harold Caustin, Resident Representative in Libya; Mr. L. Bloch, Resident Representative in Morocco; Mr. Rahat Bokhari, Resident Representative in the Sudan; Mr. T. Lilliefelt, Resident Representative in Ethiopia

OTHER INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

*Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara*: Mr. C. Chaysson, Mr. E. Postel

*League of Arab States*: Mr. Aref Zaher, Mr. Moaz El Mouayad El Azm

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

*International Chamber of Commerce*: Mr. Hadj Omar Sebti, Mr. Gaston Baruk, Mr. Jacques Latscha, Mr. Driss Sebti, Mr. Mohamed Elzizi, Mr. Pierre Jonneret

*International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*: Mr. Joseph Otero-Jowi, Mr. Smith I. E. Ese, Mr. Mokhtar Abazoudi

*International Co-operative Alliance*: Mr. W. P. Watkins

*World Federation of Trade Unions*: Mr. Giuseppe Boglietti, Mr. Ibrahim Zaharia

*World Federation of United Nations Associations*: Mr. G. P. Evans, Mr. F. D. Murdon

*World Veterans Federation*: Mr. John Sly

Category B

*Catholic International Union for Social Service*: Miss Geneviève Baranger

*International Council of Women*: Mrs. Mary Craig Schuller

*International Federation of Women Lawyers*: Mrs. Angle E. Brooks, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrison

*International League for the Rights of Man*: Mr. P. Weiss

*International Road Federation*: Mr. K. E. Boome, Mr. A. Rumpler

*International Road Transport Union*: Mr. A. Khavkine

*International Young Christian Workers*: Mr. Eugenio Royo

*League of Red Cross Societies*: Mr. Abd-el-Kader Laraoui

*Pax Romana*: Mr. Jacques Pernot

*World Touring and Automobile Organization*: Mr. M. H. Perlowski

Register

*International Federation of Free Journalists of Central and Eastern Europe and Baltic and Balkan Countries*: Mr. Z. Racieski

*International House Association, Inc.*: Mr. G. P. Bidaut

ANNEX II

List of publications and principal documents issued since the first session of the Commission

E/3201-E/CN.14/18 — Report of the first session (29 December 1958 - 6 January 1959) (*Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 10*)

E/CN.14/19 — Summary records, first to thirteenth meetings (first session, 29 December 1958 to 6 January 1959)

E/CN.14/20 — Admission of further associate members to the Economic Commission for Africa

E/CN.14/21 — Provisional agenda

E/CN.14/21/Rev.1 — Agenda as adopted at the 2nd meeting

E/CN.14/22 — Annotated provisional agenda

E/CN.14/22/Rev.1 — Annotated agenda

E/CN.14/23 — International economic assistance to Africa: a review of current contributions

E/CN.14/24 — Report of the Workshop on Community Development, 14-25 September 1959

E/CN.14/25 — Report of the first Conference of African Statisticians, 29 September - 8 October 1959

E/CN.14/26 — Information paper on technical assistance activities of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

E/CN.14/27 — Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries and territories of the ECA region under the expanded and regular programmes

E/CN.14/28 — *Economic Survey of Africa since 1950* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1)

E/CN.14/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1 — The impact of the European Economic Community on African trade

E/CN.14/30 and Corr.1 and 2 — Bibliography of surveys of resources: review of geology and mineral investigation in Africa

E/CN.14/31 — Note on measures required for the control of the infectious diseases of livestock, particularly rinderpest in the north-east region of Africa

E/CN.14/31/Add.1 — Marketing of livestock and meat in the Middle East and East and North Africa

E/CN.14/32 and Corr.1 — Measures needed to ensure more effective control of locusts in Africa: Executive Secretary's report on his inquiries

E/CN.14/33 — Report by the Executive Secretary on his exploration of means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop their esparto grass reserves

E/CN.14/34 — Report by the Executive Secretary on his exploration of means of aiding Governments in North Africa to develop their sea fisheries

E/CN.14/35 and Add.1-3 — Report on the facilities available for the training of Africans in economics, statistics and related fields of study

E/CN.14/36 — Programme of work and priorities, 1960-1961: memorandum by the Executive Secretary

E/CN.14/37 — The Executive Secretary's contribution to the Secretary-General's programme appraisal, 1959-1964

E/CN.14/38 — Control and limitation of documentation

E/CN.14/39 — Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sessions and by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session

E/CN.14/40 and Corr.1 — Information paper on technical assistance activities of the International Monetary Fund

E/CN.14/41 — Information paper on UNICEF aid to child health and welfare projects in Africa

E/CN.14/42 — Meeting of Experts on Techniques of Development Programming in Africa (30 November to 5 December 1959)

E/CN.14/42/Add.1 — Problems concerning techniques of development programming in African countries

E/CN.14/43 — Information paper on the Development Fund for overseas countries and territories

E/CN.14/44 — Note by the Executive Secretary transmitting to the Commission the *Proceedings of the Symposium on the Development of Petroleum Resources of Asia and the Far East* (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.F.3)

E/CN.14/45 — Educational conditions in the Non-Self-Governing Territories

E/CN.14/46 — Work of the Commission since the first session: report of the Executive Secretary

E/CN.14/47 — Report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the second session of the Commission

E/CN.14/48 — Statement made by Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs

E/CN.14/49 — Statement made by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the inaugural meeting of the second session

E/CN.14/50 — Address by H.R.H. Prince Moulay Hassan at the inaugural meeting of the second session

E/CN.14/51 — Statement made by Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary, at the inaugural meeting of the second session

E/CN.14/52 — Statement made by Mr. Mekki Abbas, Executive Secretary, on the economic situation and trends in Africa

E/CN.14/53 — Information paper on assistance to Governments rendered by the Special Fund

E/CN.14/INF.4/and Corr.1 — List of representatives and observers at the second session of the Commission

E/CN.14/NGO.5 — Statement submitted by the World Veterans Federation

E/CN.14/NGO.6 — Statement submitted by the International Council of Women

E/CN.14/NGO.7 — Statement submitted by the International Road Federation

#### *First Conference of African Statisticians*

E/CN.14/STAT/1/Rev.1 — Agenda of the first Conference of African Statisticians

E/CN.14/STAT/2 — Report of the first Conference of African Statisticians

E/CN.14/STAT/L.1 — General information paper

E/CN.14/STAT/L.2 — The use of demographic statistics for economic and social planning

E/CN.14/STAT/L.3 — Outline of statistical survey and priorities to be established

E/CN.14/STAT/L.4 — Note on the preparation of country statistical programmes

E/CN.14/STAT/L.5 — Review of data available in countries

E/CN.14/STAT/L.6 and Add.1 — Note on the work on national accounts

#### *Workshop on Community Development*

E/CN.14/A.C.1/1 — Draft plan for the Regional Workshop on planning and Administration of National Programmes of Community Development

E/CN.14/A.C.1/2 — Technical assistance in community development and related fields

E/CN.14/A.C.1/3 — Contribution of community development to economic development

E/CN.14/A.C.1/4 — Provisional agenda

E/CN.14/A.C.1/5 — Organization of the Workshop on Community Development

E/CN.14/A.C.1/6 — Report on the Workshop on Planning and Administration of National Programmes of Community Development

E/CN.14/A.C.1/L.1 — Some questions for consideration under items 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the provisional agenda

E/CN.14/A.C.1/L.2 — Work programme proposals for ECA in community development

E/CN.14/A.C.1/L.3 — Conclusions and recommendations

### **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)), amended by the Council at its twenty-sixth session and revised in consequence of General Assembly resolution 1325 (XIII)*

*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,<sup>a</sup> and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,<sup>b</sup> 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

<sup>a</sup> *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-fifth Session, Annexes, agenda item 6, document E/3093.*

<sup>b</sup> *Ibid.*, document E/3095.



the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action with respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the inter-relationship 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 specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

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

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Ghana, Guinea,<sup>e</sup> Italy, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, Tunisia, the Union of South Africa, the United Arab Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to any State in the area which may hereafter become a Member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

6. Any territory, or part or group thereof, within the geographical scope of the Commission's work may, on presentation of its application to the Commission by the Member responsible for the international relations of such territory, part or group of territories, be admitted by the Commission as an associate member of the Commission. If it has become responsible for its own international relations, such territory, part or group of territories,

<sup>e</sup> Admitted as a Member of the United Nations on 12 December 1958.

may be admitted as a member of the Commission on itself presenting its application to the Economic and Social Council through the Commission.

7. The following territories are admitted as associate members of the Commission in accordance with paragraph 6 above, without prejudice to applications which may be presented on behalf of other territories: the Belgian Congo,<sup>d</sup> the Federation of Nigeria, Gambia, Kenya and Zanzibar, Ruanda-Urundi,<sup>d</sup> Sierra Leone, Somalia,<sup>e</sup> the Somaliland Protectorate, Tanganyika, Uganda.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. The Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of any subsidiary bodies.

19. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.<sup>f</sup> The Commission

<sup>d</sup> Added to the list of associate members by the Commission at the 2nd meeting of its second session, on 26 January 1960.

<sup>e</sup> Added to the list of associate members by the Economic and Social Council at its 1042nd meeting, on 28 July 1958.

<sup>f</sup> 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.

may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary.

20. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session,

due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

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

## 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)*

#### I. SESSIONS

##### DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

###### Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

(a) At a date recommended by the Commission at a previous session after consultation with the Secretary-General, and approved by the Economic and Social Council;

(b) Within forty-five days of a request to that effect by the Council;

(c) At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary;

(d) On such other occasions as the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-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 the 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-Chairman 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-CHAIRMAN

### *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 Com-

mission 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.

### POINTS OF ORDER

#### *Rule 44*

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

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

### ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE

#### *Rule 45*

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

### TIME LIMIT ON SPEECHES

#### *Rule 46*

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

### CLOSING OF LIST OF SPEAKERS

#### *Rule 47*

During the course of a debate the Chairman may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Commission, declare

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

### CLOSURE OF DEBATE

#### *Rule 48*

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

### SUSPENSION OR ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING

#### *Rule 49*

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

### ORDER OF PROCEDURAL MOTIONS

#### *Rule 50*

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

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

### SUBMISSION OF DRAFT RESOLUTIONS AND SUBSTANTIVE AMENDMENTS OR MOTIONS

#### *Rule 51*

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

#### *Rule 52*

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

### DECISION ON COMPETENCE

#### *Rule 53*

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

## WITHDRAWAL OF MOTIONS

### *Rule 54*

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

## XI. VOTING

### VOTING RIGHTS

#### *Rule 55*

Each member of the Commission shall have one vote.

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

#### *Rule 56*

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 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.

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

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.

## ANNEX V

### A. Statement made by H.R.H. Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince of Morocco, at the inaugural meeting

I wish to thank your assembly for holding the second session of the Economic Commission for Africa at Tangier, the first session having been held at Addis Ababa in 1959.

I bring you the greetings of my august father, His Majesty Mohammed V, and I welcome you most warmly to my country and wish you every success in your task.

The establishment of the Economic Commission for Africa, besides constituting an important stage in the development and indeed in the very conception of the economy of the countries you represent, is above all significant of the political awakening and the ever-growing awareness of the African Continent during the last few years.

Long considered merely as a storehouse of raw materials and human energy for the benefit of foreign capital, Africa, once it had again become a political entity, quickly understood that the true purposes of its rebirth could be attained only by an economic revolution. In this, moreover, Africa was merely conforming to the imperative demands of our modern age.

As soon, therefore, as the African States attained their independence the first care of their delegates to the United Nations was to request, following the example of Europe, Asia and Latin America, the establishment of your Economic Commission for Africa.

Morocco is proud to have been, with other sister countries, Members of the United Nations, one of the first to promote the establishment of this Commission and to have offered as its permanent headquarters the city of Tangier which is happy to welcome you today.

The existence of your Economic Commission for Africa is more than a symbol: it is striking evidence of the fact, now perceptible to all of us, that a genuine economic transformation throughout an immense continent can only be accomplished by the unremitting efforts of all the peoples to strive to the utmost and cast aside for ever all outmoded notions of mere self-interest or self-sufficiency.

As no country by itself possesses all the varied and powerful resources that progress demands, every effort would be doomed

to failure unless the necessary research, the technical work and investment for the development of our continent were undertaken as a joint enterprise by all of us together.

Co-operation here is envisaged in its widest sense. The African States have no intention of remaining withdrawn into themselves and no hesitation in appealing to the industrialized countries for assistance and even for participation in their efforts.

Such assistance and participation, however, will be of no benefit unless given with proper respect for the personality and sovereignty of the States which compose our continent.

Our membership of this great family, the United Nations, is our best guarantee and most effective means of action.

If we co-ordinate our plans and combine our efforts we shall, I am sure, attain the aims which we have in view, thanks to the understanding and good will of all those who, regardless of race, religion or nationality, can shed all their prejudice and work with us for a world where peace and security may confer their benefits upon us all.

I can assure you that Morocco, so far as lies in its power, will do its utmost to contribute its full share and place all its energy and enthusiasm at the service of the common task.

It is my firm hope, and I am sure it is shared by all of you, that by your next session an end will have been made to the tragedy which is at present being enacted on our frontiers and that our family will accordingly be increased by one more member: I refer to the Algerian people which, inspired by the same ideals of peace and justice, is struggling for its liberation as we have struggled in the past.

Members of this assembly, I have pleasure in greeting from this platform another congress, that of the African peoples, which is now meeting in the other wing of North Africa, in our sister country, Tunisia. May their efforts, like yours, be crowned with success and lead to a positive advance along the path of realism and progress.

In conclusion, allow me to express a personal wish, namely, that your work will nevertheless allow you sufficient leisure to gain a wider acquaintance with Morocco.

### B. Statement made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the inaugural meeting

May I begin by expressing my gratitude to His Majesty King Mohamed V, to Your Royal Highness and the Government and people of Morocco for the gracious hospitality that they have extended to this Commission on the occasion of its second session. My personal gratitude is intensified by the fact that I have enjoyed their hospitality during the last few days at the lovely capital of Rabat, in the fabulous region of Marrakech and here.

There could hardly be a more fitting conclusion to my recent trip through much of this surging Continent of Africa than to come to Tangier to attend the opening of the second session of

the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. During the past five weeks, I have visited many countries and territories, but even as extended a tour as this does not permit one to do justice to them; the short stop-overs, unavoidably, make it impossible to become acquainted with the countries visited, and by necessity one must miss large and important portions of the Continent.

The time I could take from my other continuing duties for this trip in order to spend it in your countries was, however, quite sufficient to make an indelible impression on my mind. The image

I take back with me is a refreshing one of youth and vigour, and generally speaking of a remarkable aptitude on the part of the leaders to grasp facts and adhere to facts, notwithstanding the understandable impatience and the strong ideological currents which are necessary ingredients of the rapid changes now taking place. It also strikes me that, as Africa gradually assumes its rightful place in the international community, it approaches the rest of the world — and here may I use the words spoken by Mr. Sekou Touré at the last session of the General Assembly, “not as an antagonistic element but, on the contrary, in a complete spirit of co-operation”.

Partnership and solidarity are the foundations of the United Nations and it is in order to translate these principles into practical measures of economic co-operation that we are gathered today in this hall.

Fortunately, Africa's awakening is taking place at a time when the sense of interdependence among all nations is growing, however gropingly, and when there is also a clearer understanding of the fact that political independence, whether in a developed country or an under-developed country, can exist and thrive only in a society of nations in which national and international interests harmonize. The emergence of Africa on the world scene, more than any other single phenomenon, has forced us to reappraise and rethink the nature of relationships among peoples at different stages of development, and the conditions of a new synthesis making room for an accelerated growth and development of Africa.

May I be permitted to repeat here what I stated under very different circumstances and in different surroundings in my address some months ago to the students of the University of Lund in Sweden:

“... it appears evident that no nation or group of nations can base its future on a claim of supremacy. It is in its own interest that the other groups have opportunities equal to those it has had itself. To contribute to this is an act of solidarity which is not only good for the whole but, in the long run, redounds to the advantage even of those who take action. It means that leadership is substituted for power-leadership both in giving other peoples their chances and in assisting them, without issuing commands, to find the best way to develop their spiritual and material resources.”

Independence presents problems and responsibilities which, in the conditions of the modern world and of rapid change in your Continent, are especially great. The very pace at which technological advances carry us along in the world of today calls not only for a certain mastery of technical skills but also for an ability to make adjustments to new demands. In Africa, the scarcity of skills and the magnitude of the adjustments to be made create problems which no one should underestimate. To forge modern states with the imperfect tools at hand is not an easy task. That these ventures should succeed is of the greatest importance, not only to the peoples of Africa but to the world as a whole, and while success depends primarily on the efforts of the peoples and Governments of this Continent, the international community has an important part to play.

It is a positive factor of the world of today that in such difficult circumstances new countries do not stand isolated, but can immediately enjoy the advantages and facilities of an international community which has been able to develop certain principles and rules of behaviour as well as a diversified institutional system, and which offers a framework in which new friendships can be easily and rapidly gained while historic links can continue to develop on a basis of equality, purged of their former exclusiveness.

In fact, in large sections of Africa the process of speedy emancipation is now, to a significant extent, being carried out in a manner which is consonant with the principles of the United Nations Charter and which, in more than one respect, makes use of the

possibilities offered by the Organization. Without detracting in any way from the efforts and the merits of the Governments and the peoples themselves, I may stress with some pride and satisfaction that the Organization of which we are part has not been merely a witness to the process that now gains increasing momentum in Africa but, in more than one way, is a participant, putting its weight on the scales, and using whatever influence is available to it in order to help make this momentous transition as peaceful and as humanitarian as possible, not only in political but also in social and economic terms.

It seems to me that in respect of Africa and of its problems, the Organization has already shown encouraging resourcefulness and adaptability. The provisions of the Charter relating to Trusteeship and to Non-Self-Governing Territories have proved sufficiently flexible to permit an evolution speedier — while generally peaceful — than may have been originally envisaged.

The creation of this Commission for the economic advancement of all parts of Africa is itself a measure of progress on the Continent, in that the concepts of co-operation and solidarity begin to take the place of the more restricted concepts of international protection and supervision. Programmes of assistance under the auspices of the United Nations family have flourished on this Continent recently and, although we consider that they are just a modest beginning, the framework for their future expansion exists. The shift of emphasis toward the economic and social factors is increasingly reflected in deliberations and decisions of the Trusteeship Council and of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly.

Problems confronting the African States are, in a great measure, the same problems that confront most of the under-developed areas, whether they have been independent for some time or have not yet reached their complete sovereignty. They are the problems of disease and illiteracy, of economies dominated by the production for export of a small range of primary products; of countries with a still large subsistence sector more or less isolated from the local and world markets.

But in certain important respects, problems affecting countries during the first years of their independence are quite specific. However peaceful and orderly the transition, independence still represents a kind of shock-impact, in that it confronts countries with an entirely new set of conditions. Now independent countries have to make, often in a relatively short period, certain basic decisions which will, for many years to come, determine the patterns of their national life, as well as their relationships with the rest of the world. They will have to decide on difficult problems of monetary and currency systems involving international as well as national considerations. They often will have to reassess the orientation of their trade relationships and to conclude international agreements or arrangements. They will, at least, have to move towards a certain model of social organization, to define the role and magnitude of the public sector and the system of property relationships.

These are momentous decisions, and not always easily reversible, once they have been made. What is more, they may have to be made at a time when a country may lack a precise notion of its own identity in economic and financial terms, when it has had no time to draw a balance sheet of its assets and liabilities which sometimes are inextricably entangled in those of another country or of a larger economic area, and when it has not been able to get a clear picture of its own resources and needs.

These are fundamental decisions which, of course, new Governments have to make for themselves and for which outside expertise cannot be of great assistance. Nevertheless, it is quite worthwhile considering whether special measures on an international level could not be undertaken, both in anticipation of the day of independence and of its early stages. Such measures might permit Governments at least to dispose in due time of the tools

of analysis and evaluation which would assist them in arriving at the most rational decisions. In certain cases, the international community might also help in creating a favourable climate where decisions having long-term and far-reaching effects would not be influenced by the pressure of the immediate and pressing difficulties. My experience during my trip covering part of this great Continent has led me to certain preliminary conclusions on these matters which I hope to be able to study in greater detail.

There is one aspect of independence in Africa to which I referred last year and to which I feel compelled again to draw the attention of this Commission. The process of emancipation does not always permit the creation of states with a geographic configuration most conducive to rational economic development. This is not the first example of such a phenomenon in human history. It should, however, be one of the determining factors in the definition of the role and orientation of this Commission. The sharing of experiences, the discussion of common problems on the basis of comparative studies and the initiation of technical co-operation—all those are within easy reach of the Commission and will, no doubt, occupy a great deal of its time and energy. They follow established patterns and can rapidly be organized without creating difficulties for Governments. But they will not solve the problems to which I have referred.

It seems to me that the Economic Commission for Africa will not fully realize the hopes placed upon it a year ago if it does not boldly enter the field of direct economic co-operation through the harmonization of policies, through the expansion of regional trade, through concerted action in transport and basic investments. I do not say that many opportunities for such types of action are immediately at hand, but rather that work should be initiated early with this type of action in mind, and that such opportunities as already exist and can be readily identified should be fully exploited. This may for some countries represent something of a sacrifice, or at least an additional effort; for others, it may mean the forming of a new habit. But it is clear that advancement will be much more difficult if each country must proceed on its own and only with whatever direct help it can get from outside this Continent.

We must recognize the fact, inevitable under historical circumstances, that very often political borders will cut across natural economic regions in a manner which will make useful development schemes impossible without concerted action among contiguous areas. Coming from a cross-continental tour, it is perhaps not unnatural that I should mention the overriding importance of a national network of inland transport and communications and of international rivers without which the economic potentialities of Africa cannot be realized. Perhaps also, in this context I may be permitted to single out, as a pointer in the right direc-

tion, the agreement recently signed between the United Arab Republic and the Sudan for the further development of the Nile, beneficial to both countries.

Contemporary experiences in other parts of the world clearly demonstrate that economic co-operation, and even association of an intimate type, is possible without political integration or federation, and need not be predicated upon the possibilities of such developments.

It would be wrong to postpone action until conditions are quite appropriate, until the time can be considered quite ripe, before Africa begins to establish the close links, the tight weaving of economic and other relationships among its own countries which is one of the conditions of its future development, probably no less important than is the inflow of help from outside the Continent.

The extent to which this Commission is permitted to play a part in such development will depend on the member Governments, on their willingness to use its facilities and to work out the proper organizational arrangements to that effect. In such a vast and heterogeneous continent opportunities for this type of co-operation will not be the same everywhere. The nature, degree and geographic scope of co-operation need not follow a single and uniform pattern. The Commission is an instrument flexible enough to adapt itself to this variety of requirements. I am encouraged to emphasize this point by recent developments which have taken place in other regional economic commissions: the Lower Mekong River development project and the international road programme in South-East Asia, and perhaps even more far-reaching and significant, the various schemes for freer trade and economic integration in Latin America, are clear illustrations of the potentialities of regional economic commissions.

When I had the privilege of addressing you a year ago in Addis Ababa, this Commission was just a new symbol of Africa's aspirations. In the course of the past twelve months it has become a going concern; meetings have been held under its auspices; its secretariat has gradually been built up, although it is, of course, far from having reached its optimum dimensions; and, following the guiding principles laid down at your first session, your Executive Secretary, Mr. Mekki Abbas, has provided you with a thoughtful work programme of high-priority tasks. It is in this early stage of the life of the Commission that habits will be formed, precedents established, and the orientation of the Commission's action, to a significant degree, determined for the years to come. It is, therefore, I am sure, with a vision of the future of this Commission and of the Continent itself that your deliberations will be conducted and your decisions taken. It is in that spirit that I wish to express my sincere wishes for the full success of this session.

### **C. Statement made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission at the inaugural meeting**

It is my privilege this morning to thank His Royal Highness Moulay Hassan, Crown Prince of Morocco, for honouring us by his presence and by opening the second session with the great speech which you have just heard. I would like also, on behalf of the Commission and its secretariat, to extend our thanks to the Moroccan Government for the hospitality and courtesies which they are extending to us during this session. Members of the secretariat are aware of the details of the preparations, but members and associate members of the Commission will not fail to notice for themselves quite a lot of the work done and the expenditure incurred to facilitate the work of the session and to cater for the comfort of the delegates.

We are fortunate to have with us the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He has attended both the sessions of this Com-

mission, and I am sure you will agree that this is a fine record and that we all hope that he will maintain it. There was a time when I was afraid that the Secretary-General's other urgent duties might force him to cancel or curtail the African tour which was announced last year and which he has just finished. I am particularly happy that he was able to make this tour, not only because of the advice which we have just been given but because a man in his position who has, among other things, the opportunity to look at African problems from all angles and with whom African leaders at the highest level can talk frankly and at length, can see the African countries, individually and collectively, in a different perspective. The picture obtained by him after such visits will be extremely useful to us, his lieutenants, in our respective fields. I had the opportunity of spending a day with the Secretary-General in Addis

Ababa and I can assure you that his observations will be extremely useful to me and to my colleagues in carrying out our mission. I will not be so ambitious as to hope that he will visit Africa annually, but I hope that he will pay such visits at reasonable intervals.

When we met a little over a year ago the Commission was an idea, a dream. There were those who firmly believed that it would be an effective instrument in aiding the African Governments in their efforts to develop their resources and to improve the standards of living of their peoples. There were on the other hand, not necessarily among those who attended the session, those who either had their doubts or considered that nothing would come out of it. Now, a year later, we cannot produce the conclusive evidence that the Commission will be a very effective instrument for African economic development including its social aspects. But it would be naive to expect that such conclusive evidence could be produced after one year. However, as your Executive Secretary, I can report that our record in 1959, in spite of staff recruitment difficulties and all the thousand and one difficulties which are usually encountered in establishing a new institution, is very encouraging. I sincerely hope that you, yourselves, have come to the same conclusion after going through the documents which have been prepared for this session.

My report on the work between the two sessions is in your hands, but I would like to say that, preparation of reports and surveys apart, considerable value was drawn from the three conferences which were held in the latter half of the year. Meetings and conferences can, on many occasions, be regarded, and rightly so, as talking shops. But I can assure you that the meetings we had were far from being so and I feel confident that many of the heads of delegations who have received reports about them will bear me out. They were meetings for which important documents were prepared by participants as well as by the secretariat. These documents were carefully and systematically discussed. During the discussions there were valuable exchanges of ideas and experiences. African conditions and problems are different in more ways than they are similar. Nevertheless, many of the experts who met — the community development workers, the statisticians and the development planners — went away, according to them, wiser than when they came and left behind many useful suggestions for the secretariat. A number of these suggestions form a part of the work programme for 1960-1961 which I am submitting to the Commission. There may have been some, in fact I know there were one or two, who went back a little bewildered because their old set of ideas and theories had been challenged. This I regard as an important success of these meetings.

Apart from these meetings our experts have given advice to one

or two countries at their request. The latest was the advice asked of our Chief Statistician at short notice on the statistical surveys needed in that region of the Sudan from which all the people will have to be moved to another area on account of the High Dam. I am pleased to say that he was able to render the advice.

You will have before you also a number of documents, some of which were prepared by the secretariat and others prepared for it. As I have already heard from one or two delegates some criticisms about the standard of one document, I hope I may be permitted to make a comment. It was agreed at the first session that our documents should be of a very high standard and should be addressed to experts and practitioners in each field rather than to the general reader. This is still our aim and it will continue to be so. I shall welcome criticism of the documents prepared and shall listen with great interest in order to be able to meet your wishes during the coming year. But while I do not ask you to refrain from criticism, I beg of you not to forget that this is the output of the first year when hardly any staff arrived before May 1959 and when our library is still mostly a collection of empty shelves.

If the Commission considers that there is credit in last year's achievement of the secretariat, it is my pleasant duty to say that the results obtained would not have been possible without the unfailing help and support which has always been readily forthcoming from my friend and colleague Mr. Philippe de Seynes, the Under-Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs. I must also record my appreciation of the help and co-operation I received from all the specialized agencies and from a few individual economists who have become helpful friends of your secretariat.

Finally, it is my duty and pleasure to inform the Commission that His Imperial Majesty's Government in Ethiopia have started the building which will house the secretariat and have accepted from me suggestions for alterations which will increase the office space and raise the cost of the buildings. When I took the Secretary-General to the site on the morning of 17 January, the contractor told me that the building would be ready by the end of 1960. I think the Commission would also like to hear of the sustained personal interest which His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I has in the activities of the Commission. He received in audience and entertained all the participants of the three conferences to which I referred above. This is not to mention the facilities and courtesies which His Government readily extended. I feel certain that the Commission would like to indicate its appreciation.

Your Royal Highness, I would like to repeat our gratitude to you for honouring us with your presence. We pray to God that your great father returns to his country in the best of health after a successful tour.