



ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

ANNUAL REPORT

(3 March 1963 – 2 March 1964)

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL
OFFICIAL RECORDS : THIRTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 10

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1964

NOTE

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

E/3864/Rev.1 E/CN.14/290/Rev.1

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INTRODUCTION

1. This annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which covers the period 3 March 1963 to 2 March 1964, was adopted by the Commission at its 113th meeting on 3 March 1964. It is submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-eighth session in accordance with paragraph 18 of the Commission's terms of reference which states that "the Commission shall submit to the Economic and Social Council once a year a full report on its activities and plans, including those of subsidiary bodies". ^{1/}

PART I

WORK OF THE COMMISSION SINCE THE FIFTH SESSION

A. ORGANIZATION OF THE SECRETARIAT

Staffing position

2. Recruitment of professional and other staff proceeded during the year. At the end of 1960, there were 42 professional posts out of a total of 105; at the end of 1961, there were 46 out of a total of 160; at the end of 1962, 80 out of a total of 240 and by the end of 1963, there were 113 professional posts out of a total of 280. Of the 113 professional posts, 15 were in the Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, which include the language services.

3. At the end of 1963, of the 93 professional posts, 83 were filled and offers of appointment had been accepted or candidates formally recommended to Headquarters for all but eight of the remaining vacant posts.

4. Approximately 50 per cent of the Professional Staff were of African nationalities.

^{1/} The previous activities of the Commission and its subsidiary bodies have been reported to the Economic and Social Council in the following documents: Report on the first session (29 December 1958-6 January 1959) /Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-eight Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3201)/ Annual Report (7 January 1959-6 February 1960) /Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3320)/, Annual Report (7 February 1960-18 February 1961) /Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3452/Rev.1)/, Annual Report (19 February 1961-3 March 1962) /Ibid., Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3586)/ and Annual Report (4 March 1962-2 March 1963) /Ibid., Thirty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 10 (E/3727/Rev.1)/.

5. The approved manning table for 1964 is 292 of which 117 are professional. At 31 January, there were 17 vacancies and 8 already committed, leaving a balance of 9.

6. Four staff members were provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). The FAO regional statistician for Africa is also posted in Addis Ababa and is supported by a regional adviser on agricultural statistics. Thirty regional advisers were provided in 1963 by the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations (BTAO), as opposed to 18 in 1962. Some further extension of the regional programme with particular emphasis on the development of regional advisers' services and training activities is contemplated in 1964.

7. The financial resources represented by the posts remaining vacant throughout 1963, or during part of it, were fully utilized by appointing short-term consultants or by borrowing experienced staff members from other United Nations offices to undertake specific studies or carry out specific tasks. The Executive Secretary would like to take this opportunity of thanking warmly the Under-Secretary in charge of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, the Executive Secretaries of the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and of the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the Director of the European Office of the United Nations for their generous assistance in lending staff members despite heavy pressure of work in their own departments.

Administrative structure of the secretariat

8. During the year, the administrative structure of the secretariat was reorganized and now comprises:

- (a) The Office of the Executive Secretary, with a Training Section, a Technical Assistance Co-ordination Unit, a section dealing with the African Development Bank and an Information Officer;
- (b) The Economic Development Division, comprising five sections dealing with industry; transport; energy and natural resources; housing, building and planning; and planning and policies;
- (c) The Division of Trade and Surveys, comprising an Economic Survey Section and a Trade Section;
- (d) The Statistics Division, comprising two sections on economic and social statistics and on statistical development, and a Mechanical Unit;
- (e) The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, comprising two sections on agricultural development and production, and agricultural marketing and consumption;
- (f) The Public Administration Division;
- (g) The Social Affairs Section, comprising three units on social welfare, rural life and institutions, and social investigations;
- (h) The Division of Administration, Conferences and General Services, comprising the Personnel Office, a Finance Office, a Translation Section with an Editorial Unit, a Documents Office with a Documents Reproduction Unit, a General Services Section, a Travel and Visa Section, a Reference Unit, Registry, Library and Typing Pool.

B. SUMMARY OF WORK

9. The resolutions which have been adopted during the five previous sessions all invite the secretariat to concentrate primarily on: (a) the creation of institutions; (b) the training of personnel to run such institutions; (c) advising Governments in the drawing up and execution of their development programmes; and (d) conducting investigations at the request of individual Governments or States in a sub-region. In each of these fields the Commission has been able to register some achievements.

Creation of institutions

Conference of African Statisticians

10. The first institution to be established was the Conference of African Statisticians, which initiated action to speed up the development of statistical services in Africa, with particular reference to the organization of statistical bureaux; the training of middle grade and professional personnel; the determination of methodology applicable to all African countries; and the provision of assistance for statistical surveys. The first Conference established a programme of statistical work covering a period of five years ending in 1964.

11. As a result of the work of the Conference and of the Statistics Division, statistical services in many African States are now taking shape and it is expected that in many countries there will soon be enough statistical material on which development planning can be based.

African development bank

12. The Khartoum meetings of experts and ministers concluded an agreement which has now been signed by thirty countries and ratified by seven (see E/CN.14/260). Three other countries have obtained parliamentary approval for ratification. The Committee of Nine met in August and December 1963. It is expected from the communications so far received from several countries that there will be sufficient ratifications by the middle of 1964 to enable the bank to come into being.

Sub-regional offices

13. In 1963, two sub-regional offices, which had been formally approved by the Commission in its resolution 64 (IV), were established in Tangier and Niamey. On the basis of an administrative decision of the Executive Secretary, an exploratory mission has been established in Lusaka.

14. Starting with the collection of statistical and other information, and with responsibility for the organization and servicing of sub-regional meetings, these offices will, as time goes on, play an ever-increasing role in the work of the Commission. Their tasks will also encompass the carrying out of research of interest to Governments in the area; the provision of advisory services requested by Governments, assistance to resident representatives in the drawing up of country programmes; the organization of training courses and seminars; the

co-ordination of development and trade policies; and provision of a centre for consultation with and briefing of government officials, visiting missions, regional advisers and technical assistance experts.

African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

15. In November 1963, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning began work in Dakar with nine tutors and twenty-five students. The Institute is at present housed in temporary buildings provided by the Government of Senegal, but preparations are being made to secure appropriate and adequate accommodation. Eighteen countries have made their pledges to contribute to the counterpart funds which African countries were committed to subscribe. So far, four countries have paid the first instalment of their subscriptions. It is hoped that, now that the Special Fund has approved the project, all member countries will come forward with their subscriptions.

16. The most encouraging feature of the initial activities of the Institute is the number of adequately prepared candidates which Governments have been able to nominate for the first course. It is hoped that some of the best candidates of this first year's course will be offered fellowships to foreign countries, if their Governments agree. This will enable them to gain practical experience in planning offices and in research institutions.

17. Arrangements have been made for summer schools for under-graduates and annual seminars for lecturers in economics (E/CN.14/259).

18. One of the research projects of the Institute will be connected with economic integration in Africa, and special courses and seminars will be arranged to enable political leaders and officials to examine the implications of the various activities which precede and contribute to economic integration.

19. The curriculum has been drawn up with the help of experts from France, Poland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. Assistance in the form of lecturers and books has been promised by several countries. Fifty per cent of the cost of running summer schools and seminars has been offered by the United States.

Training

20. While the above-mentioned institutions provide facilities for the training of much-needed personnel, the training programme of the secretariat is not yet fully under way. The Commission has run seminars, workshops and training courses, but the needs of Africa cannot be met adequately by these means.

21. The secretariat has now organized a Training Section which will soon publish a handbook of facilities available to African candidates. The handbook will contain information from the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as from inter-governmental and bilateral organizations. This Section should be able to co-ordinate information on offers made by all agencies and be in a position to estimate how many Africans are undergoing training at any one time.

22. In spite of the acute shortage of trained personnel, quite a number of training institutions in Africa are now operating below capacity. The Training Section will invite member countries to send their candidates to fill vacancies in existing institutions in Africa. Also there is some indication that apart from offering fellowships, a number of bilateral and governmental agencies are prepared to finance the establishment of new training institutions.

23. The secretariat has received indications from the USSR and the United States of willingness to help in providing facilities for training African technicians. Enquiries have been received from other countries on the same subject. Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, the United Kingdom and other countries have indicated willingness to channel some of their scholarships through ECA. If member States co-operate fully with the new Training Section in the secretariat, it will be possible to find facilities for training a much larger number of persons than is the case at present.

24. It is hoped that, during the next five years, it will be possible for the Training Section to examine the syllabuses of selected African training institutions and colleges. The Commission will then negotiate for specialization in research and teaching in specific fields.

Economic development

25. Co-ordinated economic development is a necessity in Africa. Differences in language, political orientation and cultural outlook are not insurmountable obstacles to co-ordinated sub-regional development or to the eventual creation of a meaningful African common market. The Commission, in close co-operation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), should be an effective instrument in bringing about economic integration.

26. Apart from regular staff members of the secretariat, there is a team of experts who are available at short notice to be sent on missions which take less time than normal technical assistance. At present the team can give specialized services in the following fields: economic planning, social services, statistics, hydrology and planning of river basins, mining, geology, transport, cartography and housing. Applications for the short-term services of these regional advisers should be addressed through resident representatives to the secretariat.

Industrialization

27. The work of the secretariat in industrialization started only about eighteen months ago. While prospects of developing medium and small-scale industries, largely but not wholly for national markets, are not being neglected, the main emphasis has been on the establishment of large-scale modern industries, strategic for economic development, necessarily requiring markets beyond the scope of most African countries. Industries which are being studied include iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, engineering, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles and building materials. The report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport gives details of work so far undertaken and planned (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

28. The industrial co-ordination missions to east and central Africa, and to west Africa last year, and to north Africa early this year, should be seen as only a beginning of the secretariat's efforts to secure industrial development, with emphasis on sub-regional co-operation.^{2/}

Transport

29. Studies are under way to determine the most economic means of closing the transport gaps between States and to co-ordinate the existing means so as to form, eventually, a complementary whole of transport networks. A survey of west African transport problems is well advanced.

30. At the request of the Commission, investigations concerning the possibility of a trans-Saharan highway is still going on. The secretariat is also engaged in the examination of transport problems in east and central Africa. Document E/CN.14/INR/46 submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport, gives an account of the secretariat's work in transport.

31. At the request of the Commission at its fifth session (see E/3727/Rev.1, para. 263(e)), the secretariat and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) undertook some studies in the field of air transport. Document E/CN.14/277 gives an account of the progress which has been made so far. At this stage of economic development in Africa, there is an opportunity to plan air, railroad and water transport together, in the interest of groups of countries. The costs involved and the personnel required make transport a particularly suitable field for foreign technical assistance.

32. At its fifth session, the Commission requested the secretariat to initiate, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), a programme for establishing telecommunications links throughout Africa. Document E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1 gives an account of the progress which has been made and the programme to be executed in the next few years.

Natural resources and energy

33. Simultaneously with its work in the field of industrialization and economic planning, the secretariat has been active in the field of natural resources, including water resources, minerals, energy and cartography.

34. It is undertaking an evaluation of present and foreseeable water needs of the African countries and encouraging co-ordinated development of river basins. It is hoped that firm decisions will soon be taken to make it possible for the secretariat and interested donor countries to know the forms development will take and the nature of external aid which will be required.

35. The secretariat has begun to assemble basic data on African minerals. This will form part of the material required for studies on the location of industries.

36. In the field of cartography, the secretariat is actively helping African countries in the surveying and mapping of their territories, including the preparation and utilization of topographic and topical maps for resource development. Under resolution 816 (XXXI) of the Economic and Social Council,

^{2/} For the reports of these missions, see E/CN.14/246 and Corr.1, E/CN.14/247 and Corr.1 and E/CN.14/248 and Corr.1.

the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 12 July 1963. ^{3/} The main recommendations of the Conference aimed at the strengthening of national cartographic services in the region and of international technical co-operations to that effect. A second such regional conference is scheduled for 1966.

37. The secretariat has initiated a series of studies in all forms of energy, including thermal power, hydro-electricity, petroleum and gas. A study on the situation, trends and prospects of electric power supply in Africa (E/CN.14/EP.3) was presented to the first African Electric Power Meeting held in October 1963. This meeting will be followed by sub-regional meetings and a regional one on petroleum and natural gas.

Agriculture

38. The ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division has undertaken studies and surveys on the food and agriculture situation for use by meetings, seminars and workshops and for the information of member States. It has also examined plans and measures adopted by individual countries to promote agricultural development. At the first and fourth sessions, particular emphasis was placed on food consumption levels and the utilization of food surpluses. At its third session, the Commission recommended studies in commodity stabilization with special reference to the operations of marketing boards.

39. The main task is to deal with agricultural policy and planning - with particular emphasis on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. This mandate of the Commission has been reiterated at every session. Within the next five years every proposal or resolution will have to be examined in terms of its contribution to the realization of this principal objective.

Trade

40. In 1963, following the programme of work and priorities adopted at the fifth session, the Economic Survey Section of the Division of Trade and Surveys devoted most of its time to the preparation of the economic survey of Africa. A number of countries in north, east and central Africa were visited by members of the Section and, by the end of the third quarter of the year, six country studies were produced in draft.

41. Following resolutions 86 (V) and 87 (V) adopted by the Commission at its fifth session, a document on steps towards an African common market (E/CN.14/STC.20 and Add.1-2 and Add.2/Corr.1) was prepared for consideration by the Standing Committee on Trade at its second session. A document (E/CN.14/STC.21) was also prepared on steps to be taken towards an African payments union for examination by a meeting of experts held in January 1964. Documents on intra-African trade, trade in African development plans and projections of African trade are being prepared for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to be held in Geneva in 1964. Superimposed on the consideration of problems of trade policy are activities in the field of trade promotion and training; training courses and in-service training are given regularly in customs administration and commercial policy.

^{3/} For the report of the Conference, see United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, vol. I (United Nations publication, Sales No.:64.I.2).

42. At its second session, the Standing Committee on Trade concerned itself mainly with the problem of improving intra-African trade and the trade of Africa with the rest of the world, with particular attention to the possibility of creating an African common market and to the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

43. The secretariat has attempted to sum up the position of the African countries in a document which was circulated to the Commission (E/CN.14/279 and Corr.1).

44. There will be a secretariat team in Geneva to service African delegations and to help them play a full and effective role in the work of the Conference.

Housing

45. In the housing field, the Commission's efforts were originally concentrated on promoting aided self-help. Now the main effort is being placed on encouraging the formulation of long-term housing policies and the setting up of suitable national housing agencies with the task of preparing housing programmes, proposing suitable legislations and assisting in the execution of comprehensive housing policies. The emphasis is being placed on the mobilization of private savings for house construction and on studying ways and means of producing housing costs. Alongside these activities, surveys of building material available in different countries are being undertaken. Assistance will be given to the development of industries associated with housing. A seminar on physical planning is being organized.

46. As with the work of the Statistics Division, the housing programme will help determine the levels of training required and co-operate with schools of architecture, civil engineering and town planning in Africa and abroad, to provide advanced training for senior officials. In some African States there are building research institutes. These will be made use of, wherever possible, and some new ones may be established to provide an even spread of facilities throughout the continent.

47. A full account of the secretariat's activities in this field is given in document E/CN.14/251.

Social welfare

48. The Executive Secretary decided not to convene the annual meeting of experts on social welfare and community development. This decision was taken because during the past five years work in this field has not been particularly rewarding. At this stage, a detailed study of the present structure, energies and needs of African communities is required.

49. During 1964 representatives of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will be associated with the Social Affairs Section in an advisory capacity. This section will be reorganized in order to permit it to expand the scope of its activities. The section will attempt to define problems of age groups. This

approach would permit the examination of such problems as the causes of infant mortality, education of children of school age, vocational training and employment, health and social security.

50. The aims of the Social Affairs Section will be to study ways of setting up the following: rural institutes for the training of village-level workers; consumers' and producers' co-operatives; marketing arrangements to secure the full value of agricultural produce and to ensure reasonable prices for imported goods; and health and educational facilities in rural areas.

51. Some African countries have records of up to fifty years of attempts to study land tenure systems and to institute land reforms. The Social Affairs Section, in consultation with interested specialized agencies, will strive during 1964 to work out formulae which it will discuss with individual countries and test in selected areas.

Public administration

52. The activities of the secretariat, through the Public Administration Division, are concentrated on personnel management, organization and methods, treasury control, customs administration, purchase and supplies, and local government. A report on activities in public administration will be found in document E/CN.14/254. Special arrangements would have to be made to meet the requirements for teachers, engineers and other technicians, as well as for the training of shorthand-typists, book-keepers, clerks, artisans and other officials of the lower and middle grades.

53. A meeting of directors of institutes of public administration and personnel departments has been arranged to take place later this year. Two training courses in organization and methods will be held in east and north Africa. There are forty-one institutions for training civil servants in Africa, some of which are assisted by the United Nations.

54. The Public Administration Division is made up of regional advisers who can undertake short missions to give advice and to help reorganize particular services. These advisers will be sent out in cases where the usual technical assistance over a long period is not required.

C. RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Specialized agencies

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

55. The co-operation given by the ILO to the secretariat in the past has continued during the year. Close contacts have been established in the field of training and two ILO experts attached to the Tanganyika Government were made available to the Training Course in Community Development for East Africa, held in Dar-es-Salaam in November-December 1963. The ILO has also shown interest in the preparation of studies concerning needs in manpower and vocational training in the field of housing, to be conducted in collaboration with the secretariat.

In addition, it has included two posts in its tentative programme for 1965: one for a building productivity expert and one for a specialist on housing co-operatives whose activities could be closely co-ordinated with the secretariat's programme of work in the field of housing. Two officials participated in the industrialization missions to west and east and central Africa, respectively, and others working in north Africa were consulted by the north African mission. Observers attended the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning held in Addis Ababa in October 1963 and the third Conference of African Statisticians which was also held at Addis Ababa in October. Preparations are now under way for a joint ILO/ECA seminar on labour statistics to be held in 1964. The ILO has collaborated with the Commission in establishing the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning at Dakar, to which it has allocated two experts; these experts are to take part in the course on manpower and educational planning in integral development (Cairo, February-March 1964). Finally, the Director-General of the International Labour Office has intimated that he has decided to establish an ILO/ECA liaison office with a view to facilitating co-ordination and co-operation between the two organizations; this office will also serve as an advisory office and will participate in the Commission's programmes which come within the competence of the ILO.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

56. The close working relations established with FAO continue to be maintained through the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division which was organized in 1959 in accordance with a memorandum of understanding between the Executive Secretary of the Commission and the Director-General of FAO. Collaboration has taken several forms, including arrangements to co-sponsor a Development Centre on Land Policies for West Africa, set up in December 1963 in Sierra Leone. The Joint Agriculture Division has also been active in preparations for a meeting on animal production and health, to be held in Addis Ababa in March 1964. FAO contributed documents for the sixth session of the Commission on the food and agricultural situation (E/CN.14/238), on control of the desert locust (E/CN.14/243) and on fisheries (E/CN.14/270).

57. Four Commission consultants have worked on the African timber trends study with the Forestry Division at FAO headquarters. It is planned to finish this by mid-1964.

58. The rural development officer provided by FAO for the Joint Agriculture Division was replaced during the year by another experienced officer. An agricultural engineer was appointed by FAO to the Division in May 1963 to work on a variety of agricultural industries. FAO specialists on agricultural and forest industries collaborated with the Commission's industrialization missions to west, east and central, and north Africa.

59. Liaison continues to be maintained with the African and Near East regional offices of FAO and the chief of the Joint Agriculture Division attended the twelfth session of the FAO Conference in November 1963.

60. FAO and the Commission continued their collaboration in the field of statistics, particularly with regard to field programmes of technical assistance statisticians and regional statistical advisers. A joint ECA/FAO technical meeting on food consumption surveys was held in July 1963.

61. FAO was represented at a number of meetings sponsored by the Commission.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

62. Co-operation between the Commission and UNESCO covered a number of activities in the fields of education and science. The Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning, held in Addis Ababa in October, was co-sponsored by UNESCO and the Commission. UNESCO assisted the Commission in the establishment of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, to which it provided the services of a team of four experts in educational planning. The team participated in the joint ECA/ILO/UNESCO course on the role of manpower and educational planning in over-all development planning, held in Cairo in February-March 1964. Close co-operation was maintained in carrying out other activities, with special reference to training. A consultant of UNESCO took part in the industrialization mission to west Africa, and observers attended the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference in Africa, held in Nairobi in July, the meeting of Ministers of Finance of African countries, held in Khartoum in July, the seminar on the role of women in urban development, held in Lagos in September, the third Conference of African Statisticians and the meeting of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport, held in Addis Ababa in December. Within the framework of the Commission's programme for the improvement of public administration services and training in this field, UNESCO undertook a survey of conditions existing in the countries of north Africa. The Commission has been associated with the preparations for the Conference of Ministers of Education of the African countries participating in the implementation of the Addis Ababa plan, and will provide secretariat services for its first session, which will take place in Abidjan in March. It will also contribute towards the preparation and organization of the conference on the organization of research and training of personnel in Africa concerning the study, conservation and utilization of natural resources to be held in 1964. The Director-General of UNESCO has recently appointed an educational adviser to the secretariat, both to advise on the contribution of education to economic and social development programmes and on the educational aspects of projects undertaken by the Commission, and to act as liaison officer between the two organizations in other fields involving co-operation.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

63. ICAO has joined forces with the Commission in the study of air transport. A survey of the existing air transport facilities in Africa is now being conducted by an expert from ICAO in collaboration with the Commission and will be completed by summer 1964. A special meeting will be convened to examine the report and consider what action should be taken, including the desirability of

establishing a permanent pan-African civil aviation conference. ICAO also sent observers to the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and to the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank)

64. The Bank continued to lend its assistance to the project for the establishment of the African development bank. A personal representative of the President of the Bank attended the Conference of African Finance Ministers and outlined several avenues of collaboration to be established between the Bank and the African development bank. A senior expert of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) also attended the meeting of senior officials and experts preparatory to the Conference. In October an unofficial meeting was held in Washington with the African delegations attending the annual meeting of the Bank and of the International Monetary Fund, in order to discuss problems concerning the signature of the agreement establishing the African development bank and its ratification thereafter. The General Counsel of the Bank attended the meeting of the Committee of Nine held in Addis Ababa in December. The Bank also sent an observer to the African Electric Power Meeting, held at Addis Ababa in October, and an official of IFC participated in the industrialization mission to west Africa.

World Health Organization (WHO)

65. The Director-General of WHO has appointed a liaison officer between WHO and the Commission in fields involving co-operation and to advise on health aspects of the work programme or projects undertaken by the Commission. On the other hand, WHO is in the process of recruiting an environmental sanitation expert who will be attached to the housing, building and planning section of the secretariat to advise on problems of water supply, sewage and refuse disposal, as part of the Commission's programme in the field of housing, building and planning. In addition to providing resource personnel for the training course in community development held in Dar-es-Salaam in November and December, WHO sent observers to the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development plans with Over-all Development Planning, the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa, the Conference of African Finance Ministers, the third Conference of African Statisticians and the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

66. The ITU has organized a special mission consisting of a senior officer and two telecommunications experts attached to the Transport Section of the secretariat to work in close co-operation with the Commission on the implementation of the plans prepared by the Plan Sub-Committee for Africa in Dakar in January 1962. The two experts are now visiting the African States in connexion with the urgent implementation of the circuits foreseen at the ITU conferences held at Dakar and Rome.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

67. A questionnaire has been prepared jointly by WMO and the secretariat and sent to Governments with a view to making a study of hydrological data in Africa. Observers were sent to the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa and to the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

68. The IAEA prepared a paper for the African Electric Power Meeting and sent an observer to that meeting. It was also represented at the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

69. Relations with UNICEF were maintained, especially in the fields of training and social welfare. The UNICEF area representative in Ethiopia has been appointed, on a part-time basis, to act as liaison officer between UNICEF and the Commission and to give assistance and advice, as necessary, in respect of the work programme and projects undertaken by the Commission. An observer was sent to the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning.

Special Fund

70. Relations with the Special Fund consisted mainly of appraisal and comments on projects proposed for Special Fund financing within the region.

World Food Programme (WFP)

71. The Commission continued to collaborate with the World Food Programme. A member of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division joined exploratory missions to the Somali Republic and Tanganyika to examine the use of surplus food to stabilize grain prices. Details of the work undertaken in connexion with the WFP may be found in document E/CN.14/266.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

72. In accordance with paragraph 13 of its terms of reference (see annex III below), the Commission has continued to keep in close touch with the Conference of Independent African States, the Economic Committee of the League of Arab States, the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA), the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation in Africa (OAMCE) and established relations with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) through interchanges at secretariat level. Representatives of these organizations and

of the Commission attended each other's meetings and the OAMCE designated officials to take part in the industrialization missions to west and east and central Africa. A meeting between the Executive Secretary of ECA and the Secretaries-General of CCTA and OAMCE took place in Addis Ababa in May 1963, when agreement was reached on the necessity of co-ordinating activities, in order to avoid duplication of effort, and to provide effective co-operation in carrying out the work programmes of the three organizations.

Interim Commission of the International Trade Organization
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (ICITO/GATT)

73. With the assistance of the GATT secretariat, two courses on foreign trade and commercial policy were organized in 1963, one in Abidjan for French-speaking officials and one in Kampala for English-speaking officials. For the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade, the secretariat of GATT also prepared a paper on training courses in foreign trade and commercial policy and on the GATT secretariat courses in Geneva and Africa. It was represented by an observer at that session.

European Economic Community (EEC)

74. Relations were maintained during the year and EEC sent observers to the third Conference of African Statisticians, to the Standing Committee on Trade and to the Conference of African Finance Ministers.

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

International Chamber of Commerce (ICC)

75. The ICC prepared a paper on primary commodity problems for the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade and was represented by an observer at that meeting.

International Road Federation (IRF)

76. The IRF has seconded an official to the secretariat to make a study on road linkages in Africa, in conjunction with the Commission, and to act as liaison between the two secretariats. An observer attended the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

International Council for Building Research, Studies
and Documentation (CIB)

77. The CIB is collaborating closely with the secretariat in preparing a seminar on housing and building research in Africa, to be held in Addis Ababa early in 1965.

Other non-governmental organizations

78. The Association of African Geological Surveys was represented at the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa. The International Federation of Industrial Producers of Electricity for own consumption (FIPACE), the International Union of Producers and Distributors of Electrical Energy (UNIPEDE) and the World Power Conference sent observers to the African Electric Power Meeting. The Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) and the Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation (AFRASEC) were represented at the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade, while the Inter-African Committee for Hydraulic Studies (CIAEH), and the East Africa Common Services Organization (EACSO) were represented at the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport.

PART II

SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

A. ATTENDANCE AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Opening meeting

79. The sixth session was opened on 19 February at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Messages were received from His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, U Thant, Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Ibrahim Abboud, President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces of the Sudan, Mr. N. Khrushchev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States of America.

Membership and attendance

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

81. Of the associate members, Basutoland, Equatorial Guinea (Fernando Poo and Rio Muni), France, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Spain and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland were represented. Bechuanaland, Gambia and Swaziland were not represented.

82. Observers of the following States Members of the United Nations, not members of the Economic Commission for Africa, attended the sixth session: Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and Yugoslavia.

83. Observers from the Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland were present.

84. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Commission's 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 (BANK), International Monetary Fund (IMF), World Health Organization (WHO), International Telecommunication Union (ITU), and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was also represented at the session.

85. The Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board (TAB) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) were also represented.

86. Under the provisions of paragraph 11 of the terms of reference of the Commission, observers from the following inter-governmental organizations also attended: Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA), the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the European Economic Community (EEC), the League of Arab States, the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation (OAMCE), the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT), the Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'ouest and the Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique équatoriale et du Cameroun.

87. In accordance with paragraph 14 of the Commission's terms of reference, the following non-governmental organizations were represented: International Chamber of Commerce, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, Inter-parliamentary Union, World Veterans Federation, World Federation of United Nations Associations, World Federation of Trade Unions, International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions, International Council of Women, Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation, International Organization of Employers, International League for the Rights of Man, International Road Federation, Friends World Committee for Consultation, League of Red Cross Societies, Young Women's Christian Association, Young Men's Christian Association, Catholic International Union for Social Service.

Credentials

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

Election of officers

89. In accordance with rule 14 of its rules of procedure, the Commission elected its officers at its 100th meeting on 19 February 1964. It unanimously elected Mr. A. Momulu Massaquoi (Liberia) as Chairman, H.E. Mr. Abdou Sidikou (Niger) as First Vice-Chairman and Mr. C. Kamitatu (Congo (Leopoldville)) as Second Vice-Chairman.

Organization of work

90. In accordance with its resolution 62 (IV), the Commission set up two committees of the whole, namely an Economic Committee and a Social Committee, which discussed items of the agenda (see para. 92 below). The First Vice-Chairman and the Second Vice-Chairman were elected Chairmen of the Economic Committee and

of the Social Committee, respectively. The Economic Committee elected Mr. Taoufik Mazigh (Tunisia) as its Vice-Chairman. It also elected its own drafting committee consisting of Algeria, Cameroon, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic. The Social Committee elected Mr. Hassine Zayati (Tunisia) as its Vice-Chairman. Its drafting committee consisted of Nigeria, Morocco and Togo. Both the Economic Committee and the Social Committee submitted to the Commission reports of their proceedings and recommendations which, as approved by the Commission, are incorporated in the present report.

B. AGENDA

91. The Commission examined the revised provisional agenda prepared by the secretariat (E/CN.14/234/Rev.2). After full discussion, some amendments were introduced and the Commission adopted the following agenda at its 100th meeting (E/CN.14/234/Rev.3 and Add.1):

1. Opening addresses.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda and organization of the work of the session.
4. Membership and associate membership of the Commission:
 - (a) Welcome of new members;
 - (b) Report of the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolutions 68 (V) and 69 (V) (E/CN.14/235)
 - (c) Revised terms of reference of the Commission (E/CN.14/236 and Corr.1)
 - (d) Representation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa as associate members of the Commission.
5. Economic and social trends in Africa and review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa:

"Five-year review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/237);

"The food and agriculture situation in Africa" (E/CN.14/238);

Economic Bulletin for Africa, vol. IV, No. 1, part A.

 - (a) Economic development and planning or projections;

"Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning" (E/CN.14/240);

(b) Social development:

- (i) Report of the Workshop on Urban Problems: the role of women in urban development (E/CN.14/241);
- (ii) Harmonization of plans against illiteracy (E/CN.14/269);
- (iii) Implementation of General Assembly resolution 1937 (XVIII) on co-operation for the eradication of illiteracy throughout the world (see E/CN.14/269);

(c) Agriculture:

- (i) Preliminary report on the African timber trends study (E/CN.14/242);
- (ii) Report on locust control (E/CN.14/243);
- (iii) The place of agriculture in the harmonization and co-ordination of national development plans;
- (iv) Contribution of African agriculture to the economic and social development of the continent;
- (v) Situation of land reform in Africa;
- (vi) Irrigation problems in Africa;

(d) Report on the world social situation;

Extract from the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.14/244).

(e) Industry, transport and natural resources:

(i) General;

"Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session" (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

(ii) Industry;

"Report of the West African industrial co-ordination mission" (E/CN.14/246 and Corr.1);

"Report of the industrial co-ordination mission to east and central Africa" (E/CN.14/247 and Corr.1);

"Report of the industrial co-ordination mission to Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia" (E/CN.14/248 and Corr.1).

- (iii) Transport;
 - "Report on the preparation of an African telecommunication network" (E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1);
 - "Report on joint activities with the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development of air transport in Africa" (E/CN.14/250 and Rev.1-2 and Rev.2/Corr.1).
- (iv) Housing.
 - "Report on work in housing, building and planning" (E/CN.14/251).
- (f) Economic surveys and trade:
 - (i) Surveys;
 - "Progress report on the economic survey of Africa" (E/CN.14/252).
 - (ii) Trade;
 - "Report of the Standing Committee on Trade on its second session" (E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1);
 - "United Nations Conference on Trade and Development" (E/CN.14/279 and Corr.1).
- (g) Public administration;
 - "Report on activities in public administration" (E/CN.14/254).
- (h) Statistics;
 - "Report on the third Conference of African Statisticians" (E/CN.14/255 and Corr.1);
 - "Report on statistical training centre" (E/CN.14/256).
- (i) Training;
 - "Report on training activities of the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/258 and Corr.1 and Add.1).
- (j) Co-ordination of plans;
- (k) Co-ordination of activities of the Commission and the Organization of African Unity;

(1) Decentralization of United Nations activities;

"Implementation of decisions on decentralization of economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions" (E/CN.14/257 and Add.1).

(m) Staffing position.

6. African Institute for Economic Development and Planning.

"Progress report on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning" (E/CN.14/259).

7. African development bank.

"Progress report on the African development bank" (E/CN.14/260).

8. Economic co-operation in Africa:

(a) African common market:

"Progress towards an African common market" (E/CN.14/261).

(b) African payments union.

"Report of the Expert Group on an African payments union" (E/CN.14/262).

9. International assistance to Africa:

"Technical assistance provided to countries of the Economic Commission for Africa region under the expanded and regular programmes" (E/CN.14/265);

"Report of the World Food Programme" (E/CN.14/266);

"Technical activities in Africa of the International Civil Aviation Organization" (E/CN.14/273);

"International economic assistance to Africa, 1962" (E/CN.14/280).

10. Programme of work and priorities:

"Work programme for 1964-1965" (E/CN.14/267);

"Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission at its fifth session" (E/CN.14/268);

Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, and by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (E/CN.14/264 and Corr.1).

11. Date and place of the seventh session.

12. Annual report to the Economic and Social Council.

92. It was agreed that the items of the agenda would be discussed as follows:

Plenary sessions: items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (j, k, l, m), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Committee I (economic matters): items 5 (a, c, e (i, ii, iii), f, h).

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

C. ACCOUNT OF PROCEEDINGS

93. His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia, in his opening message, which was read at the opening meeting by H.E. Liij Endalkachew Makonnen (Ethiopia), extended his most sincere welcome and warmest greetings to all the delegates and observers to the sixth session of the Commission. The fact that this was the first meeting of the Commission since the adoption of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, in May 1963, gave it great importance. The newly established Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity, at its first meeting, had recommended co-ordination of efforts with the Economic Commission for Africa. The two Commissions were to be considered complementary in character. The most interesting items on the agenda, especially the studies on the African common market and payments union, were vital steps in the process of African economic integration. Economic co-operation and co-ordination were the only means of maintaining and strengthening the independence of African States and ensuring rapid progress of their people. The fact that the continent relied greatly on external trade for its development and progress gave vital importance to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. His Majesty expressed confidence that the Economic Commission for Africa and its secretariat would continue to extend to Governments the service and assistance that would enable them to attain the basic targets of the United Nations Development Decade.

94. Mr. Victor Hoo, Commissioner for Technical Assistance and representative of the Secretary-General, read a message from the latter, who expressed his deep regret at not being able to attend the opening of the session.

95. In the contemporary world, the struggle against poverty had taken on new dimensions, and the relationship between industrialized countries and developing countries had altered. Forms of solidarity, beyond mere coexistence, were being sought along the path towards international co-operation. Decolonization must be complemented by the elimination of ignorance, poverty and disease. In those efforts, the role of the Economic Commission for Africa was immense, for it was in Africa that the problems of economic and social development were to be found in their acutest form. The Economic Commission for Africa could rely on the resources available to the United Nations, and could call on the experience of the rest of the world. It was to be hoped that the day would come when the United Nations would foster development by making use of those resources that were

at present consumed by armaments. The Economic Commission for Africa, which had its own place in the United Nations Organization, had accomplished impressive work under the able and devoted leadership of Mr. Gardiner. In conclusion, the Secretary-General welcomed the establishment, in May 1963, of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and stressed the fact that co-operation between the Economic Commission for Africa and OAU would certainly be close and fruitful.

96. Messages of good will, which arrived from the President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces of the Sudan, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the President of the United States, were read. A cable from the Prime Minister of Burundi was also read, apologizing for the inability of his country to participate in the session because of internal changes.

97. The delegates of Nigeria and Senegal, on behalf of all members of the Commission, then thanked His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Ethiopia. In their speeches, the delegates mentioned His Majesty's untiring efforts for the unity of Africa and of the world as a whole.

98. The Acting Chairman, Mr. Kamitatu (Congo (Leopoldville)) then read a message from the Chairman of the fifth session, who had been detained at Leopoldville by his official duties, congratulating the participants in the fifth session on having taken practical steps during that session.

99. The Chairman, Mr. Massaquoi (Liberia) thanked the members of the Commission for the honour granted to his country and to himself. He went on to say that the Economic Commission for Africa, which had attained its full stature, had a leading role to play in the destinies of Africa. He also mentioned that the Commission had a full agenda, but he was convinced that, with the co-operation of the delegations and the secretariat, the work would be carried through to a successful conclusion. Both the First and Second Vice-Chairmen thanked the members for their confidence.

MEMBERSHIP AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

(Agenda item 4)

100. The Commission welcomed Kenya and Zanzibar as members of the Commission.

101. The Executive Secretary pointed out that, with the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the three territories of which it had been composed had become distinct entities and should be allowed to participate separately in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa as associate members. This was agreed by the Commission.

102. The Executive Secretary further indicated that Rio Muni and Fernando Poo, which had been allowed to participate in the work of the Commission as associate members at its fifth session, had expressed the wish to be considered as a single entity under the name of Equatorial Guinea. The request was favourably received by the Commission.

103. The Commission had before it the report of the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance of resolutions 68 (V) and 69 (V) (E/CN.14/235).

104. As regards the action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the Commission's recommendations, the Council had adopted, on 24 and 30 July 1963, parts III and IV of resolution 974 D (XXXVI), expelling Portugal from membership of the Economic Commission for Africa, amending the terms of reference of the Commission in respect of membership and deciding that the Republic of South Africa should not take part in the work of the Commission until conditions for constructive co-operation had been restored by a change in its racial policy. The revised terms of reference of the Commission were distributed in document E/CN.14/111/Rev.1.

105. The question of the representation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa was included in the agenda, at the request of Ghana. The Ghanaian delegate indicated that he was in consultation as to the procedure to be followed to ensure the representation of these three territories in the absence of Portugal and the Republic of South Africa, continental Powers which had been excluded from the Economic Commission for Africa and which could not therefore present requests for admission in the names of the three territories. The Ghanaian delegation would subsequently report the results of these consultations.

106. The Commission agreed to deal subsequently with any proposal which might be presented to it with regard to the representation of Angola, Mozambique and South West Africa.

107. A draft resolution requesting the Executive Secretary to make representations to the Economic and Social Council on the modalities of inviting representatives of these territories to attend future sessions of the Commission was submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Sierra Leone and Senegal and was adopted as the Commission's resolution 94 (VI) (see part III below).

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

(Agenda item 5)

108. In his introductory statement, the Executive Secretary pointed out that the Commission was completing its first five years of work and an account of what had been achieved was contained in the report entitled "Five-year review of the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/237). The resolutions adopted at the first five sessions had directed efforts mainly towards founding institutions, training personnel to run those institutions, advising Governments on the elaboration and execution of their development programmes, and conducting investigations at the request of individual sub-regional Governments. The first institution to be set up had been the Conference of African Statisticians and, as a result of the work of that Conference and of the Statistics Division, many African States were building up statistical services; it was expected that in many countries there would soon be enough statistical material to provide a basis for development plans. The second institution to be set up had been the African development bank, to serve as a focal point in the flow of capital to finance economic and social development in all African countries. It was expected that there would be sufficient ratifications by the middle of 1964 to enable the bank to come into being. In 1963, two sub-regional offices had been established, one in Tangier and the other in Niamey and an exploratory mission had been

established in Lusaka; it was hoped that those offices would, as time went on, play an ever-increasing role in the Commission's work. In November 1963, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning had opened in Dakar and the most encouraging feature of the initial activities of the Institute had been the number of adequately prepared candidates nominated for the first course. Arrangements had also been made to run summer schools for undergraduates and seminars for lecturers. All the institutions described provided facilities for the training of much needed personnel, but for various reasons the training programme of the Commission had not yet really got off the ground. The secretariat had now organized a Training Section which would soon publish a handbook of facilities available to African trainees. If member countries co-operated fully with the new Training Section, training facilities could be greatly increased.

109. The Commission had to reformulate its concepts and basic philosophy for the economic development of the African continent. Co-ordinated economic development was a necessity in Africa. Industrial research and technological training, which were too expensive for many individual countries, could only be developed speedily through co-operation. The emphasis on sub-regional groupings, however, did not mean that the various sub-regions were to be self-contained units. The goal should be an African common market embracing all countries of the continent. In economic planning the secretariat intended to go beyond the stage of surveys and long-term planning. The African countries should be committed to effecting structural changes in their economies designed to increase per caput income as rapidly as possible. With that end in view the secretariat would investigate the following points: how best to achieve a co-ordinated approach to external sources of capital, with a view to minimizing competition between African countries; the situation, country by country, in the light of all resources available; and the most effective instruments for harmonizing objectives, and selecting the most important areas for concerted action. A team of experts on economic planning, social services, statistics, hydrology, mining, industry, transport, cartography and housing was available in the secretariat to be sent on short-term missions at short notice. If there was to be any economic progress in the foreseeable future, each country would have to determine its development strategy and each sub-region its machinery for co-operation. Groups of countries should decide on criteria for sharing out new industries, and conferences should be superseded by closer negotiations between countries. Through the missions for harmonizing industrial development plans, the secretariat was attempting to draw attention to development possibilities and to find ways of initiating and financing the exploitation of Africa's resources. Simultaneously with its work in the field of industrialization and economic planning, the secretariat would speed up its work in the field of infrastructure, including water resources, minerals, cartography, energy and transport. The secretariat was analysing and comparing the development plans of some twenty African countries, and was prepared to give assistance to individual countries in drawing up new plans or revising existing ones. The secretariat had initiated, in co-operation with the ITU, a programme for establishing telecommunications links throughout Africa. With respect to agriculture, the decisions of the Commission during the past five years had established a pattern of work directing attention primarily to problems of agricultural economics, and its main task was to deal with agricultural policy and planning, with particular emphasis on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. The Commission had so far been preoccupied with the following trade problems: the effects of outside economic groupings on the economies of

African countries; the consequences of violent changes in commodity prices; and the obstacles to intra-African trade. The export earnings of developing countries were also adversely affected by high tariffs, quantitative restrictions, consumption taxes and trade barriers in advanced countries. It was obviously self-defeating for aid-giving countries to impose restrictions which severely limited the market for products of developing countries, with unfavourable consequences for their capacity to develop.

110. Referring to the problems in the field of housing, social welfare and community development, the Executive Secretary pointed out that a detailed study of the present structure and needs of African communities was required, with emphasis on the means of solving problems. The secretariat was being strengthened to study those problems and to formulate solutions in respect of vocational training and employment, health and social security. It would also study ways of setting up rural institutes for the training of village-level workers, consumer and producer co-operatives, suitable marketing arrangements, and health and educational facilities in rural areas. In consultation with interested specialized agencies, it would try to work out formulae for land reform. The Public Administration Division of the secretariat was required to concentrate on personnel management, organization and methods, treasury control, customs administration, purchase and supplies, and local government. Arrangements had been made to convene a meeting of directors of institutes of public administration and personnel departments, and for two training courses in organization and methods to be held in east and north Africa. It was essential for aid-providing agencies to work together, if African countries were to receive the full benefit from all forms of aid.

111. The secretariat wished to repeat the proposal it had made at the fifth session, that the Commission should meet every other year instead of once a year. The system of annual meetings did not lend itself to the preparation of carefully considered documents or allow Governments to give the business of the session the serious study required if the resulting discussions were to be really fruitful. The secretariat also wished to suggest that the Commission and its subsidiary bodies refrain from recommending the holding of large numbers of ad hoc meetings and from laying down rigid time-tables for the completion of phases of particular projects. The secretariat should, within reasonable limits, be allowed to decide what meetings were necessary and to determine the method of approach to specific problems.

112. In the discussion that followed, delegations reviewed and commented on the major economic and social problems of the region. The expectations aroused by political independence made it imperative that vigorous efforts should be made to accelerate economic growth. The pressure exerted by the masses for real improvements in their standard of living had never been as strong as it was now and concern was expressed that it might become a growing source of internal and world-wide tension if the needs and aspirations of the African people in this respect were not met. It emerged clearly from these statements that the task of accelerating planned development and industrialization in Africa, in the face of immense problems arising from an acute shortage of trained and skilled personnel, lack of managerial skills and entrepreneurship, scarce capital resources and grossly inadequate infrastructural facilities, inevitably called for a substantial mobilization of national and regional efforts as well as more effective and

better co-ordinated international assistance. Most delegations expressed deep concern over the persistently growing gap between the standards of living of the industrialized and developing countries and emphasized that, so far as Africa was concerned, the economic transition to the advanced social and economic levels enjoyed by the people in the developed countries, in as short a time as possible, was possible only through better co-ordination of development plans and policies. It was generally recognized that, without joint efforts and regional or sub-regional co-operation, most African countries would find it impossible to industrialize and secure the necessary markets. The harmonization of industrial programmes and the integration of the national economies would greatly facilitate the economic development of the continent. Various statements by delegations emphasized the importance of the work of the Commission in regard to regional and sub-regional co-operation in industrial development and to the creation of an African common market, an African clearing and payments union, the African development bank, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, and common research and training institutes. The importance of harmonizing industrial, commercial, monetary and fiscal legislation, to remove impediments to industrialization and to promote an African transport and communication network on the basis of multi-national co-operation, was stressed. It was generally recognized that co-ordination of the development plans of African countries on a sub-regional basis was of fundamental importance and remained a necessary precondition for accelerated economic development. Delegations had dwelt on the need for an exhaustive and careful inventory of existing and available resources and the point was stressed that, in any sub-regional industrialization scheme, if a country were to give up a project of its own in order to accommodate sub-regional projects, another equivalent project should be located in its territory so that member countries did not derive any less benefit than they had hoped to reap from their individual development plans.

113. Trade and development problems, together with the need for intensifying co-operation among African countries, were discussed at great length. Serious concern was expressed about the relatively slow development of export earnings, about adverse price movements and about the persistent tendency towards external imbalance. It was generally felt that if recent trends continued, the adverse balance of trade of the African countries would become even greater, at the higher rates of economic growth consistent with the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade. The paramount importance of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the unique opportunity it provided to find ways and means of resolving the fundamental trade problems of developing countries were stressed by all African delegations. The Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries with regard to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, which was made at the eighteenth session of the General Assembly and annexed to the Assembly's resolution 1897 (XVIII), was often quoted and fully endorsed. It was felt that international trade could become a powerful instrument of economic development only if there was a rapid expansion in the export earnings of developing countries under improved terms of trade and if adequate measures, methods and machinery were devised to assure a substantial growth in export earnings derived from sales of primary commodities as well as of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. The resolutions adopted by the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity at its first session, held in Niamey in December 1963, reaffirming the vital importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and recommending immediate action to alleviate

the trade problems of the African countries, were fully supported. The low level of intra-African trade was again emphasized and various delegations stressed the main factors responsible for it: the lack of complementary production among African countries owing to insufficient diversification of their economies, the inadequacy of transport facilities and various obstacles of an institutional character, such as different monetary systems, special financial and preferential links, and tariff and non-tariff barriers. It was recognized that concerted action and gradual elimination of obstacles in the field of trade policy, transport and communications, and co-operation and co-ordination in the establishment and growth of industrial activities would be bound to lead to a growth in intra-African trade. The work done so far on the establishment of an African common market and an African clearing and payments union met with approval.

114. As in the past, there was constant reference to the importance of promoting the mobilization of domestic financial resources and augmenting the supply of capital funds necessary for accelerating economic development. Some delegations expressed great concern about the wide-spread ownership by expatriate elements of wholesale and retail trades as well as commercial banking, and referred to the occasional disinclination on their part to extend financial assistance and credit facilities to African businessmen. It was suggested that indigenous commercial banking institutions should be set up in African countries, possibly with substantial assistance and encouragement from the leading international financial institutions. Most delegations expressed their satisfaction at the successful work in establishing the African development bank and expressed the hope that it would commence its operations at the earliest possible date. It was considered that the bank should concentrate on projects of multi-national importance capable of promoting further co-operation among African countries. The hope was expressed that the establishment of the African development bank would help to secure the additional financial resources which Africa so urgently needed.

115. The agricultural sector, as at previous sessions of the Commission, continued to attract the attention of delegations, both as a major source of national income and as an earner of capital and foreign exchange for the development of other sectors. Disappointment was expressed at the failure of agriculture to play a dynamic role in the development of the region, as revealed in document E/CN.14/238. In the years from 1958-1959 to 1962-1963 total agricultural production had risen by 7 per cent and food production by 6 per cent, compared with a population increase of 10 per cent. These admittedly approximate figures showed a tendency for population to increase faster than the domestic production of food. Food imports had continued to rise more rapidly than food exports. Production of items such as coffee, tea, tobacco, cotton, sisal, wool, wood and rubber had increased considerably in the five year period and the volume of agricultural exports had risen by nearly 20 per cent. Yet as a result of declining prices in the same period "real" earnings had actually fallen by about 3 per cent, despite the large increase in volume. The terms of trade had deteriorated by about 6 per cent. During 1962 and 1963 there had been a tendency for prices to cease their downward trend and in such cases as sugar and sisal there had been a marked upturn. Coffee prices had also improved as a result of adverse conditions in South America. There were misgivings, however, on the part of many delegations that these increases might be of a short-term nature and that market demand would continue to lag behind the expansion of exportable surpluses. Some delegations saw a partial solution to the problem of declining export earnings in the local processing and semi-processing of agricultural commodities, such as fruit, oil

seeds, wood and fish; in import substitution by the domestic production of imported foodstuffs; and in creating new markets within Africa itself and in other developing areas. The problems involved in increasing and modernizing agricultural production attracted more attention than at previous sessions. Emphasis was placed on the transition from subsistence to cash farming through improved marketing facilities and communications and through government initiative in providing credit and advisory services to farmers. Adaptation of land tenure conditions was necessary in many countries to give incentives to farmers and permit better management of production and marketing. A new element in the discussions was the stress placed on the harmonization of national plans for increasing and diversifying agricultural production, including forestry and fisheries, and for dealing with such problems as locusts, quelea birds and rinderpest.

116. The inadequacy of road, rail, sea and air transport networks and of telecommunication systems in Africa was once more stressed as a serious handicap to the growth of trade and industry and to the modernization of agriculture. At the same time it was realized that a substantial increase in the volume and value of goods transported, dependent on accelerated economic growth, might be a necessary precursor to economic operation of expanded services. The tendency of shipping monopolies to adjust rates arbitrarily, often to the detriment of African trade, was mentioned, together with the need to explore the possibility of improving air services and lowering fares and freight rates. Specific reference was also made to the heavy burden imposed on the land-locked countries of West Africa by the high cost of transport from the coast and to the extension of rail and road connexions, including links across the Sahara and from equatorial east Africa to central Africa. The growth of tourism as an earner of foreign exchange was also largely dependent on better transport and hotel facilities.

117. The contrast between the wealth of Africa's natural resources and the limited extent to which they had been utilized was a recurrent theme in the debate. The immense hydroelectric potential of the Congo river was quoted as a classic example. Apart from the progressive development of conventional sources of energy, including hydroelectric power, the extraction and distribution of coal, oil and natural gas and the establishment of refineries in African countries, growing interest was evinced in exploring and exploiting solar energy for pumping water, heating, refrigeration and cooking. The possibilities of using isotopes in agricultural research, food preservation and health services were being recognized increasingly, together with the possibilities of nuclear power generation, even though the latter was some way off. It was noted that Africa produced 20 per cent of the world's uranium.

118. Training of specialized personnel for performing technical and administrative tasks was again recognized as a major bottleneck to progress in implementing government plans and in the expansion of private business. Sub-regional institutes for industry and standardization and the creation of technical training institutes and other training facilities, both within the region and abroad, were referred to by delegations and by representatives of countries extending bilateral aid. The need for general education was emphasized by the representative of UNESCO in relation to the World Campaign for Universal Literacy (See E/CN.14/269) and was supported by a number of delegations as regards both adult and child education at the primary and secondary level. Teacher training to meet local needs and

to replace expatriate teachers also required attention. Questions of public health, housing, water supply and other social services were drawn to the attention of Governments as basic factors in economic and social progress.

119. References to the programmes and working relationships of the Commission and the secretariat included commendation of the progress made in establishing the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, of the continued success of the Conference of African Statisticians, and of the progress made with the African development bank. The activities of the sub-regional offices of the Commission had been discussed in informal meetings. Considerable support was given to the Executive Secretary's proposal to hold the sessions of the Commission at two year intervals instead of annually, and to reduce the number of ad hoc meetings, particularly in favour of more training activities. The maintenance and growth of the close and effective co-operation of the Commission with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) was regarded as a matter of great importance. Delegates saw a close link between the work of the Commission and that of the Economic and Social Commission of OAU and it was suggested that OAU might be able to secure implementation at the policy level of the economic and social proposals of the Commission.

Economic development and planning and projections

120. The representative of the secretariat opened the discussion with brief introductory remarks on the main lines of the work of the secretariat in the field of planning, which had been in progress for little more than a year. It was pointed out that it had centred upon the following main areas:

(a) Comparative analysis of development plans: Planning had been adopted by nearly twenty countries in Africa as an instrument of policy to attain as rapidly as possible the economic and social transition of their economies from the current low levels of development to those prevalent now in the industrially advanced countries. A comparative analysis and evaluation of plans could provide a very valuable basis for exchanging the planning experience of those countries;

(b) Social planning: Planning involved both the economic and social fields. The secretariat had convened a meeting of experts at Addis Ababa in October 1963 to discuss the complex problems involved in integrating social planning with over-all planning. The report of the meeting (E/CN.14/240), together with the list of documents prepared for it and its recommendations for further work, was submitted for discussion;

(c) Analysis of demographic data: The secretariat had devoted considerable attention to an analysis of recent demographic trends in African countries. A study had been just completed on the subject;

(d) Projections: In order to assess the significance of planned development, it was useful to look at the possible developments in various sectors within the framework of a relatively long perspective. Towards this end, the secretariat was now engaged in projecting developments in population, foreign trade, social sectors and agriculture and in the pattern of output and expenditure over the decades to come;

(e) Training: Lack of trained personnel was one of the most serious obstacles to accelerating the pace of development in Africa. The Regional Centre for Demographic Research and Training, which had begun operations in Cairo in March 1963, represented an attempt to overcome this obstacle in part. The secretariat was also engaged in exploring the possibility of establishing another demographic centre in west Africa;

(f) Advisory services: The secretariat had already begun offering advisory services to member Governments in the field of formulating development plans and of assessing the plans already in operation. It could be expected that the work in this area would expand.

121. During the course of the discussion, the delegates in general supported the main lines of the secretariat's work. Several delegates emphasized the importance of the human factor in development. In order to carry out the main tasks of the economic and social transformation of the African economies, it was essential to remove the bottleneck in the supply of trained manpower as rapidly as possible. The planning of education consequently assumed a special significance.

122. Attention was drawn to the fact that, since investment in education took a relatively long time to show results, it was essential to undertake educational planning within the framework of a long-term development plan. Moreover, it was important not to think of trained specialists in terms of their numbers only. The quality of training, particularly the ability of the specialists to answer to the special traditions, requirements and conditions in African countries, merited equal attention. There was also need to ensure that some balance was maintained among various categories of specialization.

123. In the light of the above, it was urged that special attention be devoted to the expansion of facilities for training specialists from African countries. The establishment of another demographic centre, possibly at Dakar, could make a valuable contribution towards meeting this urgent need.

124. It was emphasized that planning was a complex process, into which developments in the various sectors needed to be integrated. One-sided emphasis on some elements, in isolation from the others, could therefore produce serious imbalances which would hold up further advance. In establishing development plans, it was therefore important to look at the inter-dependence and coherence of various aspects. In fact, the gaps and inaccuracies in the statistical data essential for planning represented one of the major limiting factors which made it impossible in most cases to consider a complete integration of all sectors in an over-all plan. Even in those exceptional cases where all the necessary data were available, there was a danger of mechanically interpreting internal coherence as unchanging. Growth process by its very nature was dynamic. The exact relationship between developments in various sectors varied according to the degree and stage of social development in a given country and changed as the country moved from one stage to another.

Social development

125. The following documents were presented in connexion with this question: "Social development: programme, trends and prospects (E/CN.14/C.2/2); "Report

of the Workshop on Urban Problems: the role of women in urban development" (E/CN.14/241); "Adult literacy and economic and social development (prepared by UNESCO) (E/CN.14/269); and the text of chapter XIV of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation (E/CN.14/244).

126. Opening the discussion, the representative of the secretariat briefly outlined the work of the Social Affairs Section since its inception, made reference to an evaluation of the activities that had taken place during the past year, and described the resultant re-definition of the objectives and the reorganization of the structure of the Section. The Section will give increasing attention to the development of basic urban and rural social development programmes within the framework of integrated national economic and social policies. The Section, as reorganized, would in future consist of four interrelated operational units: the Social Investigation Unit; the Social Welfare Unit, the Social Policy and Development Unit, and the Rural Life and Institutions Unit. A noteworthy feature of the Social Policy and Development Unit is that representatives of the specialized agencies and of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will be associated with it in an advisory capacity; they will also participate in the work programme of the Unit. The main task of this Unit will be to assist Governments in the planning of social programmes needed to accelerate economic development, and generally to study ways and means of developing human resources for economic and social development. The Rural Life and Institutions Unit now takes the place of the former Community Development Unit and will concentrate upon the practical measures required for raising the level of the rural population under a unified rural development programme, through the development of rural institutes for training village level workers, consumers' and producers' co-operatives, marketing arrangements, nutrition and health extension, home economics, rural industries and other rural institutions likely to strengthen the income resources and security of rural families.

127. The participants expressed their satisfaction with the statement of the secretariat, reiterated their conviction of the necessity for giving as much attention to social development as to economic development and generally favoured the widening of the terms of reference of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development to embrace the total field covered by the objectives of the Social Affairs Section, as reorganized. A draft resolution submitted by the Social Committee, to that effect, was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 119 (VI) (See part III below).

128. The report of the Workshop on Urban Problems, with special reference to the role of women in development, was generally well received. Comments were made about certain recommendations of the Workshop. The secretariat was requested to take into careful consideration all the positive and negative effects of implementing some of the recommendations. The delegates were of the opinion that the question of involving women in the social, cultural, economic and political development of the region was an urgent task and recommended that the whole subject should be kept under constant study and review, and that suitable measures should be taken to achieve these ends.

129. The recommendations, set out in document E/CN.14/269, for the intensified fight against illiteracy within the framework of a world literacy campaign, were favourably commented on and the secretariat was requested to co-operate with UNESCO

in this matter. There was unanimity of view on the importance and urgency of enabling adults to become literate as rapidly as possible, with a view to enabling them to participate in, and benefit from, national programmes of economic and social development. While international assistance was essential, the main responsibility for the eradication of adult illiteracy must rest with national Governments. A draft resolution on this subject submitted by the Social Committee was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 115 (VI) (See part III below).

130. The representative of the secretariat then submitted chapter XIV of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation, which reviewed the development of the social situation in Africa (E/CN.14/244). Substantial though uneven progress was reported during the decade 1951-1960. Remarkable strides were made in educational and health services. Per caput income had risen to \$120 per annum in the region, though there were marked variations in the standards of living from one country to another. When compared with the standards of living in the developed countries and regions of the world, African levels of social advancement still remained pitably low, in spite of the marked achievements of the last decade. However, a noteworthy feature of the decade was that, for the first time in many countries, efforts had been made to rationalize the process of social changes through deliberate planning, and the objective generally was to achieve accelerated development in both the economic and social fields at the minimum financial and social costs. The task for the current decade will be one of finding effective solutions to the problem of developing human resources and narrowing the income gap between the relatively wealthy minority and the impoverished masses, as well as between the urban and rural sectors of the population. Solutions have to be found for the social problems accompanying industrialization and urbanization; such as for example rural migration, housing and juvenile delinquency. A draft resolution concerning social defence, submitted by the Social Committee, was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 118 (VI) (see part III below). Equally important was the overhaul of social institutions and the re-adjustment of attitudes of mind in ways favouring rapid economic and social change.

131. The analysis of the social situation in Africa was well received and favourably commented upon. Delegates were concerned with the rural exodus and urged that the problem should be studied more intensively, and means found to solve it, if balanced development was to be achieved. A draft resolution stressing the importance of community action in promoting economic and social development, particularly in the rural areas, was submitted by the Social Committee and adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 117 (VI) (see part III below). Concern was also expressed regarding the low levels of income in African countries. It was felt that problems of employment, housing, transport, education, family welfare, health, nutrition, migration, and the growth of population should be studied and taken into account as essential elements in social and economic planning.

132. The need to intensify training for social workers at all levels was stressed and a draft resolution submitted by the Social Committee on this subject was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 116 (VI) (see part III below).

Agriculture

133. In introducing this item of the agenda, the representative of the secretariat drew attention to six sub-items, including some which had been added at the request of member Governments.

African timber trends and prospects

134. A major part of a comprehensive study, commenced in 1960 in conjunction with FAO, was presented in the form of a preliminary report (E/CN.14/242). This dealt with existing forest resources, timber industries, present and future consumption of wood, trade in wood and estimated wood requirements in 1975. It covered twenty-five countries in west, central and east Africa grouped into seven sub-regions. The objective of the final study, to be completed by the end of 1964, was to provide an over-all picture of the forest and timber situation of the African continent. Governments would still have to undertake detailed studies in order to formulate policies in regard to forestry and the related industrial sectors in each country, but the African timber trends study should help greatly to provide the necessary framework for these studies and help policy makers towards a true perspective of national problems within the general African context. Such a perspective is all-important for rational planning. Delegations were asked to draw the attention of government planning, industry and forest departments to the preliminary report with a view to correcting it and bringing it more up-to-date. The final version was expected by the end of 1964. Delegations indicated disagreement with certain statements in the report and stressed the importance of including practical recommendations for policy guidance in the final report. Attention was drawn to the rapid depletion of wood reserves by shifting cultivation and, in the savanna areas, by fires and the use of wood for fuel and construction. It was recognized, however, that in the savanna areas wood was very important as the only fuel available in a vast area. The preliminary report was appreciated in that it confirmed that many countries could embark on considerably greater commercial utilization of their forest resources and could expand industries based on wood with a view to increasing exports and creating productive employment. Governments should pursue forest inventory surveys by modern methods, including improved photogrammetric measures and by the training of technical staff. A regional seminar to co-ordinate supply and demand and promote intra-African trade and import substitution was recommended. Delegates felt that the time was now ripe for a common African policy in the production and marketing of timber and its products.

Locust control

135. The attention of the Commission was drawn, in the report on locust control (E/CN.14/243), to the three main species of plague locust in Africa; the desert locust, the African migratory locust and the red locust. The changing political situation in the region had affected the membership and financing of the various control organizations. Vigilance continued to be necessary to prevent renewed outbreaks and to ensure that the apparent recession of the desert locust was maintained. In response to the Commission's resolution 78 (V), adopted at the fifth session, FAO had called a meeting for March 1964 to explore with the Governments concerned the need for an organization in north Africa to carry out

anti-locust campaigns and research. Delegations were interested in a proposal for a continental, and even a global approach to the whole problem of locust control and in the establishment of one central fund in Africa to which all African States might contribute. By pooling the knowledge and resources of the various sub-regional control bodies, efficiency might be increased and expenditure reduced. Research on insecticides and control measures could also be co-ordinated. In this connexion the representative of FAO reported that FAO was thinking in terms of commissions to deal with the total control of locusts on a world-wide basis. Finally, it was recognized that locust control was only one aspect of a wider problem of pest control, in particular the control of migrating predatory birds.

Place of agriculture in the harmonization and co-ordination of national development plans

136. One delegation, in introducing this sub-item of the agenda, stressed the value of concerted action by Governments in order to dovetail national development plans into a coherent whole for the continent. Such a regional plan could more easily be attained through planning in accordance with an agreed central theme than by the synthesis of a large number of separately prepared national or sub-regional plans. The delegation considered that agriculture, in so far as it was the most universal and important sector in most African economies, provided such a guide post, to which other sectors could be related by each country in accordance with an order of priority. One agricultural plan for Africa could therefore provide a frame of reference for a comprehensive all-African plan for general economic and social growth. He looked forward to an OAU decision to this effect and to the collaboration of the Commission in such a project. In the discussion that followed, most delegations were agreed on the importance and interest of this proposal, but considered it could not be discussed in detail on account of its wide political and economic implications and the lack of preparation of the delegations. Delegates considered that the question might usefully be put before African Governments and the OAU through the good offices of the Executive Secretary. It was recommended that the question should also be put before one of the specialized meetings which would be held within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa.

Contribution of African agriculture to the economic and social development of the continent

137. The delegation which had proposed the inclusion of this item in the agenda referred to the detailed debate of this general subject at the twelfth session of the Conference of FAO in 1963 and to FAO document C 63/11 entitled "Agriculture in economic development" which had been circulated to delegations. He pointed out that in Africa as a whole about 40 per cent of the national income was produced by the 80 per cent or more of the population who were engaged in agriculture. In developed countries the proportion of the economy devoted to other more productive sectors was much higher and the aim of African countries should be to move in this direction, as proposed in resolution 18 (II) adopted at the second session of the Commission. In the debate which followed, the need to step up productivity in country areas in order to meet the growing needs of urban centres was emphasized, if food imports were not to become an intolerable burden on the balance of payments. At the same time the value of agricultural exports should be increased both by increasing their volume and by local processing or semi-processing. Poor communications and the lack of marketing facilities between the

different climatic zones of the continent were often at the root of the high cost of local agricultural produce in consumption centres where there were food deficits and of the difficulties for rural areas in progressing from subsistence production through increasing their deliveries to the growing population centres. Danger lay in excessive concentration of investment in either industry or agriculture; balanced growth was necessary. Small-scale industries, based on food and other agricultural products, were just as much a factor in industrial growth as steel and other heavy industries. The increase and diversification of agricultural output by countries required similar co-ordination with that of their neighbours, as did the establishment of new industries. The idea of an African "green pool" was suggested. Further investigation of the links between agriculture and other sectors was needed and also of the advantages of specialized production in various climatic zones, of soils and other factors in agricultural improvement and of the conditions prevailing in subsistence agriculture. A draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee relating to measures leading to accelerating the transition from subsistence to market agriculture was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 112 (VI) (see part III below). In this connexion the attention of delegates was drawn to a meeting of experts on factors in the transition from subsistence to market agriculture planned by the secretariat and FAO for April 1964 in Addis Ababa.

Land reform

138. Attention was drawn by the secretariat to the document entitled "Implementation in Africa of United Nations resolutions on land reform with special reference to the Economic Commission for Africa" (E/CN.14/278) and to the FAO/ECA Development Centre on Land Policies for West Africa set up in Sierra Leone in December 1963. Both were in response to the interest taken in this subject by the Commission at its fifth session. It was clear from the discussion that African countries held a wide variety of attitudes towards land reform, in accordance with their widely different circumstances. It was recognized to be an important but delicate issue not lending itself to universally applicable solutions. The main justification for reforming existing structures was to permit the introduction of improved techniques in order to raise yields. Granting of individual land titles, for example, gave security for credit in cases where this was not available on the basis of security of character or of the crop. Similarly a direct interest of the cultivator in the land could be an incentive to greater production. Reform of land tenure arrangements was not likely to be effective unless combined with improved marketing and processing facilities, training and extension, integration of livestock with agriculture and cultivation of animal ploughing, provisions of credit and other technical and financial measures. Considerably more information was needed on the systems of land tenure useful for modern agricultural progress including land reclamation and settlement. Some delegations proposed that the secretariat should undertake a comparative study of experiences already obtained or in the course of being obtained with respect to land reform and that, to this end, it should establish a study group composed of national experts whose task it would be, under the aegis of the Commission and of FAO, to assess such experiences. The secretariat was requested to submit a progress report at the seventh session of the Commission. A draft resolution to this effect, sponsored by Algeria, Kenya, Mali, Togo, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, was adopted by the Commission as its resolution 108 (VI) (see part III below). Attention was drawn to the regular series of reports on progress in land reform published

every two years by the United Nations, FAO and the ILO. Copies of the 1963 report^{4/} were made available to delegations. Several delegations stressed the need for comparative economic studies of the viability of different methods of modern culture and also of industrial feasibility studies of large cultivation with a view to international specialization.

Irrigation

139. The secretariat drew attention to a report entitled "Observations on large scale irrigation development in Africa" published in the Agricultural Economics Bulletin for Africa, No. 4 (E/CN.14/AGREB/4) of November 1963. The importance and complexity of the subject was emphasized by several delegations and it was decided that the matter should be referred to a specialized meeting to be organized by the secretariat and other interested agencies.

140. A note on the fisheries of Africa, prepared by FAO (E/CN.14/270), was circulated for the information of delegations but was not discussed.

Industry, transport and natural resources

141. The Chairman of the Standing Committee on Industry, Transport and Natural Resources, Mr. Abdelkader (Algeria) introduced the report on the second session of the Committee (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1). He pointed out that the Committee had reviewed in detail a two-year programme of work decided upon at its first session. The report on industry, together with additional comments by a number of Governments, had been further reviewed by a committee of ten members which had met immediately before the session, in accordance with the Standing Committee's decision.

142. The Chairman reviewed the work done by the Standing Committee and gave details of the main activities in the last year and of the Committee's principal decisions. He referred to the three industrial co-ordination missions; to a meeting of experts on iron and steel in west Africa, held in Monrovia; to an important meeting on industrial co-ordination in west Africa to be held in Bamako (Mali) in 1964; to preparations for a regional symposium on industry, to be held in 1965, and for the world symposium scheduled for 1966; to arrangements made for systematic periodical reporting by countries on industrial problems; and to a recommendation for the convening of a regional conference on iron and steel. He reviewed the work done on transport, calling attention to the sub-regional studies in progress and to meetings planned on inland transport, the decision to add maritime transport to the programme and the recommendation to convene a pan-African air transport conference before the end of 1964. He also reviewed the work done or planned in energy and natural resources, referring to the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa held in Nairobi; the Electric Power Meeting held in Addis Ababa; further work in hand on minerals and water, including a conference to be held in 1965 on mining legislation; and a conference in preparation for 1965 on oil and natural gas. High appreciation was expressed of the work done by the Standing Committee, and in particular of the contribution made by its Chairman.

^{4/} Progress in Land Reform: third report (United Nations publication, Sales No.: 63.IV.2).

143. The report of the Standing Committee was first discussed. There was a separate discussion on the reports of the three industrial co-ordination missions, and also separate discussions on telecommunications and on air transport.

144. During a full discussion of the report of the Standing Committee the following points were made:

(a) There was unanimous agreement on the importance of industrial co-ordination and of proceeding rapidly towards its realization in practice. Most countries considered that the emphasis placed upon a sub-regional approach was correct, although it was recognized that the sub-regions should not become closed circles and that, in the case of some industries, attention should be paid to possibilities of regional co-ordination;

(b) Some delegates, representing countries with substantial iron ore resources, requested that a study of the African iron and steel programme should be enlarged by including the possibilities of their own countries in this respect. One delegate, however, pointed out that his own country had completed feasibility studies on this question and had decided to proceed with construction in the next few months;

(c) It was agreed that studies of the development of the aluminium industry in Africa should be included in the work programme, along with other non-ferrous metals;

(d) Great stress was laid on the importance of the meeting on industrial co-ordination in west Africa, to be convened by the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa at Bamako, in association with the Organization of African Unity, the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation and the countries which had been associated with the pioneering efforts of the Government of Niger in the field of industrial co-ordination, which should be at the highest level;

(e) It was agreed that, while it was essential to develop large-scale industries on the basis of sub-regional and, where appropriate, regional co-operation, it was also important, with the same end in view, to develop small and medium-scale industries, particularly those based on agricultural raw materials (including timber), as import substitutes. In this connexion, the relationship between agricultural and industrial development was emphasized, since the growth of agricultural output increased purchasing power and gave rise to an increasing market, particularly for small- and medium-scale industries;

(f) It was recommended that a fourth sub-region should be established for the purpose of the Commission's work on economic co-ordination, comprising Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo (Brazzaville), the Congo (Leopoldville) and Gabon;

(g) The importance of industrial planning within the framework of over-all development planning was stressed, and one country which had already made considerable advances in this field offered to make its experience available to others;

(h) Emphasis was again laid on industrial research and training and on the importance of establishing appropriate institutes and of training African staff;

(i) In the course of a discussion on energy and natural resources, satisfaction was expressed that a study of problems of combating diamond smuggling had been included in the programme of work. The desirability of studying the use of solar energy was also recognized and it was suggested that an experimental institute should be established; a draft resolution submitted by the Economic Committee on this subject was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 113 (VI) (see part III below);

(j) In the discussion on transport it was pointed out that the new approach to the programme of work on transport had been an initiative of the Standing Committee, as was mentioned in paragraphs 28 and 29 of its report. It was agreed that transport required both a sub-regional and a regional approach, and in this connexion the work being done on the establishment of new links across the Sahara was noted with appreciation. It was agreed that the administrative aspects of transport and study of the development of transport equipment, such as lorries and boats, should be included in the programme. Three draft resolutions submitted by the Economic Committee were adopted unanimously; the first dealt with the necessity of developing international roads to bridge the gap between the road systems of adjacent countries and was adopted by the Commission as its resolution 103 (VI) (see part III below); the second related to the desirability of a trans-Sahara link and was adopted by the Commission as its resolution 114 (VI) (see part III below); the third called for a meeting to arrange for a stable agreement on the standardization of freight rates and was adopted as resolution 101 (VI) (see part III below). It was also agreed that the work on tourism should be within the framework of Economic and Social Council resolution 995 (XXVI), adopted following the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism.

145. The report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1) was adopted.

146. The reports of the industrial co-ordination missions to west Africa (E/CN.14/246 and Corr.1), east and central Africa (E/CN.14/247 and Corr.1) and north Africa (E/CN.14/248 and Corr.1) were introduced by the representative of the secretariat. It was recalled that the primary purpose of the missions was to examine the scope for, and problems arising in the field of, large-scale industries requiring markets beyond the scope of most African countries. In two of the reports there was some discussion of small- and medium-scale industries, but no attempt had been made, owing to the limited time available in each country, to carry out systematic industrial surveys. In the conclusions, the main emphasis had been on follow-up action on what were essentially preliminary reports, and indication was given of work of this kind already in hand.

147. The reports were discussed successively.

148. In the discussion of the west African report, the following points were made:

(a) There was unanimous agreement concerning the importance of a co-ordinated approach to industrial development in west Africa, applying the principles of international specialization and division of labour and of economies of scale;

(b) Attention was drawn by some delegates to a number of factual errors, particularly in the information presented on the availability of mineral resources;

(c) Several delegates referred to the chemical and fertilizer complex suggested and pointed out alternative possibilities;

(d) It was agreed that, in the further work required, in preparation in the first instance for the Bamako conference (see para. 144 (d) above), more attention should be paid to the intentions of countries as set out in their development plans. In this connexion it was suggested that a more systematic attempt should be made to indicate, preferably in tabular form, the present pattern of industries and future industrial needs and prospects, including an indication of the probable evolution of costs;

(e) There should be further analysis of the criteria for the location of industries and the strategy of industrial development; the criteria of maximum industrial autonomy with respect to raw materials and maximum integrated profitability in the rational economic range of each industry were adopted;

(f) Some countries objected to the "sub-sub-regions" indicated in the report on the west African sub-region;

(g) Several delegations emphasized, as stressed in the report, that it would be advisable for some coastal countries to refrain from developing industries for which the raw materials were not produced by them but came from inland countries where it would be rational for these industries to be established in accordance with the criteria of international specialization and profitability; such was the case of industries linked to stock-breeding and industrial crops;

(h) It was suggested that, in further stages of the work, meetings of directors of industry and planning should be held and that Government experts of the countries of the sub-region should be associated, by means of short-term missions, with the study and solution of development co-ordination problems;

(i) Some countries pointed out that they had not been visited, and expressed the wish that visits should be arranged by the Commission. Meanwhile, they must reserve their position on the suggestions in the report.

149. The secretariat was requested to press ahead with the further detailed studies it had in hand on individual industries - iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, textiles, cement and food processing. It was also requested that a new paper should be prepared, with proposals for industrial co-ordination in west Africa, with alternative suggestions where appropriate, supplemented by maps.

150. The principal points made in the discussion of the east and central African report were as follows:

(a) As in the case of west Africa, there was unanimous agreement on the importance of a co-ordinated approach to industrial development. It was generally agreed that the proposals put forward were a satisfactory basis for further enquiry and action;

(b) Some countries, which had not been visited, expressed the wish to receive missions. It was agreed that the findings of the report should be regarded as preliminary and subject to substantial modification when those countries, whose possibilities had not so far been examined, had been fully explored;

(c) It was noted that, after the other countries in the sub-region had been visited, a conference at the ministerial level would be convened in Lusaka towards the end of 1964 or the beginning of 1965, to discuss not only industrial co-ordination but also related topics such as transport, energy, trade, and the approach to the harmonization of development plans; it was also noted that further intensive work was in hand by the secretariat in preparation for this conference;

(d) Attention was drawn by some countries to a number of factual errors;

(e) It was pointed out that some countries were faced with employment problems and that therefore the sharing out of capital- and labour-intensive industries had to be taken into account;

(f) In approaching industrial co-ordination, political problems had to be taken into account owing to differences in policies, differing attitudes to the role of the State and different approaches to financing. In this connexion, stress was laid on the need to work towards a common policy approach;

(g) Emphasis was laid on the need for more comprehensive resource surveys as a preliminary to detailed examination of industrial co-ordination;

(h) In the next stage of the work, more emphasis should be given to detailed appraisal of industrial projects, with a view to helping countries to play their part in a co-ordinated sub-regional scheme.

151. It was noted that the north African report had been examined in a separate meeting by the countries concerned, which had agreed on a comprehensive programme of follow-up action with a view to promoting negotiations on industrial co-ordination.

152. The report on the preparation of an African telecommunication network (E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1) was introduced by the representative of the secretariat. The arrangements worked out jointly by the International Telecommunication Union and the Commission were warmly welcomed and the basic approach which had been worked out was accepted. A draft resolution approving the arrangements made and requesting the Executive Secretary to continue the action taken was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 106 (VI) (see part III below). Among points made in the discussion, it was suggested that the telecommunications plan prepared by Nigeria should be studied with a view to supplementing the ECA/ITU plan with several points from it. It was also suggested that the ECA/ITU

programme should study applicable tariffs and switching centres and should indicate the places where it was proposed to hold the equipment in store and how spares could be moved quickly to equipment installed in remote centres. The question of the limitations on high-frequency radio circuits was raised, but it was generally agreed that, in view of the provisional nature of the programme, such limitations did not matter very much.

153. Reference was made to the African and Malagasy Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAMPT) plan, which it was agreed was originally meant for the French-speaking countries only but now the UAMPT countries had accepted the Nigeria and ECA/ITU plan approach. The Commission, jointly with the ITU, would work gradually towards the integration of all African telecommunications networks. It was necessary to do this step by step, since much investment had already been put into the programme. Furthermore, it was suggested that other facilities existing in Africa should be integrated in the scheme.

154. Delegates noted that delivery periods for telecommunications equipment were long and considered that the ECA/ITU unit would be rendering a great service to all countries if it could make equipment available at short notice. Training of personnel was of the utmost importance and ITU and the Commission were urged to press this programme forward.

155. Finally, it was suggested by the delegates that the Commission and the ITU should study in detail the problems of an integrated African network as proposed and submit its recommendations to the Organization of African Unity.

156. The discussion on air transport was introduced by the representative of the International Civil Aviation Organization and was based on the "Report on joint activities with the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development of air transport in Africa" (E/CN.14/250/Rev.2 and Corr.1). It was pointed out that a preliminary survey of African air transport problems was being carried out jointly by ICAO and the secretariat, based on visits to selected countries, which it was expected would be ready for circulation to Governments by July 1964. The ICAO held regional technical conferences at intervals and one for Africa would be held in Rome towards the end of 1964. It was agreed that it would be appropriate to hold a regional air transport conference dealing with the economic aspects of the problem, as proposed by the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport, separately from ICAO's technical conference, but co-ordinated in time. It was noted that the conference on the economic aspects of the problem would probably be held in Addis Ababa in November 1964, convened jointly by ICAO and the Commission.

Housing, building and planning

157. The representative of the secretariat presented the progress report on the work undertaken by the Commission in the field of housing, building and physical planning (E/CN.14/251). In the discussion that followed, the delegates referred to related aspects of the housing problem in developing African countries. Particular emphasis was laid on the need to define targets for national housing policies and elaborate short and long-term housing programmes, designed to meet the urgent needs of the rapidly growing population, particularly in the major urban centres. Examples were provided of the efforts devoted by African countries

to contribute to the solution of the housing problem, with particular reference to the provision of housing for the lower income population. Further examples were quoted of the provision of temporary types of accommodation required to solve the more urgent needs of workers in urban areas. The problems arising from the creation of new industrial estates were mentioned, particularly the question of providing adequate housing and related facilities in this connexion. A number of delegates referred to the shortage of financial resources for meeting housing needs and insisted on the necessity of expanding domestic resources through such means as savings, insurance schemes and co-operative organization, in addition to applying for external financial aid. There appeared to be a consensus of opinion on the essential role to be played by governments and local authorities in providing houses and related facilities, especially in the low income bracket.

158. The crucial problem of developing the production of local materials and of replacing building materials and components at present imported was stressed by several delegates. The secretariat was requested to devote greater attention to this question within the framework of the over-all policy of the Commission to promote industrial development in Africa on a co-ordinated basis.

159. Emphasis was also laid on the specific character of the traditional dwellings built by the African population and on the desirability of improving them without substantially disrupting existing social and cultural patterns. While it was recognized that urban housing might have to receive priority in the years to come, the question of improving rural housing conditions should not be overlooked.

160. The importance of the role that the Commission could play in providing direct assistance to African Governments in technical and economic matters related to housing, building and planning was stressed. While not minimizing the interest of general and specialized studies, the view was expressed that the secretariat should devote more attention to responding to Governments' requests for assistance in practical matters of concern to one country or to several countries sharing common problems and a common approach.

161. The representatives of the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization took part in the discussion and confirmed the interest of their respective organizations in the problems of housing. The representative of WHO mentioned in particular that his organization had undertaken to appoint a public health engineer to work with the Housing, Building and Planning Section of the secretariat. The observer from the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions referred to a programme launched by his organization for the encouragement of housing co-operatives in urban areas and the assistance to be provided to the rural population in improving its housing conditions.

162. The Commission took note of the report of the Committee on Housing, Building and Planning on its second session 5/ and of the covering note prepared by the United Nations Bureau of Social Affairs, which highlighted the main points of interest to the Economic Commission for Africa.

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-Seventh Session, Supplement No. 12.

Surveys

163. In his introductory speech, the representative of the secretariat informed the Commission about the progress made so far on the Economic Survey of Africa as well as about the work which remains to be done.

164. It was agreed that the secretariat should be asked to reinforce its efforts on this particular project with a view to issuing a complete and thorough study as soon as possible.

Trade

165. The representative of the secretariat introduced the report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/253) and a note on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (E/CN.14/279). The Committee adopted the report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade. Discussion was focused mainly on the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. All delegations recognized the vital importance of this Conference and Commission resolution 79 (V) was recalled.

166. The Commission reaffirmed its view that African Governments should participate in the Conference with a common aim and a firm determination to concert their policies. In this connexion it recalled General Assembly resolution 1897 (XVIII), which incorporated the joint statement by representatives of the developing countries contained in the report of the second session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, and resolution ECOS/12/RES/1 (I) of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity, which had underlined the importance of pursuing a common African policy at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

167. With a view to elaborating a co-ordinated policy among African participants at the Conference, the Executive Secretary was requested to provide further information and expert services. The Commission also stressed the value of the services which could be provided by the professional secretariat of the Organization of African Unity.

168. A draft resolution, co-sponsored by Algeria, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanganyika, the United Arab Republic and Zanzibar was introduced. This resolution expressed the conviction of the Commission of the unique importance of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and of the necessity of establishing, within its framework, a concerted African policy. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Commission as its resolution 97 (VI) (see part III of the present report).

169. The Commission also examined the contribution of trade to the promotion of economic development and the necessity of mobilizing domestic capital was stressed. A continued high degree of foreign control of the commercial and industrial sectors of African economies was noted with dismay. It was generally agreed that, if the benefits to be expected from industrialization were to accrue to the African people, practical measures must be taken urgently towards the establishment of local banks and other commercial institutions with a view to facilitating the effective participation of Africans in wholesale and retail trade. The Commission

adopted unanimously a draft resolution co-sponsored by Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Mali and Nigeria (resolution 98 (VI), see part III of the present report).

Public administration

170. In introducing the subject of public administration the representative of the secretariat referred to the report on activities on public administration (E/CN.14/254) and to the relevant part of the programme of work and priorities for 1964-1965 (E/CN.14/267). It was stated that the Public Administration Division, being a new one, had not yet made the impact that the other divisions had already made in Africa. The role of the Division was then briefly defined as one designed to contribute to the efficiency of the machinery of government by strengthening the civil service and improving training facilities, as well as by streamlining the practices and procedures of government operations.

171. Several delegations stressed the need for a sound public administration for the effective preparation and execution of economic and social development plans and programmes. They also expressed satisfaction that the programme concerning public administration was well geared toward the goal of improving the machinery of government and that its impact would gradually be felt.

172. Interest was also expressed in the forthcoming Conference of Directors of Central Personnel Agencies (or Civil Service Commissions) and Directors of Public Administration Institutes in Africa (Addis Ababa, 18-29 May 1964).

173. The need for greater research and comparative studies in public administration subjects was stressed since this would result, in future, in a better understanding of the problems involved.

174. A number of other suggestions were made which the secretariat noted for inclusion in its detailed plans for future activities.

Statistics

175. In introducing this item, the representative of the secretariat explained that its work in the field of statistics for the years 1961-1963 was discussed at the third Conference of African Statisticians convened in Addis Ababa in October 1963. The views of the Conference were included in its report (E/CN.14/255 and Corr.1). Part of that work had already been reviewed by Committee I at the fifth session of the Commission in March 1963. The additional material that has become available since then was therefore singled out and it was stated that the main objective of the secretariat had been to promote the development of statistical work in the region. This was being done through training of statistical personnel, and through research and direct assistance to Governments.

176. A separate report (E/CN.14/256) summarizing progress in training activities at the national and international statistical training centres in Africa, supported or sponsored by the United Nations, was also submitted to the Commission. The aims, methods and fields of research carried out by the secretariat were explained. The types of assistance to Governments, whether by regular staff or regional advisers, were described. The secretariat also reported on its other continuing

activities, which included the processing and publication of African statistical data, circulation and exchange of information, and regional and sub-regional co-ordination of statistical work.

177. Satisfaction was expressed with the efforts made in the field of statistics, as described in the report submitted to the Commission. Delegates considered that the secretariat had achieved high standards in its work and had given significant help in promoting the statistical development of their countries.

178. It was noted that the recent rapid development of national statistical services had arisen largely from the increasing demands in connexion with planning purposes, and that it had been necessary to make use of ad hoc arrangements, including assistance obtained through multilateral and bilateral sources. An urgent need now existed for revising methods and co-ordinating work to formulate new statistical programmes of a comprehensive nature. In particular it was felt that the greater emphasis being placed on planning would require new efforts by statisticians to forecast probable future data requirements.

179. References were made to the statistical training programme, which still had to be regarded as the activity requiring highest priority. The supply of statistical personnel at all levels was still limited and there remained the problem of qualified personnel being attracted away from statistics to other types of work. In general it was considered that existing training courses were satisfactory, but that United Nations co-ordination and assistance would be a continuing need in respect of all training projects. It was stressed that, particularly at the lowest levels, training should be of an essentially practical nature.

180. Two specific requests were made concerning the extension of middle level training facilities. The first related to the establishment of a centre to serve the east African countries, the need for which had been noted at the third Conference of African Statisticians. It was hoped that the centre would open in 1964 and it was urged that steps should be taken to ensure that this objective could be achieved. The other request related to the International Training Centre, at Yaounde, which was originally intended to meet requirements for medium-level staff in Equatorial Africa and was not receiving nominations from a number of west African countries. Delegates requested that the necessary resources should be put at the disposal of this centre as soon as possible, to enable it to meet the new demands arising from the establishment or development of a course for technical assistants, as requested by the third Conference of African Statisticians.

181. The relationship between statistics and planning was discussed and many delegates stressed the need for co-ordination between these two branches of national activity.

182. The third Conference of African Statisticians had discussed the relationship between statistics and planning at some length and this subject formed one of the important items in the work programme of the Commission for the future. The secretariat was preparing a detailed working paper which would be considered by a group of statisticians and planners early in 1965. The importance of this working group was referred to by several delegates. It was also stressed that the work of the proposed conference of African planners would need to be closely co-ordinated with that of the Conference of African Statisticians.

183. The position of agriculture was given special consideration in the general context of the relationship between statistics and planning because of the importance of the agricultural sector in over-all development. A study of the production factors relevant to the promotion of more efficient agriculture was considered important and, in particular, capital formation in the subsistence sector needed to be investigated. Statistics of agricultural labour and production were important indicators of progress and food consumption surveys and estimates of per caput income were useful in measuring social development.

184. It was suggested that the Commission might establish a special committee on agricultural statistics, which would include statisticians, economists and others responsible for co-ordinating planning operations. Such an arrangement was considered necessary if proper use was to be made of agricultural statistics for planning purposes and if agricultural development was to be satisfactorily integrated in the general development of national economies.

185. In order to establish a satisfactory link between statisticians and planners in the future it was considered necessary that planners should be given some statistical training. For this purpose statistics should form an important part of the courses given at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, in Dakar, and at the demographic training institutes established by the United Nations.

186. A number of specific topics were also considered and among these was the need for national statistical services to operate under a suitable law covering the collection, processing and publication of data. Respondents to statistical enquiries, particularly commercial enterprises, needed a satisfactory assurance of secrecy if their full co-operation was to be obtained.

187. External trade statistics were mentioned by several delegates and particular reference was made to the accuracy of information relating to trade across land frontiers. It was felt that this was a field in which the Commission might assist in developing improved methods. Some countries were doubtful about the choice between the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, 6/ and the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature, adopted in 1955 by the Customs Co-operation Council, 7/ as the basic trade classification. It was pointed out that, while the choice would be dependent on particular circumstances, the conversion between the two classifications was straightforward. A draft resolution was adopted unanimously, recommending the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature and requesting the Executive Secretary to convene a study group for the standardization of customs tariffs (resolution 107 (VI), see part III of this report).

188. Also in connexion with trade statistics, reference was made to the need for good information on marketing possibilities.

189. It was observed that the work on the analysis of African trade statistics, previously carried out by the punch card installation of the secretariat, would

6/ United Nations publication, Sales No.: 61.XVII.6.

7/ Customs Co-operation Council, Nomenclature for the classification of goods in customs tariffs, Brussels, July 1955.

shortly be transferred to New York and that this would greatly reduce the secretariat's existing data-processing activities. The data-processing installations used at present were unsuitable for the purpose of undertaking much work for countries on a service basis and it was suggested that the existing equipment might be replaced by a computer which would enable the secretariat to render much better assistance to the countries in bulk processing operations and in specialized types of analysis. It was also believed that some countries with adequate data-processing installations might be in a position to assist their neighbours who had the problem of dealing with many different types of processing with limited equipment.

190. The Commission unanimously accepted the report of the third Conference of African Statisticians.

Training

191. A document on the Commission's training activities was presented (E/CN.14/258 and Corr.1 and Add.1). Following introductory remarks by the Chairman, the Executive Secretary stated that the problems of training had been somewhat difficult since the establishment of the Commission. Some African research workers within the secretariat were considered as trainees and others were sent to other regional economic commissions for similar studies. Furthermore, the Executive Secretary indicated that the scope of the Training Section did not include formal schooling, but primarily concerned vocational and technical training.

192. In order to become acquainted with training programmes available to Africans, circular letters were sent to member and associate member States of the Commission requesting information concerning the facilities available, and another such letter was sent to foundations, and to bilateral and multilateral agencies. The information sent to the secretariat was being compiled in a handbook which would show all training facilities available to Africans. The Executive Secretary emphasized the importance of submitting requests for scholarships or information immediately and of not waiting for the appearance of the handbook. He also requested that the Training Section be informed when and where these applications had been made, in order that duplication of efforts might be avoided.

193. Measures would be taken to utilize the existing facilities as fully as possible. For this purpose member and associate member States of the Commission were urged to submit the names of candidates to the secretariat.

194. The Executive Secretary insisted that national correspondents be appointed by each member and associate member State and their names submitted to the secretariat so that they could keep in touch with the Training Section and become continually aware of the needs and facilities available.

195. The Committee appreciated the initiative of the secretariat in the field of training. The delegations accepted the suggestions of the Executive Secretary and confirmed that immediate action would be taken to inform their respective Governments.

196. It was suggested that consideration be given to the training of surveyors and road engineers.

197. In reply to a reference to the quality and standards of training institutions in Africa, the Executive Secretary noted that most African institutions were modelled after those in the former metropolitan centres, and that conditions of entry were sometimes more difficult in the former than in the latter. He emphasized that confidence must be placed in African institutions, especially as several delegations had stressed that some of their citizens, who had studied abroad, had certain difficulties of readjustment on their return.

198. The programme and efforts of the International Labour Organisation, especially in the field of vocational training, were outlined. Attention was drawn to the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training, which has been opened at Turin, Italy.

199. It was pointed out that the institutions existing in Mali, namely, the zootechnical centre, the central veterinary laboratory and the veterinary school, should be upgraded to the level of an institute of animal husbandry, so as to be able to play their full part as inter-African establishments.

200. It was requested that a clarification be made concerning the total amount of time necessary for the training of civil servants. The Executive Secretary pointed out that the secretariat's concern was not only the training of civil servants, but of workers at all levels. He recalled the need for middle-grade personnel, without which professionals were quite ineffective. As to the time required for the training of workers, it would depend upon the type of skill to be acquired and individual abilities.

Co-ordination of plans

201. The representative of the secretariat opened the discussion with a brief introduction to the study on co-ordination of development plans in Africa (E/CN.14/239, part B) which was prepared in accordance with the Commission's resolution 80 (V). This study reviewed the political, social and economic setting in Africa. It drew attention to the fact that nearly twenty countries in Africa had a population of less than 2.5 million, an annual output scarcely exceeding \$US250 million and with a domestic capital formation of only \$25-30 million per annum - or barely sufficient for one single medium-size modern plant. The small domestic markets of these countries were not large enough to absorb the output of such a plant even if it were possible to construct it.

202. The recognition of this reality was the basis underlying the acceptance of economic co-operation all over Africa. Such co-operation would widen the market, pool resources and open up the possibility of making the best economic use of a country's natural endowment. Economic co-operation thus opened up an entirely new economic horizon. Goals could be set higher. The pace of economic transformation could be accelerated.

203. Such co-operation among countries involved a considerable degree of co-ordination of national development plans. The concluding chapters of the secretariat study listed various areas where co-ordinated development could be

immediately taken up and indicated the main organizational lines which needed to be pursued to attain it.

204. In the brief discussion that followed, delegates endorsed the main lines of the secretariat's work in this direction. It was emphasized that the necessity of economic co-operation was indeed recognized everywhere. This, however, did not imply that the obstacles in the way of attaining concrete co-operation could be removed simply by holding a few conferences. The examples of disintegration of co-operative institutions in various areas, particularly in east and west Africa, were cited to suggest that the political and administrative difficulties were formidable. It was, therefore, necessary to pay special attention to creating adequate machinery which would help surmount these obstacles.

205. In the course of the debate attention was drawn to the paramount need for making a beginning somewhere. It was suggested that such a starting point could perhaps be the undertaking of various multi-national projects. This would open the way towards the harmonizing of various policies at a technical level.

Co-ordination of the activities of the Commission
and of the Organization of African Unity

206. Opening the discussion, the representative of the secretariat recalled that the Summit Conference of Heads of Independent African States, held in Addis Ababa, in May 1963, had, in its resolution on the problems of economic co-operation, invited the Economic Commission for Africa to grant to the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) such support and assistance as that commission might need in carrying out its terms of reference. Attention was also drawn to a resolution adopted by the latter commission in December 1963, at its first meeting, noting that it was basically a policy-making and executive body, while the role of the Economic Commission for Africa was generally limited to technical and advisory functions. This resolution asked member States to invite the Economic Commission for Africa to pay particular attention at its sixth session to the problems handled within the work programme of the Economic and Social Commission of OAU. The secretariat felt that such a division of labour would permit the two organizations to co-ordinate and mutually strengthen their activities. The secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa had already prepared a certain amount of documentation for OAU. It pointed out, however, that the Commission had to work within the mandate given it by the Economic and Social Council. This mandate obviously put some limit on the role of the Commission, but there were no obstacles in this respect to the carrying out of the present programme envisaged by OAU. The secretariat wished to associate itself with the various economic and social activities of the OAU.

207. In the course of the discussion, various procedures were proposed for ensuring efficient co-operation. It was made clear that the two organizations both aimed at raising the living standards of the African people. It was, therefore, both natural and essential for them to collaborate closely. Moreover, their activities were complementary. In this connexion, it was pointed out that the question of co-ordination and collaboration with OAU was not only of concern to the Commission, but to all the specialized agencies of the United Nations working in the economic and social fields in Africa.

208. In concluding the discussion, it was stated that there was no incompatibility between the two organizations, but only a question of division of labour and specialization. The possibilities for co-operation were great. The Commission accordingly endorsed the decisions taken at the first meeting of the Economic and Social Commission of OAU and requested the Executive Secretary to continue to co-operate closely with OAU on economic and social questions.

Decentralization of United Nations activities

209. The report on the implementation of decisions on the decentralization of economic and social activities and on the strengthening of the regional economic commissions (E/CN.14/257), was introduced by the Executive Secretary, who drew the attention of delegates to the progress made during the past year. During that year the Commission had played a much greater role in the planning and implementation of regional projects. Regional advisers had been assisting African Governments, upon their specific requests, in the formulation and evaluation of their development programmes. Strengthening of the staff position had, moreover, made it possible to extend the regional programme further. In this connexion, it was pointed out that requests for assistance should invariably be forwarded through the resident representatives of the Technical Assistance Board and directors of Special Fund programmes. The secretariat was at present co-operating with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters in advising African Governments concerning their technical assistance needs and requests for 1965-1966.

210. After a short discussion, which was aimed at clarifying certain problems, the Commission took note of the report.

211. A draft resolution officially proclaiming the existence of a fourth sub-region, covering central Africa, was submitted by Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon and Senegal and adopted as the Commission's resolution 102 (VI) (see part III below). Another draft resolution, confirming the setting up of the sub-regional office at Lusaka (Northern Rhodesia), sponsored by Kenya, Mauritius, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Southern Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar, was also adopted by the Commission as its resolution 104 (VI) (see part III below).

Staffing position

212. The Executive Secretary, in his introductory speech, outlined the progress that had been made in the recruitment of staff during the past four years and in the Africanization of the secretariat. He explained various steps which he had taken to obtain more candidates of African nationality and drew attention to the difficulties of obtaining the release of suitable persons. The number of Africans working in the secretariat thus partly reflected the ability of African Governments to meet their domestic needs. Preference was given to African nationals in filling vacancies in the secretariat where qualified candidates were available. He also pointed to difficulties in finding a sufficient number of suitable non-professional staff, and appealed to member Governments to assist in finding general service as well as professional staff for the secretariat.

213. The need for the Africanization of the secretariat at all levels was stressed by all who took part in the discussion, and the Executive Secretary was congratulated on his efforts in this field. The difficulty in finding trained and experienced recruits was recognized. However, the wish to see Africanization accomplished as soon as possible, thus giving a truly African character to the secretariat of the Commission, was manifest. One means of expediting this process could be a more extensive use of training, either within the secretariat or through scholarships. At the same time it was pointed out that a policy of Africanization did not exclude the recruitment of a proportion of capable staff members from other parts of the world, in the interests of Africa. Reference was made in this connexion to the possibility of rotation of staff among the regional economic commissions.

214. In endorsing the staffing policy of the Executive Secretary, strong hopes were expressed that his efforts in securing African nationals for the staff of the secretariat would meet increasing success in the coming year.

AFRICAN INSTITUTE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(Agenda item 6)

215. The discussion was introduced by Mr. B.M. Strasser King (Sierra Leone), Chairman of the Standing Committee of Direction of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, the work of which was described in document E/CN.14/287.

216. The Chairman of the Standing Committee of Direction recalled that all the members of the Committee, with the exception of Somalia and Uganda, had participated in its work; the presence might likewise be recorded of the delegates of Nigeria as observers, and of consultants from the following countries: France, Poland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as observers from the German Federal Republic, Israel and the African and Malagasy Organization for Economic Co-operation. The secretariat had been assisted by a delegation from the Special Fund.

217. The Committee considered successively: the report of the Executive Secretary on the statutes of the Institute (E/CN.14/275), and reports on the position of the Institute (E/CN.14/259), on the work of the Institute since the last meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction, which was held at Cairo from 1 to 6 June 1963 (E/CN.14/284), and on the application of resolution 72 (V), regarding the financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (E/CN.14/286).

218. The secretariat mentioned orally certain corrections, mainly drafting corrections, which had been made by the Committee to documents E/CN.14/275, E/CN.14/284 and E/CN.14/287, following its last meeting, on 26 February 1964.

219. In the course of the subsequent debate, delegations recalled the importance that they attached to the Institute. It was announced that the Spanish Government would make a gift of \$US5,000 to the Institute.

220. The representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government was prepared to grant the trainees some fellowships in the specialized institutes of the United Kingdom, and that the British Council would endeavour to find teachers for the Institute, for its summer courses. On behalf of his Government he then announced a gift of books, worth 750 pounds sterling to the Institute.

221. Delegates said they had high hopes for the Conference of African Planners, and urged that the Conference should elect an administrative council chosen solely on the grounds of competence and not for political considerations. A draft resolution, sponsored by Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Leopoldville), Dahomey, Gabon, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Upper Volta and the United Arab Republic, was adopted by the Commission as resolution 105 (VI) (see part III below).

222. Participants hoped that a proportion of the visiting teachers would come from African States - possibly high officials responsible for economic development and planning.

223. The delegate of the host Government of the Institute recalled the determination of the Senegalese Government to fulfil its obligations, and wished the Institute every success.

224. Two draft resolutions concerning, respectively, the terms of reference and the financing of the Institute, submitted by the delegate of Ethiopia, were unanimously adopted by the Commission as resolutions 93 (VI) and 92 (VI) (see part III below).

225. The Executive Secretary of the Commission particularly thanked the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies for their constant support of the Institute in every possible way, and especially the Special Fund, which was contributing in a very large measure to the financing of the Institute; he also expressed his gratitude to non-African Governments for their generous and disinterested contribution.

226. He considered that the undertakings entered into with regard to the Institute by African States within OAU also applied within the Commission, since they concerned the same body. The secretariat would ask States direct to contribute their share to the Institute's budget, in accordance with resolution 72 (V).

227. Finally, he hoped that States would send him the names of candidates for the nine months course, the summer course and the 1964 seminar as soon as possible.

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

(Agenda item 7)

228. The discussion on the African development bank was opened by the Deputy Executive Secretary, who presented a progress report on the bank (E/CN.14/260). He noted that, by 31 December 1963, thirty member States had signed the Agreement establishing the African development bank and that so far thirteen of these had

ratified it; six countries had paid the first instalment of their subscription. In addition, he noted that three other Governments had obtained parliamentary approval for the ratification of the Agreement and that six others were in the process of doing so; the Bank would come into being when at least twelve instruments of ratification had been deposited and not less than 65 per cent of the bank's authorized capital of \$211 million had been subscribed. The Deputy Executive Secretary paid tribute to the Committee of Nine who, under the terms of resolution 52 (IV), had been charged with the preparatory work of establishing the bank. He informed the delegates that two sessions of the Committee had already been held and that the third session was due to be held in Tunis from 16 to 21 March 1964; countries which had ratified the Agreement in the interim period would be invited to attend.

229. During the discussion which followed, many of the delegates paid tribute to the secretariat for the work it had done regarding the bank and expressed their appreciation of the progress so far achieved. Other delegates associated themselves with these sentiments and hoped that the decision on the bank's location would not be long delayed; what was vital was to concentrate on the work and to bring the bank into full operation as soon as possible. Some delegations wished to draw the attention of the Commission to the role the bank might play in the financing of development exhibitions in Africa, and expressed the hope that the bank would be free from any internal or external political pressure, would not be a supplanter of bilateral arrangements, and would perhaps eventually become a centre for the co-ordination of development programmes and monetary co-operation.

230. In summing up the discussion, the Deputy Executive Secretary gave a list of Governments which had given assurances of assistance to the bank. He expressed gratitude to their representatives for their help and encouragement, and to all those who had appealed for speedy ratification of the Agreement. He also thanked the members of the Committee of Nine for their devotion, efficiency and co-operation with the secretariat.

231. A draft resolution urging signatory Governments to expedite the ratification of the Agreement, expressing gratitude to the Committee of Nine, and inviting member countries to remit their contributions, was sponsored by Cameroon, Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Sudan, Tanganyika and Tunisia and was adopted by the Commission as resolution 96 (VI) (see part III below).

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION IN AFRICA

(Agenda item 8)

232. For discussion of this item the Commission had before it a document on progress towards an African common market (E/CN.14/261 and Corr.1) and the report of the Group of Experts on an African payments union (E/CN.14/262). Introducing the discussion on an African common market the representative of the secretariat drew the attention of delegates to the possibility of convening sub-regional meetings to work out concrete arrangements to promote intra-African trade.

233. In his introductory speech on an African payments union, the representative of the secretariat recalled the Commission's resolution 87 (V), which requested the

Executive Secretary to submit to the Commission, at its seventh session, a study of the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between African countries. He was happy to announce that a report of an expert group had been submitted in response to this resolution. The secretariat now sought a supplement to the mandate given in resolution 87 (V). The method of work adopted by the secretariat in this field was to proceed cautiously, step by step, taking care to secure the widest possible consultation with African Governments so that each new step could be supported collectively. An appeal was made to African Governments to assist the secretariat by making available all relevant information.

234. Taking into account that the development of common monetary institutions must be linked with the progress of the harmonization of the development plans of African countries and with the freeing of trade within the African common market, it was decided to deal with the agenda sub-items on an African common market and an African payments union at the same time. During the discussion, widespread satisfaction was expressed with the work so far carried out by the secretariat in this field. Among the points made in the discussion were the following:

(a) African countries should do everything in their power to expedite the economic integration of the region. However, unless African countries made the necessary economic progress and ensured that their economies were complementary, they could never hope to develop an integrated regional economy;

(b) Obstacles encountered by a variety of trade and payments systems, political and economic ties with other continents, lack of transport facilities, and different administrative and legislative practices, could be overcome within the framework of an African common market. The practical problems could only be solved as they made themselves felt. The three basic prerequisites for the establishment of a common market - political will, economic necessity and availability of qualified personnel - were all fulfilled in Africa;

(c) The creation of an African common market was a generally accepted goal. What remained to be determined, was the best way of going about it. A number of procedures were suggested. It was generally agreed that detailed studies would be needed, which would draw upon the experiences of other developing regions. Special reference was made to the experience of the Latin-American countries. Immediate action had to be taken to translate the idea of an African common market into reality in order to avoid the growth of inward-looking national industries and the consolidation of foreign vested interests. Great importance was attached to the time element in the move towards African economic unity. A draft resolution, introduced by Upper Volta, and co-sponsored by Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo, was adopted by acclamation as the Commission's resolution 100 (VI) (see part III below).

(d) The obstacles in the way of an expansion of intra-African trade arising from various monetary systems were recognized by all participants in the discussion. It was generally agreed that it was indispensable to set up machinery to take care of payment problems, and the Executive Secretary was

congratulated on the diligence with which he had undertaken the study called for at the fifth session on the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union. The importance of maintaining existing arrangements with major world trading countries and financial centres was stressed. In this connexion it was pointed out that the participation of the International Monetary Fund in any work on monetary co-operation in Africa was essential. The region's monetary problems could be studied only within the context of the international payments system. A draft resolution, introduced by Upper Volta and co-sponsored by Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Togo, was adopted by acclamation as the Commission's resolution 95 (VI) (see part III of this report).

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO AFRICA

(Agenda item 9)

235. For the discussion of this item, documents were submitted by the secretariat on the following subjects: technical assistance provided to countries of the region under the expanded and regular programmes (E/CN.14/265); report of the World Food Programme (E/CN.14/266); technical assistance in Africa of the Interracial Civil Aviation Organization (E/CN.14/273); international economic assistance to Africa in 1962 (E/CN.14/280).

236. The Commissioner for Technical Assistance summarized the technical assistance activities of the United Nations in Africa as described in document E/CN.14/L.187. This was followed by statements by the representatives of a number of specialized agencies concerning the role and activities of their respective organizations in the region. The representative of the Technical Assistance Bureau introduced document E/CN.14/265 summarizing the programmes of all United Nations agencies in Africa.

237. In the discussion which followed, the importance of international technical assistance, as well as of international economic aid, for the economic and social development of Africa was strongly emphasized.

238. The desirability of increasing the number of scholarships and of expanding other forms of technical assistance which contributed to the building up of a corps of African experts, was particularly stressed.

239. Technical assistance experts, it was pointed out by some delegations, should preferably be recruited from countries whose problems were to some extent similar to those of Africa, and the possibility of recruiting African experts should not be neglected. Careful consideration should be given to the quality of experts and to their knowledge of African conditions, while Governments, on their part, should define clearly the tasks and the programmes of work of individual experts.

240. The need for a better co-ordination of the various forms of technical assistance and of the activities of international organizations in this particular field was widely recognized.

241. A draft resolution sponsored by Ghana and Mali, which called attention to the importance of the World Food Programme for African countries was adopted by the Commission as resolution 99 (VI) (see part III of this report).

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

(Agenda item 10)

242. The discussions and decisions relating to the work programme are recorded in part V of this report.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE SEVENTH SESSION

(Agenda item 11)

243. The Commission examined a proposal by the Executive Secretary that plenary sessions should be convened in future at two-year intervals. It noted that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development might well take decisions which would have a bearing on the work of the Commission; that there might be implications for the work of the Commission arising from the establishment of the African development bank; that the work being done on the African common market and the African payments union might also call for early decisions by the Commission, and that, finally, the recent establishment of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) might also call for action with a view to the co-ordination of the activities of OAU and of the Commission. For these reasons the Commission decided to hold its seventh session in 1965. Recalling a provisional decision taken at the fifth session of the Commission (E/3727/Rev.1, para. 301), it was unanimously decided to accept the invitation of the Government of Kenya to hold the seventh session of the Commission at Nairobi.

244. Attention was called to the rules of procedure governing decisions on the location of Commission sessions. It was recalled that normally sessions should be held at the Commission's headquarters and exceptionally in other capitals at the invitation of member States. It was agreed that this question should be on the agenda of the seventh session for examination.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE SESSION

(Agenda item 12)

245. At its 113th (closing) meeting, the Commission adopted six draft resolutions. The first dealt with social policy and development (resolution 109 (VI), see part III of this report); the second with vocational training (resolution 110 (VI), see part III of this report); the third with the place of agriculture in the harmonization and co-ordination of national development plans in Africa (resolution 111 (VI), see part III of this report); the fourth expressed the Commission's appreciation of the contribution of the Executive Secretary and the secretariat (resolution 120 (VI), see part III of this report); the fifth expressed thanks to the officials of the sixth session (resolution 121 (VI), see part III of this report); and the sixth paid tribute to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I

and the Government and people of Ethiopia for their support and hospitality (resolution 122 (VI), see part III of this report).

246. The Commission, after taking note of certain amendments to the texts, adopted the reports of its own plenary meetings, of the Economic Committee and of the Social Committee, endorsing at the same time the resolutions which had been adopted by the two committees. These reports have been integrated into the text of the present report.

247. Brief closing addresses were made by the Chairman, the Executive Secretary and the special representative of the Secretary-General. The Chairman paid a particular tribute to the Executive Secretary for his initiative in directing the work of the secretariat during the next five years towards the transformation of the structure of African economies in order to raise the standard of living of the African peoples. He expressed appreciation of the spirit of co-operation on the part of delegations, of the deep interest of the special representative of the Secretary-General, of the contribution of the specialized agencies and of the bilateral aid programmes.

248. The key note of the sixth session, he said, was the attitude of mature co-operation towards such varied matters as trade policy, sub-regional decentralization, transport, training and education, food and agricultural problems and the creation of a regional bank. The session gave a mandate to the Executive Secretary to continue the noble task of the Commission.

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

Part A

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

Part B

Article I

Purposes and functions of the Institute

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

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

PART III

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COMMISSION AT ITS SIXTH MEETING

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

The Economic Commission for Africa

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

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

Noting with appreciation the pledges thus received 8/ amounting to almost one half of the total required;

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

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

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

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

109th meeting,
27 February 1964.

8/ See E/CN.14/286.

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

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

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

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

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

Article II

Site of the Institute

1. The Headquarters of the Institute shall be situated in Dakar, Senegal, with a sub-regional institute in Cairo, (United Arab Republic) and such other sub-regional institutes as may be established.
2. The host Government shall provide adequate premises, facilities and services as required for the efficient operation of the Institute in agreement with the United Nations.

Article III

Status and organization of the Institute

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

Article IV

The Governing Council

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

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

(b) A member representing the Government of Senegal;

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

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

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

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

4. The Governing Council shall:

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

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

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

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

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

Article V

The Director

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

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

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

Article VI

Advisory Board on Studies and Research

1. The Advisory Board on Studies and Research shall be composed of: the director of the Institute and three senior lecturers chosen by him; a representative of the Economic Commission for Africa; a representative from each of the United Nations specialized agencies concerned; any other representatives invited to take part in the work of the Institute.
2. The Board shall act in a technical advisory capacity when the study and research programmes of the Institute are drawn up.
3. The Board shall be convened by the Director of the Institute, and shall meet at least once every year.

Article VII

Co-operation of the secretariat of the
Economic Commission for Africa

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

Article VIII

Co-operation with the specialized agencies

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

Article IX

Financial resources and rules governing the
financial management of the Institute

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

109th meeting,
27 February 1964.

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

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

95 (VI). African payments union

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

Considering that a development of this kind must:

- (a) Proceed in step with the progress of the economic integration of the African continent and, as a consequence, be linked with the progress of the

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

harmonization of the other sectors such as development plans and the systems of trade within an African common market;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

96 (VI). African development bank

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Expresses its gratitude to the Committee of Nine for its work and to the Executive Secretary and his secretariat for the active part taken by them and for their assistance to the Committee in preparing the rapid establishment of the bank;

3. Invites member countries to pay their contributions already due to the Executive Secretary for the preparatory work as pledged at the time of the Conference of African Finance Ministers.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

97 (VI). United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the paramount importance of the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Mindful of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity,

Convinced of the vital significance for developing countries of General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 on the United Nations Development Decade,

Conscious of the part that the developed nations must take in closing the gap between the developed and developing regions,

Recalling its resolution 79 (V) of 1 March 1963, which requests the Executive Secretary to assist in the preparation of studies relating to African trade and taking note of the list of suggestions and proposals contained in document E/CN.14/279,

Reaffirming the Joint Declaration of the Developing Countries, made at the second session of the Preparatory Committee, which the General Assembly accepted in its resolution 1897(XVIII) of 11 November 1963,

Reaffirming further resolution ECOS/12/RES/1 (I) of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity adopted at its first session in Niamey, Niger, which recommended African countries to pursue jointly a common position at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development,

Bearing in mind that other regions have taken measures to co-ordinate and harmonize their views at the said Conference,

1. Appeals to all developed countries to formulate their trade and development policies with due regard to the needs of the developing countries in order to attain the aims of the United Nations Development Decade;

2. Affirms the imperative necessity for African countries to establish a co-ordinating committee composed of the African countries which have already participated in the work of the Preparatory Committee together with any additional member countries that may be co-opted by the African delegations;

3. Urges African Governments to authorize their representatives to establish such a committee;
4. Invites the provisional secretariat of the Organization of African Unity to service the co-ordinating committee;
5. Assigns the following terms of reference to the co-ordinating committee:
 - (a) To co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development with a view to preparing an atmosphere conducive to a constructive review of international trade relations;
 - (b) To co-ordinate the positions of African countries among themselves and with the other developing countries;
 - (c) To assist the Conference in reaching positive decisions that will advance the general aims of the Conference and of the United Nations Development Decade;
6. Requests the Executive Secretary to assist the co-ordinating committee and provide all information and expert services necessary to the attainment of the aims of the Conference.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

98 (VI). Economic development of Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling the objectives of the United Nations Development Decade, as set forth in General Assembly resolution 1710 (XVI) of 19 December 1961 which states that "Member States and their peoples will intensify their efforts to mobilize and to sustain support for the measures required on the part of both developed and developing countries to accelerate progress towards self-sustaining growth of the economy of the individual nations and their social advancement so as to attain in each under-developed country a substantial increase in the rate of growth",

Taking into account the desire expressed by African countries for the establishment of an African common market and the efforts made for that purpose by the Executive Secretary, with the aim, in particular, of promoting intra-African trade,

Bearing in mind the importance of trade as a means of promoting economic development and the need to encourage Africans to engage in such trade with the object of accumulating as quickly as possible the capital necessary for investment in their respective countries,

1. Calls on all its members and associate members to consider, as a matter of urgency, measures, including legislation where appropriate, which will ensure

the full and complete participation of Africans in the wholesale and retail trade of their respective countries;

2. Decides that, in order to facilitate the achievement of the above purpose, member and associate member States of the Commission should establish as quickly as possible in their respective countries a chain of indigenous commercial banks with the aim of granting sufficient credit and giving encouragement to Africans engaged in trade;

3. Requests Governments of member and associate member States to inform the Executive Secretary of the results achieved in pursuance of this resolution and requests the Executive Secretary to report to it accordingly at its seventh session.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

99 (VI). World Food Programme

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted the progress report on the World Food Programme (E/CN.14/266),

1. Welcomes the programme as an additional source of aid to developing countries;

2. Notes with satisfaction that many African States have made pledges to the Programme;

3. Notes further that a number of African countries, with a view to facilitating the execution of economic and social development projects, have applied for, and are receiving, food aid under the Programme which thereby contributes to the attainment of the objectives of economic and social development in Africa;

4. Expresses satisfaction with the progress made by the Programme;

5. Calls upon member States in the African region who have not already done so to familiarize themselves with the procedures of the Programme and make appropriate pledges as soon as possible, preferably before 30 June 1964, and in any case not later than 30 June 1965, since the Programme comes to an end on 31 December 1965;

6. Stresses the importance of ensuring that at least one-third of the pledges are made in cash to afford the Programme the flexibility it needs;

7. Invites all member countries that have not already done so to examine their development plans urgently in order to identify labour-intensive projects the execution of which could be assisted with food aid, and to submit appropriate project requests as soon as possible for consideration by the secretariat of the Programme;

8. Expresses the hope that considerations based on the results of the evaluation of the experiment and on the five studies to be undertaken by the Programme 10/ will lead to the placing of the Programme on a permanent basis and, in that event, that the range of commodities placed at the disposal of the Programme will be extended to include productive requisites such as fertilizers which would help to increase food production in the region and thereby help to reduce dependence on external food aid as quickly as possible.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

100 (VI). African common market

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 86 (V) of 2 March 1963 whereby it requested the Executive Secretary "to undertake intensive studies on the major problems of an African common market, having particular regard to the balanced integration of economic development in the various African countries",

Noting that the basic document regarding the creation of an African common market (E/CN.14/STC/20 and Add.1-2 and Add.2/Corr.1) submitted by the secretariat to the Standing Committee on Trade is, as stated in its introductory remarks, merely, "a modest first response to this resolution", and that the same report states in paragraph 97 that "information on quantitative restrictions applied by African countries is scarce and difficult to analyze",

Considering that the study of such restrictions, the reason for their existence and the possibilities of removing them, is an essential part of a study of the possibilities of establishing an African common market,

Recognizing that the study of the possibilities and methods of harmonizing development plans is still in the exploratory stage,

Noting that the reports submitted to it do not deal fully with the effects of the establishment of an African common market on the revenues of African States, which for the time being are to a large extent derived from import and export duties,

1. Notes with appreciation the work already done by the Executive Secretary and his staff for promoting the establishment of an African common market;

2. Endorses the programme of action outlined in document E/CN.14/261 and Corr.1 in respect of the African common market and customs tariffs, and requests the Executive Secretary to report to it at its seventh session on the progress achieved;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to give his special consideration to:

10/ See E/CN.14/266, p. 8.

(a) Quantitative restrictions at present imposed on the movement of goods between African States and the possibilities of removing them;

(b) Possibilities of increasing trade between African States by a fair distribution of productive activities, in particular of industries processing the natural resources special to each State;

(c) Means of ensuring an equitable distribution between the African States of the taxes imposed on those industries the outlets for which would be expanded as a result of the African common market, so as to compensate for any eventual loss in revenue suffered by States which replace imports from outside Africa by imports of African goods;

(d) Progress made in monetary co-operation between African States on the basis of the results of the periodical meetings of high African monetary authorities.

111th meeting,
28 February 1964.

101 (VI). Meeting to arrange for a stable agreement on the
standardization of freight rates

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Viewing with grave concern the high freight rates charged for shipment of African exports and imports overseas and for coastal trade by the West African Lines Conference,

Considering that the frequent fluctuations of such rates render agricultural, industrial and trade development plans nugatory for all practical purposes,

Recognizing further the increase in living costs in west Africa as a result of such arbitrarily established shipping rates,

Noting with profound anxiety that the increase of such freight rates arbitrarily imposed by the West African Lines Conference adversely affects and endangers the viability of national economies,

Desirous of bringing about a radical change to remedy this situation,

Requests the Executive Secretary to use his good offices to call urgently a meeting of all interested parties, namely the shipping companies and the users of their services, in order to arrange for a stable and guaranteed agreement on the standardization of freight rates at levels equitably fixed in comparison with similar rates prevailing in other parts of the world.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

102 (VI). Sub-regional offices

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Considering that, under its resolution 64 (IV) of 3 March 1962, the secretariat has established sub-regional offices at Niamey, Tangier and Lusaka,

Considering that the existence of the fourth sub-region, known as the sub-region of central Africa, must be officially proclaimed,

1. Proclaims the existence of the sub-region of central Africa;
2. Authorizes the Executive Secretary to define, in agreement with the States concerned and inter-governmental bodies, the boundaries of this sub-region in order to take all appropriate measures with regard to the operation of a sub-regional office and to ensure effective co-operation between the new sub-region and the other sub-regions with regard to the examination of common problems.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

103 (VI). International roads

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 60 (IV) of 2 March 1962, the relevant recommendations of the West African Transport Conference held in Monrovia in 1961 11/ and the report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport on its second session (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1),

Considering the vital need for regular and reliable international transport facilities to support the co-ordinated development of industry and trade,

Bearing in mind the need to complete the gaps that exist between the road systems of adjacent countries,

Believing that the African Governments concerned can bridge most of these gaps quite easily, as has been done between Sierra Leone and Liberia, Liberia and Ivory Coast, Liberia and Guinea,

1. Calls the particular attention of member Governments to the necessity of:
 - (a) Constructing international road links with the aim of establishing co-ordinated sub-regional road networks;

11/ See the report of the Conference (E/CN.14/147 and Corr.1).

- (b) Improving the condition of existing inter-country road connexions;
- (c) Standardizing minimum specifications of roads;
- (d) Introducing right-hand drive in all countries within a specified time;
- (e) Adapting international road signs within the sub-regions in accordance with the Convention on Road Traffic signed at Geneva on 19 September 1949;

2. Requests the secretariat to assist the countries concerned to prepare and carry out the necessary plans.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

104 (VI). East African sub-regional office

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling its resolution 64 (IV) of 3 March 1962 concerning the establishment of sub-regional offices of the Commission,

Supporting the action taken by the Executive Secretary under operative paragraph 3 of resolution 64 (IV),

Decides to confirm the establishment of the sub-regional office at Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

105 (VI). Conference of African Planners

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind that all independent African States have drawn up or are in the course of preparing national development plans,

Taking note of the research work already done by the secretariat or in progress on the analysis of national development plans, including their economic and social aspects, on projections and on the co-ordination of national development plans,

Noting with satisfaction the increasing emphasis being given to training and advisory services in development planning,

Considering its resolution 93 (VI) of 27 February 1964 establishing the statutes of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning,

Believing that the time has come to establish regular contacts between African development planners, with a view to exchanging information on methods and techniques and to promoting the co-ordination of development plans,

1. Decides to establish a Conference of African Planners with the following terms of reference:

(a) To advise the Executive Secretary and the African Institute of Economic Development and Planning on the annual programme of work and research in economic and social development planning, including projections;

(b) To act as a centre for the exchange of information on methods and techniques of development planning;

(c) To promote the co-ordination of national development plans;

2. Requests the Conference to establish working relationships with services, institutions and universities working in the field and in particular the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning;

3. Requests further the Conference to proceed to the election of the Board of Directors of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning in accordance with the statutes of that Institute, the delegates at the Conference being specially authorized to do so by their Governments;

4. Recommends that Governments should be invited by the Executive Secretary to include in their delegations to the Conference of African Planners, representatives of institutes or university faculties working in this sector.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

106 (VI). The Development of telecommunications in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the discussion at its fifth session on the need to prepare a report on the establishment of an adequate telecommunications system in Africa,

Considering the importance of the rapid establishment of adequate telecommunications facilities in promoting the economic development of the African countries,

1. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements for co-ordination and co-operation made between the Commission and the International Telecommunication Union as well as the work accomplished by the Plan Sub-Committee for Africa (CCITT-CCIR) of the ITU as part of the plan for a world-wide telecommunications network;

2. Notes further the report on the preparation of an African telecommunication network (E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1), which explains the steps taken so far by the Commission on this subject, lists the difficulties that have been encountered and suggests some immediate as well as permanent long-term solutions;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to continue the action taken so far, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union, for the urgent solution of the telecommunications problems in Africa, and in particular:

- (a) To take all appropriate measures, in consultation with member countries and potential donor countries, for the establishment of the equipment pool proposed in document E/CN.14/249;
- (b) To assist member States of the Commission in the co-ordinated utilization of the various sources of aid available for the purposes of telecommunications, in order to obtain speedily the maximum benefit from such aid;
- (c) To negotiate with the appropriate agencies of the United Nations the provision of the necessary funds for the financing in 1965 and 1966 of the joint ITU/ECA ad hoc mission entrusted with accelerating the execution of the African telecommunications development programme;
- (d) In close co-operation with ITU, to assist the member countries interested in participating in the pre-investment survey for the purpose of preparing the establishment, on a long-term basis, of the large-scale African telecommunications network, and in formulating the request for financial assistance from the Special Fund in accordance with its guiding principles and criteria;
- (e) To pay special attention to the urgent need for training staff in the various branches of telecommunications, a preliminary condition which is essential for the success of any development programme;
- (f) To ask the International Telecommunication Union to examine the question of tariffs relating to the telecommunications services in Africa.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

107 (VI). Standard customs nomenclature

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the third recommendation of the Standing Committee on Trade contained in the report on its second session (E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1, p. 20),

Considering that it would be desirable to establish a standard form of customs tariff nomenclature for all African countries as a means of facilitating customs operations and tariff negotiations,

Noting that twenty-eight African countries have already adopted, or are in the process of adopting, a uniform tariff nomenclature,

Believing that the adoption by the remaining African countries of this uniform tariff nomenclature is an essential condition for the successful conclusion and execution of multilateral treaties for the liberalization of intra-African trade and the eventual formation of an African common market,

Recalling that the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature ^{12/} is the only internationally recognized standard classification of goods specifically designed for customs tariff purposes and is the form of standard tariff instrument adopted, or to be adopted, by the twenty-eight African countries mentioned above and by more than eighty countries in all,

1. Recommends the adoption of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature by all African countries which have not yet adopted it;

2. Recommends likewise that these countries seek and accept the co-operation of the Economic Commission for Africa and of the Customs Co-operation Council in the transposition of their existing tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene in 1964, or as soon as possible, a study group for the standardization of customs tariff nomenclature, to enable the above countries, with the assistance of customs experts drawn from the Commission and the Customs Co-operation Council, to undertake the immediate and simultaneous transposition of their tariffs to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

103 (VI). Situation of land reform in Africa

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1426 (XIV) of 5 December 1959 and Economic and Social Council resolution 712 (XXVII) of 17 April 1959 on the progress achieved for the advancement of land reform in the under-developed countries,

Recalling the decision taken at its fifth session to request the ECA/FAO Joint Agricultural Division to undertake studies on the application of land reform in conformity with the above-mentioned resolutions,

^{12/} Customs Co-operation Council, Nomenclature for the classification of goods in customs tariffs, Brussels, July 1955.

Persuaded that land reform under its various aspects constitutes one of the most appropriate means for ensuring a harmonious development of agriculture and for improving the social level of the rural population,

Considering the progress realized in this sphere by certain African countries,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to undertake, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, a comparative study on the experiments in land reform at present being carried out and for this purpose to organize, under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, a study mission with the participation of qualified national experts;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to report to the Commission, at its seventh session, on the progress realized in this field.

112th meeting,
29 February 1964.

109 (VI). Social policy and development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the need for a balanced and integrated social and economic development and the urgency for African countries to direct their efforts and policies so as to accelerate the achievement of their social and economic development,

Conscious of the responsibility for eliminating poverty, disease and ignorance in Africa as part of the world campaign against the long-standing ills of mankind launched under the United Nations Development Decade, and of the tremendous task of bridging the present gulf in the levels of social advancement between African countries and the developed nations of the world,

Recalling resolutions 44 (IV) of 27 February 1962 and 80 (V) of 1 March 1963 urging the Executive Secretary to undertake a comparative study of the social aspects of African development plans and the methods of integrating social and economic programmes as part of comprehensive development planning,

Noting General Assembly resolution 1674 (XVI), of 18 December 1961, and Economic and Social Council resolution 903 B (XXXIV), of 2 August 1962, urging the United Nations organs and the regional economic commissions to intensify their work of planning for balanced and co-ordinated economic and social development, taking into account the interactions of economic growth and social development, and of various economic and social systems,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning (E/CN.14/240) in urging the Executive Secretary to intensify work on the methods and techniques of

social development planning, including the definition of social goals and standards, the criteria for allocating resources to social programmes and their financing;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to expand technical assistance and advisory services to member Governments with regard to the methods and techniques of social development planning, the integration of social programmes with economic programmes, the criteria for the allocation of resources for social development, and the definition of social development objectives and policies in relation to the need for accelerated economic development;

3. Urges the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies in undertaking studies of the various aspects of social planning as a basis for technical and advisory services to member Governments.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

110 (VI). Vocational training

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that it is of the utmost importance for the economic development and social progress of the African countries that they should have at their disposal a labour force possessing the qualifications required at every level of employment in agriculture, industry, trade and in every economic and social sector,

Considering in particular that the expansion of the industrial sector depends to a great extent of the availability of managerial staff and a trained labour force,

Recalling, as it has constantly emphasized, the essential character of the priority to be given to training possibilities and in particular vocational training in every sector of economic life,

Noting the contribution which the International Labour Organisation is able to make to improve the means of training in Africa, in co-operation with the Commission and in appropriate fields, with other specialized agencies of the United Nations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization,

Considering moreover the existence in Africa of a certain number of vocational training centres for medium and higher personnel,

1. Considers that an appraisal of training requirements in African countries in relation to economic development plans should be undertaken;

2. Recommends that the training programmes in every African country should, as a first aim, have the following purposes in view:

(a) The training of a sufficient number of skilled workers to meet the requirements of industrial development plans;

(b) The improvement of managerial staff;

(c) The improvement of productivity by the introduction of modern technical methods in industry, agriculture and stock-raising;

3. Recommends the judicious use of vocational training centres for the medium and higher personnel existing in Africa;

4. Hopes that in this field the secretariat will ensure the co-ordination between African States of any project for the establishment of new vocational and technical training centres.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

111 (VI). The place of agriculture in the harmonization and
co-ordination of national development plans

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having noted document E/CN.14/L.180,

Considering that this document is of great value for the conception and harmonization of the development of the African continent,

Noting that the delay in distributing the document did not allow delegations to make enquiries concerning the attitude of their Governments,

1. Recommends that the secretariat should communicate the text of document E/CN.14/L.180:

(a) To all States members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for study;

(b) To the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU for examination and communication of its observations to the secretariat;

2. Recommends further that the document be submitted to the next specialized conference which will be held within the framework of the Economic Commission for Africa.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

112 (VI). Transition from subsistence to market agriculture

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting the continued predominance of subsistence production in agriculture in Africa and the low levels of productivity in this sector,

Recognizing the urgent need to raise the production of food and raw materials in Africa to meet the needs of the growing population, notably of the growing urban centres, to improve the nutrition of the rural population and reduce dependence on imported foodstuffs,

1. Notes with approval the proposal of the Executive Secretary to intensify the work of the secretariat on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and with other appropriate agencies in analysing the economic and technical factors involved in the modernization of agriculture and in exploring policy measures which Governments may use to promote and regulate the development of agriculture to meet the growing and changing demands of the African economy;

3. Urges all Governments of States members of the Commission and those Governments and agencies providing aid to the region to give favourable consideration to projects and measures likely to accelerate the transition from subsistence to market agriculture through raising productivity levels in the agricultural sector and through improving the necessary institutional requisites particularly in marketing, credit and agricultural extension.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

113 (VI). Utilization of solar energy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the absence of the traditional sources of energy throughout most of the Sahelian area of the continent,

Conscious that the climatic conditions of this area are favourable for the development of the utilization of solar energy,

Recognizing that the use of solar energy would obviate the danger of deforestation in this area, contribute to its economic and social development and raise the standard of living of the populations concerned,

1. Hopes that the Governments concerned will take all the necessary steps to make the widest possible use of solar energy;

2. Recommends that the technical experts in solar energy of these Governments should meet with a view to exchanging useful information on this subject;

3. Recommends the setting up, in conjunction with the sub-regional office of the Commission at Niamey, of a solar energy experimental centre to perfect the various prototypes of solar apparatus and to disseminate the results of research and experience.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

114 (VI). Trans-Sahara transport

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering that a trans-Sahara link was recognized as most desirable by the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session and that this was confirmed by the Working Group on Trans-Saharan Transport, 13/

Conscious of the fact that the establishment of such a link is one of the essential conditions for the development of the region and of the economic, political and social ties between the peoples of the continent, in accordance with their desire to achieve economic co-operation and to harmonize their plans for development,

Considering the urgent need to establish such a link,

1. Expresses the hope that the African Governments concerned in this project will take all possible steps towards its realization;

2. Requests that this question be placed on the agenda of the next Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity so as to enable it to issue directives for the project and to lay down an exact time-table;

3. Invites the Executive Secretary to assemble all existing documentation and to undertake any further study that may be necessary with a view to the forthcoming conference of representatives of the countries concerned in trans-Sahara transport;

4. Recalls that, at its second session, the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport agreed to hold such a conference in May 1964;

5. Recommends that the conference be held in Algeria;

6. Proposes that the agenda for this conference should be as follows:

(a) Formal adoption of the principle of a trans-Sahara link,

(b) Examination of existing information,

13/ See document E/CN.14/288.

- (c) Definition of any further studies to be undertaken,
- (d) Financing of those studies,
- (e) Establishment of a co-ordination committee of the countries concerned.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

115 (VI). World campaign for universal literacy

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Noting resolution 1937 (XVIII) unanimously adopted by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session on 11 December 1963 regarding a world campaign for universal literacy which, in operative paragraph 1, invited "States Members of the United Nations in whose territories illiteracy is still widespread to accord appropriate priority to the eradication of illiteracy within their over-all development plans and, where they deem it necessary, to establish national programmes for continuing education for adults, including governmental services to plan and execute such programmes",

Having considered the document entitled "Adult literacy and economic and social development" (E/CN.14/269) presented by UNESCO,

1. Endorses the view that mass illiteracy is a grave handicap to social and economic development;

2. Expresses the hope that ways and means will be found to undertake a world campaign for universal literacy as set out in the conclusions reported by UNESCO to the General Assembly at its eighteenth session 14/ which led to the unanimous adoption of resolution 1937 (XVIII);

3. Recommends the Governments of member and associate member States of the Commission:

(a) To include in their national plans of education and as part of their over-all development plans, provision for adult literacy and adult education programmes which will supplement measures for raising school enrolment and rapidly achieve mass literacy;

(b) To adopt the eradication of mass illiteracy as the final objective and for this purpose to establish programmes that will meet the most urgent needs

14/ See E/3771 and Corr.1 and 2.

of social and economic development, and serve as a basis for further technical and vocational education or training;

(c) To take the necessary steps for the execution of these projects.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

116 (VI). Training for social work

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Convinced of the need for recognized vocational training for social workers,

Recognizing the need to intensify training at all levels for social workers, including social work educators and administrators, in the region,

Recalling its resolution 49 (IV) of 28 February 1962 requesting the Executive Secretary to give high priority and permanent status to training for community development and social work,

Having reviewed with satisfaction the programme of work and priorities for 1964-1965 (E/CN.14/267) with particular reference to the section on training for social work,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to give assistance to individual member Governments, at their request, in the organization of periodic in-service training courses for social workers, including voluntary leaders and auxiliary workers;

2. Draws the attention of Governments in the region to the necessity of co-ordinating their efforts with the Commission and other international agencies to strengthen existing schools of social work training;

3. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and other international agencies in this field to undertake an on-the-spot study of existing schools of social work in the region with a view to determining their needs and the areas in which they could be strengthened.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

117 (VI). Rural life and community action

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having reviewed the work programme and commended the programme proposed by the Executive Secretary, particularly the emphasis placed on rural life and community

action as a means of promoting the economic and social development of the rural populations with the effective participation of those populations,

Conscious of the need to improve the levels of living and the welfare of the rural population,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1915 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 which stressed the importance of community action in promoting economic and social development, particularly in the rural areas,

1. Requests the Executive Secretary to give special attention to the study of specific problems encountered by Governments in carrying out rural development programmes and to give assistance to Governments, at their request, in their efforts to promote the development of active rural life and institutions;

2. Urges the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the specialized agencies, to undertake sub-regional studies and the investigation of the social and economic problems encountered in the process of rural development, including:

(a) Land tenure and land distribution as well as improvement of land tenure systems as a means of redistributing income on a more equitable basis;

(b) Supply of water for irrigation and drinking, as a means of improving both agricultural production and the health of rural populations;

(c) Improvement of credit facilities, such as credit banks and producers' co-operatives;

(d) Co-ordination of community action in such welfare programmes as home economics, adult education, road building, village construction and resettlement schemes;

3. Recommends that the Executive Secretary and the specialized agencies should continue to provide regional advisers and technical assistance experts to the Governments of the region, at their request, to assist them in the planning, execution and evaluation of programmes of rural development, in particular as regards the participation of the rural populations and community action;

4. Invites the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with the Special Fund, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the specialized agencies and the Governments of the region, to continue to organize as far as possible regional meetings, workshops, seminars, study tours and training courses, in order to bring together administrators or village officials to exchange ideas on various aspects of the planning, administration, financing and execution of rural development programmes.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

118 (VI). Social defence

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Recognizing the need to devote increasing attention to the analysis of the content of social welfare services, and the development of national programmes to meet the needs of the region and of individual countries,

Recognizing also that social defence, or the prevention and treatment of the delinquent behaviour of adults and young persons, is a section of social service activity that has so far received little attention,

Recognizing further the need for studies in various countries of the region to assess the real extent and the determining factors of crime and delinquency, as well as the means available and the measures to be taken for the prevention thereof and for the treatment of young and adult offenders,

Bearing in mind the need felt by the Governments of the region for expert advisory services on modern legislation, institutions and training of personnel in social defence,

Recalling recommendation III contained in the report of the Workshop on Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within the Community Development Programmes (E/CN.14/79), recommendation B, on the Protection of abandoned children, contained in the report of the Workshop on Urbanization in Africa (E/CN.14/170), and recommendation G, on juvenile delinquency, contained in the report of the Workshop on Urban Problems (E/CN.14/241), stressing the need for urgent action to meet the problem of crime and delinquency arising out of rapid urbanization,

1. Commends the Executive Secretary for the current social defence programme;
2. Requests the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with member Governments, the Bureau of Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and schools for social assistants, to organize training courses for officers in charge of penal and penitentiary institutions in order to acquaint them with modern practices;
3. Requests further that the secretariat undertake studies and enquiries into the real extent of crime and juvenile delinquency in the region, the causes and the means available and the measures to be taken for the prevention thereof, and for the treatment of young and adult offenders;
4. Invites the Executive Secretary to place social defence technical advisers at the disposal of countries of the region, at their request, and in collaboration with the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

119 (VI). Expert Committee on Social Development

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Having examined the document entitled "Social development: programme trends and prospects" (E/CN.14/C2/2), which sets out the reorganization as well as the new policy and programme of the Social Affairs Section,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 1916 (XVIII) of 5 December 1963 inviting the Economic and Social Council and all subsidiary organs of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, to consider effective means of translating the social objectives of the United Nations Development Decade into concrete realities, and bearing in mind, further, resolution 975 C (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council urging the regional economic commissions to include in their work programmes social and economic projects that would contribute to economic development, and to make all necessary provision for effectively discharging their responsibilities in the social and economic sectors,

Recalling its resolution 36 (III) establishing a Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development and, in the light of the decision taken at the fifth session, to re-designate this Committee the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development (E/3727/Rev.1, para 300 (c)),

Welcoming the increasing emphasis placed upon social development in the programme of work of the Social Affairs Section of the secretariat, and in order to effect a corresponding expansion in the scope of the Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development as constituted by resolution 36 (III) mentioned above,

1. Decides to re-designate this Committee as the "Expert Committee on Social Development" with broader terms of reference, as follows:

- (a) To advise the Commission on any steps that it considers essential in promoting balanced social development in relation to over-all development on a national, regional and sub-regional basis;
- (b) To co-operate closely with other committees of the Commission with a view to carrying out a programme of balanced economic and social development within over-all planning;

2. Requests the Executive Secretary to convene the Committee periodically to examine the work programme of the Social Affairs Section.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

120 (VI). Congratulations to the secretariat

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Considering the efforts made by the secretariat and the satisfactory results obtained at the sixth session,

Considering the important and valuable documentation made available to delegates and observers,

Conscious of the great volume of the work and the complexity of the tasks entrusted to the secretariat,

Conveys its sincere congratulations to the Executive Secretary and all staff members, including the interpreters, for their unceasing devotion and excellent contribution to the success of the session.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

121 (VI). Congratulations to the officers of the sixth session

The Economic Commission for Africa,

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

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

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

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

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

122 (VI). Vote of thanks to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I,
the Government and people of Ethiopia

The Economic Commission for Africa,

Desirous of expressing its gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the people and Government of Ethiopia for their warm hospitality and all the facilities generously placed at the disposal of the delegates and observers at the sixth session of the Commission,

1. Expresses its deep appreciation of the message of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, which is imbued with wisdom and faithfully reflects the earnest desire of all the participants to see Africa free, united and prosperous;

2. Conveys its heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, the Government and people of Ethiopia for their kind hospitality and great enthusiasm which marked this historic session.

113th meeting,
2 March 1964.

PART IV

DRAFT RESOLUTION FOR ACTION BY THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council,

1. Takes note of the annual report of the Economic Commission for Africa for the period 3 March 1963 to 2 March 1964 and the recommendations and resolutions contained in parts II and III of that report;
2. Endorses the programme of work and priorities contained in the report.

PART V

PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES FOR 1964-1965

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

249. In his introductory statement the Executive Secretary pointed out that the resolutions and decisions adopted by the Commission at its current session were all related in one way or another to the programme of work and priorities contained in document E/CN.14/267. In this connexion he drew the attention of the Commission to the first session of the Economic and Social Commission of the Organization of African Unity.

250. At its last summer session, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 990 (XXXVI) in which it indicated the importance it attached to having as its work programme an integrated presentation of all activities with which it must concern itself and to having the review of priorities proceed in a rational manner, by starting at the level of each subsidiary body and culminating at the level of the Council itself.

251. It also requested the regional economic commissions to list only high priority projects in terms of the concrete results expected to materialize within the next twelve months and/or in the following year.

252. In order to conform to the wishes thus expressed by the Council, the work programme for 1964-1965 has been adjusted so as to achieve a more concrete presentation of the activities of the Commission which should facilitate their evaluation. It has also been classified so far as possible according to standard headings with a view to the uniform presentation to the Council, along functional lines, of an integrated programme of work and activities.

253. In the course of the discussion, it was pointed out that all programmes of work had financial implications; the Economic Commission for Africa was dealing with long-standing and complex problems which could not be solved immediately and its programme of work must therefore be realistic.

254. Reference was made to a contemplated meeting of African planning experts. One delegation suggested that, in projects of this kind, economists, planners and agricultural experts should be associated in team-work; it might be desirable to establish a standing committee on agriculture.

255. Appreciation was expressed of the work already done, or planned, in the field of trade and it was emphasized that education at all levels was a major factor in the development of Africa. Attention was drawn to the relationship between this problem and that of staffing the secretariat of the Economic Commission for Africa, and it was suggested that lack of education and experience should not be regarded as an argument against the recruitment of African staff members.

256. It was noted that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations intended to set up, in Dakar in 1965, a development centre on agricultural credit for French-speaking African countries and that, in addition, a west African meeting on the particular problems of agricultural planning was envisaged.

257. The programme of work and priorities was unanimously approved by the Commission, subject to the following points:

- (a) The Executive Secretary was requested, in reviewing the programme of work and priorities after the session, to take into account the views, comments and suggestions made during the present session;
- (b) The Executive Secretary was authorized to work closely with the secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with a view not only to achieving the maximum advantages of co-operation, but also affording to the secretariat of the OAU as much assistance as possible;
- (c) An expression of appreciation should be added to all agencies and countries which were assisting the Executive Secretary in the execution of the programme.

ANNOTATED LIST OF PROJECTS FOR 1964-1965

I. PLANNING FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Development planning and programming

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Development problems and policies

Origin: Report on the third, fifth and sixth sessions;
Commission resolutions 44 (IV), 80 (V) and 109 (VI).

Description:

a. Comparative analyses and evaluation of development plans of the African countries.

b. Studies in economic and social development planning techniques including their social aspects.

c. Concrete proposals concerning the co-ordination of development plans of various countries.

d. Study of the present distribution of income and its relevance to rapid economic development.

e. Elaboration of an over-all strategy of economic and social development appropriate for African conditions.

Comment:

Work will be continued during 1964-1965 in consultation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters, the United Nations Children's Fund and the specialized agencies. At its sixth session the Commission decided (resolution 105 (VI)) to establish a Conference of African Planners, which inter alia will act as a forum for exchange of information on methods and techniques of development planning.

(b) Projections

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Planning techniques and projections for Africa

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

Description:

Projections for African countries or groups of countries as well as for the continent as a whole, to be undertaken, within the framework of the United Nations programme for projections, in consultation with the Economic Projections and Programming Centre at United Nations Headquarters and with the regional economic commissions.

Comment:

Experimental work was carried out in 1963. A first set of projections will be made in 1964 based on an aggregate model of growth.

(c) Administrative requirements for the preparation, formulation and implementation of development plans and programmes

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Advisory services and co-operation in technical assistance activities

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 61.

Description:

Provision of advisory services to Governments at their request in the field of preparation and review of technical problems of economic and social development plans and of organization of planning; co-operation in United Nations technical assistance activities, including formulation of country programmes, selection of experts and maintenance of contacts with them in this field.

Comment:

Increasing emphasis will be given to this project during the coming year. The advisory services will be provided by the secretariat and by consultants and regional planning advisers attached to it.

II. ECONOMIC GROWTH

A. Trade expansion

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Problems and prospects of an African common market

Origin: Commission resolutions 28 (III), 86 (V), 100 (VI) and 107 (VI); report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendations I-VI (E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1).

Description:

a. Studies on the major problems of an African common market, giving particular attention to the balanced integration of economic development in the various African countries and to the problems of intra-African transport.

b. Conduct of working parties to consider various problems of the sub-regions.

Comment:

a. Detailed identification of commodities which may be traded among African countries.

b. A study of quantitative restrictions in intra-African trade.

c. To consider means of ensuring, through fair distribution of tax revenue, compensation for revenue losses by African States as a result of the African common market (to be carried out in conjunction with project IV (ii)).

d. Helping those African countries which have not yet adopted the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature with the conversion of their tariffs.

(ii) Commodity stabilization problems

Origin: Report on the fourth session; report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation XIII (E/CN.14/174); Commission resolution 79 (V); report of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization, (E/CN.14/205).

Description:

To keep under constant review commodity developments and prepare studies on specific problems.

Comment:

a. An information paper on recent developments in commodity stabilization was presented to the Standing Committee on Trade at its second session.

b. A study of the terms of trade of African countries was presented to the Standing Committee on Trade at its second session.

c. Preparation, in collaboration with FAO, of an advisory handbook in the FAO Marketing Guide series on national statutory marketing organizations, their establishment and operation.

d. The secretariat will keep under review current development in the commodity stabilization field and report to the Standing Committee on Trade at its third session.

(iii) Trade promotion

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation XIII (E/CN.14/174).

Description:

Studies of tools and techniques of trade promotion.

Comment:

The secretariat will be available to provide assistance on a limited scale to member Governments in the elaboration of trade promotion programmes, including such matters as trade intelligence services, export sales policies, publicity and advertizing methods, product quality and design problems and simplification of trade formalities.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iv) Study of frontier traffic and transit problems in west Africa

Origin: Recommendations of the Working Party on Customs Administration in west Africa (E/CN.14/138); report of the Expert Panel on Transit Traffic in west Africa (E/CN.14/206).

Description:

a. An examination of regulations and definitions to facilitate control of frontier traffic.

b. A study of transit problems in west Africa, particularly the possibilities of the adoption of the TIR convention, modified as required to suit local conditions.

Comment:

Project (a) will be carried out in conjunction with the studies on distributive trade (see (v) below), and with special reference to free trade in agricultural products.

(v) Distributive trade in land-locked countries

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Studies of the distribution sector of the economies of land-locked countries, from an institutional as well as from an economic point of view, aiming at indicating the contribution of this sector to the

general development of these countries. Particular attention will be paid to trade routes, profitability, financing and lines of distribution. Social aspects will not be neglected.

Comment:

Preparatory work will start in 1964 in Mali, Niger and Upper Volta. To be studied in conjunction with the project on frontier traffic in west Africa (project (iv) above) and studies on agricultural development (project E (vii) (h) below).

(vi) The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

Origin: Commission resolution 79 (V); report on the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendations VIII and IX (E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1).

Description:

Preparation of studies and documentation relating to African trade problems for presentation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

Comment:

a. Papers on trade in African development plans, projections of foreign trade needs of African countries and on intra-African trade have been prepared for the Conference.

b. A summary of the main issues to be raised at the Conference, with recommendations regarding points that should be stressed by African Governments, was presented at the sixth session.

(vii) African trade fair

Origin: Report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation IX (E/CN.14/174).

Description:

Study of the problems connected with the arrangement of an African trade fair.

Comment:

This project has been assigned a low priority and action is being deferred.

B. Industrialization

(a) Industrial planning and projections

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Origin:^{1/} Report on the first session, para. 59; Commission resolutions 18 (III), 33 (III) and 43 (IV); report of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1).

(i) Inventory of African industries and industrial reporting

Description:

The continuing build-up of an inventory of African industries, including energy resources, already being exploited or to be exploited in the near future. The preparation by African countries of regular reports on the industrial situation, progress and problems.

Comment:

In co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, a study is being made for the establishment at the country level of suitable machinery for periodic reporting about industrial trends, achievements and proposals. A quarterly information bulletin covering industry, transport and natural resources is planned for publication as of early 1965.

(ii) Industrial policies and programming

Description:

Consultations with African experts, officials and ministers in the industrial field, with a view to the preparation of an African regional conference on industry.

Comment:

The conference will be convened in 1965 as one of a series of regional conferences in preparation for a world conference on industry in 1966. These meetings will cover the whole field of industrial development policies and programmes, the practical problems arising and solutions thereto.

(b) Industrial development economies and policies

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Assistance to Governments in promoting sub-regional co-operation in the development of industries

^{1/} This origin is common to all projects under B.

Description:

Assistance to Governments in promoting sub-regional co-operation in the development of industries on the basis of international specialization and in the harmonization, where appropriate, of industrial development plans through studies and field investigations.

Comment:

Industrial co-ordination missions were sent to west and east and central Africa in 1963 and to north Africa early in 1964. It has also been recommended that similar missions should be sent to the countries in central Equatorial Africa, including the Congo (Leopoldville), and to Madagascar. The recommendations of these missions will be actively followed up, partly within the framework of other projects in the programme on industry and partly through the Industrial Development Centre, the Technical Assistance Programme and the Special Fund.

(ii) Assistance to Governments in Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects

Description:

Assistance to individual Governments at their request in solving problems of industrial development, in co-operation with the Industrial Development Centre, including assistance to Governments in the formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects, briefing and assisting technical assistance experts and evaluating their reports.

Comment:

Follow up work on industrial co-ordination missions. A first United Nations team will visit Tanganyika early in 1964. Three regional industrial advisers will be recruited during 1964-1965.

Data on both bilateral and United Nations technical assistance in the fields of industry in all African countries are being assembled.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iii) Intensive studies of individual industries

Description:

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

Comment:

Studies on the following industries are in progress and will be continued in 1965:

- a. Iron and steel.
- b. Non-ferrous metals, particularly copper, lead, zinc, tin and aluminium, and including further processing.
- c. Engineering industries, including transport equipment.
- d. Chemicals, especially basic chemicals required for a wide range of industry, fertilizers and agricultural chemicals, tanning materials, dye stuffs and petro-chemicals, and including also prospects for the development of secondary industries based on the foregoing chemical products.
- e. Textiles, both from the point of view of far-reaching prospects of import substitution at the national level and with particular reference to removing obstacles to the growth of production.

Meetings of experts designed to facilitate the setting up of new industries on a regional or sub-regional basis have been held or are planned on iron and steel, chemicals and fertilizers, engineering, non-ferrous metals and textiles.

(c) Transfer and adaptation of industrial techniques and processes

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Industrial research

Description:

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

Comment:

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

Ad hoc meetings will be convened as appropriate.

(d) Financing of industry

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Industrial investment

Description:

Studies of the problems of the formulation of industrial investment decisions, including:

a. Investigation of the experience of industries established in the last few years from the point of view of operation, productivity and economic efficiency.

b. Research into the initiative which led to the establishment of such industries as well as methods employed in reaching investment decisions.

c. The economic and other pre-conditions of industrial development with particular reference to specific obstacles to industrialization in particular areas.

Comment:

This project is being geared to the industries which may be developed as a result of the industrial missions (see project II B (b) (i)).

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(ii) Financing of industries

Description:

Study of the problems of financing industry in Africa, including analysis of self-financing methods, the channelling of private savings to industry through the development of capital markets, internal financing of the sale of capital goods, international financing through international agencies and other channels, and the provision of credit for the export of manufactures, in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, the African development bank, other international financing agencies and private banks.

Comment:

A preliminary paper has been submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session and will be followed up by a full study in 1964 with a view to submitting

a detailed analysis of the situation to the African regional industrial symposium and to the Standing Committee at its third session in 1965.

(e) Industrial management, training and administrative problems of industrial development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Technological education and training

Description:

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

Comment:

In co-operation with UNESCO and the United Nations Industrial Development Centre, an inventory of training facilities in Africa is being undertaken. This should be followed up by an analysis of the adequacy of existing facilities in the light of development plans of African countries.

A full report will be submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its third session in 1965.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(ii) Industrial, commercial, monetary and fiscal legislation

Description:

Study of the impediments to industrialization represented by existing industrial, commercial, monetary and fiscal legislation, with a view to formulating proposals for the harmonization of such legislation, to be considered by a conference at an appropriate time.

Comment:

A preliminary study on industrial legislation has been submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session and is to be followed up by further work.

(iii) Seminar on industrial estates

Description:

Preparations for a seminar on industrial estates in co-operation with the United Nations Industrial Development Centre and the specialized agencies concerned.

Comment:

The seminar will be held in June 1964. Further action will depend on the recommendations of this seminar.

C. Infrastructure development

(a) Natural resources development

Origin:^{1/} Report on the first session, paragraph 59; Commission resolutions 18 (II), 33 (III) and 43 (IV); reports on the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions; reports on the first and second sessions of the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport (for electric power see also report of the African Electric Power Meeting (document E/CN.14/INR/32, paras. 28-42)).

(i) Industries providing energy

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Description:

- a. Elaboration of a survey on electric power in Africa.
- i. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe on the revision for publication of the document "Situation and trend of electric power industry in Africa" (E/CN.14/EP/3), and on the preparation of a similar document every three years;
- ii. Elaboration of three sub-regional studies with comparative analyses of prices of electric energy in individual countries, including the breakdown of production costs, examination of sources of exaggerated prices, implication of power tariffs on consumption, appropriate measures for improvement and inter-relation of prices and production cost of electric energy with the development of national economy.
- b. Assistance to Governments in promoting energy development, including technical assistance and Special Fund projects.

^{1/} This origin is common to all projects under C.

- i. Promotion of international co-operation in the field of energy by direct advice on request of Governments and by elaboration of related studies;
- ii. Advice to Governments on the organization of services for power supply;
- iii. Co-operation with corresponding institutions on the problems of training of personnel in the energy field;
- iv. Advice to Governments on request in formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects, briefing and assisting technical assistance experts and evaluating their reports;
- v. Consulting Governments, on request, regarding new projects for power supply, schemes for long-term power development and extension of facilities.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

- c. Studies on conventional production of electric energy
 - i. Re-elaboration of the study on investment projects for the production of electric power (E/CN.14/EP/5) considering the choice of size and type of new electric power plants, extension of analyses of investment in electric power supply, evaluation of priorities and alternative projects, in particular comparison of hydro-electric versus thermo-electric plants including diesel power stations;
 - ii. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe on the elaboration of a study on financing of investment in energy projects, taking into account the ADB, IBRD and other possibilities for financing energy projects and including advice on loan negotiation procedures, preliminary technical and economic studies and execution of projects.
- d. Development of non-conventional sources of energy.
 - i. In collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency to assist member States to collect documents on developments in the field of nuclear energy with a view to its future use in the African energy economy;
 - ii. Elaboration of a survey on the possibilities and problems of the utilization of solar and wind energy in Africa; consideration of the setting up of a solar energy experimental centre;
 - iii. Co-operation with Headquarters on the study of geothermal energy development in Africa;
 - iv. Co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe on the preparation of a study on non-commercial sources of energy.

e. Preparation of the future development of rural electrification and power supply in self-contained systems or in remote areas.

i. Preparation of a technical, economic and organizational study on rural electrification development;

ii. Preparation of a study on small generators and their use in Africa, including design, types, standardized output ratings, simplified designs, and possibilities for improvement of economic and technical efficiency.

f. Preparation for a petroleum and natural gas meeting.

Comment:

A meeting on electric power development was held in the autumn of 1963 and will be followed by sub-regional meetings. An all-African conference on petroleum and natural gas is planned for early 1965. With respect to the conclusions reached by the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session, the secretariat will re-elaborate document E/CN.14/EP/5 so as to include more relevant information as reference for the consideration of new investment projects for power supply, including also the consideration of financial appraisals and criteria related to long-term financing.

(ii) Water resources development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Description:

a. Arrange upon request for the compilation and analysis of information relating to the field of water resources development and water needs in African countries, with a view to enabling countries to plan their water resources policy.

b. Investigate requirements of sub-regional training programmes for technicians and arrange for such training programmes in co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations.

c. Promote the development of the African international river basins.

d. Promotion of groundwater surveys and country surveys of water needs and resources.

e. Explore with the organizations concerned the possibilities of strengthening international co-operation and co-ordination of research in the field of African water resources development.

f. Invite developing countries to establish networks of their hydrological and meteorological stations according to existing international standards and promote the adoption of uniform standards of hydrological measurements and standard forms of records.

g. Arrange for study tours and fellowships for administrators, engineers and other specialists to study the achievements of countries who have been confronted with similar problems in water resources.

h. Keep up to date the bibliography of African hydrology, in association with UNESCO and CCTA.

Comment:

a. In association with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the specialized agencies and other bodies concerned, seminars are being organized on the development of groundwater, the construction and management of small water storage works, and legislation and public administration of water resources development.

b. A newsletter entitled Natural Resources Newsletter on the development of African natural resources is issued every four months.

(iii) Mineral resources

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

Description:

a. The continuing build-up of an inventory of African mineral resources and analysis of development prospects, with special reference to the development of industries on a sub-regional basis and in particular to those being studied in depth.

b. Urge upon Governments the immediate and long-term needs of geological surveys and the early publication of relative maps and records as an essential basis for mineral investigation in relation to industrial development.

c. Assist individual Governments at their request in solving problems of mineral investigation and development and ore beneficiation, including assistance to Governments in the formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects.

Comment:

a. In association with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, an African conference will be organized in 1965 to deal with mineral exploration, production and "beneficiation" problems.

b. Close working relations are being established with major regional organizations in the field of mineral resources and with national geological surveys and mining departments.

c. Advisory services to Governments are made available in the fields of promotion of economic mineral prospecting and production and enactment of adequate mining legislation.

d. A study of the problem of the uncontrolled extraction of, and trafficking in, diamonds in west and central Africa, is under preparation.

(b) Development of transport and communications

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(1) General transport development study

Description:

The study will continue by:

a. Taking an inventory of existing and projected transport facilities in the region, and assessing the possibility of improving them to meet anticipated increase in demand in the light of development in industry, agriculture, mineral resources and social and administrative requirements, including tourism.

b. Taking an inventory of missing links, the completion of which is necessary to improve and rationalize transport.

c. Reviewing the administrative aspects of transport.

Comment:

It is intended to hold sub-regional transport meetings when appropriate.

(ii) Air transport

Description:

The study, in co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), of ways and means of developing and co-ordinating all African civil aviation and air transport facilities, and the problems of an integrated, complementary and co-ordinated air transport development plan for the entire African region.

Comment:

a. The project will include studies of the feasibility of centralizing technical services in the fields of airworthiness, accident investigation, training and licensing of personnel; pooling of air services, combined ground handling; standardization of equipment, pooling of spare parts, engines and other technical services; the possibilities for increasing use of aircraft in the transport of perishables and the stimulation of east-west and north-south intra-African trade and traffic.

b. It is intended to convene a pan-African civil aviation conference before the end of 1965.

(iii) Maritime transport

Description:

Studies of:

- a. Stabilization and standardization of freight rates;
- b. The organization of coastal shipping services in relation to needs and on a sub-regional basis;
- c. The establishment of a convention among interested States to facilitate shipping among them;
- d. The establishment of conventions between African maritime organizations and organizations in other continents;
- e. A plan for ship-building in Africa with special reference to the requirements of African shipping organizations; recommendations to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport;
- f. Training of maritime operatives;
- g. The building, improvement, and administration of African ports;
- h. The harmonization of legislation concerning maritime transport in Africa.

Comment:

- a. In accordance with Commission resolutions 101 (VI), a meeting of interested parties will be convened to attempt to arrange an agreement on the standardization of freight rates.

(iv) Inland transport

Description:

Study the problems of co-ordinated and complementary national, sub-regional and regional development of:

- a. Inland waterways with special reference to international co-operation in harnessing inland waterways (rivers and lakes) and the setting up of international organizations (corporations) to administer and regulate navigation on international rivers and lakes.
- b. Railways, with special reference to:
 - i. The completion of missing links to improve serviceability and rationalize the system;
 - ii. Standardization of gauges, coupling and braking systems, to facilitate the supply of missing links and to moderate the costs of producing equipment;

iii. Complementary connexions with inland waterways and road systems;

c. Roads, with special reference to:

i. The completion of missing links to rationalize the systems and improve services;

ii. Complementary connexions with railways and inland waterways;

iii. Standardization of legislation in respect of the highway code and international carriage on transport of goods and passengers by road, and movements of vehicles between countries.

(v) Telecommunications development

Description:

Studies, in co-operation with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other international agencies, of the telecommunication problems of the region.

Comment:

The study is proceeding by taking an inventory of existing and projected telecommunication facilities in the region and examining the possibilities of extending and improving them; and by preparing a plan of high frequency radio circuits to supplement those agreed on at Dakar in January 1964. The implementation of this plan would eliminate the current necessity of sending messages between African capitals via European capitals.

(vi) Trans-Sahara transport problems

Group 2. Ad Hoc projects of high priority

Description:

A special study of trans-Saharan transport problems.

Comment:

The study will cover technical and economic problems and means of financing transport facilities across the Sahara. A meeting of experts will be convened in May 1964.

D. Mapping and surveying

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Training centres in photogrammetry and aerial surveys

Origin: Report on the fifth session; resolution 10 of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1963) (E/CN.14/INR/40).

Description:

Preparation for the setting up of regional or sub-regional centres for the interpretation of aerial surveys and training in photogrammetry and airborne geophysical surveys.

Comment:

Views and proposals are being collected from national cartographic services of the African countries.

A meeting of a small group of experts will be convened to study the proposals and to make recommendations for the consideration of the Commission at its next session.

(ii) Joint centres for specialized services in surveying and mapping

Origin: Resolution 12 of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa (1963).

Description:

Preparations for establishing joint centres for specialized services on a regional or sub-regional basis.

Comment:

a. Consultations being carried out with African countries on the question.

b. Study of replies received from Governments and preparation of a report on the subject, for submission to the Commission at its next session.

c. The setting-up of a restricted committee of experts from sub-regions, to define the nature and scope of the task of the common centres; to assess the means at present available in Africa, and to make preliminary studies on location, cost of installation and operation and on the planning and financing of the proposed centres. Report to be submitted to African Governments not later than July 1965.

(iii) Survey and dissemination of information

Origin: Resolution 13 of the United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa.

Description:

a. To collect from national cartographic services, information on their technical assistance requirements and make it available on request to organizations and Governments having technical assistance programmes in Africa.

b. To survey the existing facilities in Africa for the training of technicians and professional officers in surveying and mapping.

c. To prepare periodically a bibliography of recent important publications on surveying and mapping and distribute it to member countries.

E. Agricultural development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

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

Origin: Reports on the sessions of the Commission.

Description:

Supply of information on food and agricultural matters and contributions to meetings and to documentation for:

a. Studies and surveys involving food and agriculture.

b. FAO regional office and headquarters and FAO regional conferences and meetings, including the third FAO Regional Conference for Africa and the seventh Regional Conference for the Near East.

Comment:

Various documents have been prepared for the sixth session and other meetings. Co-operation with FAO in its African survey, in the survey of timber resources and requirements and associated sub-regional meetings and in the African meeting on animal production and health. Co-operation with other sections of the secretariat in action connected with the long-term economic survey of Africa. Activities are being expanded as staff and library facilities improve with a view to building up an adequate supply of background and current information on a regional, sub-regional and country basis.

(ii) Agricultural development programmes and planning

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraphs 61 and 63; first FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolutions 1, 3 and 6; Commission resolutions 18(II), 108(VI), 111(VI), 112(VI) and 117(VI).

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 purposes and for technical assistance programming.

b. Analysis and formulation of agricultural development projects, including training.

c. Analysis of particular problems of agricultural development, including factors in the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

d. Analysis of institutional factors in agricultural development including land policies, agricultural credit, co-operatives and extension services.

Comment:

Forms a large part of the continuing work of the Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division. Part a. is also being included in the expanded activities for collecting information noted under project II E(i). Increased emphasis is to be placed on c. in 1964 and subsequent years. An expert meeting will be convened on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. Under part d. a study of rural population in Mali and Upper Volta will be carried out in co-ordination with the Social Affairs Section. Co-operation with FAO in short-term studies in irrigation, soil conservation, mechanization, fertilizers, or other specific fields according to staff availability and ad hoc meetings on agricultural economic matters.

An Agricultural Economic Bulletin for Africa has been initiated. It is intended to issue this two or three times a year.

(iii) Trade and marketing of agricultural products

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

Commission resolution 18(II); first FAO Regional Conference for Africa, resolution 10; Commission resolution 25(III).

Description:

Examination of trade in major agricultural products in sub-regions, and measures to improve marketing:

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

b. Investigations in collaboration with FAO into the nature of crop and livestock marketing problems.

Comment:

As mentioned under project II E(i) steps are now being taken to strengthen the coverage of a. under b., preparations in collaboration with FAO for a seminar on the marketing of staple foodstuffs.

(iv) Food consumption and utilization of food surpluses

Origin: Commission resolution 18(II) and 54(IV); FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

Description:

Studies of demand and consumption for food and other agricultural products and participation in the activities of the World Food Programme for the utilization of food surpluses in assisting economic development.

Comment:

Action has so far been carried out through consultants and participation in field missions of the World Food Programme in 1962 and 1963 and by support of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

(v) Assembly, analysis and dissemination of information on agricultural products processing

Origin: Report on the first session of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources, 1962 (E/CN.14/192 and Corr.1).

Description:

Investigation and documentation on the processing of agricultural products, including improved harvesting and field curing, storage and market construction, processing of food and raw materials, packaging, improved tools and equipment, farm building and power supply in agriculture. Measures to promote the inclusion of these considerations in national development programmes.

Comment:

An activity introduced into the programme of work in 1963 arising from the need for closer collaboration between FAO, the Commission and the Industrial Development Centre.

(vi) Assistance and advisory services in the field of agriculture

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 54; FAO Conference resolutions; Commission resolution 99(VI).

Description:

Collaboration with governments and with agencies providing technical and economic assistance; collaboration with FAO technical assistance experts in African countries in the fields of agricultural planning and marketing; assistance to governments in the formulation of requests for technical assistance; direct assistance to governments in national and regional projects.

Comment:

Main action in this field is taken by FAO. The contribution of the secretariat includes some co-ordination and initiation of requests, commenting on draft requests to the Special Fund, participation in World Food Programme projects and provision of limited direct assistance by the staff and by consultants.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(vii) Studies and meetings on agricultural development

Origin: Report on the second session of the Commission (E/3320 para. 118); report on the third session (E/3452/Rev.1 para. 175); report on the fourth session, resolutions 46 (IV), 56 (IV), 108 (VI), 112 (VI) and 117 (VI).

Description:

a. Survey of timber resources and requirements and associated sub-regional meetings.

b. African meeting on animal production and health (co-sponsored by FAO).

c. Action connected with the long-term economic survey of Africa and the FAO Africa survey.

d. Miscellaneous short-term investigations in irrigation, soil conservation, mechanization, fertilizers or other specific fields according to staff availability and ad hoc meetings on agricultural economic matters.

e. Expert meeting on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture.

f. Close collaboration with FAO in a ministerial level conference to draw attention to the recommendations of c. above.

g. Study tours and other action arising from e. above.

h. Analysis of the economic and social situation and prospects of the rural population of Mali and Upper Volta.

i. Development centre on agricultural credit for French-speaking countries (1965).

j. Centre on special problems of agricultural planning in Africa (1965).

k. Expert meeting on agricultural inputs (1965).

l. Study mission on land reform.

m. Specialized meeting on irrigation.

Comment:

Sub-items e. to m. are new. Sub-project c. to be carried out in co-ordination with project VIII (iii). Sub-project h. to be carried out jointly with the Social Affairs Section.

(viii) Commodity stabilization

Origin: Commission resolution 25(III); reports of the African Meeting on Commodity Stabilization (E/CN.14/205) and the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1).

Description:

Investigation into the nature, organization and operations of national marketing organizations, for example, marketing boards and caisses de stabilisation, in order to ascertain the costs of operation and other factors influencing the efficiency of management and operations.

Comment:

Collaboration with FAO in the preparation of an advisory handbook, in the FAO Marketing Guide series, on national statutory marketing organizations: their establishment and operation. To be carried out in conjunction with project II A (v).

(ix) Marketing of staple foodstuffs

Origin: FAO Conference recommendation.

Description:

Seminar on the marketing of staple foodstuffs, in collaboration with FAO.

(x) Studies, meetings and direct assistance on agricultural industries

Origin: Report on the first session of the Working Party of the Whole of the Standing Committee on Industry and Natural Resources.

Description:

Preparation of agricultural development papers and working bulletins in co-operation with FAO headquarters; organization of meetings and direct advice to governments; see project (vi) above.

III. SOCIAL ADVANCEMENT

A. Population

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Studies on demographic levels, trends and projections

Origin: Report on the first session, paragraph 62; report of the Seminar on Population Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/186); General Assembly resolution 1838 (XVII).

Description:

Studies of demographic structure and trends at the regional, sub-regional and national levels to provide basic information useful for the planning of economic and social development.

a. Studies and evaluation of the over-all demographic indicators provided by the recent population censuses, sample surveys and vital statistics registration.

b. Projection of sub-regional and national population and its composition (rural/urban population, school-age population, manpower).

c. Studies on the demographic and manpower aspects of African development plans.

d. Extended studies on the inter-relationship between population growth and economic and social development.

e. Assistance to the sub-regional demographic centres in Cairo and Dakar in their training activities and related research.

Comment:

Studies to be undertaken in co-operation and consultation with the specialized agencies.

B. Environmental development

(a) Economic, social and technical aspects of housing, building and physical planning

Origin:^{17/} Report of the Meeting of Experts on Housing Problems in Africa (E/CN.14/191); report on the fifth session of the Commission

^{17/} This origin is common to all housing projects appearing under sub-heading "Economic, social and technical aspects of housing, building and physical planning" above.

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Education and Training

Description:

Training of instructors for aided self-help housing projects.

Comment:

A pilot course has been organized in Addis Ababa in co-operation with the Ethio-Swedish Institute of Building Technology and limited to Ethiopian participants. A sub-regional course, to be attended by English-speaking east African countries, will start in the second half of 1964. Its programme has been co-ordinated with the progress of the low-cost housing pilot project in Addis Ababa in order to provide demonstration and training ground for participants.

(ii) Assistance to Governments in Technical Assistance and Special Fund projects

Description:

Assistance to individual Governments, at their request, in problems related to housing policies and programmes, the setting up of adequate housing administrations, the development of the building materials industry, the organizing and implementing of pilot projects, including assistance to Governments in the formulation of technical assistance and Special Fund projects, briefing and assisting technical assistance experts and evaluating their reports.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iii) Housing policies

Description:

Propose a model outline for general and detailed surveys of housing needs, based on the experience of selected countries and with particular reference to the conditions prevailing in rapidly developing countries.

Comment:

A note on housing in development planning has been prepared and discussed at the Meeting of Experts on Integration of Social Development Programmes with Over-all Development Planning (Addis Ababa, October 1963). An expanded version of this document, including an annex giving detailed analysis of twenty national development plans, has been circulated for comment with a view to preparing a more complete study to be submitted to the Committee of Housing and Physical Planning at its first session. A seminar on housing statistics and programming is contemplated for the second half of 1965.

(iv) Housing economics

Description:

a. Collect and analyse information from selected African countries on the magnitude of total investment devoted to housing and related facilities.

b. Collect and analyse information on the criteria used for relating the size, the cost and/or the rent of dwelling and related facilities to the composition and income of the household.

c. Collect and analyse information on the actual cost of dwellings currently built in selected African countries, with the purpose of indicating the major items of actual building cost and the factors influencing them.

d. Collect and analyse information from selected African countries on the economics of grouped housing.

e. Undertake a study on domestic sources of financing of housing and related community facilities.

f. Undertake a study of co-operative societies having as their objective the production and sale of building materials, the purchase of land and the construction of housing and related community facilities.

Comment:

a. Information under this item will be incorporated in the expanded version of the note referred to under project (iii) above.

b. Preliminary information will be incorporated in the study on the domestic sources of financing of housing (see paragraph e. above).

c. A pilot enquiry of house-building costs has been launched; data from over fifteen African countries have been collected and analysed and the provisional report will be submitted to the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning at its first session.

d. A preliminary report and a questionnaire have been prepared and circulated, with a view to preparing a provisional report to be submitted to the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning at its first session.

e. Information is being collected and a provisional report will be submitted to the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning at its first session.

f. The ILO is considering the appointment of a regional expert in co-operative housing. Work could start early in 1965 on a preliminary study of housing co-operatives in developing African countries.

(v) Resources

Description:

a. Undertake a survey of the present resources of selected basic building materials in Africa with a view to making recommendations on the more effective utilization of the present production capacity, on the development and improvement of their production, on the setting up of new industries and on a better co-ordination, on a sub-regional level, of national investment policies in this respect.

b. Undertake or sponsor a survey of manpower requirements in the building sector, with a view to making recommendations on their more effective utilization and to providing guidance for long-term vocational training and higher education programmes.

Comment:

a. A preliminary survey has been undertaken on the basis of country monographs and questionnaires prepared by the secretariat and circulated for comment. The provisional report will be circulated and submitted to the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning at its first session. It is hoped to secure the collaboration of the Bureau of Technical Assistance Operations and the Special Fund to follow up with a series of pre-investment studies by sector.

b. The ILO is contemplating the recruitment of a regional expert on productivity in construction in Africa, who might undertake studies in this field.

(vi) Physical planning

Description:

a. Undertake a study on the development of methods and techniques suitable to African countries in the elaboration and implementation of physical plans, with particular reference to methods of surveys and analysis and to the integration of all available resources in the establishment of general physical plans.

b. Undertake a study to define more precisely the place of physical planning in economic and social development.

Comment:

A workshop on the role of physical planning and urbanization policies in development is to be held in October 1964 in Ghana. The report of the workshop will be tabled at the first session of the Committee on Housing and Physical Planning and will be followed up by specialized studies, with particular reference to the planning problems of rapidly developing African urban centres.

(vii) Housing and building research and documentation

Description:

a. Assistance to Governments in setting up and/or developing national centres for housing and building research and documentation.

b. Creation and development of sub-regional centres for housing and building research and documentation (in co-operation with CIB).

Comment:

Preparation for the seminar on housing and building research and documentation in Africa sponsored jointly by the Commission and CIB, to be held in Addis Ababa early in 1965 are under way. An exhibition "Housing in Africa" is in the course of preparation with contributions from some sixteen African countries.

(b) Rural and community development

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Rural life and institutions

Origin: Reports on the fourth, fifth and sixth sessions of the Commission, resolutions 48 (IV), 88 (V), 117 (VI); and Economic and Social Council resolution 975 D (XXXVI).

Description:

Activities under this project will be undertaken as a joint and co-ordinated effort with the ECA/ILO/WHO/UNESCO/UNICEF joint unit and the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division and will concentrate on:

a. Studies in depth of socio-economic problems encountered by Governments in the development and improvement of rural life and institutions - including the study of agrarian structures, rural resettlement and land reform measures; rural water, agricultural extension, nutrition and health extension; home economics; co-operatives, rural credit, rural industries and marketing systems; and other rural institutions likely to strengthen the income resources and security of rural families.

b. Collection, collation and exchange of information on material available under a. above.

c. Assistance to member Governments in the planning, implementation and evaluation of programme of unified rural development, achieved through the stimulation of rural initiative and community action.

d. Regional meetings, including workshops, seminars and study tours organized to bring together administrators and directors of national, regional or local unified rural development programmes, to exchange ideas on various aspects of planning, organization, administration and financing of rural animation and community development programmes.

Comment:

a. In 1964 and 1965, a study of the problems encountered by the rural populations of Mali, Niger and Upper Volta in their economic and social development will be undertaken with the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

b. In 1964, assistance will be given to FAO in the organization of an African regional meeting on rural life; and special consideration will be given to the problems and needs of youth in rural areas.

C. Organization and administration of social services

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Country case studies and surveys

Origin: Report of the Workshop on the Extension of Family and Child Welfare Services within Community Development Programmes, recommendations Nos. 11 (d) and (f); Commission resolutions 88 (V) and 118 (VI).

Description:

General and country case studies of patterns of social welfare programmes - including planning, organization, administration, financing and integration in over-all national development planning - will be undertaken in the individual countries of the region.

Comment:

a. In 1964, a comprehensive questionnaire was addressed to all member Governments and members of the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development and a case study of two countries (Ghana and the United Arab Republic) was conducted by a staff member. A monograph on patterns of social welfare organization and administration in Africa is under preparation, based on both the general survey and the two country case studies.

b. In 1964, Morocco, Tunisia (French-speaking) and Uganda and Kenya (English-speaking) will be selected for intensive study on family, child and youth welfare programmes and their integration with over-all national development planning. A monograph on the organization and administration of family, child and youth welfare services will be prepared in 1964.

c. In 1964, in collaboration with the Bureau of Social Affairs and Oppenheimer College (Lusaka), a study will be undertaken to determine the real extent of the increase in juvenile delinquency.

d. In 1965, Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia (English-speaking) and Senegal and Mali (French-speaking) will be selected for intensive study in social defence programmes in over-all national development planning. A monograph on social defence programmes in Africa will be prepared.

(ii) Regional meetings, workshops and seminars

Origin: Commission resolutions 88 (V), 118 (VI) and 119 (VI).

Description:

Regional meetings, including workshops, seminars, and study tours, will be organized to bring together administrators, directors, etc., of national, regional or local social welfare programmes as well as of specific social welfare services, to exchange ideas on various aspects of planning organization and administration, and financing of national, local and specific programmes.

Comment:

a. In 1964, a regional meeting on social defence will also be organized as a joint ECA/BSA project, mainly in preparation for the third world congress on crime and delinquency (Stockholm, 1965).

b. In 1965, the Expert Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development will be convened to review the programme of the Social Affairs Section.

c. In 1965, a workshop on organization and administration of family, child and youth services (urban and rural) will be organized.

(iii) Training for social work

Origin: Report of the Standing Committee on Social Welfare and Community Development at its second session (E/CN.14/187 and Corr.1 and Add.1): recommendation VI (paras. 18-22), and Commission resolutions 88 (V), 116 (VI) and 118 (VI).

Description:

Activities under this project include:

a. The establishment of sub-regional training centres for social work, with the assistance of UNICEF, UNESCO and the Bureau of Social Affairs for intermediate and supervisory level training.

b. Training for instructors in social work and specialized training for administrative, professional and technical staff responsible for organization and operation of social welfare programme.

c. Assistance to individual member Governments in the organization of periodic in-service training courses for social workers, including voluntary and auxiliary workers.

Comment:

a. In 1964, a technical training course on institutional treatment of juvenile offenders will be organized for about fifteen officials concerned with management of institutions such as borstals, industrial schools and remand homes.

b. A team of consultants will evaluate the curricula, staff and training of twelve schools of social work in the region, advise on their strengthening and the development of sub-regional programmes of training of intermediate and supervisory level professional workers.

c. A training course for instructors in social work and administrators of in-service training programmes will be arranged with the assistance of the United Arab Republic Ministry of Social Affairs and the International Association of Schools of Social Work, in Cairo.

d. Monograph on social work training in Africa. In 1963, a questionnaire on training was sent to directors of schools of social work and ministries of social affairs for the above monograph. This will be published in the first half of 1964 and will serve as a background document for the evaluation team of consultants and the training course for instructors of social work.

(iv) Advisory services to the region

Origin: Reports on the third and fourth sessions; Commission resolutions 48 (IV) and 88 (V).

Description:

Assistance to member Governments in planning the organization and administration of national programmes and special social welfare services, through direct technical assistance, and through encouraged affiliations with, and assistance from, various international social welfare associations and agencies and in collaboration with the specialized agencies.

Comment:

a. Services of the regional adviser in social welfare and senior social affairs officer will be made available to Governments for short-term consultations when required.

b. National correspondents in member countries are being established in order to facilitate the collection and exchange of information on developments in the substantive fields of social affairs. In 1963, twenty-one such correspondents were appointed.

c. A directory of social welfare activities in Africa of United Nations bodies, UNICEF, WHO, ILO, FAO and UNESCO and of international voluntary agencies will be compiled.

d. Direct contacts with technical assistance experts in the field of social welfare, in the African region, will be established and maintained.

e. Regular contacts and relations will continue to be established with international voluntary agencies in the field of social welfare, to develop greater interest in the region, seek their assistance in focussing attention, where appropriate, on the particular needs of the region and possibly extending their activities to countries in the region where they are needed - also the co-ordination of their interests with those of the Economic Commission for Africa and the utilization of their facilities for international service, for regular and special training courses, for professional conferences and seminars, for field studies and researches and for general public education. In 1963, direct working relations were established with seventeen such international voluntary agencies.

IV. MONEY AND FINANCE

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Monetary systems and an African payments union

Origin: Commission resolutions 30 (III), 87 (V) and 95 (VI).

Description:

Studies on the various monetary systems used in Africa, with particular reference to their impact on intra-African trade and the possibilities of establishing a clearing system within a payments union between African countries.

Comment:

a. A study of African monetary institutions, the payments difficulties of African countries and methods of remedying the situation, taking into consideration the possibility of the establishment of clearing unions.

b. A meeting of African governmental monetary authorities, possibly preceded by a preparatory meeting of experts, to be held in 1964.

c. The secretariat will be able to assist member Governments in policy matters related to money and banking, as well as to provide advisory services on the establishment of monetary, banking and other financial institutions, or on the improvement of the work of the existing ones.

(ii) Public finance

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the Budget Workshop (E/CN.14/117/Rev.1, para. 97).

Description:

Studies on revenue and expenditures of African Governments with special reference to the mobilization, allocation and efficient use of resources for economic development.

Comment:

a. Project to be carried out in conjunction with projects IV (i), IV (iii) and VIII (iv). Problems relating to cost and benefits of government services with special reference to the possibilities of mobilizing further resources for economic development, to be studied in conjunction with project VIII (iv). A separate study on existing taxation systems in selected African countries to be undertaken in 1964.

b. The secretariat will be able to assist member Governments in matters related to fiscal policies and government finance in general.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iii) Inflation and savings

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report of the Committee on the Programme of Work and Priorities to the Commission, at its third session, paragraph 10.

Description:

Study of the problems of inflation and savings particularly with a view to mobilizing potential financial resources, such as hoarded funds, for economic development in African countries.

Comment:

Project to be carried out in conjunction with projects IV (i) and VIII (iv).

(iv) African development bank

Origin: Commission resolutions 52 (IV) and 76 (V).

Description:

a. Assistance to the African development bank, expected to be established in 1964 following the Agreement reached by the Conference of African Finance Ministers held in Khartoum in August 1963.

b. A study of the contribution which national 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 to be undertaken in co-operation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and to be followed by the provision of advisory services to Governments at their request.

Comment:

In the last eighteen months, the secretariat has been fully occupied in preparatory work for the establishment of the African development bank and work on b. is in the initial stage only.

V. INSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE DEVELOPMENT

A. Personnel systems and training

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Training facilities in Africa

Origin: Commission resolution 77 (V).

Description:

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

Comment:

Throughout 1963, negotiations were carried out with member States, United Nations specialized agencies and foundations with a view to obtaining available information on training programmes being carried out in Africa in all fields, whether on a long- or short-term basis. This has been done through the media of questionnaires which are being evaluated with a view to (a) establishing permanent statistics; (b) identifying gaps for possible further action; and (c) publishing in 1964 a booklet or pamphlet listing details of all training programmes available to African nationals either in Africa or abroad. This publication will be brought up to date in the summer of each year.

During 1963, training programmes in public administration were set up and a study launched for the development of existing facilities in this field in Africa. This will be continued in 1964.

Negotiations have been started in 1963 regarding the advisability of establishing a training programme for African diplomats in Africa and the study will be continued in 1964 for implementation in 1964-1965.

(ii) Training facilities and fellowships

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

Collating and evaluating (a) all offers of training facilities submitted to the Commission, and (b) all requests for fellowships in fields of training not already covered by awards through the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

Comment:

Under (a) above an offer was made in 1963 by the USSR to provide an African training centre for training skilled workers and instructors; this has been studied in collaboration with the ILO.

Under (b) a questionnaire has been sent out to all member States requesting information on requests for fellowships which have not been satisfied to date and information on additional fellowships which might be required in certain fields. The replies will be studied and evaluated, and suggestions made for the obtention of fellowships or scholarships some of which might be administered by the Commission itself.

(iii) In-service training for African economists and statisticians

Origin: Commission resolution 16 (II), report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174, para. 51 and E/CN.14/174/Add.2).

Description:

In-service training at the headquarters of the Commission and with the Economic Commission for Europe and the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Comment:

This training scheme is continuing in 1964 and the in-service training course at the Economic Commission for Europe has been announced to member States with a view to submitting two candidates to commence training in May 1964.

(iv) Summer courses for African university students of economics and statistics

Origin: Commission resolution 17 (II).

Description:

Summer course for students entering their final year at the university.

Comment:

These courses, established in 1961, were not pursued in 1963, but during this year: the scheme has been re-established with a view to holding summer courses in 1964 at the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, in Dakar, and an enquiry has been sent out to all universities and university colleges in Africa with a view to studying the possibility of holding special courses in certain African universities during the summer months.

(v) Training courses for customs officials

Origin: Report of the Working Party on Customs Administration in West Africa (E/CN.14/138, para. 32); report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade (E/CN.14/174, para. 37).

Description:

Organization of training courses in customs administration.

Comment:

a. One training course for customs officials from English-speaking countries in West Africa was held in 1963;

b. One course in East Africa will be held in 1964 for all English-speaking countries in the region.

(vi) Training courses in foreign trade and commercial policy

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Organization of training courses in foreign trade and commercial policy with the assistance of the GATT secretariat.

Comment:

A course will be organized in 1964.

B. Public Administration

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Assistance and advisory services in the field of public administration upon request of Governments

Origin: Report of the Seminar on Urgent Administrative Problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180).

Description:

Progress in economic and social development will in large measure depend upon the extent to which African Governments identify the precise character of basic problems of administration, and apply the necessary solutions to them by utilizing all resources available to Governments. These ends can be reached by: (a) field visits, consultations and short-term surveys to help Governments identify administrative problems; (b) assistance to Governments in formulating schedules and plans for strengthening administrative structures and practices; (c) advice to Governments on the solution of urgent and specific problems in the field of public administration.

Comment:

Short-term missions by regional advisers in public administration will be made available to interested Governments.

(ii) Public administration training programmes

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Preparation for an African conference of directors of central personnel agencies or civil service commission and public administration institutes to be held in May 1964.

Comment:

The aim of the conference will be to consider present programmes, namely their content, purpose and needs (including local Governments), to harmonize these programmes wherever possible, for example, on a regional basis, and to plan for massive expansion.

(iii) Personnel administration, patterns and procedures (including training)

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

Review of rules and procedures, preparation of personnel administration manuals or adaptation of existing manuals to local or sub-regional requirements.

Comment:

A handbook on civil service laws and personnel rules and regulations for developing countries is under preparation and a draft is expected to be in hand by the middle of 1964.

A handbook on public personnel administration, basic principles and current practices will be initiated in the latter half of 1964. A working party of expert consultants to review the documents may be convened by the end of 1964.

(iv) Government purchasing and supply

Origin: A special study on government purchasing and supply is now being carried out in Latin America prior to a workshop to be held in May-June 1964. Latin American experience would be of use to African purchasing and supply methods and practices.

Description:

A survey to be undertaken in 1964 in several African countries, to include the following specific items: (a) the present laws and regulations governing public purchasing; (b) the procedures adopted for government purchasing and supply; (c) government stores administration with special reference to problems of turnover, stock ordering and maintenance; (d) existing facilities for quality control; and (e) problems of centralization and standardization, storage and supply.

Comment:

In accordance with the results of the survey, it may be necessary to have a workshop on this subject in 1965.

(v) Management of government enterprises

Origin: Economic and Social Council resolution 907 (XXXIV); Seminar on urgent administrative problems of African Governments (E/CN.14/180).

Description:

Studies on:

a. Constitutional and legal basis for public autonomous institutions or corporations.

b. The financial resources of public autonomous institutions.

c. The managing bodies and the organizational structure of public autonomous institutions or corporations.

d. Control and audit of public autonomous institutions or corporations.

Comment:

A preliminary survey to be made in 1964 in a number of African countries to be followed by a workshop in 1965.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(vi) Seminar on central services to local authorities

Origin: Report of the Seminar on urgent administrative problems of African Governments; programme of work and priorities for 1963-1964 (E/CN.14/230).

Description:

Preparation for a seminar to study the central agencies and institutions needed at the national level (or, in a federal system, at the state or provincial level) for the improvement of local government.

Comment:

Seminar to be held in 1964, for senior officers of ministries of local government. Discussions would include central agencies such as ministry or department of local government, training institutions, loan agency for local authorities, unified personnel systems, professional and staff association for local authority personnel, and legal, purchasing and accounting services.

(vii) Organization and methods (English)

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

A short course to last six weeks will be organized in 1964.

Comment:

The course will be directed to senior and upper middle class levels engaged in organization and methods work.

(viii) Organization and methods (French)

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

A short course to last six weeks will be organized in 1964.

Comment:

The course will be directed to senior and upper middle class levels engaged in organization and methods work.

VI. DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL STATISTICS

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Statistical survey of Africa

Origin:^{18/} Resolutions 12 (II) and 59 (IV) of the Commission; reports of the Conference of African Statisticians.

Description:

An over-all plan for statistical development in the region designed to bring activities of statistical offices in line with requirements for economic and social planning, and involving the following action by the secretariat:

^{18/} This origin is common to all projects appearing under the heading "Development of National and International Statistics" above.

a. Discussion with countries of technical assistance requirements in relation to national programmes for statistical development, briefing and supervision of experts and fellowships in co-ordination with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters.

b. Planning and supervision of a regional advisory service to render direct assistance to countries of the region, in co-operation with the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at Headquarters and FAO.

Comment:

The secretariat has developed the function of consulting with Headquarters, country resident representatives and national statistical offices on the content of Technical Assistance programmes for each two-year period. Preparations for the 1965-1966 programme are well underway.

There were forty United Nations statistical experts in African countries in 1963. Most of them are now sending their periodic progress reports regularly to the secretariat for study and technical and practical comments. More than twenty-five such experts were briefed at the Commission's headquarters on their way to their duty stations.

The third Conference of African Statisticians has recommended the expansion of the regional advisory service by the establishment of three additional posts in the field of national accounts, statistical programming and data processing. The current service, composed of five advisers in the fields of demography, public finance statistics, national accounts, sampling and field surveys, was set up in mid-1961 and has so far undertaken more than sixty field missions in twenty-five African countries.

(ii) Regional co-operation for statistical development

Description:

Establishment and implementation of regional programmes of co-operation, based on specific needs expressed by countries for their statistical development. Activities include the following:

a. Short sub-regional meetings of heads of statistical offices and of directors of statistical training and other activities at the sub-regional level;

b. Study tours on specific subjects or covering specialized operations;

c. A fellowship placement programme to enable junior statisticians to receive in-service training in statistical offices of the region.

Comment:

The United Nations has established three sub-regional middle-level statistical training courses, located at Achimota (Ghana), Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) and Yaoundé (Cameroon). In addition, assistance, in the form of fellowships and/or teaching staff, is given to other centres and training operations at Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Dar es Salaam (Tanganyika), Lagos (Nigeria) and Rabat (Morocco).

A meeting of directors of the middle-level centres and other United Nations training experts was held in Addis Ababa in April 1963 with a view to co-ordinating existing training activities and investigating possible lines of future action. The Meeting recognized the need for expansion of training facilities. The third Conference of African Statisticians recommended the establishment of two more middle-level centres, one for east Africa (English) and the other for west Africa (French) as well as one higher level regional centre (English). The Conference also recommended that the Commission establish training facilities in national accounts.

Two sub-regional meetings of heads of statistical offices were convened in 1962 and two similar meetings, one for north and east and the other for west Africa, are scheduled for 1964-1965.

A study tour on the relation of statistics to planning is being organized in co-operation with the Economic Commission for Europe and will take place in 1964 in Africa and Europe. A study tour on housing statistics is scheduled for 1965. The Conference also recommended for future action the organization of a study tour in West Africa on problems relating to subsistence activity and shifting cultivations.

(iii) Regional co-operation in the field of data processing

Description:

a. Use of the Mechanical Unit established at the Commission's headquarters for research and demonstration purposes and for servicing countries without equipment or with insufficient processing capacity.

b. Preparation of reports on developments in data processing.

Comment:

The Mechanical Unit established at the Commission's headquarters near the end of 1961 has successfully performed a number of operations such as the processing of the Addis Ababa census, the processing of external trade statistics for one African country, the regular tabulation of African trade statistics for the Commission's publications and the processing of the secretariat payroll. A report on prospects for electronic data processing in Africa was prepared by the secretariat in

1963 and was submitted to the third CAS. The Conference recommended that a group of experts be convened to review the problems of data processing in Africa in greater detail and to draw up a programme of regional co-operation in the field. It also recommended that the size and service of the Mechanical Unit be expanded.

(iv) Exchange of information on statistical activities

Description:

Establishment of a system for general exchange of information on statistical activities and methods among African countries, including the following activities:

- a. Publication of the Statistical Newsletter.
- b. Preparation and publication of methodological manuals adapted to African conditions.
- c. Translation and circulation of reports on methods relating to various types of surveys, and other statistical operations.
- d. Publication from time to time of bibliographical references on statistical publications in African countries.

Comment:

The Statistical Newsletter, established in 1960, is now published on a quarterly basis.

A report on methods and problems of African population censuses and another on methods and problems of civil registration and vital statistics collection in Africa were submitted to the third Conference of African Statisticians. A methodological manual on African national accounts is under preparation and will be issued in 1964 in an effort to clarify and extend the intermediate system of national accounts for use in Africa proposed by a working group of experts in 1962 and discussed at the third Conference.

The Conference recommended the continuation of work on preparation for the manual on household surveys and the compilation of a list of technical coefficients for the use of planners. It agreed to include the following in the work programme for the years 1963-1968:

- a. Extension of the report on population censuses to include the experience of all countries in the region.
- b. Preparation of a study of demographic enquiries on a sub-regional scale in the region.
- c. Preparation of a report on African experiences in industrial censuses and enquiries carried out in conjunction with the 1963 world programme.

Comment:

Statistical appendices are published as annexes to the Economic Bulletin for Africa:

Series A of the African Trade Statistics Bulletin gives the direction of trade of African countries. Three issues were published in 1962-1963 (December 1961, June 1962 and December 1962). Series B of that Bulletin gives a detailed area classification of imports and exports, by commodity group and country of origin or destination. The latest issue in this series contains figures for the period January-June 1962. The geographical coverage of this series was progressively extended in 1963. A special issue on intra-African trade statistics has been issued covering the years 1960 and 1961.

Special compilations for research purposes in the secretariat were completed in the fields of industry, energy, national accounts and transport.

The compilation of the tables for the African demographic handbook has been completed in co-operation with the Social Affairs Section of the secretariat and is available in mimeographed form.

The handbook on African national accounts will be issued by the middle of 1964.

A compilation of industrial statistics in Africa has been completed and is available for preliminary circulation in mimeographed form.

VII. HUMAN RIGHTS

The Commission has no activities under this heading.

VIII. BASIC INFORMATION

Group 1. Continuing projects and activities of high priority

(i) Trade information

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the first session of the Standing Committee on Trade, recommendation X (E/CN.14/174 and Corr.1).

Description:

Collection and dissemination of information on foreign trade.

Comment:

a. A progress report on trade intelligence was presented to the Standing Committee on Trade at its second session;

b. Foreign Trade Newsletter, nos. 4, 5 and 6 were presented to the Standing Committee on Trade at its second session. Publication of the Foreign Trade Newsletter will be continued in 1964.

(ii) 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:

a. Current economic and social 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 analysis of the market for the principal African export commodities and, as far as possible, forecasts of demand and supply.

b. Activities of the Commission and its secretariat, including reports on conferences, seminars or working parties not covered in other periodic documents.

c. Selected problems investigated by the secretariat.

d. A review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

Comment:

The Bulletin will be published twice a year.

(iii) Assistance and advisory services in the field of economic research

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission.

Description:

a. To assist member Governments at their request in establishing economic research units needed for planning and other purposes as well as in organizing and co-ordinating economic research with a view to eliminating duplication and waste of human and financial resources.

b. To assist Governments in starting or preparing periodical economic surveys or similar publications dealing with current economic developments.

Comment:

New project to be started in 1964.

Group 2. Ad hoc projects of high priority

(iv) Economic survey of Africa

Origin: Terms of reference of the Commission; report on the second session, paragraph 85.

Description:

A comprehensive study of changes in the economic structure of Africa, including relevant political and social factors, with a view to showing their implications on current problems relating to development policies and development planning in Africa. The study will concentrate on the 1950s and will bring up to date the statistical and factual materials published in the Economic Survey of Africa since 1950 ^{19/} (E/CN.14/28), but it will also contain a part dealing with development prospects and possibilities of the region.

Comment:

Project to be carried out in 1963-1964 in co-operation with all Divisions.

^{19/} United Nations publication, Sales No.: 59.II.K.1.

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

List of delegations and observers at the sixth session
of the Commission

MEMBERS

Algeria

Representative: Mr. Hocine Benyelles

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Baki Brahim, Mr. M. Abdelkader, Mr. Eugène Teule,
Mr. Malek Brachemi

Cameroon

Representative: Mr. Pierre Maschouer

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Antoine Essomé, Mr. A. Njem Bikim

Chad

Representative: Mr. Mahamat Gabdou

Congo (Leopoldville)

Representative: Mr. C. Kamitatu

Alternate Representatives: Mr. J.L. Lacroix, Mr. S. Bweta, Mr. J. Simon,
Mr. Michel Sami, Mr. Antoine Lawrence, Mr. J. Tschimpangila, Mr. Fiti

Dahomey

Representative: Mr. N. Soglo

Alternate Representatives: Mr. C. Sagbo, Mr. R. Loko, Mr. E. Koudogbo,
Mr. C. Johnson

Ethiopia

Representative: H.E. Lij Endalkachew Makonnen

Alternate Representatives: Ato Yewend Wessen Mengesha, Ato Tekle Haimanot, Gebre Mariam, Ato Afework Zelleke, Ato Assefaw Legesse, Ato Araya Selassie Sirak, Ato Ashenafi Shiferaw, Ato Birhanu Wakwaya, Ato Abeselom Zikie, Woizerit Lulabesha Retta

Gabon

Representative: Mr. Boniface Nombey

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Simon Pither, Mr. Gabriel Essonghe

Ghana

Representative: Mr. A.K. Onowona-Agyeman

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. E.M. Debrah, Mr. B.K. Mensah, Mr. K. Amoako-Atta, Mr. A.K. Asem, Mr. J.K.D. Appiah, Mr. E. Sam, Mr. J.E.K. Aggrey-Orleans

Guinea

Representative: Mr. Mamadou Sow

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Thomas Curtis, Mr. Hady Touré, Mr. Gova Doré

Ivory Coast

Representative: Mr. Mamadou Coulibaly

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Pascal Bailly, Mr. E. Tanoh, Mr. Jean Amethier, Mr. Ives Berthelot

Kenya

Representative: Mr. Thomas Okelo-Odongo

Alternate Representatives: Mr. A.T. Brough, Miss Jennifer Adhiambo

Liberia

Representative: Mr. A. Momolu Massaquoi

Alternate Representatives: Mr. P. Clarence Parker, Mr. J. Jellico Bright, Mr. Siafa Sherman

Libya

Representative: Mr. Salem M. Omeish

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Salem S. Kukan, Mr. Kassem M. Sherlala

Madagascar

Representative: H.E. Mr. Emile Rakoto

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Samuel Rabedaoro, Mr. Léon Rajaobelina,
Mr. Jean Randrianasolomanana

Mali

Representative: Mr. Djim Seydou Sylla

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Yaya Diakité, Mr. Sekou Traoré, Mr. Mamatou Koné,
Mr. Robert Tiébilé N'Daw

Mauritania

Representative: Mr. Ibrahima Kane

Morocco

Representative: Mr. Ahmed Bennani

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Zine El Abidine Sebti, Mr. Abderrazak Mekouar

Niger

Representative: H.E. Mr. Abdou Sidikou

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Ali Diaroumeyer, Mr. Oumarou Moussa,
Mr. Bernard Bazabas

Nigeria

Representative: H.E. Alhaji Waziri Ibrahim

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. Dickson C. Igwe, Mr. Samuel Babafemi Akande,
Mr. Adeboye Stephen Sholola, Mr. Emmanuel Ikolunde Kolade,
Mr. Ebun Olufunmilayo Martins, Mr. A.K. Hart, Mr. Theophilus Walter Bako,
Mr. Michael Okorie, Mr. G.N.O. Sefia, Mr. G.I. Anyia, Mr. S.H.O. Ibe

Secretary: Mr. J.A.O Banjo

Senegal

Representative: H.E. Mr. Sidi Karachi Diagne

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Cheick Ka, Mr. Seydina-Issa Diop, Mr. Mahanta Fall

Advisers: Mr. Amadou Sow, Mr. Jehan P. Duhamel

Sierra Leone

Representative: H.E. Mr. Maigore Kallon

Alternate Representatives: Mr. C.E.A. Noah, Mr. B.M. Strasser King

Secretary: Miss Suzanette Stanley

Sudan

Representative: H.E. Sayed Jamal Mohamed Ahmed

Alternate Representatives: Sayed Haroun El Awad, Sayed Mahdi Ahmed,
Sayed Ali Abdallah, Sayed Iz Elddin Hamid

Tanganyika

Representative: Mr. A.Z. Nsilo Swai

Alternate Representatives: Mr. F.V. Mponji, Mr. D.R. Bitegeko

Togo

Representative: H.E. Mr. Adossama

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean Lucien Savi de Tové, Mr. Bawa Michel Mankoubi

Tunisia

Representative: Mr. Bechir Mhedhebi

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Taoufik Mazigh, Mr. Abdesalem Kamoun,
Mr. Hassine Zayati

Uganda

Representative: H.E. Mr. G.S.K. Ibingira

Alternate Representatives: Mr. E.B. Bwambale, Mr. C.H.M. Barlow

United Arab Republic

Representative: Dr. Mohamed Labib Shoukeir

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Mohamed Ali Amer, Mr. Abdalla Darwish,
Mr. Ibrahim Mahmoud Lofti, Dr. Saad El Nakady, Mr. Hassan El-Abd,
Mr. Gamal Ragab, Dr. Abou Bakr H. Abdel-Ghaffar, Dr. Yousri Sadek,
Mr. Nabil Fikry Selim

Upper Volta

Representative: H.E. Mr. Edouard Yameogo

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Pierre Damiba, Mr. George Sanogoh,
Mr. Pierre Sanner

Zanzibar

Representative: H.E. Hasnu Makame

Alternate Representative: Mr. Joseph E.V. Coutinho

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Basutoland

Representative: Mr. S.M. Lopolesa

Alternate Representative: Mr. E.T. Manare

France

Representative: H.E. Mr. Jean Daridan

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Jean-Marie Merillon, Mr. André Jouanin

Advisers: Mr. André George, Mr. Michel van Grevenynghe, Mr. André Janin-Reynaud,
Mr. Bernard Pécriaux, Mr. Georges Denizéau

Secretary: Miss Ada Garito

Equatorial Guinea

Representative: H.E. Mr. Wilwardo Jones Niger

Alternate Representatives: Mr. Rolando Barleycorn Macfoy,
H.E. Mr. Samuel Envela-Ipua, Mr. Gabriel Ndongo-Ngongo,
Mr. Antonio González Saez, Mr. Darío Martínez Esteras

Mauritius

Representative: H.E. Mr. Harold Walter

Alternate Representative: Mr. Allan F. Bates

Northern Rhodesia

Representative: H.E. Mr. Arthur Wina

Alternate Representatives: Mr. U.G. Mwila, Mr. C.G. Geasley, Mr. R.J. Randall,
Mr. J.C. Mapoma

Nyasaland

Representative: Mr. C.V.B. Munthali

Southern Rhodesia

Representative: Mr. Josiah Zion Gumede

Alternate Representatives: Mr. J.O.M. Wilkinson, Mr. John Brian Reavill

Spain

Representative: H.E. Mr. José Luis Flórez Estrada

Alternate Representatives: Mr. José Antonio Acebal, Mr. Fernando Díaz de Velasco,
Mr. Carlos G. Muñoz

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Representative: Mr. K. Unwin

Alternate Representatives: H.E. Mr. J.W. Russell, Mr. P.R.A. Mansfield,
Mr. R.A. Browning, Mr. G.W. Maynard, Mr. N.G.S. Beckett

OBSERVERS FOR MEMBER STATES OF THE UNITED NATIONS
NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Austria

Dr. Othmar Singer

Belgium

H.E. Mr. Georges Cassiers, Mrs. Suzanne Vervalcke, Mr. René Pieters, Mr. A. Ameel

Brazil

Mr. João Frank Da Costa

Bulgaria

H.E. Mr. Ivan Karatzanov

China

Mr. Shih-ying Woo, Mr. Shih-cheng Jen

Czechoslovakia

H.E. Dr. Jaroslav Kvacek, Mr. Jaroslav Stahl, Mr. Miloslav Starosta

Cuba

Mr. Juan M. Valdés Pérez

Greece

Mr. Demetre Giannopoulos

Hungary

H.E. Mr. Pal Racz, Mr. Jozsef Herendi, Mr. Miklos Simanyi

India

Mr. S. Vohra, Mr. K.K. Bhargava

Israel

H.E. Mr. Shmuel Divon, Miss Hava Hareli, Mr. Pinhas Zusman, Mr. Arie Levin

Italy

Mr. Giuseppe De Rege Theasauro, Mr. Carlo Garavelli, Mr. Sergio Grimaldi

Japan

H.E. Mr. Kuniyoshi Negishi, Mr. Tetsuji Sugimoto, Mr. Yoichi Yamaguchi

Luxembourg

Mr. N. van Dijl

Netherlands

Mr. F.R.A. Walraven, Mr. N. van Dijl

Poland

H.E. Mr. Jerzy Michalowski, Mr. Wiktor Gorecki, Mr. Mieczyslaw Cielecki,
Mr. Boguslaw Muszynski

Romania

H.E. Mr. Mircea Nicolaescu, Mr. Ion Necula

Sweden

H.E. Mr. Ake Sjoelin, Mr. P.A. Kettis, Mr. C.G. Widstrand, Mr. K.H. Willén

Turkey

Dr. Ihsan Aksoy

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Mr. I.V. Arhipov, H.E. Mr. A.V. Budakov, Mr. I.N. Kopelinsky, Mr. M.V. Lavrichenko,
Mr. G. Abramov, Mr. A.I. Osipian, Mr. K.K.K. Kokkinaki, Mr. D.A. Sokolov,
Mr. N.A. Smirnov, Mr. A.N. Ivanov, Mr. B.V. Kokorev, Mr. Ostrovski,
Mr. P.O. Polschikov, Mr. V.V. Makarov

United States of America

Mr. J. Wayne Fredericks, Mr. Louis D. Junior, Mr. Arthur M. Stillman,
Mr. David Bolen, Mr. Howard Smith

Yugoslavia

Mr. Miloi Lalović, Mr. Novica Blagojević, Mr. Milan Aleksić

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

International Labour Organisation (ILO): Mr. J. Reynaud

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO): Mr. A.E. Chinbuah,
Mr. Garvey Laurent, Mr. Paul Kohn, Mr. S.V. Mazumdar, Mr. G.G. Watterson

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO):
Mr. Elmandjra, Mr. René Ochs

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): Mr. A.M. Lester

World Health Organization (WHO): Dr. A. El Halawani, Dr. H.B.L. Russell

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD): Mr. Arie Kruithof

International Monetary Fund (IMF): Mr. Nassim Saliba

International Telecommunications Union (ITU): Dr. Manchar Balaji Sarwate,
Mr. Santiago Quijano Caballero, Ato Gabriel Tedros

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY (IAEA)

Mr. Oliver E.S. Lloyd

OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Dr. V.K. Kyaruzi, Mr. Cheikh Hamidou Kane, Mr. H. Ehrenstale

Technical Assistance Board (TAB)

Mr. Peter Aylen

United Nations Special Fund

Mr. Georges Dumontet, Mr. K. William Taylor

World Food Programme (WFP)

Mr. J.S. Annan

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Central Bank of Equatorial African States and the Cameroon

Mr. F. Giscard d'Estaing

Central Bank of West African States

Mr. Pierre Sanner

Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa (CCTA)

Mr. A.O. Odelola

European Economic Community

Mr. Pierre Fay, Mr. Albert Maes, Mr. Robert Scheiber

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

Mr. Gustaf Hortling

League of Arab States

Mr. Fouad Koussa

Organisation Africaine et Malgache de Coopération Economique (OAMCE)

H.E. Mr. Edouard Yameogo, Mr. Ordonnaud

Organization for African Unity (OAU)

Ato Kifle Wodajo, Woizero Etsegenet Zawdie, Ato Gedamu Abraha, Ato Negussie Zerihun

OBSERVERS FOR STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. K. Erdmann, Mr. W. Lamby, Mr. Boettcher, Mr. C. von Amsberg

Switzerland

Mr. Pierre Burdet

NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Category A

International Chamber of Commerce: Ato Bekele Beshah

International Confederation of Christian Trade Unions: Mr. Jean Diallo

International Confederation of Free Trade Unions: Mr. Were Dibo Ogutu,
Mr. Reuben M. Mwilu, Ato Solomon Beyene, Mr. Tahar Kassem, Mr. Gus Edgren,
Mr. Irving Brown

World Federation of Trade Unions: Mr. Mustapha Sarr

World Veterans Federation: Mr. Jean Juttel

Category B

Afro-Asian Organization for Economic Co-operation: Ato Tulu Gula

Catholic International Union for Social Service: Miss Marie-Rose Douzieh

Friends World Committee for Consultation: Dr. Edward Beals, Mr. Roger Barnes

International Council of Women: Countess Alicia Paolizzi

International League for the Rights of Man: Mr. Richard Pankhurst

International Organization of Employers: Mr. R.E. Mayne

International Road Federation: Mr. J.A.T. Shannon

League of Red Cross Societies: Ato Hailou Desta Kassa

World Young Men's Christian Association: Mr. Marvin J. Ludwig

World Young Women's Christian Association: Mrs. Gladys C. Lawther

ANNEX II

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

- E/3727/Rev.1-E/CN.14/299/Rev.1 - Annual report (4 March 1962- 2 March 1963)
(Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Thirty-sixth session,
Supplement No. 10)
- E/CN.14/111 and Rev.1 - Revised terms of reference and rules of procedure of the
Economic Commission for Africa
- E/CN.14/234 and Corr.1 - Provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/234/Rev.1-3 and Rev.3/Add.1 - Revised provisional agenda
- E/CN.14/235 - Report of the Executive Secretary on measures taken in pursuance
of resolutions 68(v) and 69(v)
- E/CN.14/236 and Corr.1 - Revised terms of reference of the Commission
- E/CN.14/237 - Five year review of the activities of the Economic Commission for
Africa
- E/CN.14/238 - The food and agriculture situation in Africa: note prepared by the
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- E/CN.14/239 and Corr.1 - Current economic trends (Economic Bulletin for Africa,
vol. IV, No. 1, parts A and B)
- E/CN.14/240 - Report of the Meeting of Experts on the Integration of Social
Development Plans with Over-all Development Planning
- E/CN.14/241 - Report of the Workshop on Urban Problems: the role of women in
urban development
- E/CN.14/242 - Preliminary report on the African timber trends study
- E/CN.14/243 - Report on locust control: submitted by FAO
- E/CN.14/244 - Text of chapter IV of the 1963 Report on the World Social Situation:
development in Africa
- E/CN.14/245 and Corr.1 and Add.1 - Report of the Standing Committee on Industry,
Natural Resources and Transport on its second session

E/CN.14/246 and Corr.1 - Report of the west African industrial co-ordination mission

E/CN.14/247 and Corr.1 - Report of the industrial co-ordination mission to east and central Africa

E/CN.14/248 and Corr.1 - Report of the industrial co-ordination mission to Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia

E/CN.14/249 and Corr.1 - Report on the preparation of an African telecommunication network: prepared by ITU

E/CN.14/250 and Rev.1-2 and Rev.2/Corr.1 - Report on joint activities with the International Civil Aviation Organization towards the development of air transport in Africa

E/CN.14/251 - Report on work in housing, building and planning

E/CN.14/252 - Progress report on the economic survey of Africa

E/CN.14/253 and Corr.1 - Report of the Standing Committee on Trade on its second session

E/CN.14/254 - Report on activities in public administration

E/CN.14/255 and Corr.1 - Report on the third Conference of African Statisticians

E/CN.14/256 - Report on statistical training centres

E/CN.14/257 and Add.1 - Implementation of decisions on decentralization of economic and social activities and strengthening of the regional economic commissions: report by the Executive Secretary

E/CN.14/258 and Corr.1 and Add.1 - Report on training activities of the Economic Commission for Africa

E/CN.14/259 - Progress report on the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

E/CN.14/260 - Progress report on the African development bank

E/CN.14/261 and Corr.1 - Progress towards an African common market

E/CN.14/262 - Report of the Group of Experts on an African payments union

E/CN.14/263 - Proposal regarding machinery to service African States in the legal field

E/CN.14/264 and Corr.1 - Resolutions and decisions of interest to the Commission adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions and by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session

E/CN.14/265 - Information paper on technical assistance provided to countries of the ECA region under the expanded and regular programmes: prepared by the TAB secretariat

E/CN.14/266 - Report of the World Food Programme: prepared by the United Nations/FAO World Food Programme

E/CN.14/267 - Work programme for 1964-1965

E/CN.14/268 - Action taken by the Economic and Social Council on the draft resolutions recommended by the Commission at its fifth session

E/CN.14/269 - Adult literacy and economic and social development: prepared by UNESCO

E/CN.14/270 - A note on the fisheries of Africa: prepared by FAO

E/CN.14/271 - Fertilizers in Africa

E/CN.14/272 - African timber trends and prospects: preliminary report prepared in collaboration with FAO

E/CN.14/273 - Technical activities in Africa of the International Civil Aviation Organization: prepared by ICAO

E/CN.14/274 - World Meteorological Organization technical assistance activities in Africa: prepared by WMO

E/CN.14/275 - Report of the Executive Secretary on a statute of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning

E/CN.14/276 - United Nations Training and Research Institute

E/CN.14/277 - Progress report on ECA/ICAO's study of air transport in Africa

E/CN.14/278 - Implementation in Africa of United Nations resolutions on land reform with special reference to the Economic Commission for Africa

E/CN.14/279 and Corr.1 - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

E/CN.14/280 - International economic assistance to Africa, 1962: prepared by the Bureau of General Economic Research and Policies, United Nations Headquarters

E/CN.14/281 - Economic conditions in non-self-governing territories

E/CN.14/282 - Civil aviation training facilities in Africa

E/CN.14/283 - Note on co-ordination missions of industrial development

- E/CN.14/284 - Report on the work of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning since the meeting of its Standing Committee of Direction in Cairo (1-6 June 1963)
- E/CN.14/285 - Report of the meeting on the activities of the Economic Commission for Africa in North Africa (Addis Ababa, 17-20 February 1964)
- E/CN.14/286 - Implementation of resolution 72(V): financing of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
- E/CN.14/287 - Report on the work of the fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of Direction of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning, held at Addis Ababa on 22, 24 and 26 February 1964
- E/CN.14/288 - Report of the Working Group on Trans-Saharan Transport, Addis Ababa, 17 and 19 February 1964
- E/CN.14/289 - Report of informal consultation on the programme of work of the Economic Commission for Africa in the east and central African sub-region

ANNEX III

Terms of reference of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-fifth session (resolution 671 A (XXV)), and amended by the Council at its twenty-sixth and thirty-sixth sessions (resolution 974 D (XXXVI))

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered General Assembly resolution 1155 (XII) of 26 November 1957 recommending that, for the purpose of giving effective aid to the countries and territories of Africa and in accordance with Article 68 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council, at its next session, give prompt and favourable consideration to the establishment of an Economic Commission for Africa,

Bearing in mind the views expressed by the African countries Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia and the United Arab Republic, a/ and by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, b/ and the views of other delegations expressed in the Council,

Establishes an Economic Commission for Africa, with the following terms of reference:

1. The Economic Commission for Africa, acting within the framework of the policies of the United Nations and subject to the general supervision of the Economic and Social Council, shall, provided that the Commission takes no action with respect to any country without the agreement of the Government of that country:

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

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

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

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

b/ Ibid., document E/3095.

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

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

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

(g) In carrying out the above functions, deal as appropriate with the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship of economic and social factors.

2. The Commission is empowered to make recommendations on any matter within its competence directly to the Governments of the members or associate members concerned, to Governments admitted in a consultative capacity, and to the specialized agencies. The Commission shall submit for prior consideration by the Economic and Social Council any of its proposals for activities that would have important effects on the economy of the world as a whole.

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

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

5. Membership of the Commission shall be open to: Algeria, c/ Burundi, c/ Cameroon, e/ Central African Republic, e/ Chad, e/ Congo (Brazzaville), e/ Congo (Leopoldville), e/ Dahomey, e/ Ethiopia, Gabon, e/ Ghana, Guinea, f/ Ivory Coast, e/ Kenya, g/ Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, e/ Mali, e/ Mauritania, d/ Morocco, Niger, e/

c/ Member of the United Nations since 1962.

d/ Member of the United Nations since 1961.

e/ Member of the United Nations since 1960.

f/ Member of the United Nations since 1958.

g/ Member of the United Nations since 1963.

Nigeria, c/ Republic of South Africa, h/ Rwanda, c/ Senegal, e/ Sierra Leone, d/ Somalia, e/ Sudan, Tanganyika, d/ Togo, e/ Tunisia, Uganda, c/ the United Arab Republic, Upper Volta, e/ and Zanzibar, g/ and to any other State in the area which may hereafter become a member of the United Nations, provided that States which shall cease to have any territorial responsibilities in Africa shall cease to be members of the Commission.

6. The following shall be associate members of the Commission:

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

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

7. Representatives of associate members shall be entitled to participate without vote in all meetings of the Commission, whether sitting as commission or as committee of the whole.

8. Representatives of associate members shall be eligible to be appointed as members of any committee or any other subordinate body which may be set up by the Commission, and to hold office in such bodies.

9. The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate, in a consultative capacity, in its consideration of any matter of particular concern to that non-member, following the practices of the Economic and Social Council.

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

11. The Commission shall take measures to ensure that the necessary liaison shall be maintained with other organs of the United Nations and with the specialized

h/ See resolution 974 D IV (XXXVI) of the Economic and Social Council which reads:

"The Economic and Social Council

"1. Decides to reconsider its decision on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa in respect of the membership of the Republic of South Africa,

"2. Decides that the Republic of South Africa shall not take part in the work of the Economic Commission for Africa until the Council, on the recommendation of the Economic Commission for Africa, shall find that conditions for constructive co-operation have been restored by a change in its racial policy."

agencies, with special attention to the avoidance of a duplication of effort. The Commission shall establish appropriate liaison and co-operation with other regional economic commissions in accordance with the resolutions and directives of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly.

12. The Commission may establish such liaison as it deems appropriate with intergovernmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field.

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

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

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

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

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

18. The headquarters of the Commission and its secretariat shall be located in Africa. The site of the headquarters shall be decided by the Economic and Social Council in consultation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. i/ The Commission may in due course also establish such sub-regional offices as it may find necessary.

19. The first session of the Commission shall be called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as soon as practicable, but not later than the end of 1958. The Commission shall at each session decide upon the locality of the meeting of its next session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

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

i/ At its 1018th meeting, on 29 April 1958, the Council decided to choose by ballot among the five sites proposed as the headquarters of the Economic Commission for Africa. Addis Ababa was chosen as the headquarters of the Commission.

ANNEX IV

Rules of Procedure of the Economic Commission for Africa

As adopted at the first session of the Commission (E/CN.14/3/Rev.1)

I. SESSIONS

DATE AND PLACE OF SESSIONS

Rule 1

Sessions of the Commission shall be held:

- (a) At a date recommended by the Commission at a previous session after consultation with the Secretary-General, and approved by the Economic and Social Council;
- (b) Within forty-five days of a request to that effect by the Council;
- (c) At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, after consultation with the Executive Secretary;
- (d) On such other occasions as the Chairman, in consultation with the Vice-Chairmen and the Executive Secretary, deems necessary.

Rule 2

Each session convened in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of rule 1 shall be held at a place decided upon by the Commission at a previous session, due consideration being given to the principle that the Commission should meet at its headquarters or in the different countries of Africa.

Sessions convened in pursuance of sub-paragraphs (b), (c) or (d) of rule 1 shall be held at a place determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Chairman of the Commission.

Rule 3

At the request of the majority of the members of the Commission, or in special cases, the date and place of the session may be altered by the Secretary-General 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-Chairmen shall examine the credentials and submit their report to the Commission. This rule shall not, however, prevent a member or associate member from changing its representatives, alternate representatives or advisers subsequently, subject to proper submission and examination of credentials, where needed.

IV. OFFICERS

ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN AND VICE-CHAIRMEN

Rule 14

The Commission shall, at the commencement of the first session held in the course of each year, elect from among the representatives of members a Chairman, a First Vice-Chairman and a Second Vice-Chairman.

TERMS OF OFFICE

Rule 15

The officers of the Commission shall hold office until their successors are elected. They shall be eligible for re-election.

ACTING CHAIRMAN

Rule 16

If the Chairman is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the First Vice-Chairman or, in the latter's absence, the Second Vice-Chairman, shall preside. A Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairman.

REPLACEMENT OF CHAIRMAN

Rule 17

If the Chairman ceases to represent a member of the Commission, or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the First Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term. If the First Vice-Chairman

also ceases to represent a member of the Commission or is so incapacitated that he can no longer hold office, the Second Vice-Chairman shall become Chairman for the unexpired portion of the term.

VOTING RIGHTS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 18

The Chairman or a Vice-Chairman acting as Chairman shall participate in the meetings of the Commission in that capacity and not as the representative of the member by whom he is accredited. In such case an alternate representative shall be entitled to represent the member concerned in the meetings of the Commission and exercise the right to vote.

V. COMMITTEES OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 19

At each session, the Commission may set up such committees of the whole or committees of limited membership as it deems necessary and refer to them any questions of the agenda for study and report. The Commission may, in consultation with the Executive Secretary, authorize such committees to meet while the Commission is not in session.

Rule 20

The members of the committees of the Commission shall be nominated by the Chairman, subject to the approval by the Commission, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 21

These rules of procedure shall apply to the proceedings of the committees, unless the Commission decides otherwise.

VI. SECRETARIAT

Rule 22

The Executive Secretary shall act in that capacity at all meetings of the Commission, its committees and subsidiary bodies. He may designate another member of the staff to take his place at any meeting.

Rule 23

The Executive Secretary shall direct the staff provided by the Secretary-General and required by the Commission and any subsidiary bodies thereof.

Rule 24

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for keeping the members and associate members of the Commission informed of any questions which may be brought before it for consideration.

Rule 25

At the beginning of each session the Executive Secretary shall present a report on the work programme of the secretariat during the period between the previous and the current session. In the periods between sessions, the Executive Secretary shall see that in so far as possible, members and associate members are informed of the results of the work in progress and of the opinions expressed by Governments of members and associate members regarding such results.

Rule 26

The Executive Secretary or his representative may, subject to rule 41, make oral as well as written statements to the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies concerning any question under consideration.

Rule 27

The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for all the necessary arrangements for meetings of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 28

The secretariat shall interpret speeches made at meetings; shall receive, translate and circulate the documents of the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies; shall publish and circulate the records of the sessions, the resolutions of the Commission and the relevant documentation required. It shall have the custody of the documents in the archives of the Commission and generally perform all other work which the Commission may require.

Rule 29

Before any proposal which involves expenditure from United Nations funds is approved by the Commission or by any of its subsidiary bodies, the Executive Secretary shall prepare and circulate to members, as early as possible, a separate estimate of the cost of the proposal. It shall be the duty of the Chairman to draw the attention of the members to this estimate and invite discussions on it when the proposal is considered by the Commission or by a subsidiary body.

Rule 30

The Executive Secretary in carrying out his functions shall act under the authority and on behalf of the Secretary-General.

VII. LANGUAGES

WORKING LANGUAGES

Rule 31

English and French shall be the working languages of the Commission.

INTERPRETATION FROM A WORKING LANGUAGE

Rule 32

Speeches made in either of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other working language.

INTERPRETATION FROM OTHER LANGUAGES

Rule 33

Any representative may make a speech in a language other than the working languages. In this case, he shall himself provide for the interpretation into one of the working languages. The interpretation into the other working language by an interpreter of the secretariat may be based on the interpretation given in a working language.

LANGUAGE OF RECORDS

Rule 34

Records shall be drawn up in the working languages.

LANGUAGE OF RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 35

All resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions of the Commission, including the annual reports referred to in rule 69, shall be made available in the working languages.

VIII. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 36

The meetings of the Commission shall be held in public unless the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 37

At the close of each private meeting the Commission may issue a communiqué through the Executive Secretary.

IX. RECORDS

SUMMARY RECORDS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS

Rule 38

Summary records of the meetings of the Commission shall be kept by the secretariat. They shall be sent as soon as possible to the representatives of members and associate members and to the representatives of any other Government, agency or organization which participated in the meetings concerned. Such representatives shall inform the secretariat not later than seventy-two hours after the circulation of any summary records of any changes they wish to have made. Any disagreement concerning such changes shall be referred to the Chairman, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 39

The corrected version of the summary records of public meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible in accordance with the practices of the Economic and Social Council. This shall include distribution to associate members, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register and, on appropriate occasions, to representatives of Governments admitted to participate in the deliberations of the Commission in a consultative capacity.

RECORDS OF PRIVATE MEETINGS

Rule 40

The corrected version of the summary records of private meetings shall be distributed as soon as possible to the members and associate members of the Commission and to any other representatives of Governments, agencies or organizations which may have participated in such private meetings. They shall be made public at such time and under such conditions as the Commission may decide.

RESOLUTIONS AND OTHER FORMAL ACTIONS

Rule 41

As soon as possible, the text of all reports, resolutions, recommendations and other formal decisions made by the Commission, its committees and its subsidiary bodies, shall be distributed to the members and associate members of the Commission,

to the other regional economic commissions, to the specialized agencies and to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to inter-governmental organizations in Africa operating in the same field as the Commission with which liaison has been established by the Commission, to the non-governmental organizations in category A and to the appropriate non-governmental organizations in category B and on the Register.

X. CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

QUORUM

Rule 42

A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE CHAIRMAN

Rule 43

In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him elsewhere by these rules, the Chairman shall declare the opening and closing of each meeting of the Commission, shall direct the discussion, ensure the observance of these rules, and shall accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote, and announce decisions. The Chairman, subject to these rules, shall have control of the proceedings of the Commission and over the maintenance of order at its meetings. He shall rule on points of order and shall have, in particular, the power to propose adjournment or closure of the debate or adjournment or suspension of a meeting.

Debate shall be confined to the question before the Commission and the Chairman may call a speaker to order if his remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

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 removed therefrom, and so on, until all amendments have been put to the vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon. If no amendments are adopted, the proposal shall be put to the vote in its original form.

A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises that proposal.

VOTING ON PROPOSALS

Rule 62

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Commission shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted.

The Commission may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Any motions requiring that no decision be taken on the substance of such proposals shall, however, be considered as previous questions and shall be put to the vote before them.

ELECTIONS

Rule 63

All elections of individuals shall be decided by secret ballot unless, in the absence of objections, the Commission decides otherwise.

Rule 64

If one elective place is to be filled and no candidate obtains in the first ballot the majority required, a second ballot shall be taken, confined to the two candidates obtaining the largest number of votes. If in the second ballot the votes are equally divided, the Chairman shall decide between the candidates by drawing lots.

In the case of a tie in the first ballot, among the candidates obtaining the second largest number of votes, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to two. In the case of a tie among three or more candidates obtaining the largest number of votes, a second ballot shall be held; if a tie results among more than two candidates, the number shall be reduced to two by lot.

Rule 65

When two or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates obtaining a majority on the first ballot shall be elected.

If the number of candidates obtaining such majority is less than the number of places to be filled, there shall be held additional ballots to fill the remaining places. The voting will be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the previous ballot, who shall number not more than twice the places remaining to be filled. However, in the case of a tie between a greater number of unsuccessful candidates, a special ballot shall be held for the purpose of reducing the number of candidates to the required number.

If three restricted ballots are inconclusive, unrestricted ballots shall follow in which votes may be cast for any eligible person or member. If three such unrestricted ballots are inconclusive, the next three ballots (subject to exception in the case similar to that of the tie mentioned at the end of the previous paragraph of this rule) shall be restricted to the candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes in the third of the unrestricted ballots. The number of such candidates shall not be more than twice the places remaining to be filled.

The following three ballots thereafter shall be unrestricted, and so on, until all the places are filled.

EQUALLY DIVIDED VOTES

Rule 66

If a vote is equally divided on matters other than elections, the proposal shall be regarded as rejected.

XII. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

Rule 67

The Commission may, after consultation with any specialized agency concerned, and with the approval of the Economic and Social Council, set up such continually acting subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions and shall define the powers and composition of each of them.

Rule 68

Subsidiary bodies shall adopt their own rules of procedure unless otherwise decided by the Commission.

XIII. REPORTS

Rule 69

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

XIV. PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS NOT MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

Rule 70

The Commission shall invite any Member of the United Nations not a member of the Commission to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Commission considers is of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member thus invited shall not have the right to vote but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Commission.

Rule 71

A committee may invite any Member of the United Nations which is not one of its own members to participate in its deliberations on any matter which the Committee considers of a particular concern to that Member. Any Member so invited shall not have the right to vote, but may submit proposals which may be put to the vote by a request of any member of the Committee.

XV. PARTICIPATION OF, AND CONSULTATION WITH, SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

Rule 72

In accordance with the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the specialized agencies, the agreements concluded between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and the terms of reference of the

Commission, the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency shall be entitled to be represented at meetings of the Commission and its committees, to participate through their representatives in the deliberations with respect to items relating to matters within the scope of their activities, and to submit proposals regarding such items, which may be put to the vote on request of any member of the Commission or the Committees concerned.

XVI. CONSULTATIONS WITH NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Rule 73

Non-governmental organizations in categories A and B and on the Register may designate authorized representatives to sit as observers at public meetings of the Commission.

Rule 74

Written statements relevant to the work of the Commission or its subsidiary bodies may be submitted by organizations in categories A and B on subjects for which these organizations have a special competence. Such statements shall be circulated by the Executive Secretary to the members and associate members of the Commission except those statements which have become obsolete, e.g., those dealing with matters already disposed of.

Rule 75

The following conditions shall be observed regarding the submission and circulation of such written statements:

- (a) The written statement shall be submitted in one of the working languages of the Commission;
- (b) It shall be submitted in sufficient time for appropriate consultation to take place between the Executive Secretary and the organization before circulation;
- (c) The organization shall give due consideration to any comments which the Executive Secretary may make in the course of such consultation before transmitting the statement in final form;
- (d) A written statement submitted by an organization in category A or B will be circulated in full if it does not exceed 2,000 words. Where a statement is in excess of 2,000 words, the organization shall submit a summary which will be circulated or shall supply sufficient copies of the full text in the working languages for distribution. A statement will also be circulated in full, however, upon the specific request of the Commission;
- (e) The Executive Secretary may invite organizations on the Register to submit written statements. The provisions of paragraphs (a), (c) and (d) above shall apply to such statements;

(f) A written statement or summary, as the case may be, will be circulated by the Executive Secretary in the working languages of the Commission.

Rule 76

The Commission and its subsidiary bodies may consult with organizations in category A or B either directly or through a committee or committees established for the purpose. In all cases, such consultations may be arranged on the invitation of the Commission or the subsidiary body or on the request of the organization.

On the recommendation of the Executive Secretary and at the request of the Commission or one of its subsidiary bodies, organizations on the Register may also be heard by the Commission or its subsidiary bodies.

Rule 77

The Commission may recommend that an organization which has special competence in a particular field should undertake specific studies or investigations or prepare specific papers for the Commission. The limitations of rule 75 (d) shall not apply in this case.

XVII. AMENDMENTS AND SUSPENSIONS OF RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule 78

Any of these rules may be amended or suspended by the Commission.

Rule 79

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

Rule 80

A rule of procedure may be suspended by the Commission provided that twenty-four hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given. The notice may be waived if no member objects.

ANNEX V

STATEMENT BY MR. ROBERT K.A. GARDINER, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF ECA

At its first session (29 December 1958-6 January 1959), the Commission laid down certain principles to guide the work of the secretariat. It decided that the Commission should undertake projects which individual countries by themselves would find difficult to handle. It also recognized that the scope of some projects might extend beyond national frontiers. It was stressed at that session that the quality and standard of the work produced by the Commission should always be higher than that which individual countries, with their limited fund of skilled people, could be expected to attain.

The projects approved at that session reflected this thinking, and the decisions of subsequent sessions followed the pattern established in 1958-1959. At this sixth session, the Commission is ending its first five years of work and beginning another five-year period. This is clearly a convenient point at which to take a hard look at what has been achieved. Document E/CN.14/237 reflects this stock-taking. The secretariat has been compelled to keep the review very sketchy because of the Commission's crowded calendar.

The resolutions which have been adopted during the five previous sessions of the Commission indicated that the Commission should concentrate primarily on the building of institutions, the training of personnel to run such institutions; the advising of Governments in the drawing up and execution of their development programmes, and the conducting of investigations at the request of individual Governments or States in a sub-region.

In each of these fields the Commission has been able to register some achievements. The first institution to be established was the Conference of African Statisticians, which initiated action to speed up the development of statistical services in Africa, with particular reference to the organization of statistical bureaux, the training of middle grade and professional personnel, the determination of methodology applicable to all African countries, and the provision of assistance for statistical surveys.

The first Conference established a programme of statistical work covering a period of five years ending in 1964. As a result of the work of the Conference and of the Division of Statistics, statistical services are now taking shape in several African States and it is expected that in many countries there will soon be enough statistical material on which development planning can be based. This does not mean that planning is to be based on information that is 100 per cent accurate; but it does mean that at least a reasonable margin of error can now be assumed.

The second institution established by the Commission was the African development bank. As delegates will notice from document E/CN.14/260 the Khartoum meetings of experts and ministers concluded an agreement which has now been signed by thirty countries and ratified by seven. Three other countries have obtained

parliamentary approval for ratification and ten are in the process of obtaining parliamentary approval for ratification. The Committee of Nine has already met. It is expected from the communications so far received that by the middle of 1964 there will be a sufficient number of ratifications to enable the bank to come into being.

It is necessary to restate the purposes and the functions of the bank: in view of the apparent inadequacy of its initial capital of \$250 million to be subscribed by African countries, the bank's role will not be one of making investments out of these limited resources. Its basic purpose is, rather, to stimulate investment. It is expected that the demonstration of the bank's ability to act responsibly will induce direct investment in it from outside sources as well as its use as a channel of aid. This is the principle of "additionality" on which the supporters of the bank are counting. The African development bank may serve as a focal point in the direction of the flow of capital to finance economic and social development in all African countries.

In 1963, two regional offices, formally approved by the Commission, were established in Tangiers and Niamey. By administrative decision of the Executive Secretary, an exploratory mission has been established in Lusaka. If this is approved at this session, Lusaka will become the third sub-regional office of the Commission.

Starting with the collection of statistical and other information, and responsibility for the organization and servicing of sub-regional meetings, these offices will, as time goes on, play an ever-increasing role in the work of the Commission. The discussion of problems in Pan-African and global terms tends to produce generalizations of little immediate value. It is expected that activities conducted on a sub-regional basis will encourage serious examination of problems and lead to concrete action.

Apart from those already mentioned, the tasks of the sub-regional offices will encompass the carrying out of research of interest to Governments in the area; the provision of advisory services requested by Governments; assistance to Resident Representatives in the drawing up of country programmes; the organization of training courses and seminars; the co-ordination of development and trade policies; and provision of a centre for consultation and briefing of Government officials, visiting missions, regional advisers and technical assistance experts.

In November 1963, the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning began work in Dakar with nine tutors and twenty-five students. The Institute is at present housed in temporary buildings provided by the Government of Senegal, but preparations are being made to secure appropriate and adequate accommodation. Eighteen countries have made their pledges to contribute to the counterpart funds which African countries were committed to subscribe. So far, four countries have paid the first instalment of their subscriptions. It is hoped that now that the Special Fund has approved the project, all Member States will come forward with their subscriptions.

The most encouraging feature of the initial activities of the Institute is the number of adequately prepared candidates which Governments have been able to nominate for the first course. It is hoped that if their Governments agree some of the best candidates for this first year's course will be offered fellowships to foreign countries. This will enable them to gain practical experience in planning offices and in research institutions.

Document E/CN.14/259 sets out the arrangements that have been made for summer schools for under-graduates and annual seminars for lecturers in economics. These two activities are intended to help provide, in the shortest possible time, an increasing number of capable officials to participate in economic negotiations on behalf of their countries.

One of the research projects of the Institute will be connected with economic integration in Africa, and special courses and seminars will be arranged to enable political leaders and officials to examine the implications of the various activities which precede and contribute to economic integration.

The Institute is expected to be an international centre in Africa for the study of African economic problems. The teaching and research will concentrate on fundamentals which may lead staff and students to evolve practical solutions acceptable to African countries. The Dakar Institute should produce men who are intellectually and technically trained but who are not converts to particular ideologies.

The curriculum has been drawn up with the help of experts from France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States and Poland. Assistance in the form of books and lecturers has been promised by several countries. Fifty per cent of the cost of running summer schools and seminars has been offered by the United States.

The careful preparatory work of the Committee of Nine, the generous and full co-operation of the Senegalese Government and the prompt action of the Governing Council of the Special Fund have contributed considerably to the launching and the initial success of the Institute.

It may be necessary to draw a distinction between certain aspects of the work of the Institute and that of the Economic Commission for Africa. The secretariat is engaged primarily in operational investigations. The Institute, apart from the training of personnel for African Governments, is concerned with studies in depth. But the activities of the two bodies do converge at several points, especially where the preliminary findings of the Institute may provide material to be used in advising Governments.

The institutions I have described indicate the link between the provision of services and the training of personnel. All of them - the Conference of Statisticians, the bank, the sub-regional offices and the Dakar Institute - provide facilities for the training of much needed personnel. In spite of this, it is true to say that the training programme of the Commission has not got off the ground. There are various reasons for this. At one stage, it was thought that the specialized divisions and sections of ECA would have trainees working with them, that a few civil servants would be sent to other regional commissions for training, and also that selected trainees might be helped to attend specially organized courses in Africa and other parts of the world.

These ideas have failed to make an appreciable impact on the requirements of African countries. The Commission has run seminars, workshops and training courses, but the needs of Africa cannot be met adequately by these means.

The secretariat has now organized a Training Unit which will soon publish a handbook of facilities available to African candidates. The handbook will contain information from the United Nations and its specialized agencies as well as from inter-governmental and bilateral organizations. This Unit should be able to co-ordinate information about the offers made by agencies and be in a position to estimate how many Africans are undergoing training at any one time.

In spite of the acute shortage of trained personnel, quite a number of training institutions in Africa are now operating below capacity. The Training Unit will invite Member States to send their candidates to fill vacancies in existing institutions in Africa. Also there is some indication that apart from offering fellowships, a number of bilateral and governmental agencies are prepared to finance the establishment of new training institutions.

If the Commission approves, the secretariat will periodically issue a questionnaire to find out the training activities that have been organized in different countries as well as the number of persons undergoing training in relation to current needs and requirements of development projects. By replying to this questionnaire Member Countries would become more aware of the African manpower crisis. Countries will thus try to avoid failure to appoint counterpart personnel for OPEX projects and replacements for technical assistance experts at the expiration of their contracts.

The secretariat has received indications from the USSR and the United States of willingness to help in providing facilities for training African technicians. Inquiries have been received from other countries on the same subject. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, France, the United Kingdom, Holland and other countries have indicated willingness to channel some of their scholarships through the Economic Commission for Africa. If Member States co-operate fully with the new Training Unit in the ECA secretariat, it will be possible to find facilities for the training of a much larger number of persons than is being done at present.

It is hoped that during the next five years it will be possible for the Training Unit to examine the syllabi of selected African training institutions and colleges. The Commission will then negotiate for specialization in research and teaching in specific fields.

The Commission must reformulate its concepts and basic philosophy for the economic development of the African continent. Its policy should be to transform the prevailing demand and supply conditions, to bring about internal and external economies which will alter the pattern of trade, the efficiency of productive forces, and the basic structure of African economies.

Co-ordinated economic development is a necessity in Africa. Many countries are too small to sustain modern industrial development. Wider markets and pooling of resources will make it possible for economies to be brought about in a whole range of import substituting industries. It is only through co-operation that industrial research and technological training, which are too expensive for many individual countries, can be speedily developed.

The emphasis on the sub-regional groupings does not mean that the various sub-regions are to be regarded as self-contained units. The goal should be an African common market embracing all the countries of the continent. As industrialization proceeds in each country and sub-region, more intra-African trade will take place. Country and sub-regional boundaries will then cease to be barriers to economic advancement.

Differences in language, political orientation and cultural outlook are not insurmountable obstacles to co-ordinated sub-regional development, or to the eventual creation of a meaningful African common market. This has been demonstrated by the establishment of the Organization for African Unity (OAU). ECA, in close co-operation with OAU, should be an effective instrument in bringing about economic integration.

In the field of economic planning the secretariat intends to go beyond the stage of surveys and long-term planning. African countries should commit themselves to bringing about structural changes in their economies so that their per caput income might increase as rapidly as possible. With this end in view, the secretariat will analyse:

- (a) How best to achieve a co-ordinated approach to external sources of capital so as to minimize competition among African countries;
- (b) The situation, country by country, in the light of all the resources available;
- (c) The most effective instruments to balance objectives and select the most important fields for concerted action.

Apart from regular staff members of the ECA secretariat, there is a team of experts who are available to be sent on missions at short notice and which take less time than normal technical assistance. At present the team can provide specialized services in the following fields: economic planning, social services, statistics, hydrology and planning of river basins, mining, geology, transport, cartography and housing. Applications for the short-term services of these regional advisers should be addressed through Resident Representatives to the secretariat of ECA.

It is obvious that, if there is going to be any economic progress in the foreseeable future, each country has to determine its development strategy and each sub-region its machinery for co-operation. Each project will have to be selected after careful evaluation. There is considerable truth in the statement in a publication of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development that the less developed world's landscape is speckled with poorly selected projects with limited multiplier effect.

Groups of countries should decide on criteria for sharing out new industries. Conferences should give way to more intimate negotiations between countries, perhaps with the assistance of the secretariat. These negotiations should seek to avoid the creation of situations in which less developed areas may be drained economically by relatively more developed ones.

The work of the secretariat in industrialization only started some eighteen months ago. Since then the activities of the Commission have concentrated on the

possibility of establishing modern industries, starting with medium-scale and small-scale industries. One of the major items of this programme is to promote the substitution of imports of consumer and light industrial goods.

However, our thinking goes beyond import substitution. Import substituting industries are relatively easier targets, their market potential is much greater and they can more rapidly become competitive than basic industries. But industrial growth must be directed towards establishing a diversified industrial base and augmenting the supply of capital goods. If this is not done the pace of development will depend on the growth of traditional primary commodity exports. But the trend in export earnings of primary commodities is not encouraging, to say the least.

The industrial co-ordination missions to east and central, and west Africa last year, and to north Africa early this year, should be seen as only a beginning of our efforts to secure industrial development, with emphasis on sub-regional co-operation.

The need to exploit the natural resources of Africa has been stressed by the former President of the International Bank, Mr. Eugene Black. He describes the contrast between Africa's resource potential and the present state of development as staggering. He points out that whilst a series of dams over the Congo River could produce electric power capacity equal to all the electric power installed in western Europe, the only economic activity of the inhabitants of that almost deserted area appears to be the collection of a species of edible caterpillar. In one of the poorest corners of Africa he saw one of the richest iron deposits in the world. Referring to entrepreneurship and management he has stated that the continent's major economic enterprises remain completely dominated by foreigners - by Europeans, Lebanese, Syrians, Indians, practically anybody except Africans.

These are the elements of the challenge to African leadership and statesmanship. Through the missions for harmonization of industrial development plans, the secretariat is attempting to draw attention to development possibilities and to find ways of initiating and financing the exploitation of Africa's resources.

The secretariat expects not praise but serious criticism of the preliminary reports (documents E/CN.14/246, 247 and 248) on visits to west, east and north Africa. It is certain that many countries will criticize the missions for not having undertaken an exhaustive study of their known resources or for having underestimated their chances of success in particular enterprises. If African countries should quarrel among themselves they could hardly find a better bone of contention than rivalry and competition in the development of their resources in the interest of their people. It is sometimes stated in financial and government circles that the problems of Africa are not caused by non-availability of investment capital but rather by the absence of bankable projects. It is the task of this Commission and its secretariat to test the validity of this thesis.

Simultaneously with its work in the field of industrialization and economic planning, the secretariat will speed up its work in the field of infrastructure, including water resources, minerals, cartography, energy and transport.

The secretariat is undertaking an evaluation of present and foreseeable water needs of the African countries, and encouraging co-ordinated development of river basins. There are in Africa forty or more international rivers. The major multinational projects include the Lake Chad Basin, the Senegal River Basin and the Niger River Basin. The preparation and execution of river projects normally take a long time. But the time needed is being unduly extended by inconclusive discussions and negotiations among the riverain States. It is hoped that firm decisions will soon be taken to make it possible for the secretariat and interested donor countries to know the forms development will take and the nature of external aid which will be required.

In the field of mineral resources the secretariat has begun to assemble basic data on African minerals. This will form part of the material required for studies on the location of industries.

The Cartography Section is actively helping African countries in mapping their known resources. The other two units of this Section are concerned with measurement and technical-economic evaluation of these resources and with research into their utilization.

Energy is a pre-requisite for economic development. The secretariat has initiated a series of studies in all forms of energy, including thermal power, hydro-electricity, petroleum and gas. The first African Electric Power Meeting was held last year. This will be followed by sub-regional meetings and a regional meeting on petroleum and gas.

Studies are underway to determine the most economic means of closing the transport gaps between States and to co-ordinate the existing means so as to form, eventually, a complementary whole of transport networks. A survey of west African transport problems has been undertaken and a meeting on this subject is scheduled to take place some time in 1964.

At the request of the Commission, investigation concerning the possibility of a trans-Saharan highway is still going on. The secretariat is also engaged in the examination of transport problems in east and central Africa. Document E/CN.14/INR/46 submitted to the Standing Committee on Industry, Natural Resources and Transport at its second session gives an account of the secretariat's work in the field of transport.

The industrialization missions have emphasized the essential role of transport in economic development. Analysis of the factors which will impede or contribute to the creation of sub-regional markets or an African common market also emphasize the importance of developing transport facilities. The programme of the ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division, as well as that of the Social Affairs Section, will depend for their success on the availability of road networks.

There is the particular problem of the land-locked countries of Africa which are not known to be richly endowed in natural resources. The cost of transport at the present time makes their produce almost non-competitive in world markets and adds considerably to the price of imported capital and consumer goods. Two research projects in connexion with these areas are being undertaken by the secretariat.

In addition, we propose to analyse the foreign exchange requirements of transport investment projects and the influence of foreign grants and loans on the transport pattern in Africa. In some instances foreign aid has been known to encourage transport investment unsuited to countries in the early stages of development.

Pursuant to a request made at the last session, the secretariat and ICAO have undertaken some studies in the field of aerial transport. Document E/CN.14/277 gives an account of the progress which has been made so far. At this stage of economic development in Africa an opportunity exists for aerial, railroad, road and water transport to be planned together in the interest of groups of countries. The costs involved and the personnel required make transport a particularly suitable field for foreign technical assistance.

To avoid wasteful duplication, it might be advisable for bilateral donor countries to co-operate with the Economic Commission for Africa which is in a position to act as a Pan-African planning and co-ordination agency. An example of the duplication which such an arrangement can help avoid concerns the Niger River. If the Nigerian programme to build dams on the Niger makes the Niger navigable upstream well into the Republic of Niger, the construction of a Niger-Dahomey railway may prove uneconomical, or, at best, provide merely an alternative route.

The Commission at its fifth session requested the secretariat to initiate, in co-operation with ITU, a programme for the establishment of telecommunication links throughout Africa. Document E/CN.14/249 gives an account of the progress which has been made and the programme to be executed in the next few years. At this session action is called for on a resolution requesting the expenditure of \$200,000 in 1965. The operations in 1964 will be financed out of a contingency grant made to ITU from United Nations funds. The interim high frequency system will require expensive equipment and the permanent installations in each country will cost even more. The Commission may well feel that it would now be opportune to address a special request for assistance to manufacturing countries and to the telecommunications services in advanced countries. This would be Africa's special call to the technologically advanced countries to help her join the modern world.

The ECA/FAO Joint Agriculture Division has undertaken studies and surveys on the food and agriculture situation for use by meetings, seminars, workshops, etc., and for the information of Member States. It has also examined plans and measures adopted by individual countries to promote agricultural development. Particular emphasis was placed at the first and fourth sessions on food consumption levels and the utilization of food surpluses. At the third session studies in commodity stabilization were recommended with special reference to the operations of marketing boards.

The decisions of the Commission during the past five years have thus established a pattern of work which directs attention primarily to problems of

agricultural economics. This means that the technical aspects of agriculture, if discussed by this Commission or any of its subsidiary bodies, require reference to FAO or examination with its assistance. It is necessary, however, to recognize that, apart from technical services, FAO has facilities to deal with all aspects of agriculture - including economic and social.

The main task of ECA is to deal with agricultural policy and planning - with particular emphasis on the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. This mandate of the Commission has been reiterated at every session. Within the next five years every proposal or resolution will have to be examined in terms of its contribution to the realization of this principal objective.

In the field of trade, the Commission has so far been preoccupied with the following problems: (a) the effects of outside economic groupings on the economies of African countries; (b) the consequences of violent changes in commodity prices; and (c) the obstacles in the way of intra-African trade.

The continent has for some time been divided into two separate preferential areas. Two preferential systems have been instituted by Europe: the imperial preference system which operates in favour of Commonwealth countries, and the preferences accorded by the European Economic Community to associated countries. This anomaly is as much political as it is economic; and this is perhaps the main reason why members of the Commission have often expressed strong feelings on the subject.

During the meeting of the Standing Committee on Trade in November 1964, and before, attempts were made to interpret the convention of the association of some eighteen African countries with the European Economic Community (EEC). These attempts tried to show how the interests of African countries could be reconciled under such arrangements. They also endeavoured to determine whether or not the convention of association would stand in the way of decisions to create sub-regional and Pan-African common markets.

The preoccupation with prices is understandable. It has been observed by Kitzinger that during 1958, the main tropical products, whose export was valued at \$25 billion, proved subject to average price fluctuations of 23 per cent. In the same year, the United States, the United Kingdom and France together gave assistance amounting to \$3 billion to the main producers of such tropical raw materials. A drop of 12 per cent in the average price would thus be sufficient to wipe out the entire inflow of money into those countries from the principal donor countries.

The effect of price fluctuations on aid contributions is significant, but the result, in terms of variations in export earnings, is even more devastating. Developing countries, during periods of unfavourable terms of trade, have to sacrifice imports of capital goods, suspend orders already placed and postpone projects with a high import content. Unless some formula is found to stabilize the earnings of developing countries, their rate of growth will be extremely uneven and slow.

The recognition of this fact has led to several proposals which the Commission must begin to examine seriously. There are measures of stabilization which can be taken on the initiative of individual countries, either in connexion with the

entire economy or in relation to individual products. Other measures can be taken on international initiative. Some of these measures have already been examined by the United Nations, including specifically, the establishment of a development insurance fund.

The Latin American countries have already decided on a plan of action. In 1961, a meeting at the ministerial level was held in Paris. This meeting was attended by the ministers of the six EEC countries and also of all member countries of the Organization of American States. The decisions taken envisaged the development of Latin America within the framework of a mutual assistance programme and better utilization of each country's resources. The Latin American countries expect to spend \$20 billion in ten years on economic and social development plans. It is significant that the EEC participated in this meeting to examine decisions taken collectively by the Latin American countries at the Punta del Este Conference. There is every reason to believe that if the members of this Commission agree on an African development programme and a common African approach, different economic groupings will be prepared to negotiate with Africa.

Apart from price fluctuations, the earnings of developing countries are adversely affected by quantitative restrictions, consumption taxes and by tariff restrictions sometimes intended to protect domestic interests. The effects of these measures are illustrated by the following observation. In connexion with the contributions to the financing of economic development in the associated countries, it has been stated that "the German consumption tax on coffee, for example, brought in \$150 million in the single year 1959 - almost what Germany has to contribute to the EEC Development Fund in the whole of the first five years."

It is obviously self-defeating for aid-giving countries to impose levies which restrict the market for products of developing countries, and thereby limit their earnings and thus their capacity to develop.

The Strasbourg plan called for increased purchases of overseas products by all the European countries, the abolition of quantitative restrictions, lower tariffs (if necessary, of a preferential kind), long-term contracts, and international raw-material agreements that would give greater security of income to overseas producers. These proposals are of interest to all African countries.

On the basis of EEC consultations in which some Africans have participated, it is sometimes claimed that the foundations are being laid for an Afro-European or a Eurafrikan community. It should be observed, however, that the interests of only a fifth of the population of Africa have been involved in these discussions. It might be permissible to ask whether a sound European union can be built at the price of African disunion. Moreover, the type of self-sufficiency envisaged under this scheme is likely to provoke hostile reactions in Asia, South America, and in the United States and other countries. This realization brings us to the negotiations which will characterize 1964, namely, the examination of the Kennedy proposals, the GATT negotiations, and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva.

These meetings and conferences were discussed during the second session of the Standing Committee on Trade at Niamey. The Secretariat has attempted to sum up the position of the African countries in a document which will be circulated before the end of this session. There will be a Secretariat team in Geneva to service African delegations and to help them play a full and effective role in

the work of the Conference. The Geneva Conference on Trade and Development may be an historical landmark in international trade and economic development.

The housing programme of the Commission in the next five years will emphasize the setting up of institutions to finance housing. Alongside these activities, surveys of building material available in different countries will be undertaken. Assistance will be given in the development of industries associated with housing. A seminar on physical planning is being organized.

As in the case of the work of the Statistical Division, the housing programme will help determine the levels of training required and advocate co-operation with schools of architecture, civil engineering and town planning in Africa and abroad, so as to provide advanced training for senior officials. In some African States there are building research institutes. These will be made use of, wherever possible, and a few new ones may be established to provide an even spread of facilities throughout the continent.

This year the secretariat has found it necessary not to convene the annual meeting of experts on social welfare and community development. This decision was taken because during the past five years work in this field has not been particularly rewarding. Attempts have been made in most African countries to graft on to local programmes some aspects of social welfare services as practised in foreign countries. The secretariat is of the view that both the approach and the content of social service must stem from consciously determined policies and objectives.

A detailed study of the present structure, energies and needs of African communities is required. There is already a mass of information collected by ethnologists, social anthropologists, historians and others, which must be drawn upon. Unfortunately, emphasis in most of these studies has been placed on problems rather than on means of solving them. This is natural because the writers assumed that the metropolitan Powers would attend to the problems of their wards. Africans were not expected to do anything for themselves. The members of the Commission need not accept this approach to the solution of their social problems.

During 1964, the Social Affairs Section will be reorganized to include personnel from the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UNICEF and the Commission itself. The joint section will attempt to define problems of age groups. The approach may take the following form: what are the needs of children up to the age of five? Of those between 5 and 11 years? Between 11 and 16? Between 16 and 40? And of those of 40 and above? This approach lends itself to the examination of such problems as the causes of infant mortality, education of children of school age, vocational training and employment, health and social security.

In recent years great emphasis has been placed on the contribution of community development to social and economic advancement in Africa. There are several interpretations of the objectives of community development. The ideas behind this embryonic form of local government seem over-rated. This technique for carrying out simple labour-intensive projects may easily stultify African thinking on the very serious problems to be faced in the transformation of rural life and institutions.

The aims of the Social Affairs Section will be to study ways of setting up rural institutes for the training of village level workers, consumers' and producers'

co-operatives, marketing arrangements to secure the full value of agricultural produce and reasonable prices for imported goods, health and educational facilities in rural areas.

In some African countries there exist records stretching back to fifty years of attempts to study land tenure systems and to institute land reforms. The world is rich in experience, both historical and scientific, of how this essential step in economic revolution can be taken. The Social Affairs Section, in consultation with interested specialized agencies, will strive during 1964 to work out formulae which it will discuss with individual countries and test in selected areas.

In newly independent countries a service second in importance only to the maintenance of law and order by the police and the military is public administration. Recognition of this fact lay behind General Assembly resolution 723 (VIII) of 23 October 1953 and in the OPEX programmes. These were designed to help maintain essential services after the large-scale departure of metropolitan officials that usually follows accession to independence.

There has been some confusion concerning the scope of public administration. The Division of Public Administration is to concentrate on personnel management, organization and methods, treasury control, customs administration, purchase and supplies, and local government. This definition of scope means that special arrangements would have to be made to meet the requirements for teachers, engineers and other technicians, as well as for the training of shorthand-typists, bookkeepers, clerks, artisans and other officials of the lower and middle grades.

A meeting of directors of institutes of public administration and personnel departments has been arranged to take place later this year. Two training courses in organization and methods will be held in east and north Africa. There are forty-one institutions for training civil servants in Africa, some of which are assisted by the United Nations.

It has often been claimed that with the scarcity of persons capable of benefiting from training courses, it is difficult or impossible to release civil servants for long periods of training. This seems short-sighted reasoning. Unless Governments set out now to equip their personnel, their administrations will have to depend indefinitely on outside help or continue to run inefficiently. It may be that some Governments hope to have a younger generation of officials trained, but these will find it difficult to supersede experienced officers who remain untrained, and the resultant frictions and conflicts will adversely affect the efficiency of the service.

It is expected that some of the recommendations of the conference of directors of institutes of public administration and personnel departments may refer to short-term training courses in individual countries, or at the sub-regional level; and perhaps to the setting up of an African staff college for senior officials.

We of the secretariat are convinced that if a determined effort were made, within two or three years every country in Africa could be supplied with at least a scaffolding of competent indigenous officials to support its administration.

It is necessary to add that the team which constitutes the Public Administration Division is made up of regional advisers who can undertake short

missions to give advice and to help reorganize particular services. These missions will be sent out in cases which may not require the usual technical assistance over a longer period.

If African countries are to receive the full benefit from all forms of aid it will be necessary for aid agencies to work together. The form of co-operation envisaged need not compromise the policies of donor countries. Moreover, the technical and financial assistance presently being given to African countries by the United Nations will be found inadequate if the programmes we have described begin to be seriously executed.

One helpful step which all agencies - bilateral, inter-governmental, multilateral - could decide to take after this session would be to submit a list of the types of assistance for which the secretariat could make direct requests. The requests might include the supply of equipment, and the services of industrial research institutes, firms of consultants, research workers and individual experts.

I would like to end this statement with two proposals. A year ago the secretariat appealed to the Commission to consider the idea of meeting every other year, instead of once a year, as at present. We repeat this proposal for your consideration. As matters now stand, this is roughly what happens. Every year in February or March, the Commission adopts a large number of resolutions. Then the secretariat has to hurry to collect material and secure the services of consultants. Towards the third quarter of the year, more meetings have to be organized after hasty preparation of documents; and then more documents and final reports are rushed for the consideration of the Standing Committees, and ultimately, of the next session. This system simply does not lend itself to the preparation of carefully considered and mature documents, nor does it permit Governments and their representatives to give to the business of the session the serious study that is necessary if the resulting discussions are to be truly fruitful. Later in the course of this session, the secretariat would like to invite the Commission to give further thought to this matter.

Second, the Secretariat would like to suggest that the Commission and its subsidiary bodies refrain from recommending a large number of ad hoc meetings and the setting of rigid time-tables for the completion of phases of particular projects. Within reasonable limits the secretariat should be allowed to decide what meetings are necessary and to determine the method of approach to specific problems. Moreover, money is scarce, and the little that is available could, in many cases, be better spent on training courses than on meetings. The formula suggested will permit the secretariat to establish a reasonable balance between meetings that are truly indispensable and the training courses that are essential to African economic and social advancement.

The dangers which threaten the newly-won independence of most Member States are unemployment, continuing poverty and non-fulfilment of the hopes of the masses of our people. Rightly or wrongly, they expected independence to release forces for the creation of a new era. It is therefore incumbent on us to act with despatch.

ANNEX VI

MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE COMMISSION

I deeply regret to have been unable to attend the opening of the sixth session of the Economic Commission for Africa and to have had the privilege of meeting with the representatives of African States on African soil.

The struggle with poverty in our contemporary world has taken on new dimensions by straddling territorial frontiers and involving the affluent with the under-privileged societies. The great revolution of the recent past which has brought about the process of decolonization must be viewed in this context. Concurrently, other major changes have taken place. The tremendous power of destruction in the hands of a very few countries is also altering the relationships among the industrialized countries, as well as the relationships between them and the developing countries. The need for survival has led to the search for forms of solidarity which go beyond mere co-existence towards increased international co-operation regardless of ideological barriers. In this situation, aid to developing countries, in various forms, is each year assuming greater urgency.

Decolonization is only the first stage on the path towards liberation. It must be complemented by the long and painstaking task of freeing our contemporary world of ignorance, poverty and disease which still cripple more than half of humanity. Under-privileged people must be given the hope that these scourges belong to the past. In these efforts the task of the Economic Commission for Africa in assisting your Governments is immense, for it is here, in Africa, that the peoples and their leaders are confronted with problems of economic and social development in their most acute form. Life expectancy is still fifty years behind the level attained by the most advanced countries; widespread illiteracy still prevents effective utilization of the knowledge accumulated by man, and industrialization has hardly begun. The problems are numerous and intertwined, and no panacea is available. Only the full mobilization of resources, both human and material, can offer the hope of a significant break-through.

What, then, can the Commission do for Africa? First and foremost, it seems to me, we should always keep in mind that the Commission is the advance echelon in Africa, of an Organization which is becoming ever more universal. The Commission can, therefore, rely not only on its own efforts, but on such means as have been put at the disposal of the United Nations, and call upon the resources and experience of the rest of the world to support harmoniously and efficiently its own endeavours to achieve our common goals. It is this universal character of the United Nations which, in the world of today, gives perspective and depth to the main problems of the region.

For example, on the question of trade one of your committees has recently made constructive recommendations which are now before you and which you will, no doubt, elaborate further. Such a vital issue for the development of Africa must first be examined in its regional context, and the experience thus gained can then be

transmitted to the global bodies. However, no tangible progress can be achieved without seeking an expansion of trade beyond regional boundaries, in a spirit of international co-operation and assistance designed to accelerate the process of development. This spirit of co-operation has already made it possible to carry out the necessary groundwork for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development which will convene in a few weeks and on which the developing countries have now focused their hopes. I stated recently that the United Nations cannot remain content with a situation in which the growth of developing countries continues to be inhibited by the difficulties they face in export markets. We must re-examine the assumptions of the past, and evolve new international trade policies consistent with the goals of the United Nations Development Decade. Likewise, let us hope and prepare ourselves for the day of another noble venture when, with the unique strength derived from its universal approach, the United Nations might play a part in putting to work for development the resources at present consumed by armaments.

The universal character of our Organization does not result from numerical membership only but from the contribution that its Member States make to it through the variety and richness of their cultural backgrounds, and the diversity of their political systems, and through the basic unity of their aspirations and the strength of their goodwill. Your Commission, reflecting the weight and the pulse of a young and dynamic continent, eager to improve the lives of its people, and fully conscious of the paramount importance of peaceful objectives of development and of the priority to be given to them, has its own place and function in the Organization.

Before the Economic Commission for Africa was born, her sister Commissions in Asia, Latin America and Europe had a full decade to collect data and information, to prepare studies, to consider the main issues at stake in their regions and to work out solutions. They were thus well prepared to embark vigorously upon operational activities in their own regions. Your Commission cannot afford to follow the same path. It was, and it still is, confronted with a dual role: that of ascertaining and diagnosing the present state of the economies of its members, and that of embarking upon the intricate task of coping with problems in numerous fields, while concentrating on those strategic areas where its present resources can be best utilized.

The results already achieved under the able and devoted leadership of Mr. Gardiner are impressive. I refer more particularly to the assistance given to the Governments of Africa by the Commission and its secretariat in establishing, in the distinctive economic setting of Africa, regional or sub-regional institutions designed to overcome the limitations imposed by the splitting up of African economies and to make rational use of all available resources. In this connexion, the signing of the agreement setting up the African Development Bank is indeed a milestone along the path of African development through joint efforts. You have also before you the draft statutes of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning which has, in fact, thanks to the eagerness of your Governments, already opened its doors and embarked on the initial courses of training. The serious efforts made to explore the possibilities of an African common market, or a series of sub-regional markets; to set up an African payments and clearing union; and to promote industrialization on a sub-regional scale - all these efforts are indications of the awareness on the part of African countries of their need for economic

integration and of the boldness of their vision. The recent opening of sub-regional offices in Lusaka, Niamey and Tangiers will enable the secretariat of the Commission to be in closer contact with areas where its services are needed most.

It is sometimes alleged that the old concept of an international division of labour is being revived in a new guise. Although international economic specialization is still required, we should not regard it as a step backwards towards an obsolete form of relationship, but rather as a fresh approach enriched by experience and based upon a more rational and human understanding of the economic forces at play. The African contribution should be seen within this perspective, embodying complementarity and equality of economic partnership. It would be presumptuous to say that an over-all African economic approach has already been developed. But the formulation of such an approach has certainly begun. I am deeply convinced that this Commission will play an important role in this common endeavour of its members.

I cannot close these brief remarks without paying tribute to the establishment last May, in this very hall, of the Organization of African Unity. This event reflects a renewed determination on the part of independent African nations to join their destinies in reaching out for a brighter future. I am confident that there will be harmony and fruitful co-operation between the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the Organization of African Unity. Both of these organs of regional co-operation reflect the noble aspirations of the African Governments and peoples.

I extend to your Commission my sincere best wishes for success in its deliberations.